# CROWN CASTLE NETWORK SAN MATEO COUNTY PROJECT

# AMENDED PROPONENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

#### **P**REPARED FOR:

Crown Castle NG West, Inc. (Formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc.) 890 Tasman Drive Milpitas, CA 95035 Contact: Sharon James 408.468.5553

#### **P**REPARED BY:

ICF International 630 K Street, Suite 400 Sacramento, CA 95814 Contact: Chris Brungardt 916.231.9533

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AADT	average annual daily traffic
AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ас	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
СМР	San Mateo County Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPPA	California Native Plant Protection Act

CNPS	California Native Plant Society
СО	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
НСР	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
КОА	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

Resource Management
Resource Management – Coastal Zone/Coastal Development
reactive organic gas
right of way
Crown Castle Network–San Mateo County Project or San Mateo County Project
Senate Bill
Substitute Environmental Document
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
sulfur hexafluoride
State Historic Park
Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975
sulfur dioxide
Año Nuevo State Park
State Water Resources Control Board
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
Toxic air contaminant
Uniform Building Code
Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
United States Code
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U. S. Geological Survey
underground storage tank
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.

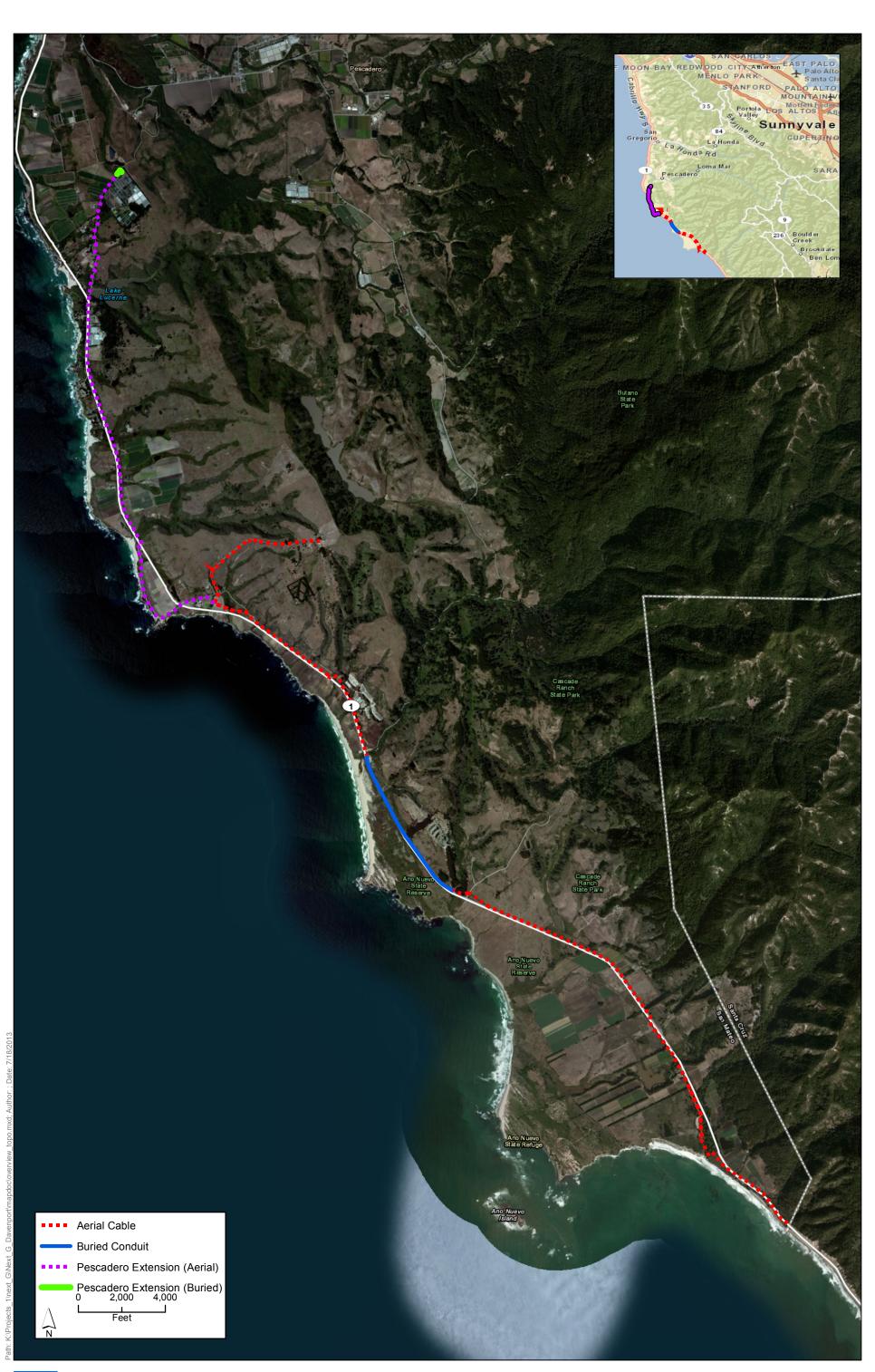
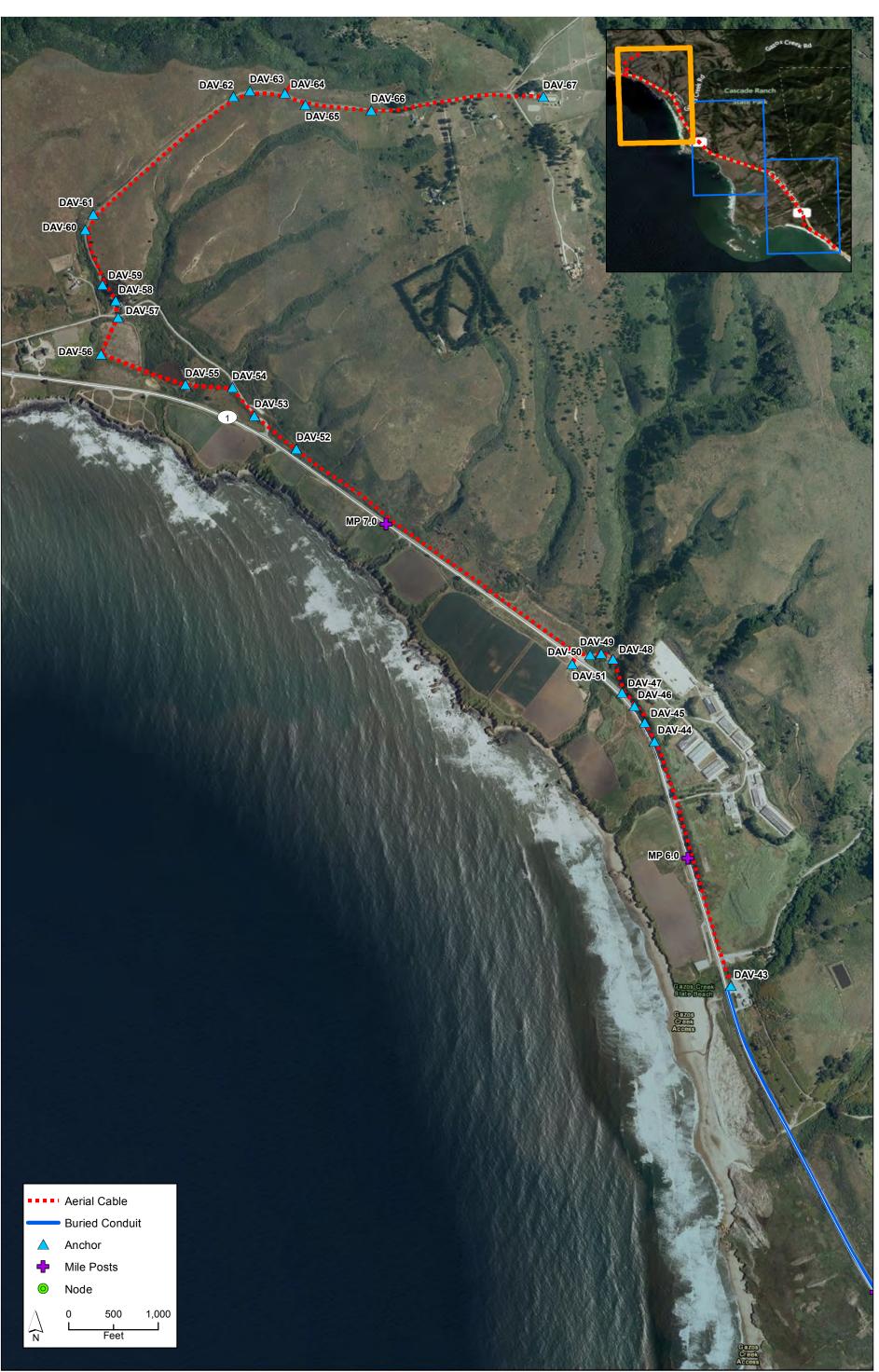




Figure 1-1 Project Location



Graphics/06343.06 Sprint Optical Line/Overview (07-13) SS



Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 1 of 10



Graphics/06343.06 Sprint Optical Line/Overview (07-13) SS



Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 2 of 10

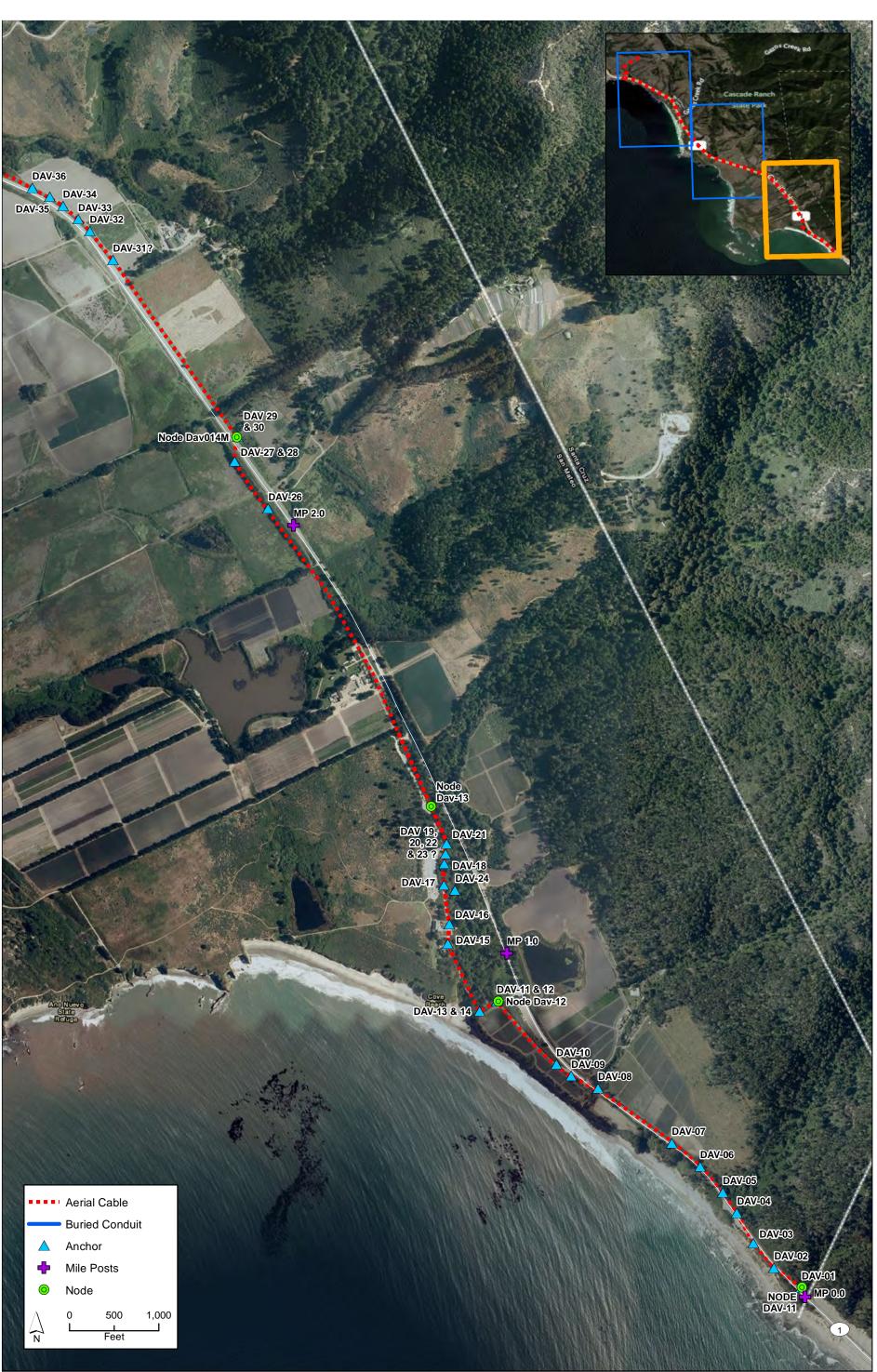


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Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 4 of 10





Graphics/06343.06 Sprint Optical Line/Overview (07-13) SS



Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 5 of 10



Graphics/06343.06 Sprint Optical Line/Overview (07-13) SS



Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 6 of 10





Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 7 of 10 New aerial fiber route North to Bean Hollow Hub

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Plgeon

Proposed aerial fiber route to Pigeon Point Hub approximately 6,800'

> Proposed aerial fiber route South for Davenport Phase 2 fiber

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 $\land$ 

Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 8 of 10 Artichoke Rd-

Approximately 7,000' of aerial fiber from Hwy 1 to Hub on Bean Hollow

Image © 2013 TerraMetrics © 2013 Google

ake Lucerne

ata CSUMB SFML, CA OPC





Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 9 of 10



1000 Bean Hollow Rd. HUB

Ea.,

© 2013 Google





Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 10 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 fiberoptic 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

	Default	Hours per Day of	Total	
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: condu	it			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	

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

### 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.

	Dis	turbance	e Area po	er Site	Number of	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	

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

### 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.

TASK	DURATION (work days)	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Project Initiation Training	1								
Aerial Cable Installation	42								
Utility Pole Replacement	12								
Buried Conduit Installation (HDD)	18								
Buried Vault and Marker Installation	3								
Buried Cable Installation	4								
HDD = horizontal direction	al drilling								

#### 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).

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

#### Table 3-4. Permits and Approvals Required for Construction

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.

### 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

Aes	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?			$\boxtimes$	
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?			$\boxtimes$	
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?			$\boxtimes$	

# 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



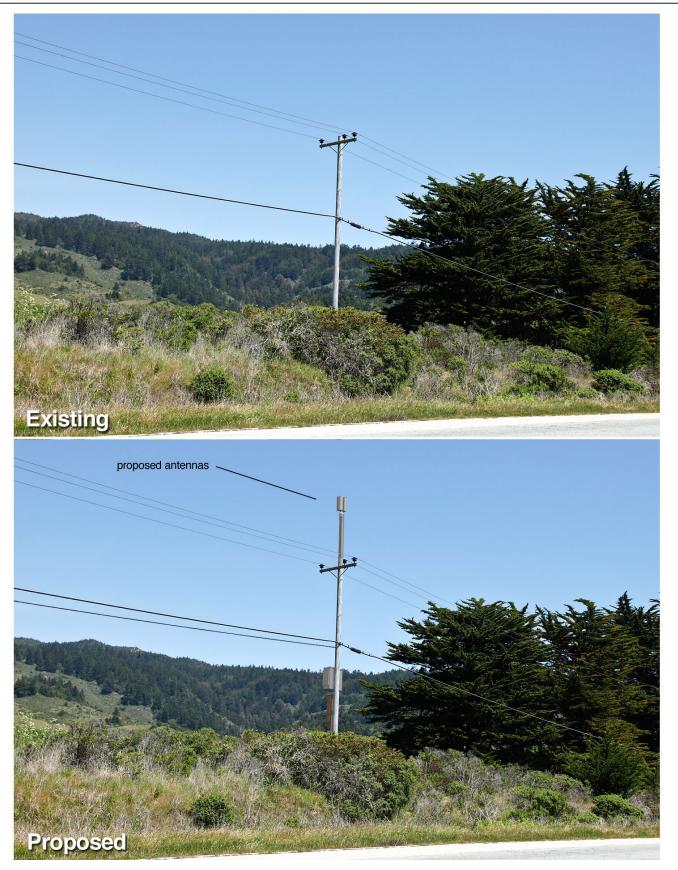


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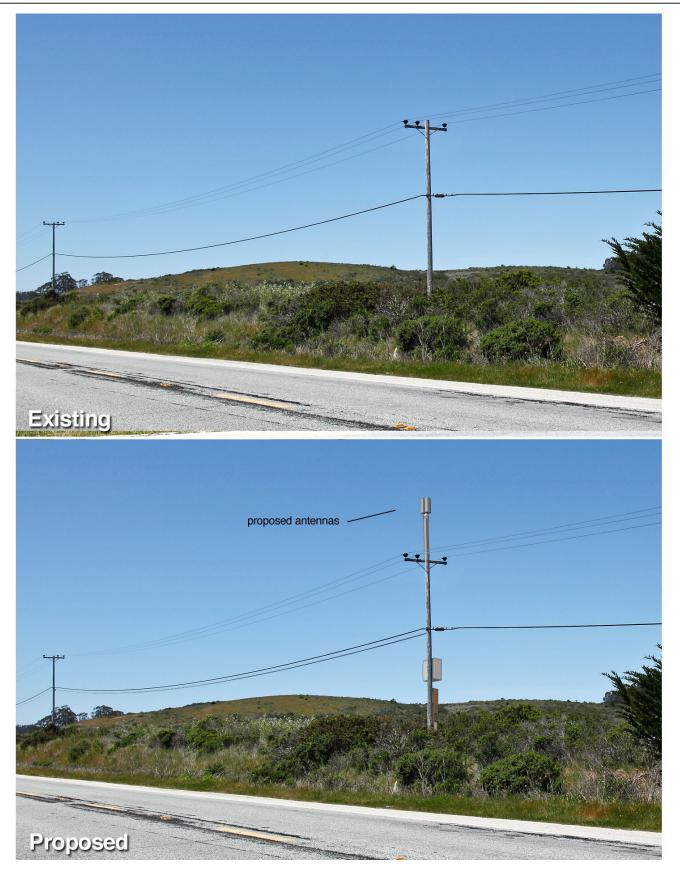


Sources: NextG Networks and Applied Imagination 2011.









Sources: NextG Networks and Applied Imagination 2011.





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: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy.htm>. 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 highvalue 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.

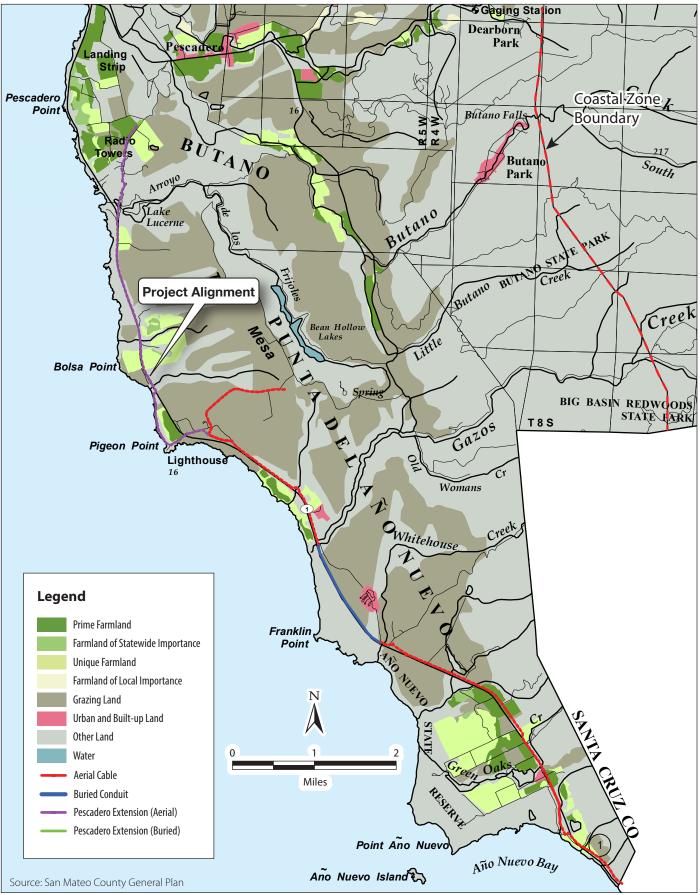




Figure 4.2-1 FMMP Designations

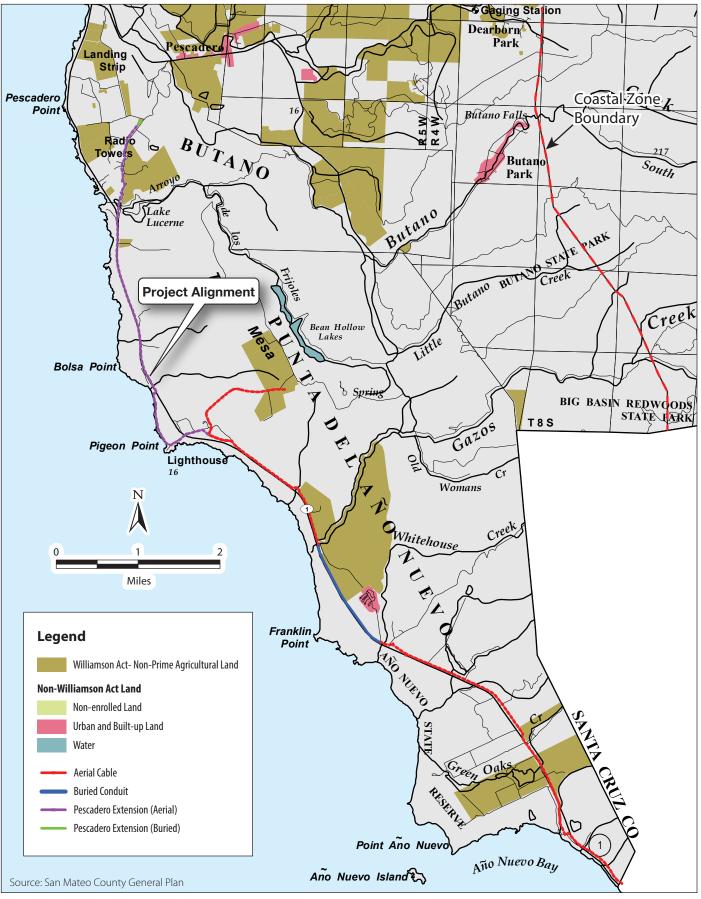




Figure 4.2-2 Williamson Act Lands

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

Agricultural and Forestry Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No 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:				

Agr	icultural 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 non- agricultural 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?				$\boxtimes$
e.	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<sub>2</sub>); sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>); 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<sup>1</sup> of significance for criteria pollutants of greatest concern within the district. These thresholds for ozone precursors (reactive organic gas [ROG] and nitrogen oxides [NO<sub>X</sub>]), PM10, and PM2.5 applicable to the construction of the proposed project are shown in Table 4.3-1.

Pollutant	Construction		
ROG	54 lbs/day		
NO <sub>X</sub>	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.			

Table 4.3-1. BAAOMD Pro	ject-Level Criteria Pollutant	<b>Emissions Thresholds</b>

<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 ( $N_2O$ ). Examples of GHGs created and emitted primarily through human activities include fluorinated gases and sulfur hexafluoride ( $SF_6$ ). The primary GHGs generated by construction activities are  $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$ , and  $N_2O$ .

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that CO<sub>2</sub> accounts for more than 75% of all anthropogenic (i.e., human-made) GHG emissions. Three-quarters of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are the result of fossil fuel burning, and approximately one-quarter result from land use change (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007). CH<sub>4</sub> 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<sub>2</sub>O, although not as abundant as CO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>4</sub>, is a powerful GHG. Sources of N<sub>2</sub>O 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
When available, the significance criteri by the applicable air quality management pollution control district may be relied the following determinations. Would the	ent or air upon to make			
a. Conflict with or obstruct implement applicable air quality plan?	ntation of the		$\boxtimes$	
b. Violate any air quality standard or substantially to an existing or proj quality violation?			$\boxtimes$	
c. Result in a cumulatively consideration increase of any criteria pollutant for project region is a nonattainment applicable federal or state ambien standard (including releasing emistic exceed quantitative thresholds for precursors)?	or which the area for an t air quality ssions that			
d. Expose sensitive receptors to subs pollutant concentrations?	tantial		$\boxtimes$	
e. Create objectionable odors affection number of people?	ng a substantial		$\boxtimes$	

Gre	eenhouse Gas Emissions	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo a.	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?			$\boxtimes$	

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.

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

#### Table 4.3-2. Modeled Construction Schedule

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.

	Criteria Pollutant Emissions (pounds per day)					
			PM10		PM10 PM	
Construction Activity	ROG	NO <sub>X</sub>	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

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

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

ROG = reactive organic gas.

NO<sub>X</sub> = nitrous oxides.

PM10 = particulate matter < 10 microns in diameter.

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

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

As shown in Table 4.3-3, construction of the proposed project would not generate ROG, NO<sub>X</sub>, 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.

# 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 days<sup>2</sup> with small construction area of less than 0.1 acres.<sup>3</sup> 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<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O. The IPCC and AB 32 also define GHGs to include hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and SF<sub>6</sub>. 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<sub>2</sub>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).

	GHG Emissions (metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)			
Construction Activity	CO <sub>2</sub>	$CH_4$	$N_2O$	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

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

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).<sup>4</sup> 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  $CO_2e$  (15% of fleet converted to B20) to 5 metric tons  $CO_2e$  (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

- 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 Gregorio7.5-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.





Figure 4.4-1a CNDDB Special-Status Plant Occurrences within 1 mile of the Proposed Project Area





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Figure 4.4-1b CNDDB Special-Status Plant Occurrences within 1 mile of the Proposed Project Area

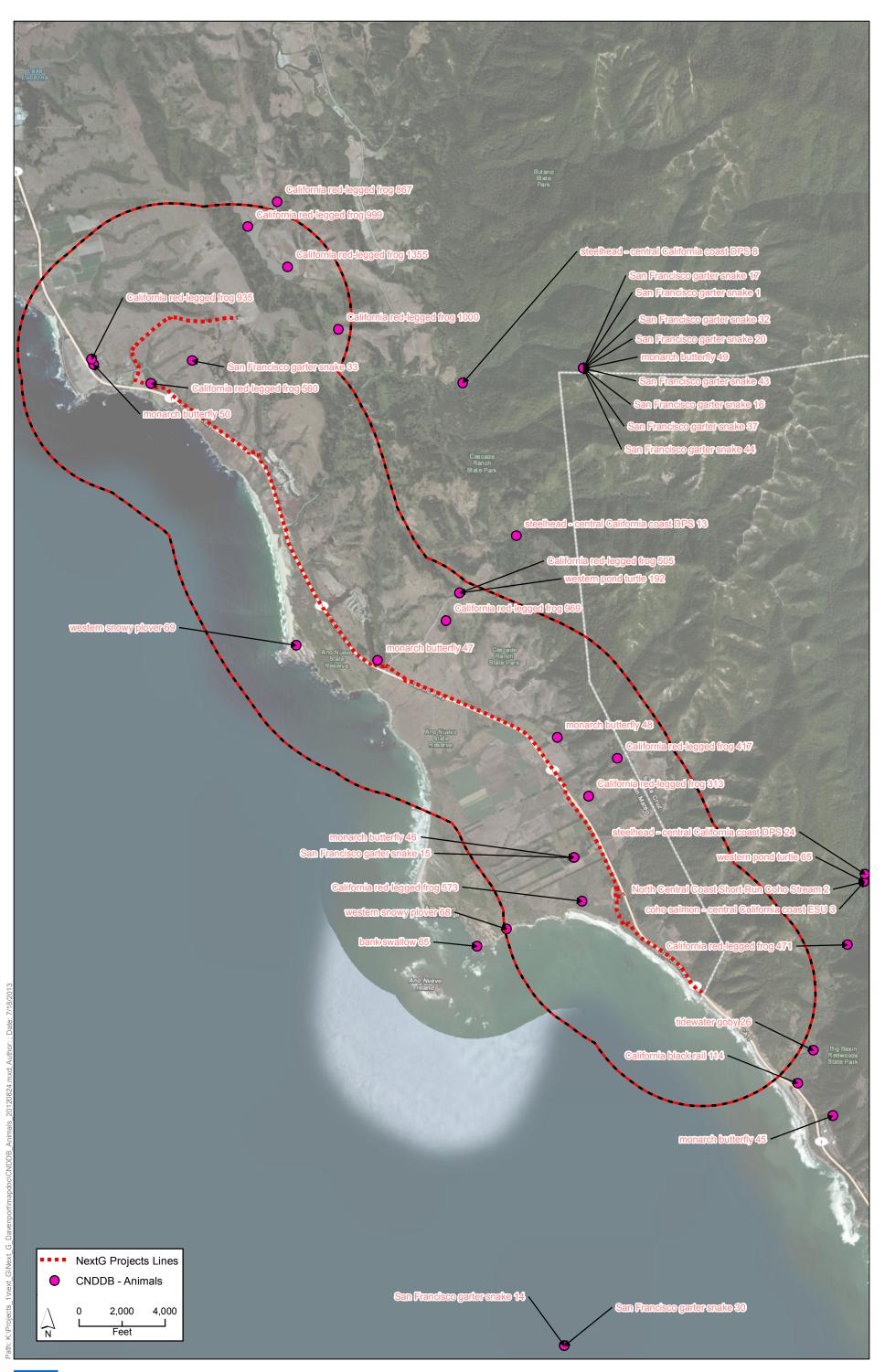
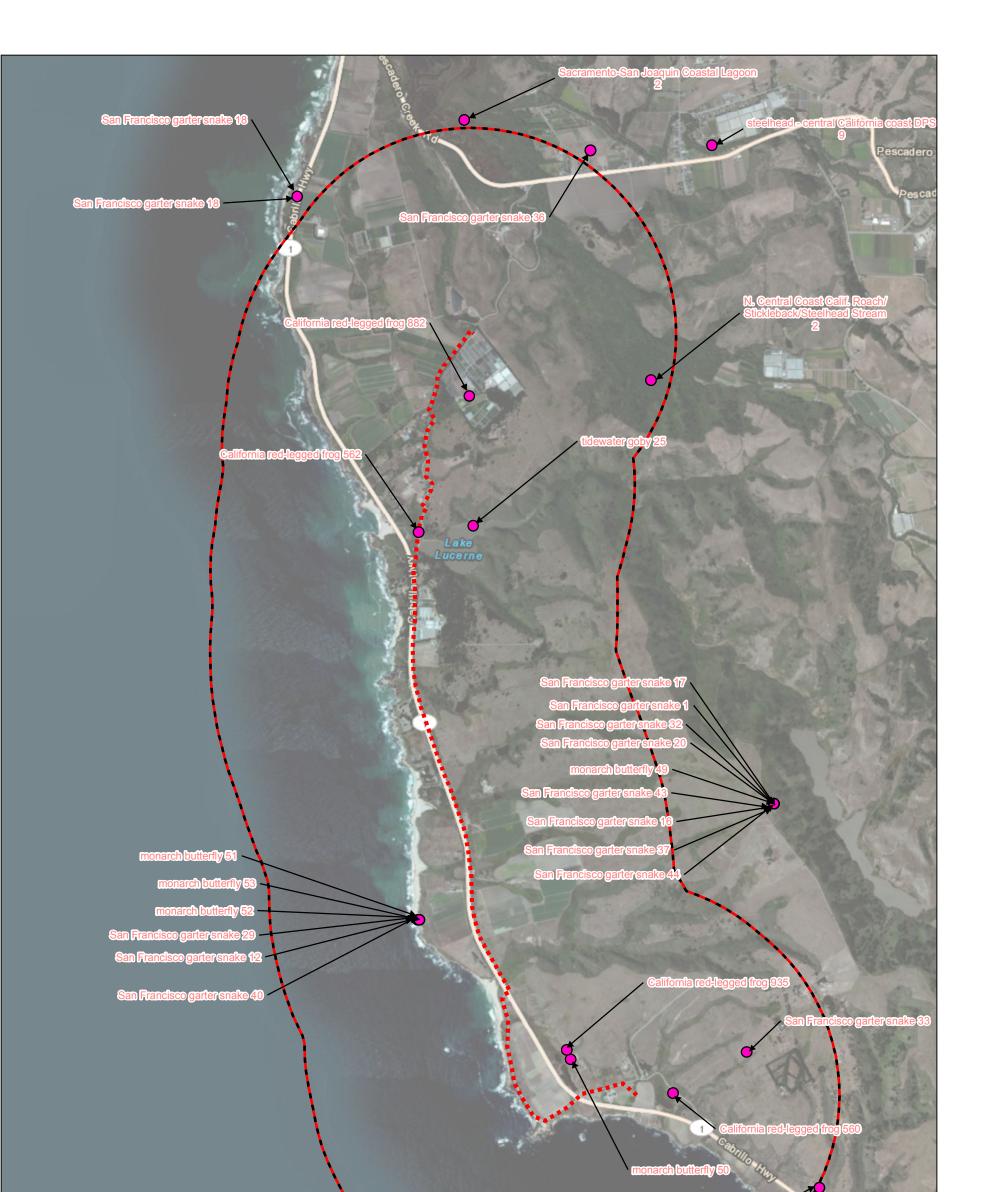


Figure 4.4-2a CNDDB Special-Status Wildlife Occurrences within 1 mile of the Proposed Project Area



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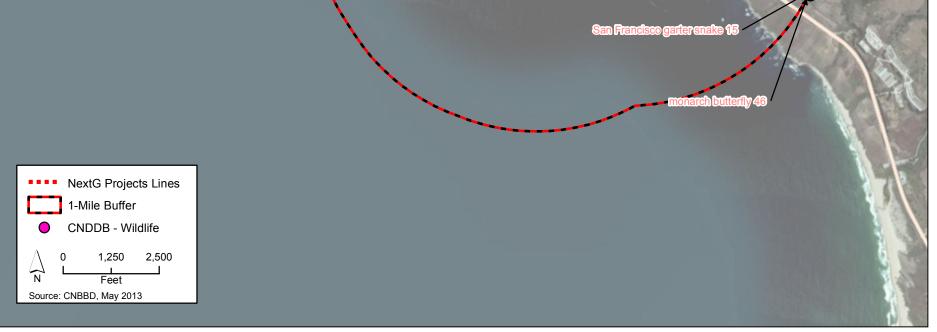




Figure 4.4-2b CNDDB Special-Status Wildlife Occurrences within 1 mile of the Proposed Project Area

- 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

Bio	ological Resources	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, 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 California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
C.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				$\boxtimes$
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, 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

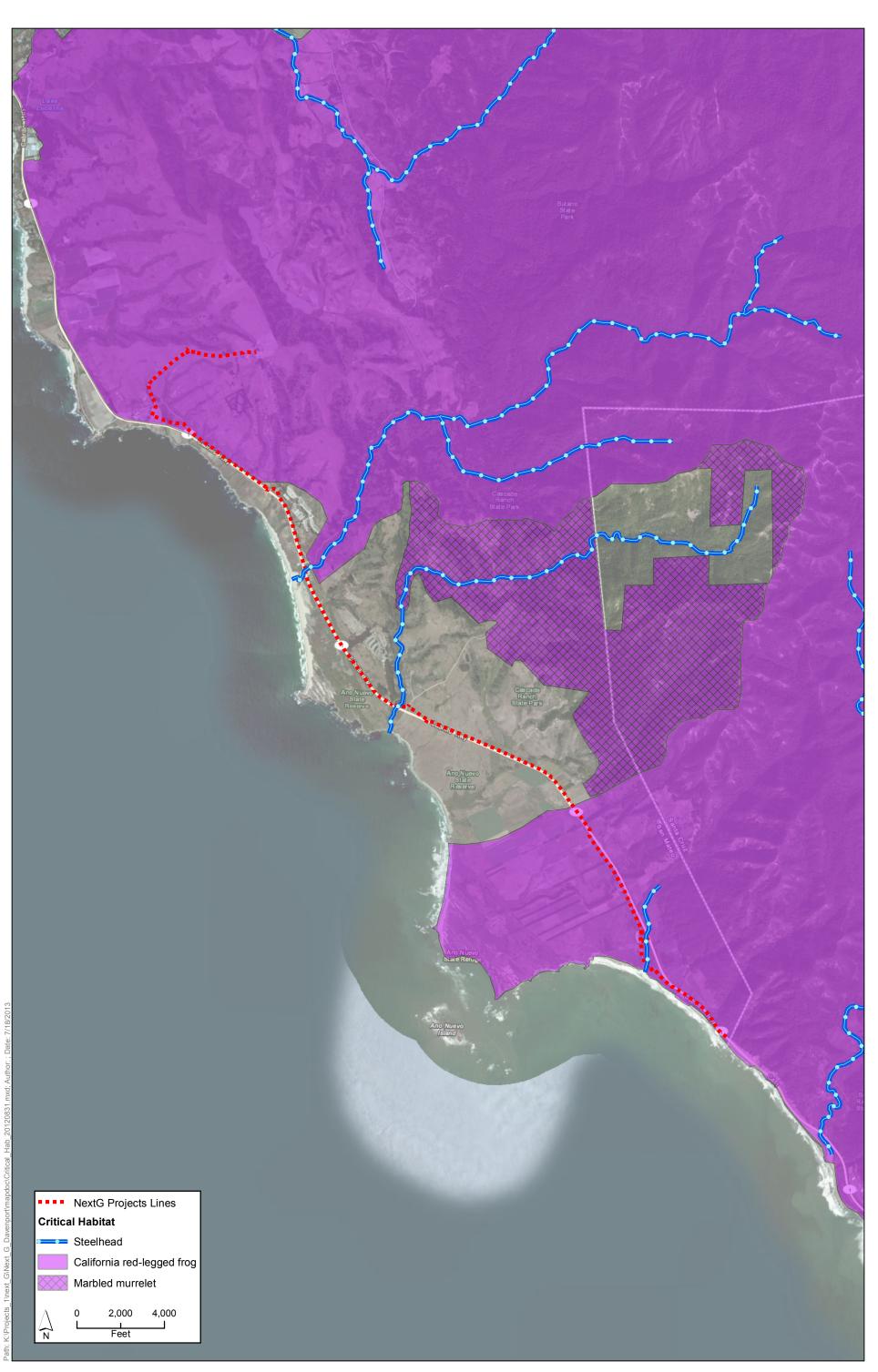




Figure 4.4-3a Critical Habitat in the Proposed Project Vicinity

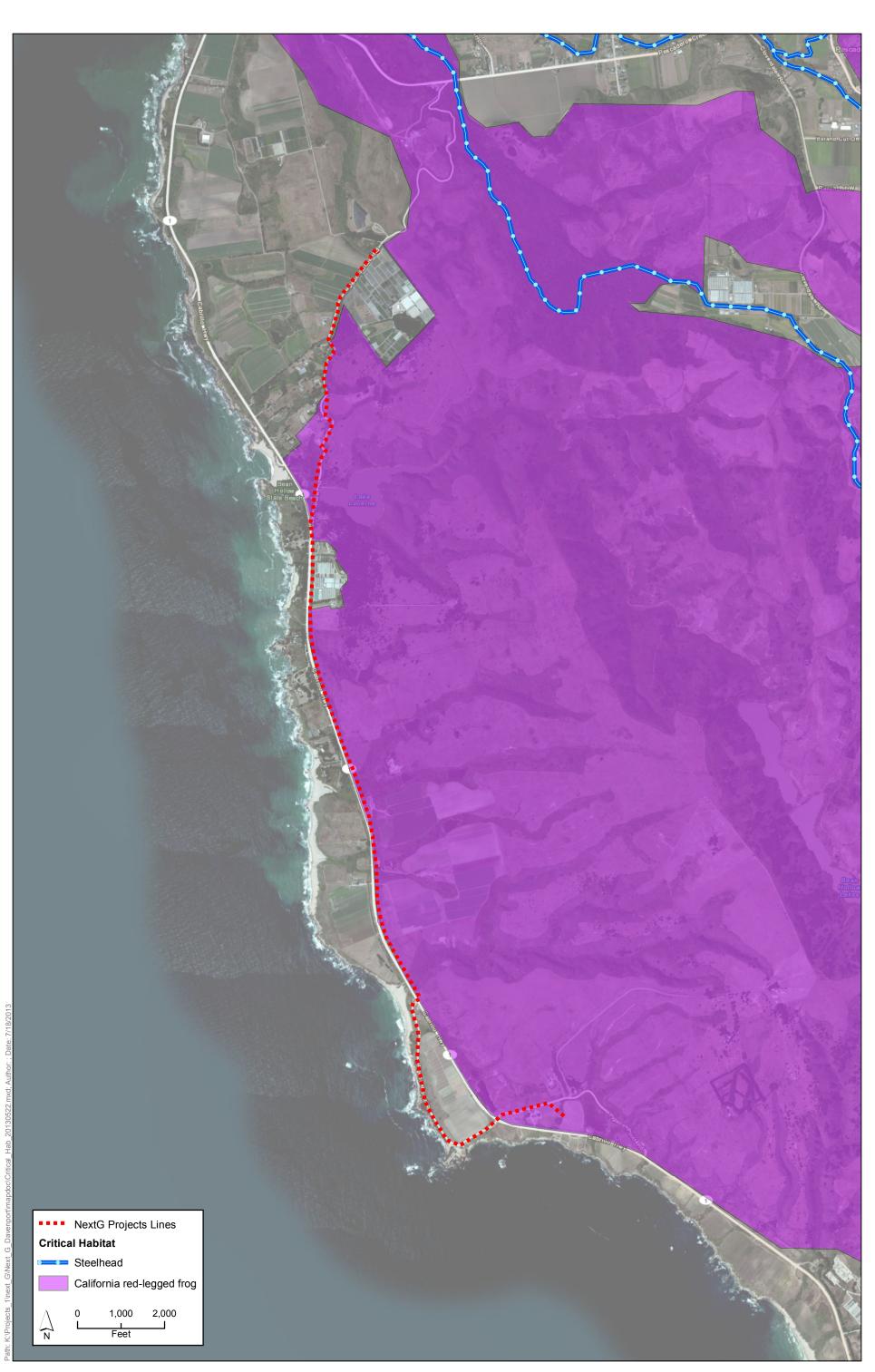




Figure 4.4-3b Critical Habitat in the Proposed Project Vicinity

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 side-notched 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 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-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.

Cultural Resources		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:					
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?				$\boxtimes$
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?				$\boxtimes$
d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			$\boxtimes$	

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

#### 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.

#### 4.5.3 References

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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

			Less-than-		
Ge	blogy and Soils	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:		L	r r	I	1
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?				$\boxtimes$
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?			$\boxtimes$	
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?				

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

# 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 (nonengineered) 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	Would the project:				
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			$\boxtimes$	
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?				$\boxtimes$
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?			$\square$	
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

Hv	drology and Water Quality	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
	uld the project:	Imputt	moorporatea	Impuot	Impact
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				$\boxtimes$
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 pre- existing 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?				$\boxtimes$
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?				
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.

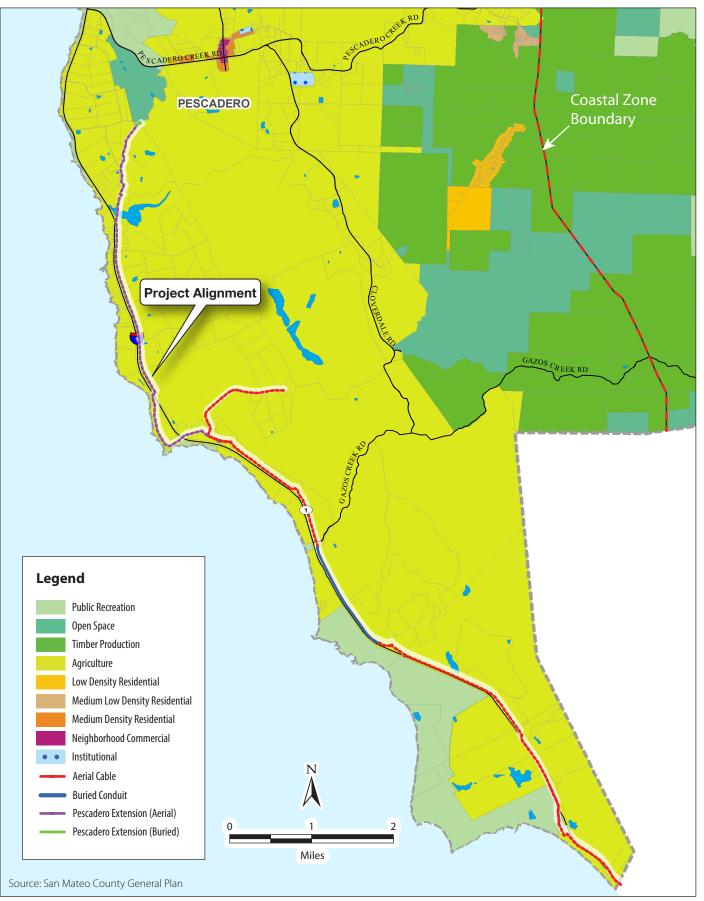




Figure 4.9-1 Land Use Designations

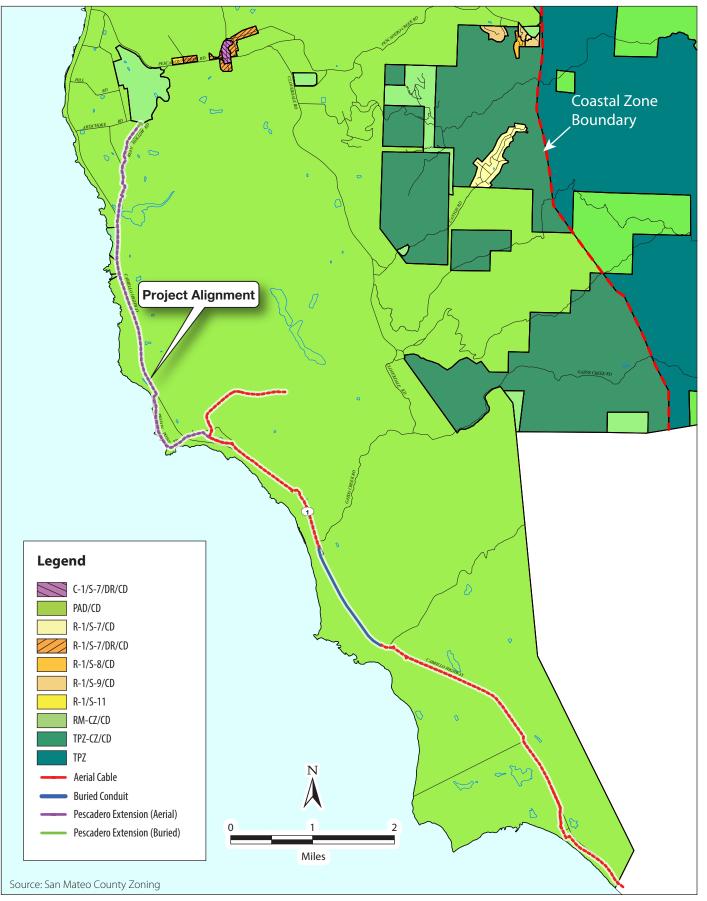




Figure 4.9-2 Zoning Districts

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

Lai	nd Use and Planning	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould 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?				$\boxtimes$

# 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.

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<http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/Attachments/planning/PDFs/Maps/SMC\_Landuse\_07-24-09.pdf>. Accessed: December 5, 2012.

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<http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/39/43/1168665697zoning.pdf>. 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 a.	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:

<http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\_609/10073472gp\_polis.pdf>. 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.

	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	_	

#### Table 4.11-1. Guidelines for Land Use and Noise Exposure Compatibility

<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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

Category	Cumulative Number of Minutes in any one hour time period	Daytime 7 a.m.–10 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

# Table 4.11-2. Noise Level Standards (Decibels [dBA]) for Single- or Multiple-Family Residence, School, Hospital, Church, or Public Library Properties

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.m.–10 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
Wo	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?				
b.	Expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			$\boxtimes$	
C.	Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			$\boxtimes$	
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?				$\boxtimes$

# 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

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 Administra	ition 2006:12-6 and 12-7.

 Table 4.11-4. Typical Maximum Noise Levels Generated by Construction Equipment

# 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

	pulation and Housing	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	uld the project: 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?				$\boxtimes$
C.	Displace a substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				$\boxtimes$

# 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: <http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/Attachments/planning/PDFs/Major\_Projects/Housing%20Ele ment%20Project%20Draft/SMCo%20Housing%20Element%20May%202012.pdf>. 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

Pu	blic Services	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould 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 govern- mental 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?			$\bowtie$	
	Schools?			$\bowtie$	
	Parks?			$\bowtie$	
	Other public facilities?			$\bowtie$	
Uti	lities and Service Systems				
Wo	ould the project:				
a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				$\boxtimes$

Pu	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?				$\boxtimes$
d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or would new or expanded entitlements be needed?				$\boxtimes$
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?			$\boxtimes$	
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				$\boxtimes$

#### 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: <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/webdata/maps/san\_mateo/fhszl\_map.41.pdf>. Accessed: December 5, 2012.

———. 2011. *CALFIRE Contacts*. Last revised: 2011. Available: <http://www.fire.ca.gov/about/contacts/units.php?UID=28>. 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

Re	creation	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo a.	ould 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?			$\boxtimes$	
b.	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				

#### 4.14.2.1 CEQA Checklist Criteria for Potential Impacts on Recreation

#### 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/ca\_mutcd2012.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/mutcdsupp/ca\_mutcd2012.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: <http://www.ccag.ca.gov/pdf/Studies/Final%202011%20CMP\_Nov11.pdf.>. 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/plansreports/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.

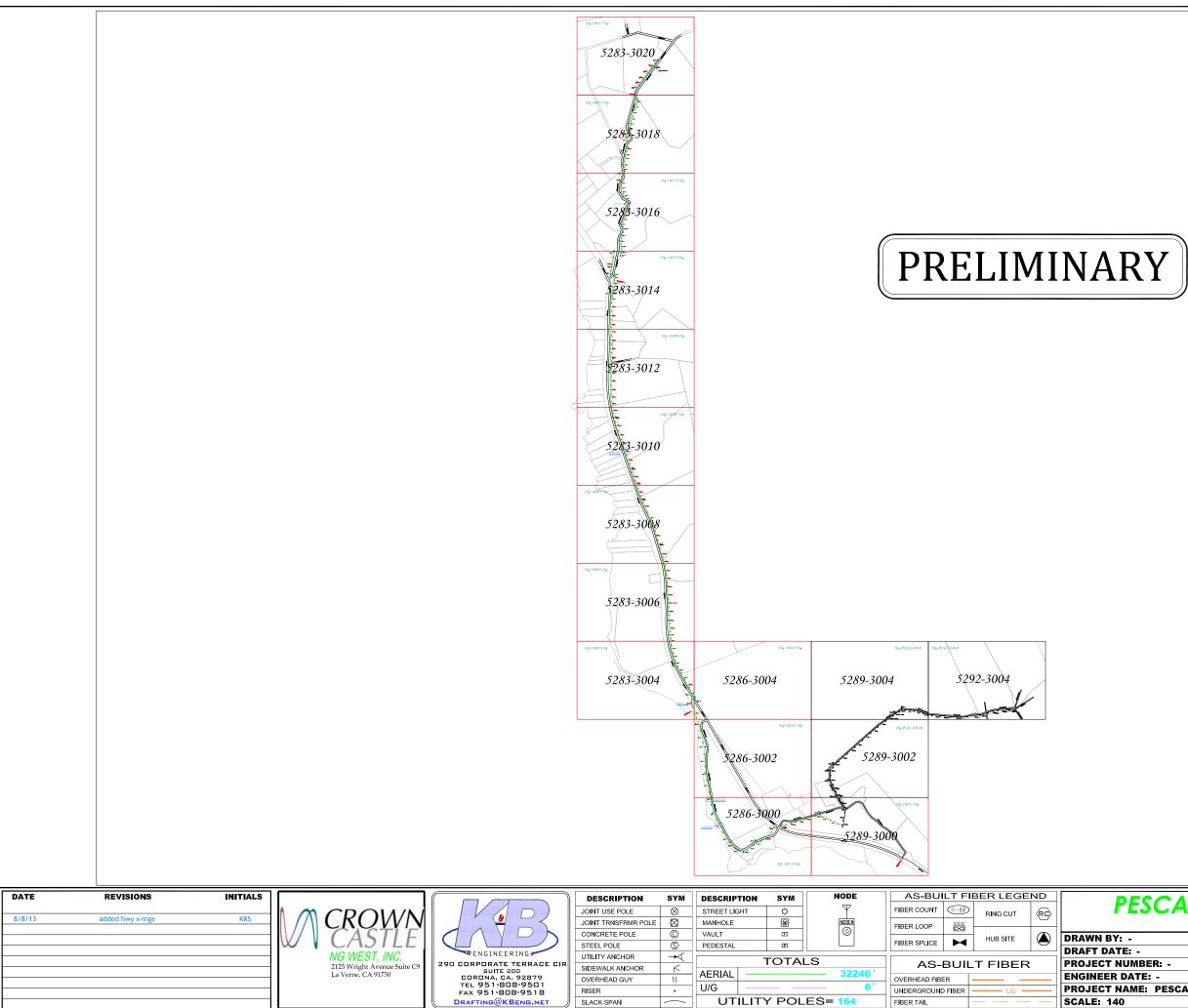
### 6.1 ICF International

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



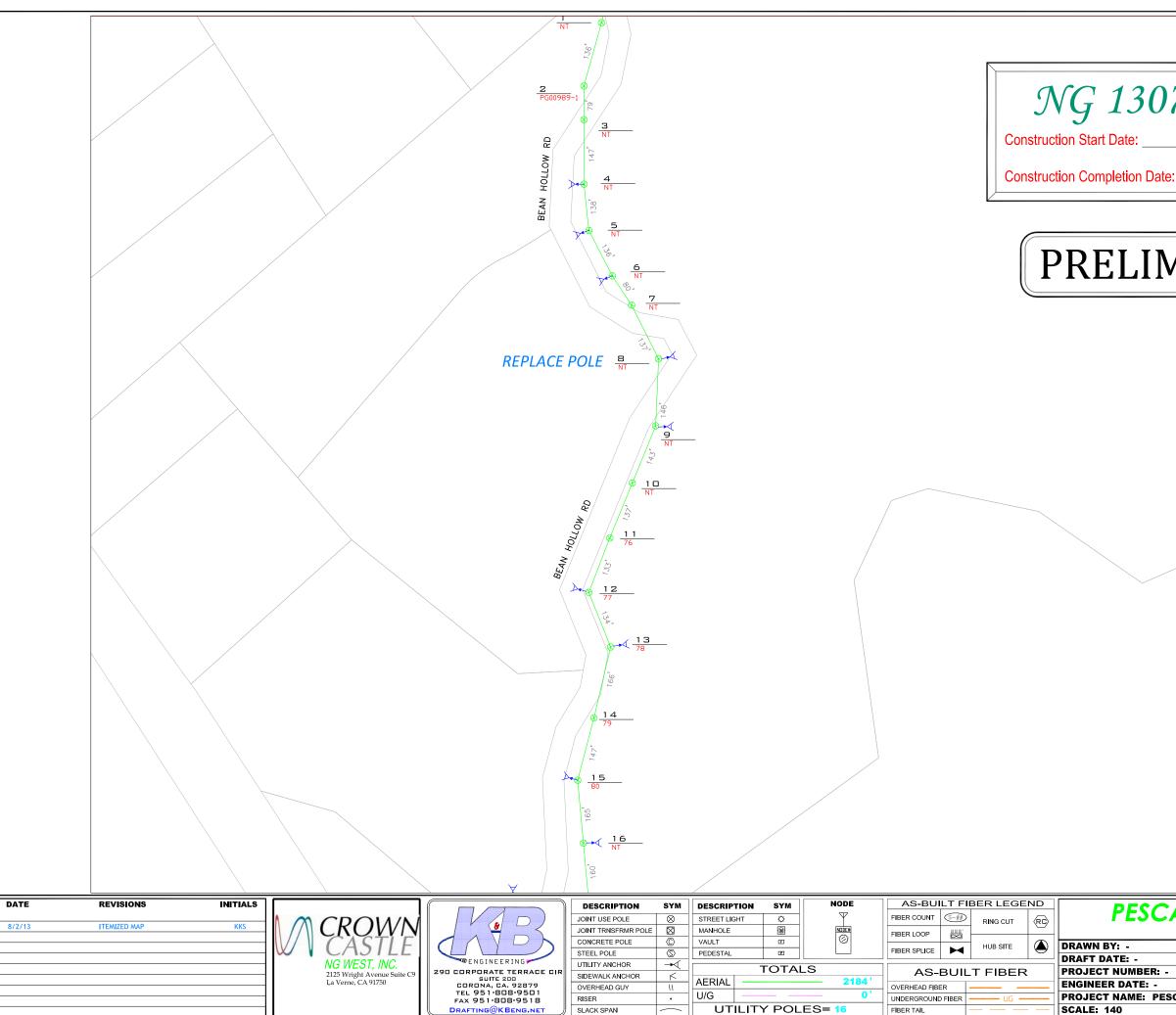
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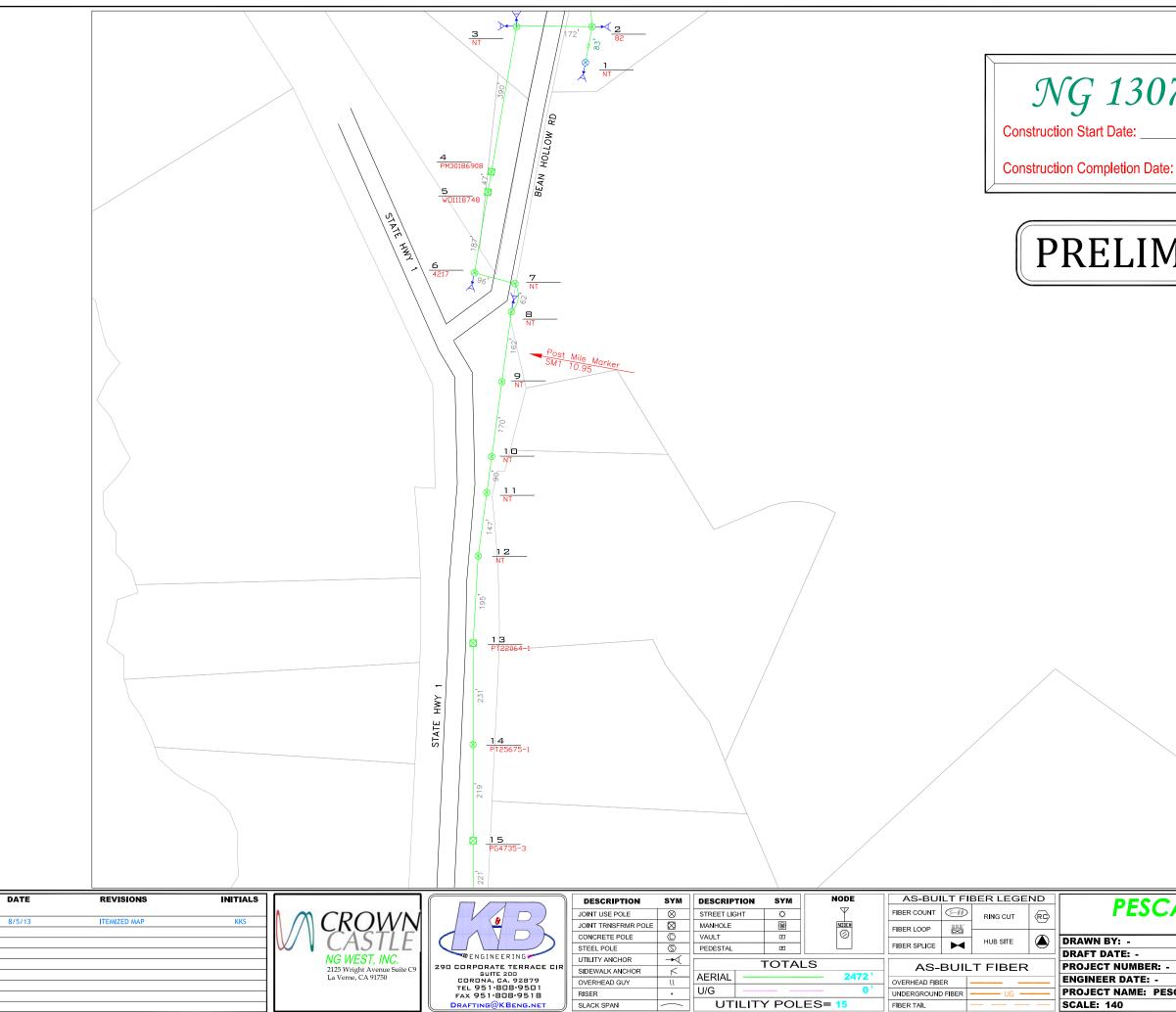
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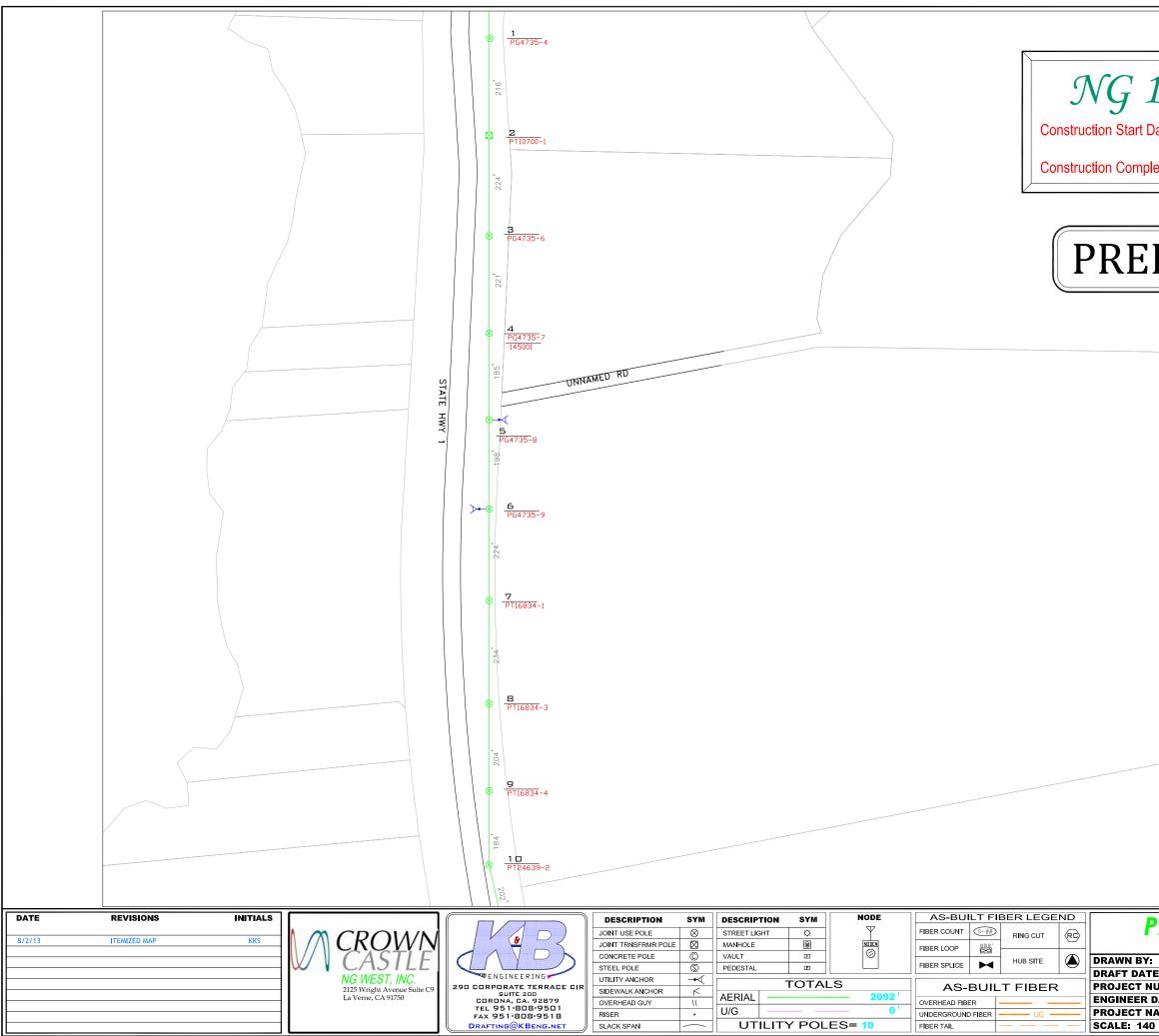
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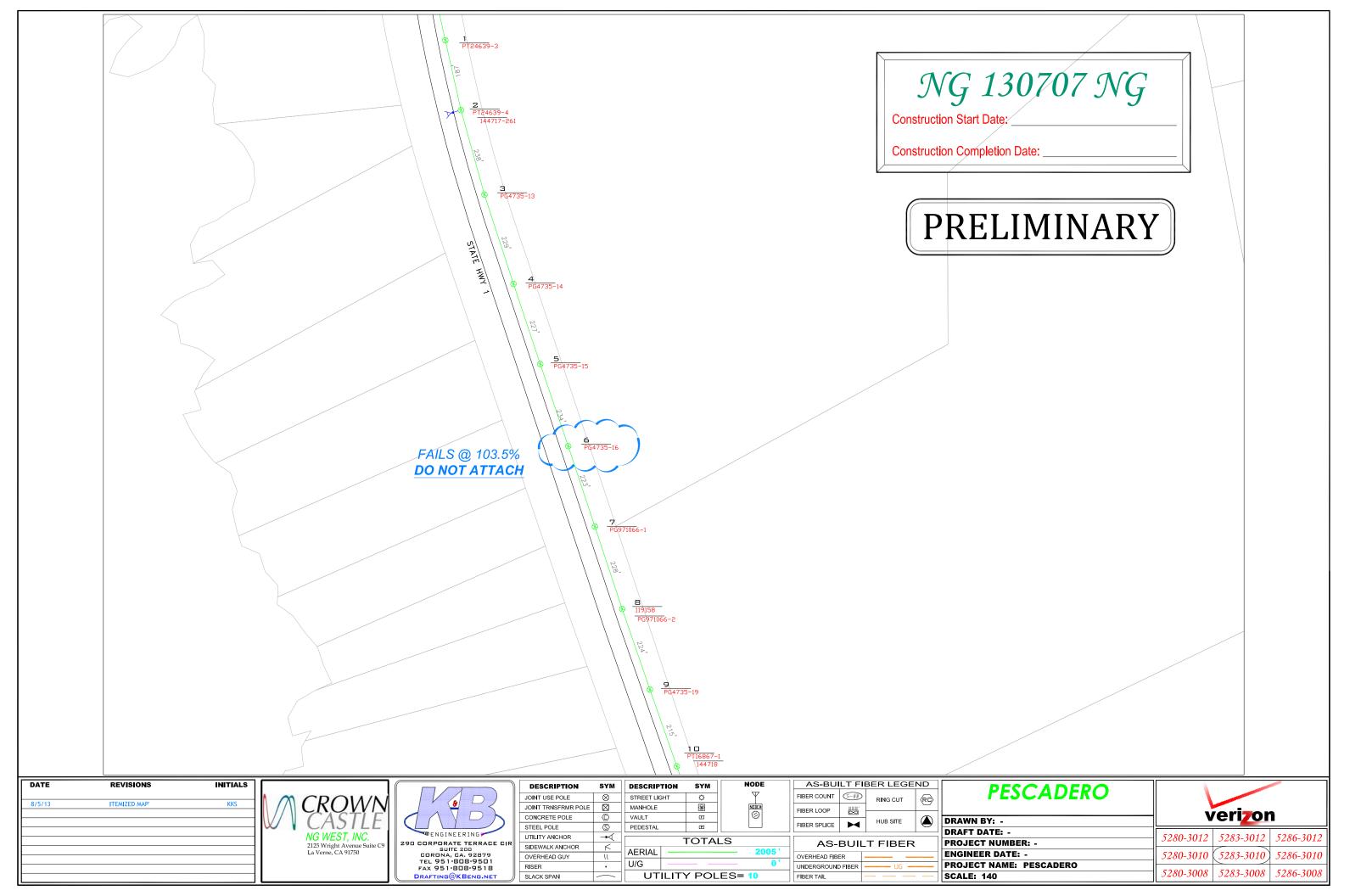


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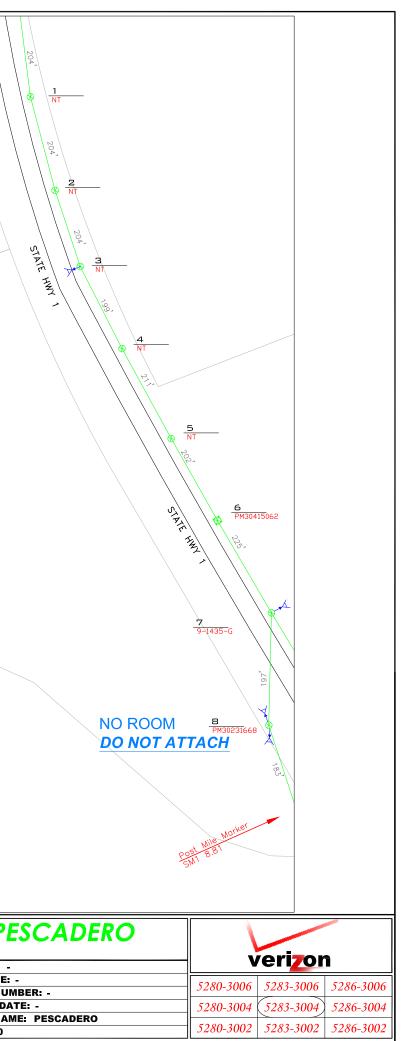


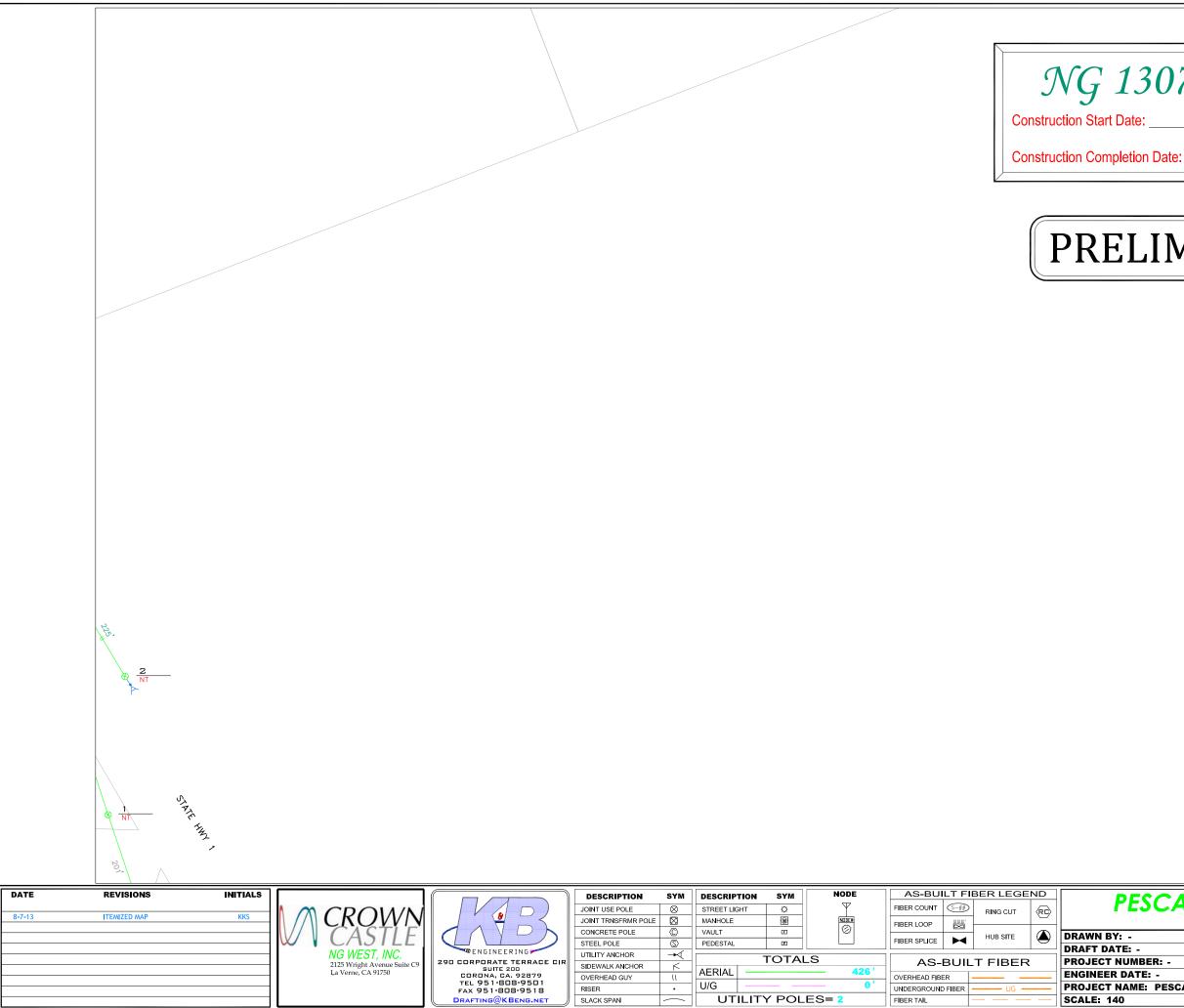
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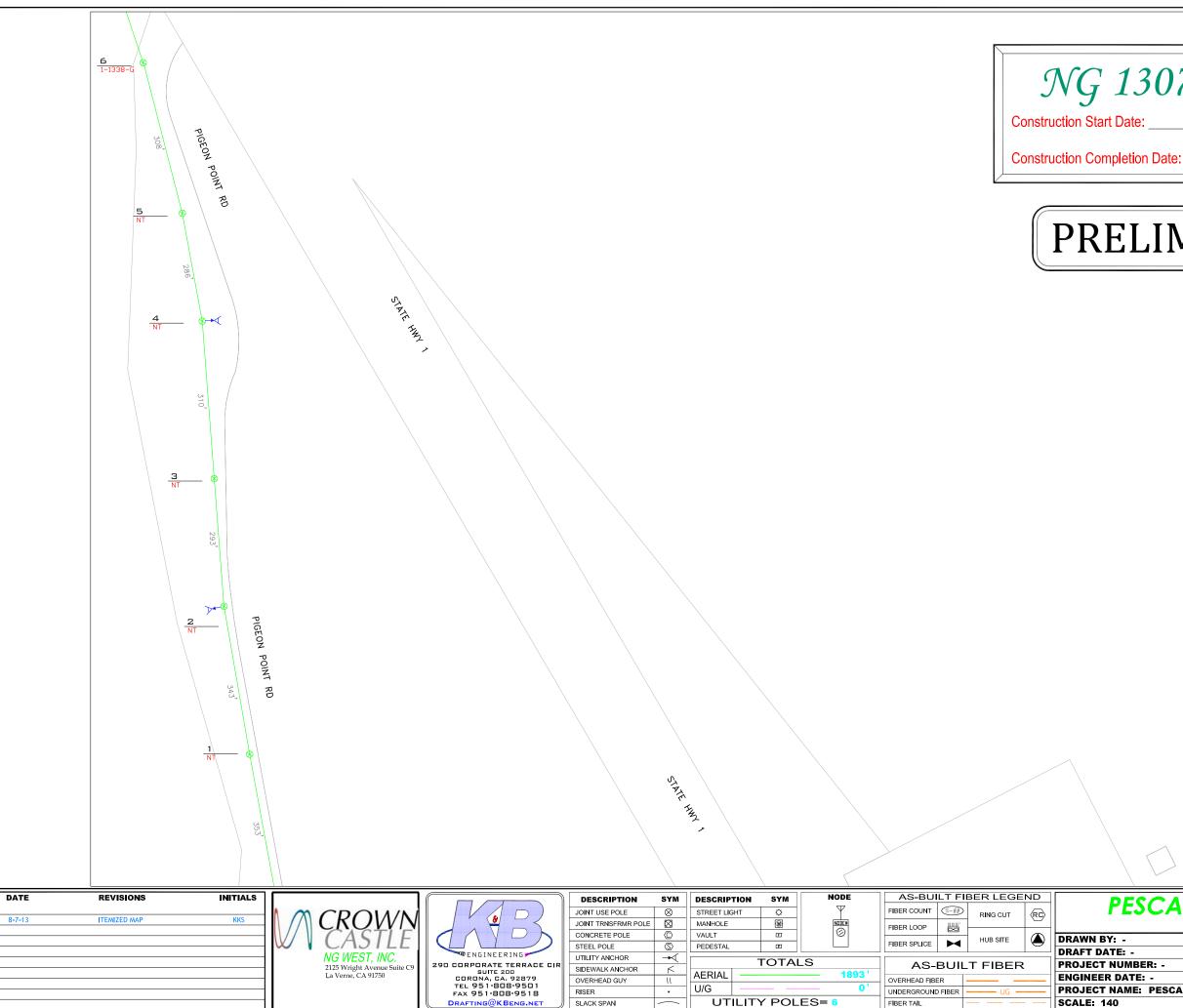
DATE	REVISIONS	INITIALS			DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	NODE	AS-BU	LT FI	BER LEGE	ND	<b>_</b>
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			//  CASTIF		CONCRETE POLE	$\odot$	VAULT	E			<u></u>	HUB SITE		DRAWN BY:
			CASILL		STEEL POLE	<li>S</li>	PEDESTAL	E		FIBER SPLICE		HOD SITE		
			NG WEST, INC.	™ ENGINEERING →	UTILITY ANCHOR	→√	-							DRAFT DATE
			2125 Wright Avenue Suite C9	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	Ŕ		ΤΟΤΑΙ	LS	AS-	BUIL	T FIBER	.  !	PROJECT NU
			La Verne, CA 91750	SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879	OVERHEAD GUY	1	AERIAL		<u> </u>	OVERHEAD FIBE	-R		/	ENGINEER D
				TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518	RISER	•	U/G		— O'	UNDERGROUND		115	I	PROJECT N/
				DRAFTING@KBENG.NET	SLACK SPAN		UTILIT	Y POL	.ES= 8	FIBER TAIL	DER			SCALE: 140





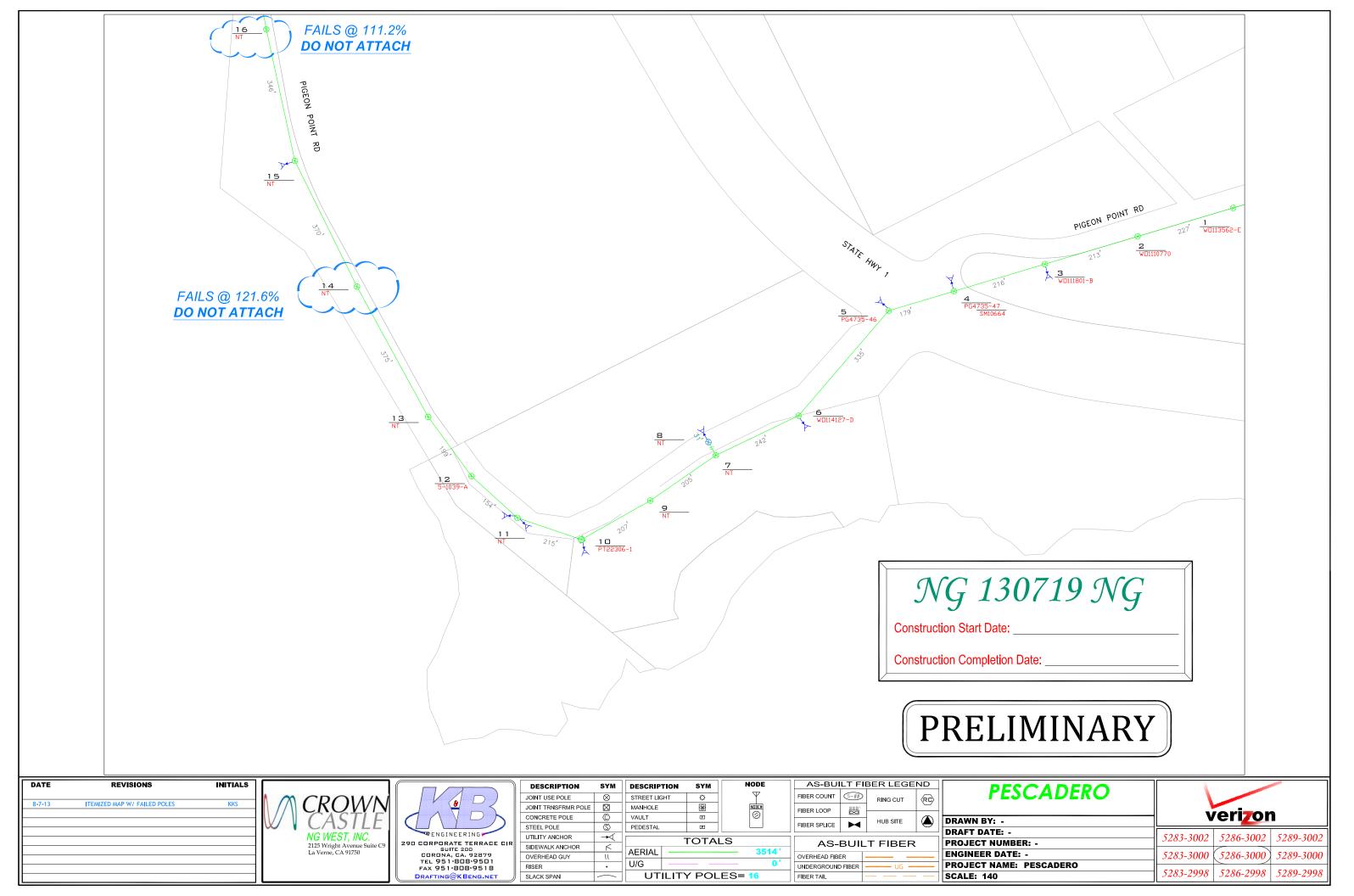
# NG 130723 NG

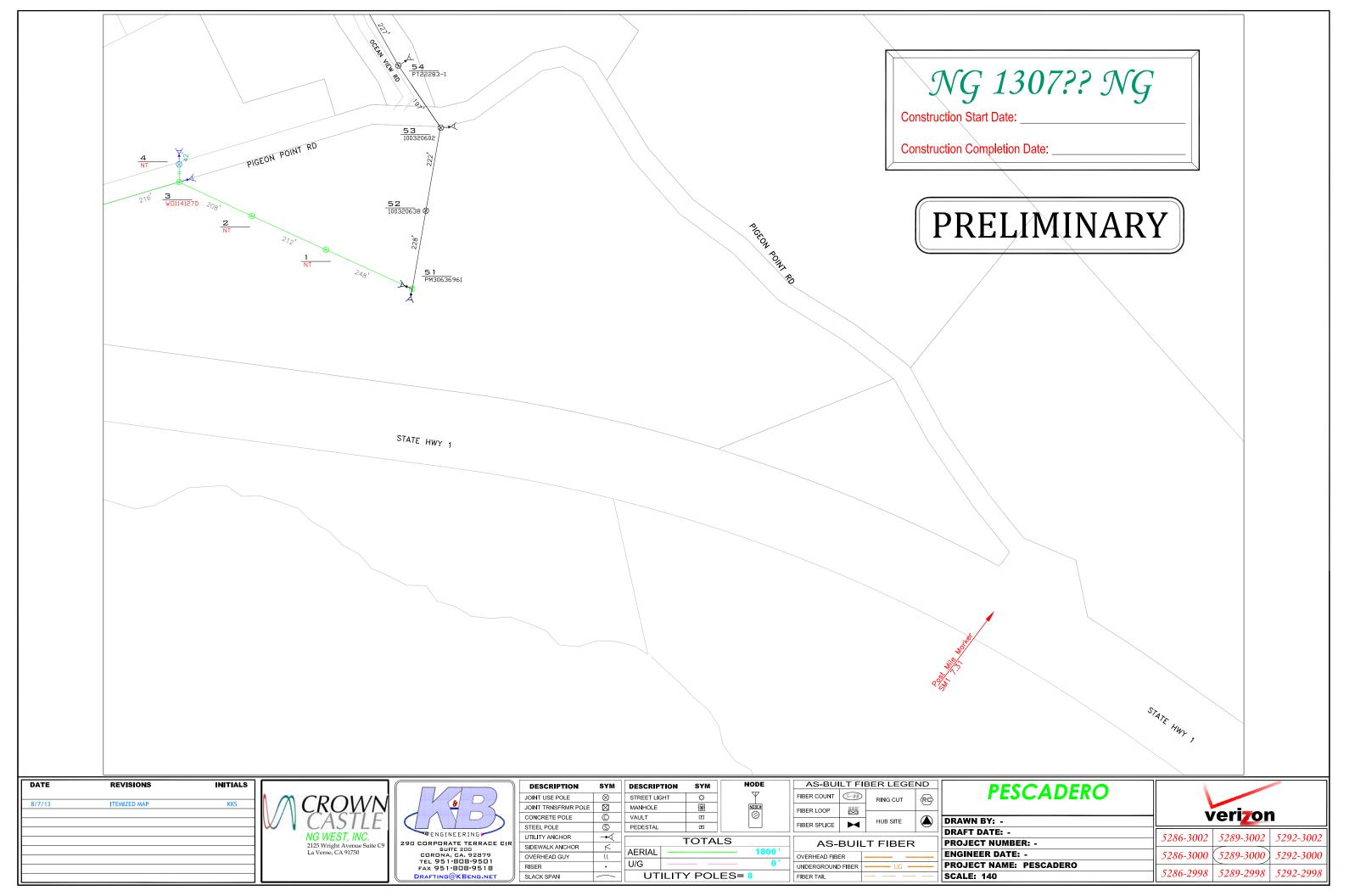
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umber: -	5283-3006	5286-3006	5289-3006
DATE: -	5283-3004	(5286-3004)	5289-3004
AME: PESCADERO	5283-3002	5286-3002	5289-3002

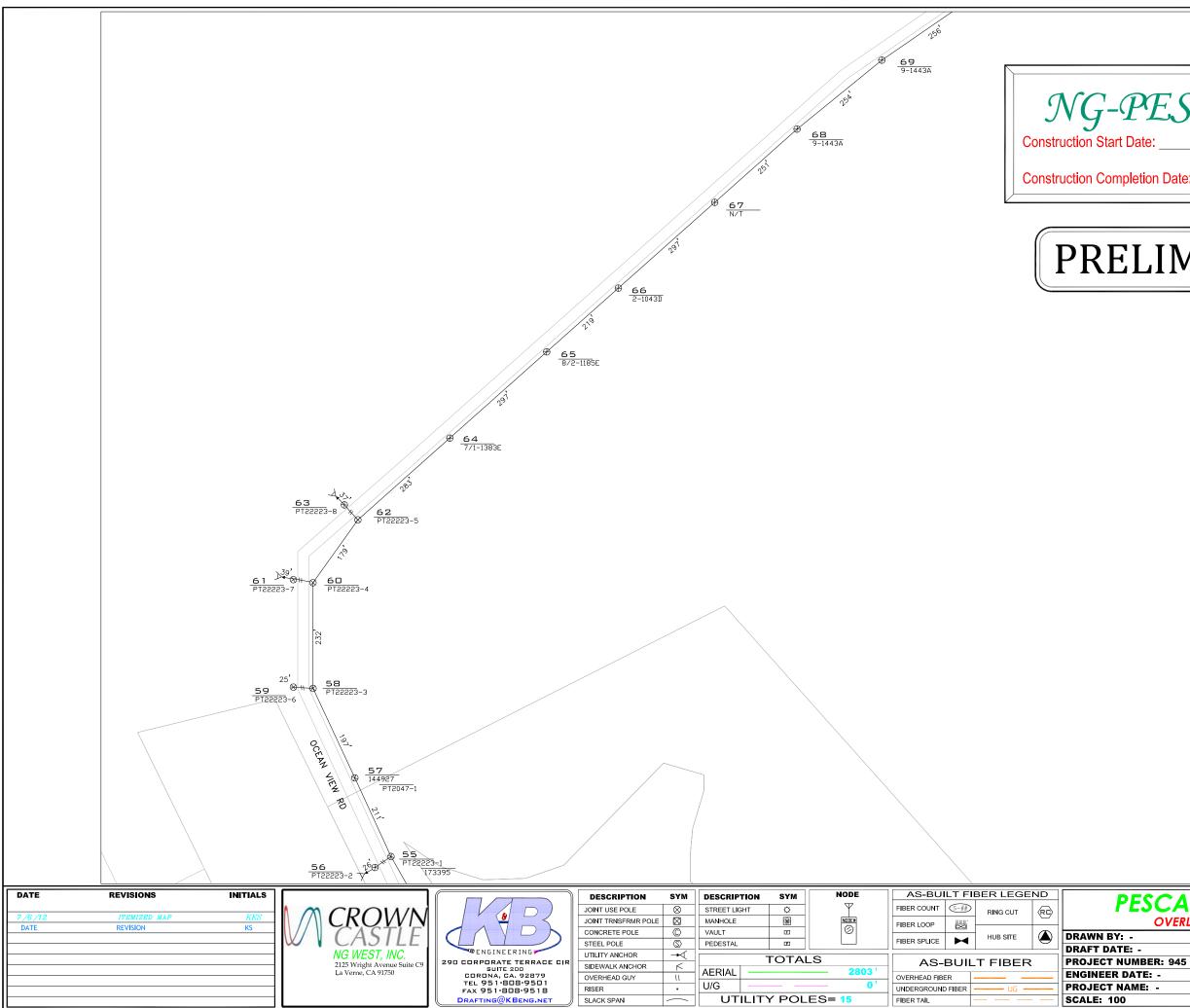


# NG 130721 NG

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UMBER: -         5283-3004         5286-3004         5289-3004           DATE: -         5283-3002         5286-3002         5289-3002           AME: PESCADERO         5283-3002         5286-3002         5289-3002	-	
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## *NG-PESCA-89-02*

## PRELIMINARY

<b>ESCADERO</b> OVERLASH	verizon
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*NG-PESCA-89-02* 

Construction Start Date:

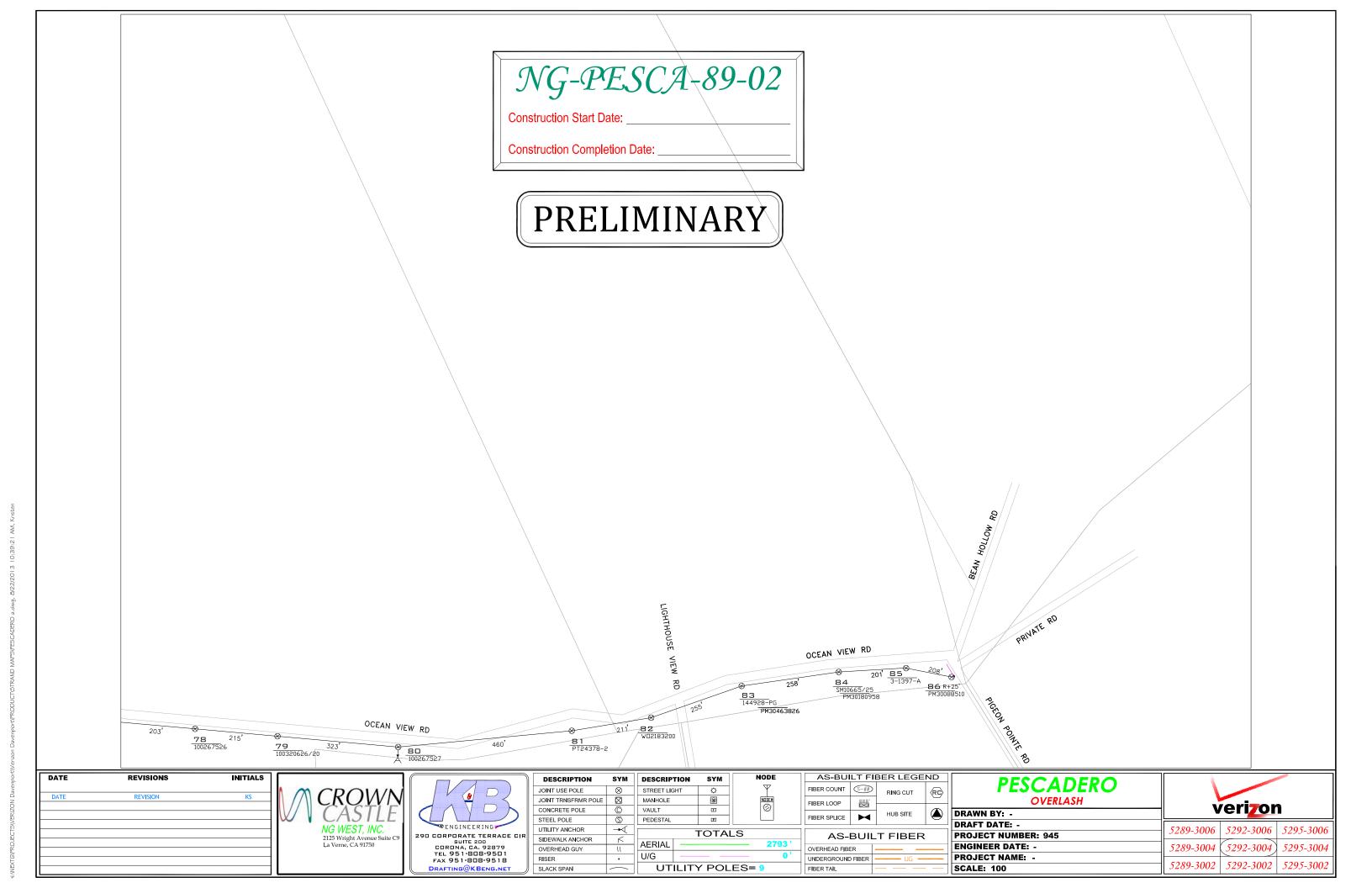
Construction Completion Date:

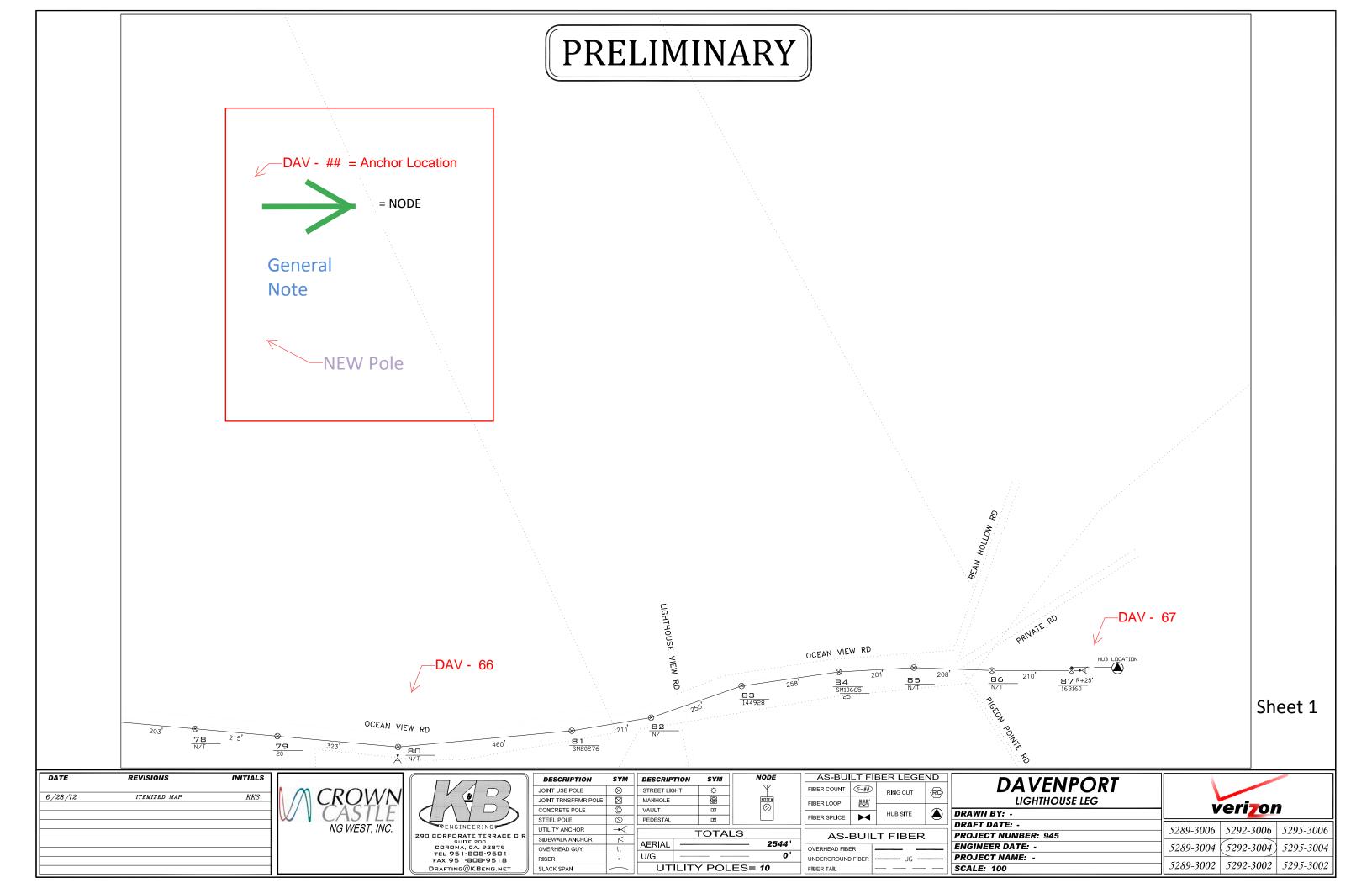
## PRELIMINARY

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 DATE	REVISION	KKS			JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE		NDEH Ø	FIBER LOOP	<u>الله</u>			
DATE	REVISION	K2	V/V CASTIF	$  A \land V \cup \land  $	CONCRETE POLE	Ô	VAULT	E				HUB SITE		DRAWN BY:
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			NG WEST, INC.	© ENGINEERING >	UTILITY ANCHOR	$\rightarrow$		ΓΟΤΑΙ	9					
			2125 Wright Avenue Suite C9	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	ĸ				AS-I	BUIL	T FIBEF	2	PROJECT N
			La Verne, CA 91750	CORONA, CA. 92879	OVERHEAD GUY	11	AERIAL		<u> </u>	OVERHEAD FIBE	R –			ENGINEER
				TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518	RISER	•	U/G		O'	UNDERGROUND	FIBER -	UG -		PROJECT N
				DRAFTING@KBENG.NET	SLACK SPAN	$\frown$	UTILITY	r Pol	ES=9	FIBER TAIL	-			SCALE: 10

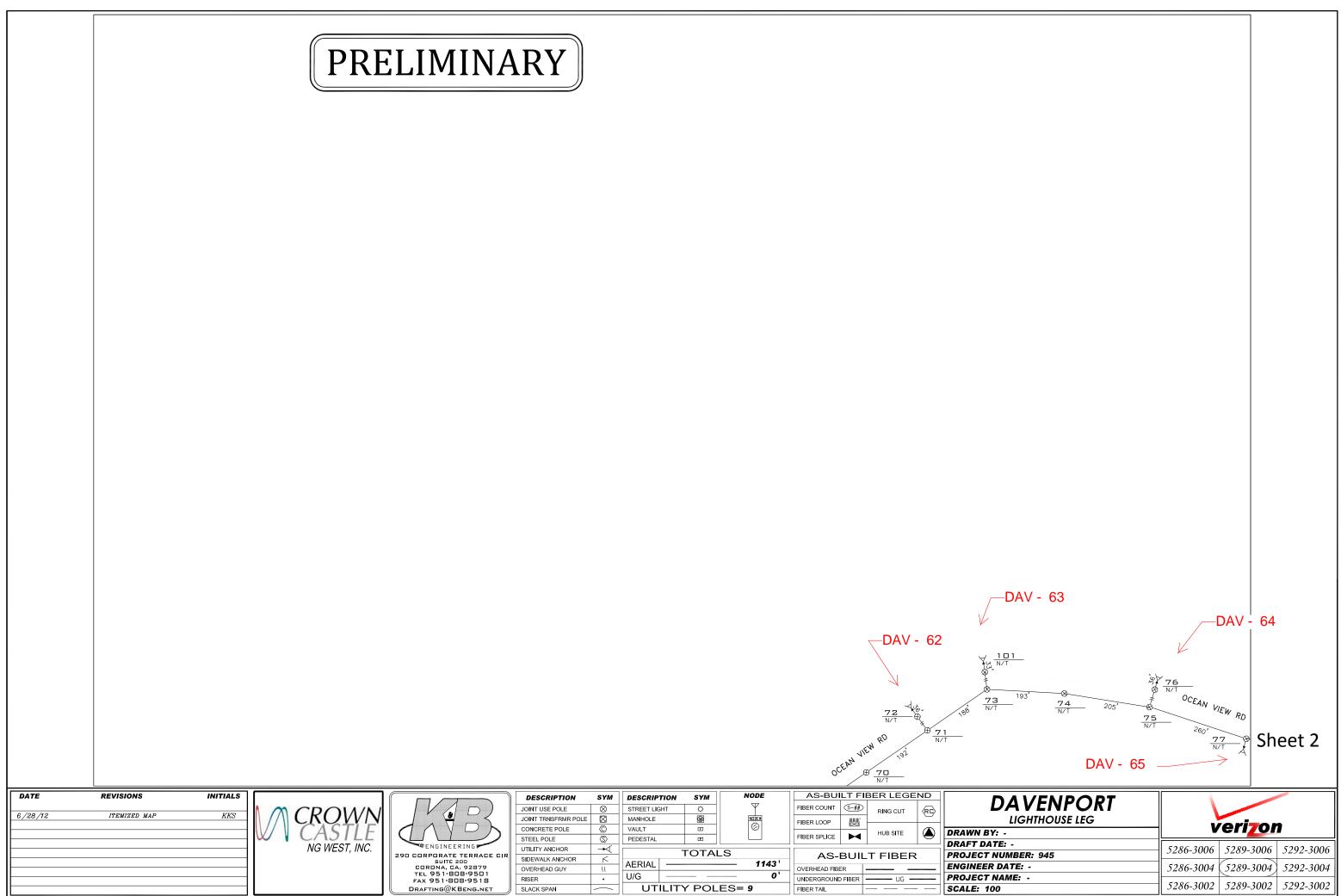
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	DRAFT DATE: -	5286-3006	5289-3006	5292-3006
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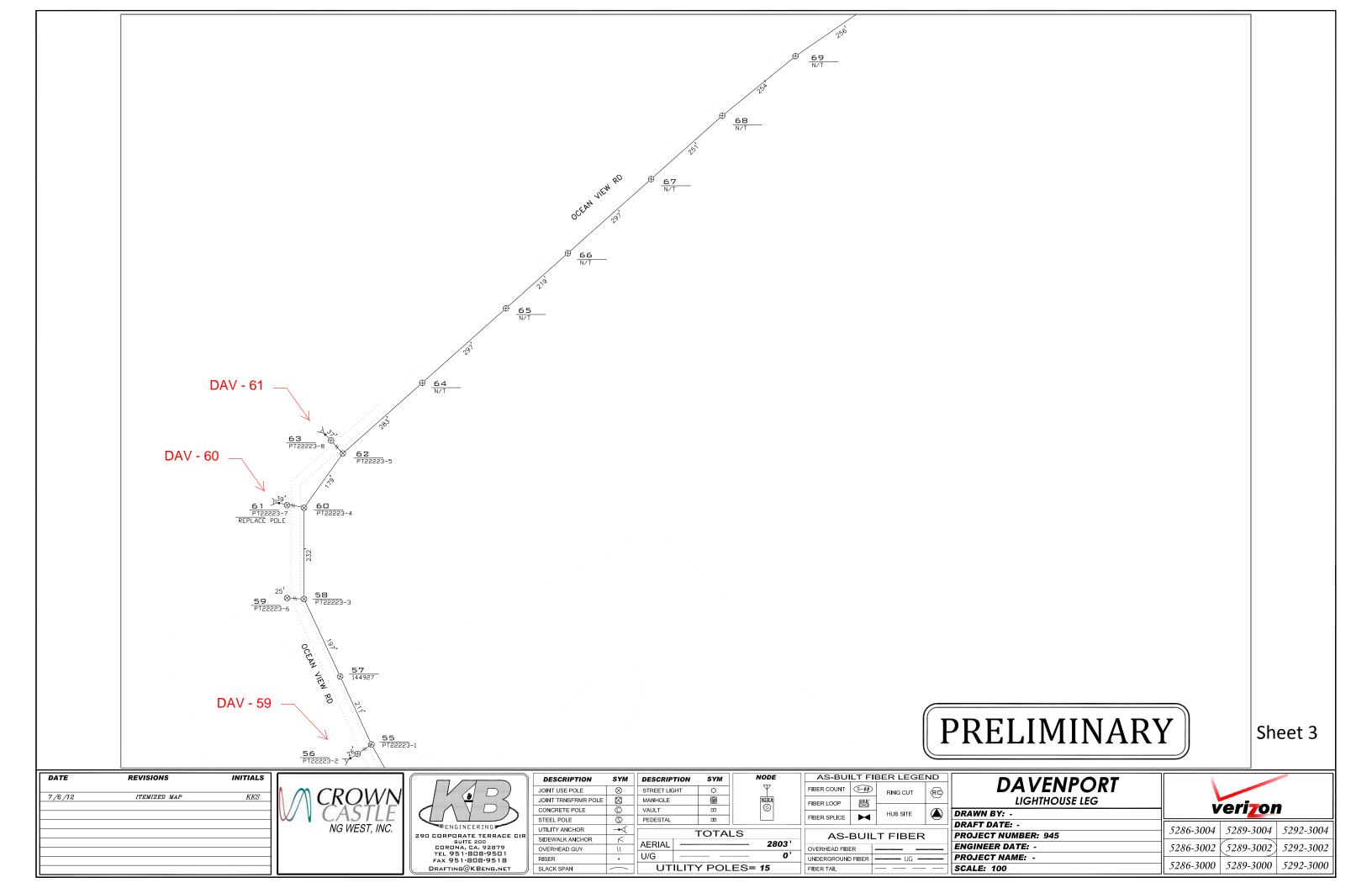
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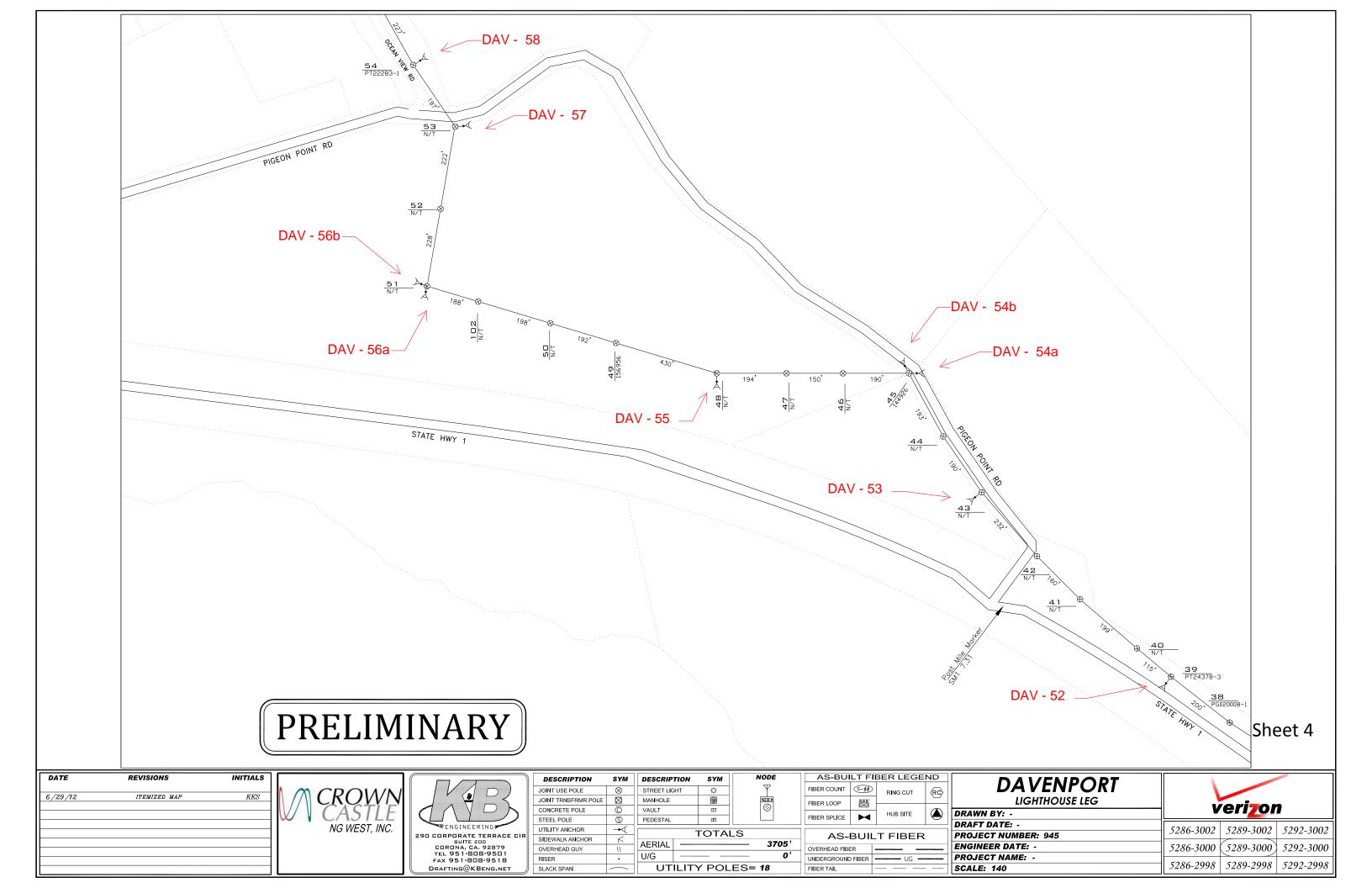


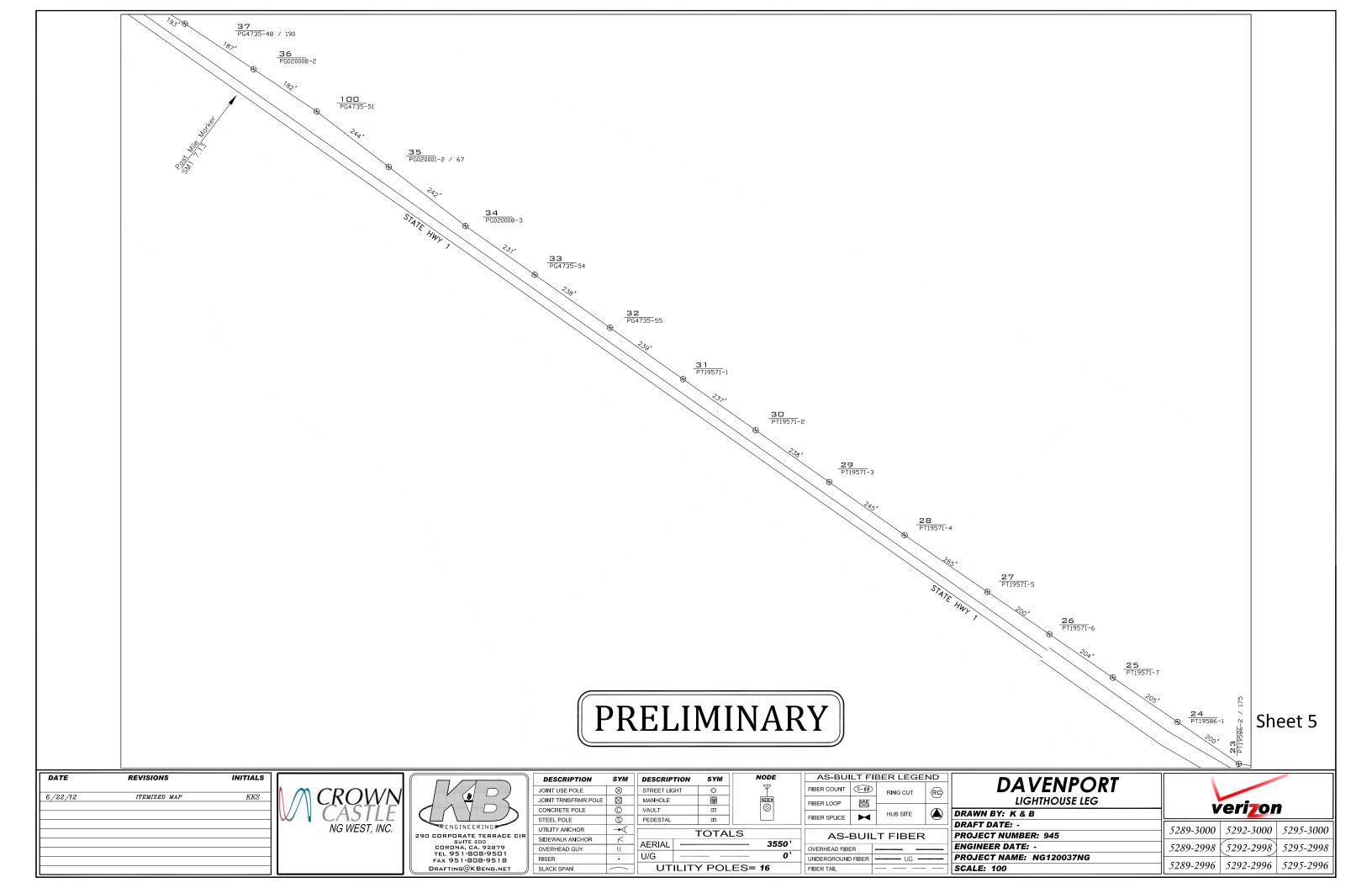




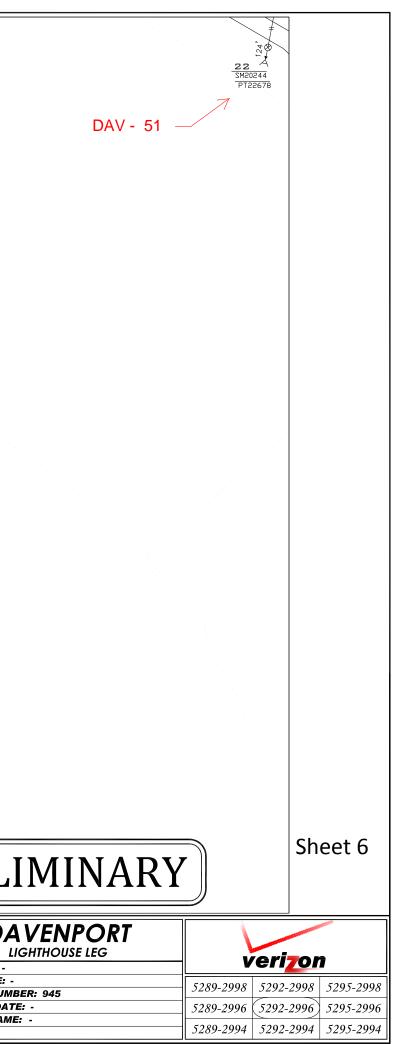


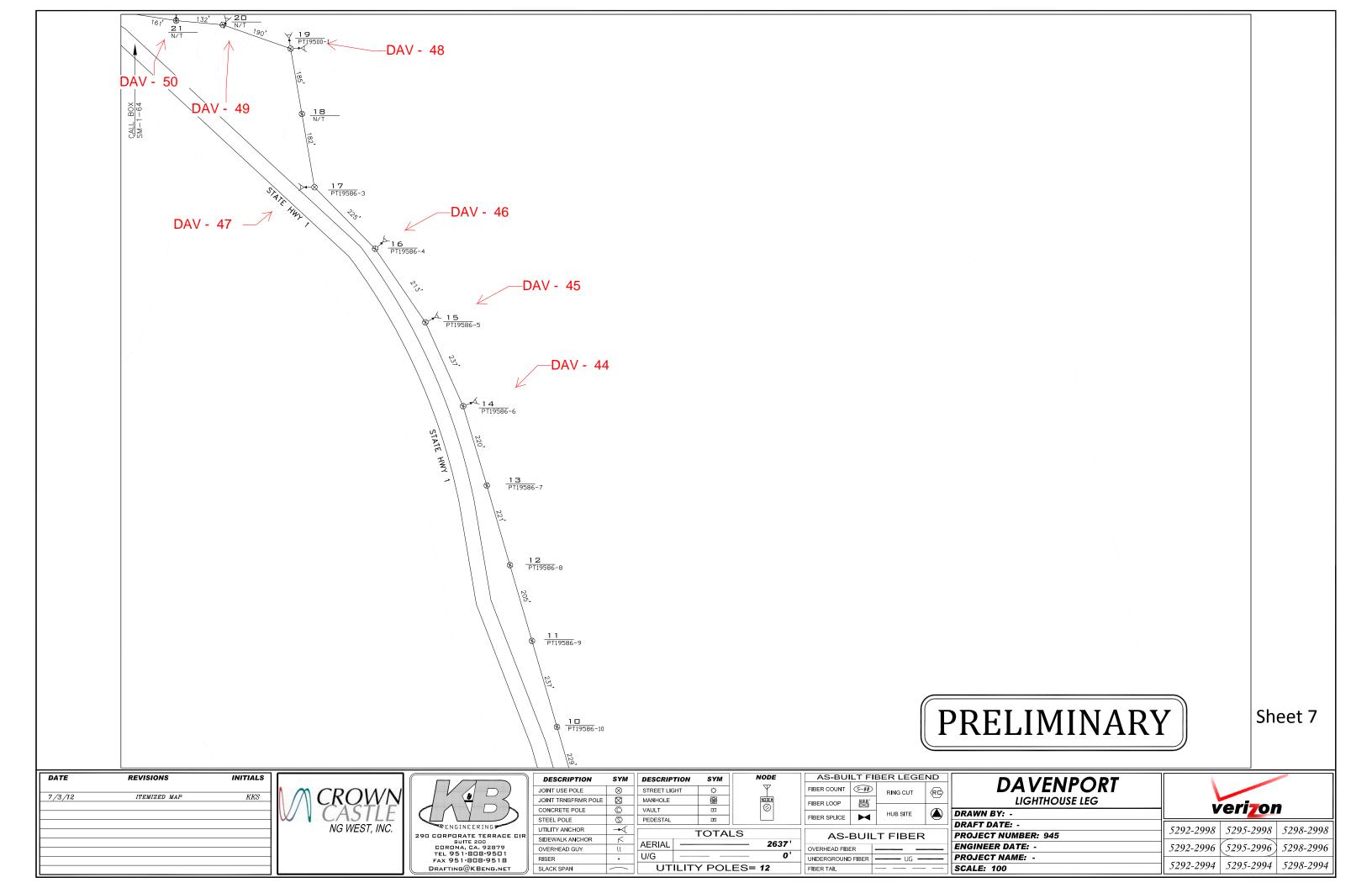


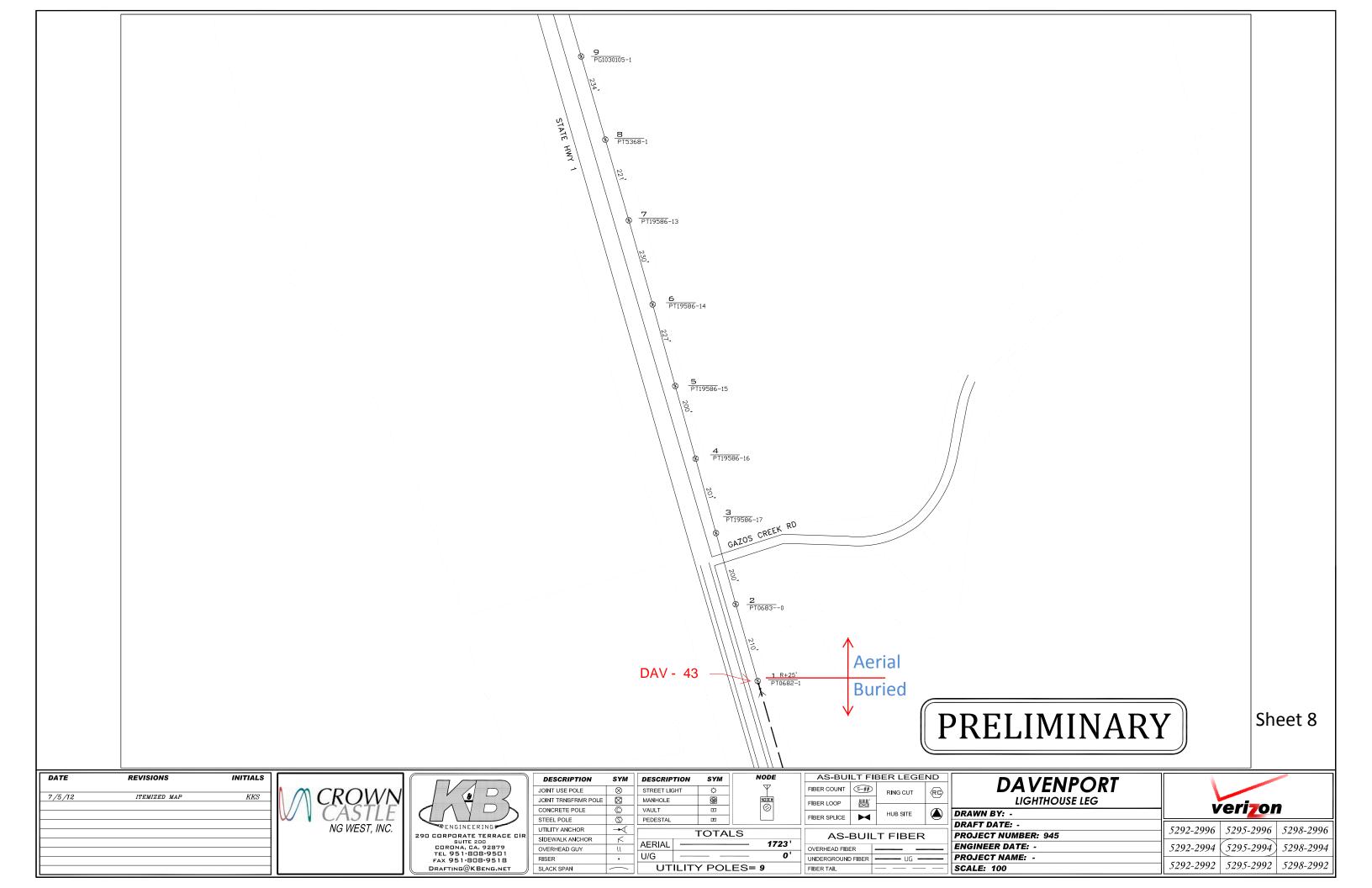


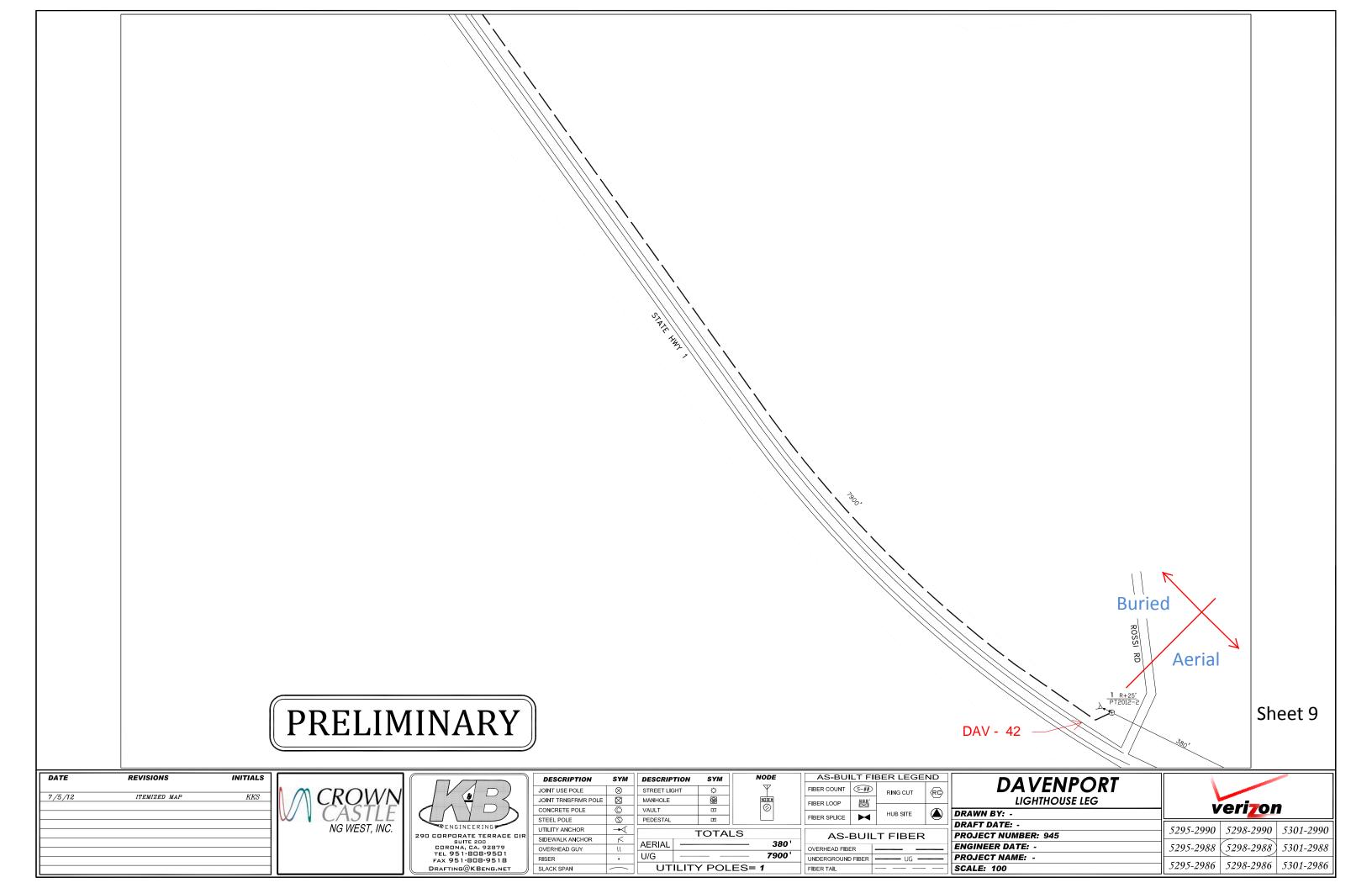


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DATE	REVISIONS	INITIALS				DESCRIPTION SYM		
DATE /28 /12	REVISIONS ITEMIZED MAP	INITIALS KKS	ROWN		JOINT USE POLE S	STREET LIGHT  MANHOLE	FIBER COUNT S-## RING	EGEND CUT RD
			ROWN		JOINT USE POLE JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE CONCRETE POLE STEEL POLE UTUETY ANOLOD	STREET LIGHT O MANHOLE OO VAULT CC PEDESTAL CC	FIBER COUNT S-## RING	EGEND CUT RD
			ROWN NG WEST, INC.	ENGINEERING CENGINEERING CORPORATE ZERRACE CIR SUITE ZOR CORPONA, CA. 92279 TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518	JOINT USE POLE JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE CONCRETE POLE STEEL POLE UTUETY ANOLOD	STREET LIGHT	FIBER COUNT         S-##         RING           FIBER LOOP         ##	

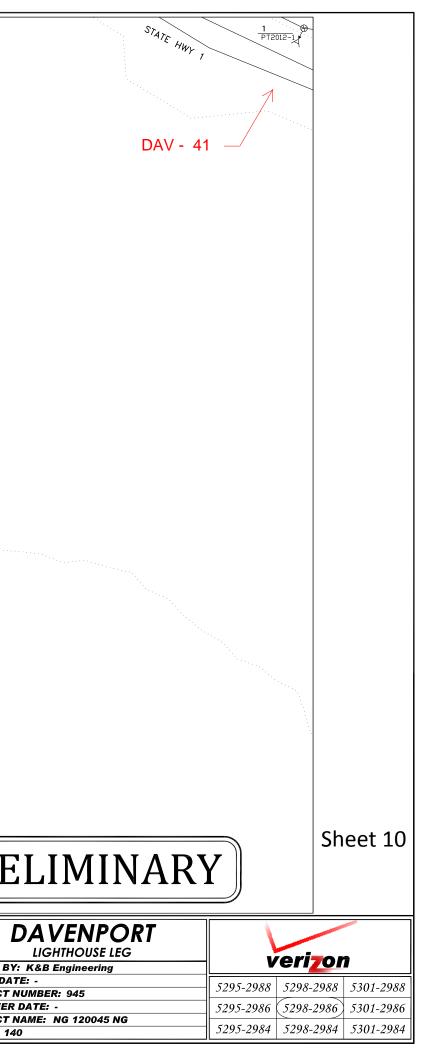


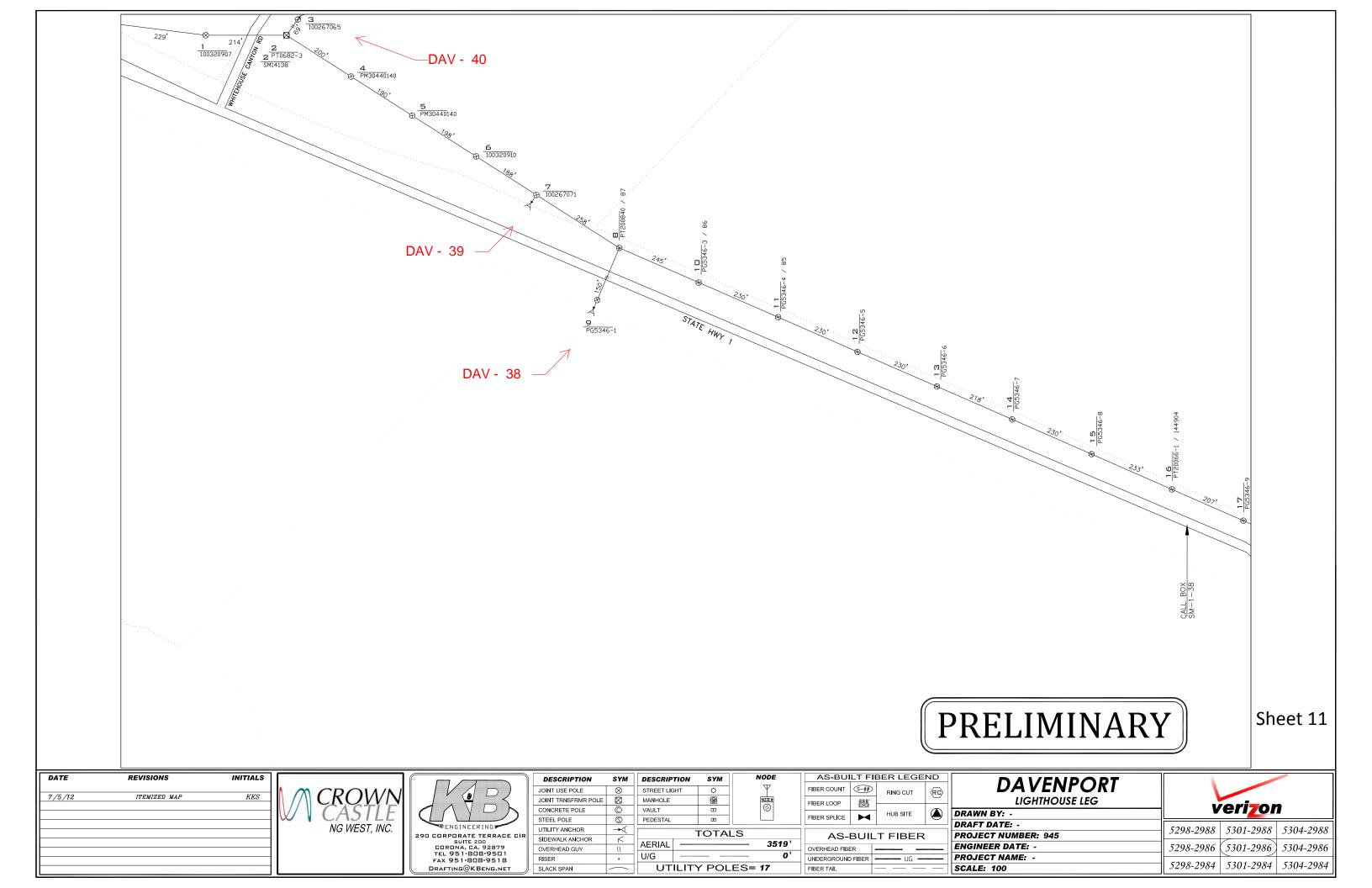


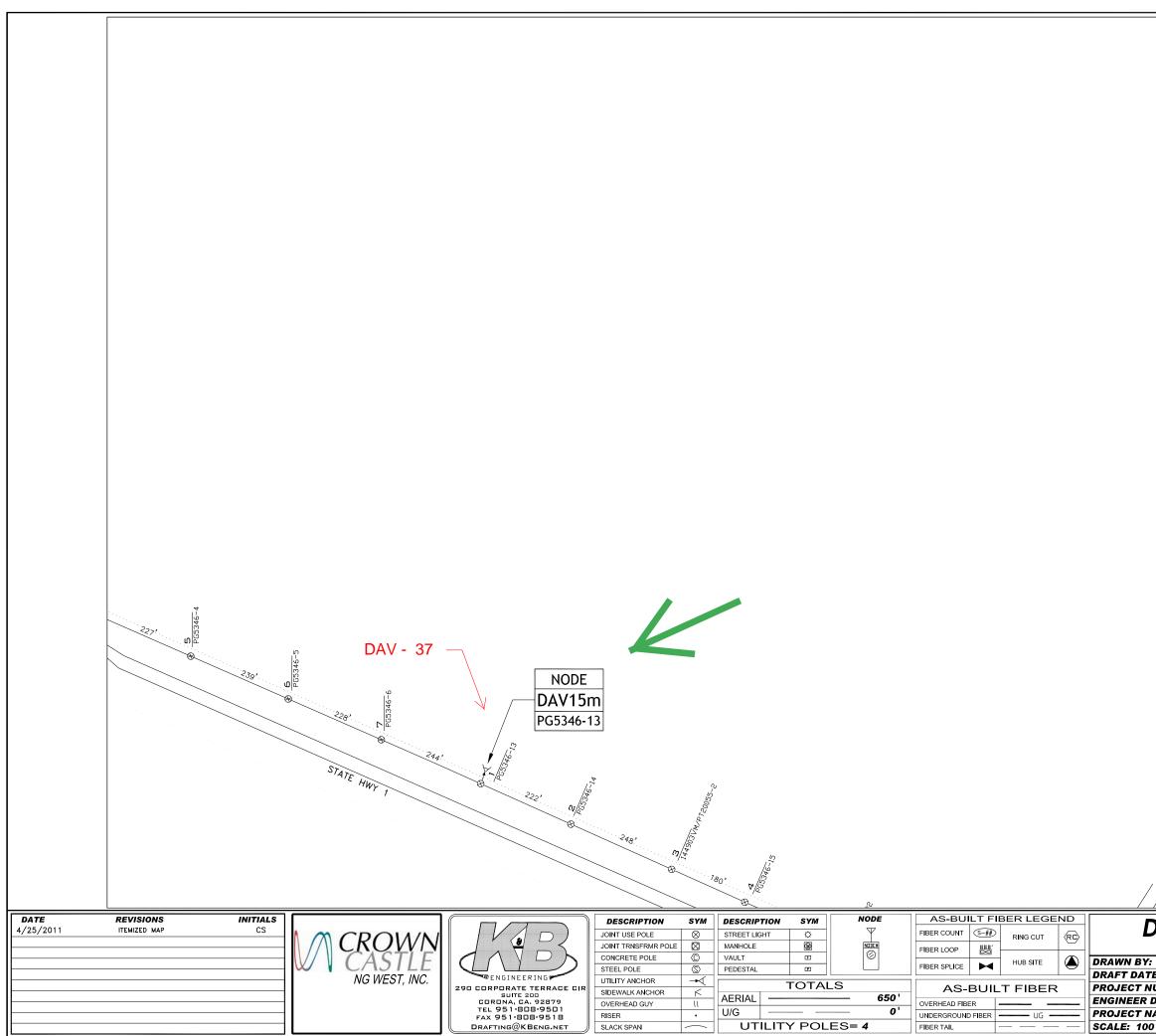




DATE	REVISIONS ITEMIZED MAP	INITIALS KKS	NG WEST INC		DESCRIPTION       SYM         JOINT USE POLE       Image: Constant of the system	DESCRIPTION       SYM         STREET LIGH       Image: Comparison of the symbol o	AS-BUILT FIBER LEGEND       FIBER COUNT       FIBER LOOP       FIBER SPLICE	DRAWN BY: DRAFT DAT
			NG WEST, INC.	© ENGINE ERING 290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879 TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518 DRAFTING@KBENG.NET		PEDESTAL     D       AERIAL	O'     OVERHEAD FIBER       O'     UNDERGROUND FIBER       FIBER TAIL     OU	DRAFT DATE PROJECT NU ENGINEER D PROJECT NA SCALE: 140

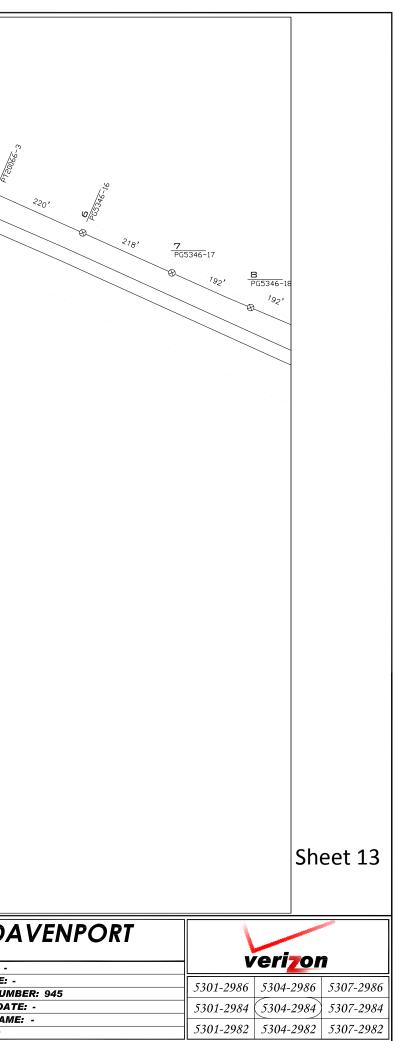


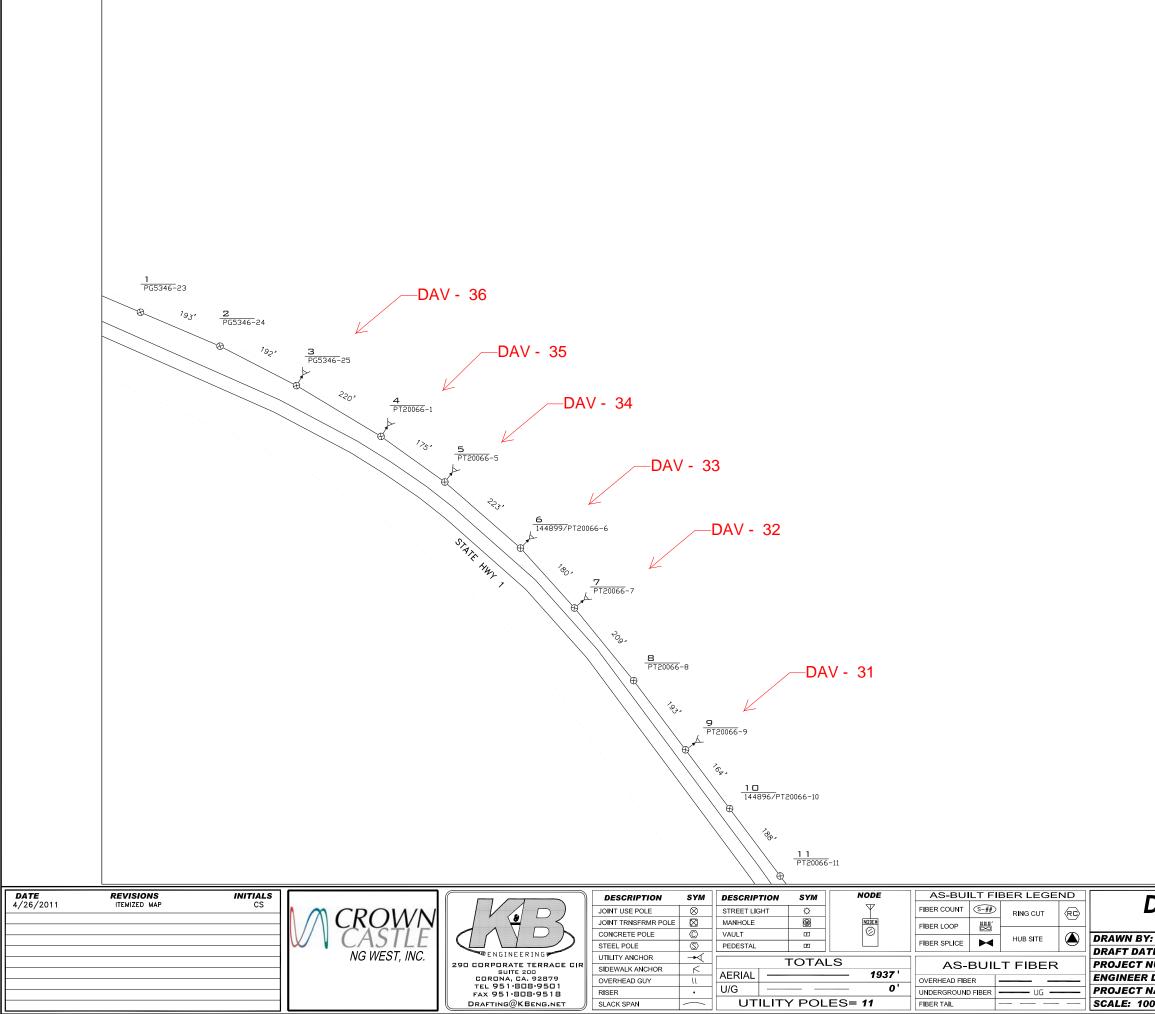




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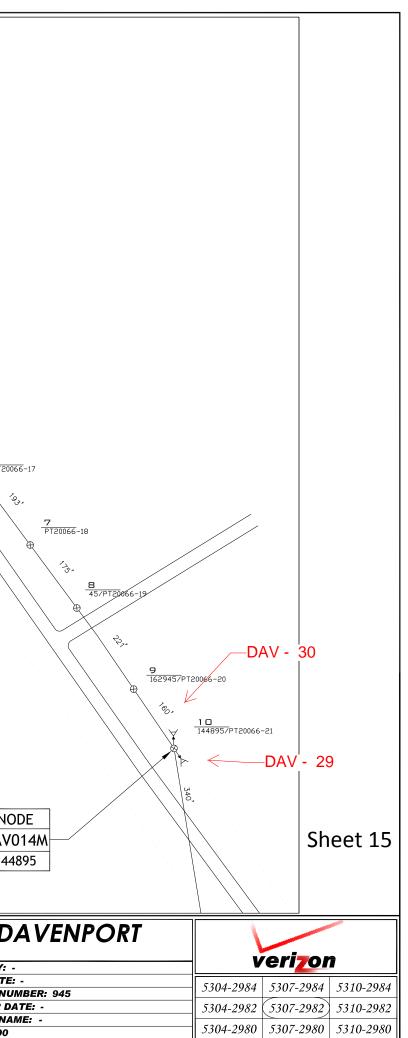
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DATE         REVISIONS           4/22/2011         ITEMIZED MAP	INITIALS CS	NG WEST, INC.	ENGINE ERING CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879 TEL 951-808-95118 DRAFTING@KBENG.NET	DESCRIPTION       SYM         JOINT USE POLE       Image: Concrete Pole       Image: Conco	AERIAL UGH	SYM       NODE         ©       V         III       IIII         IIII       0         Y       POLES= 8	FIBER COUNT CHIEF COUNT CHIEF COUP CHIEF COUP		DRAWN BY: - DRAFT DATE: PROJECT NU ENGINEER DA PROJECT NA SCALE: 100



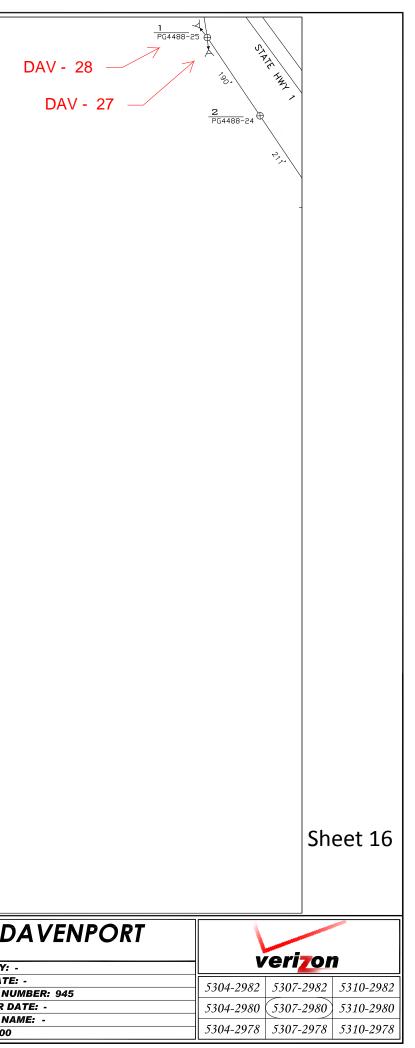


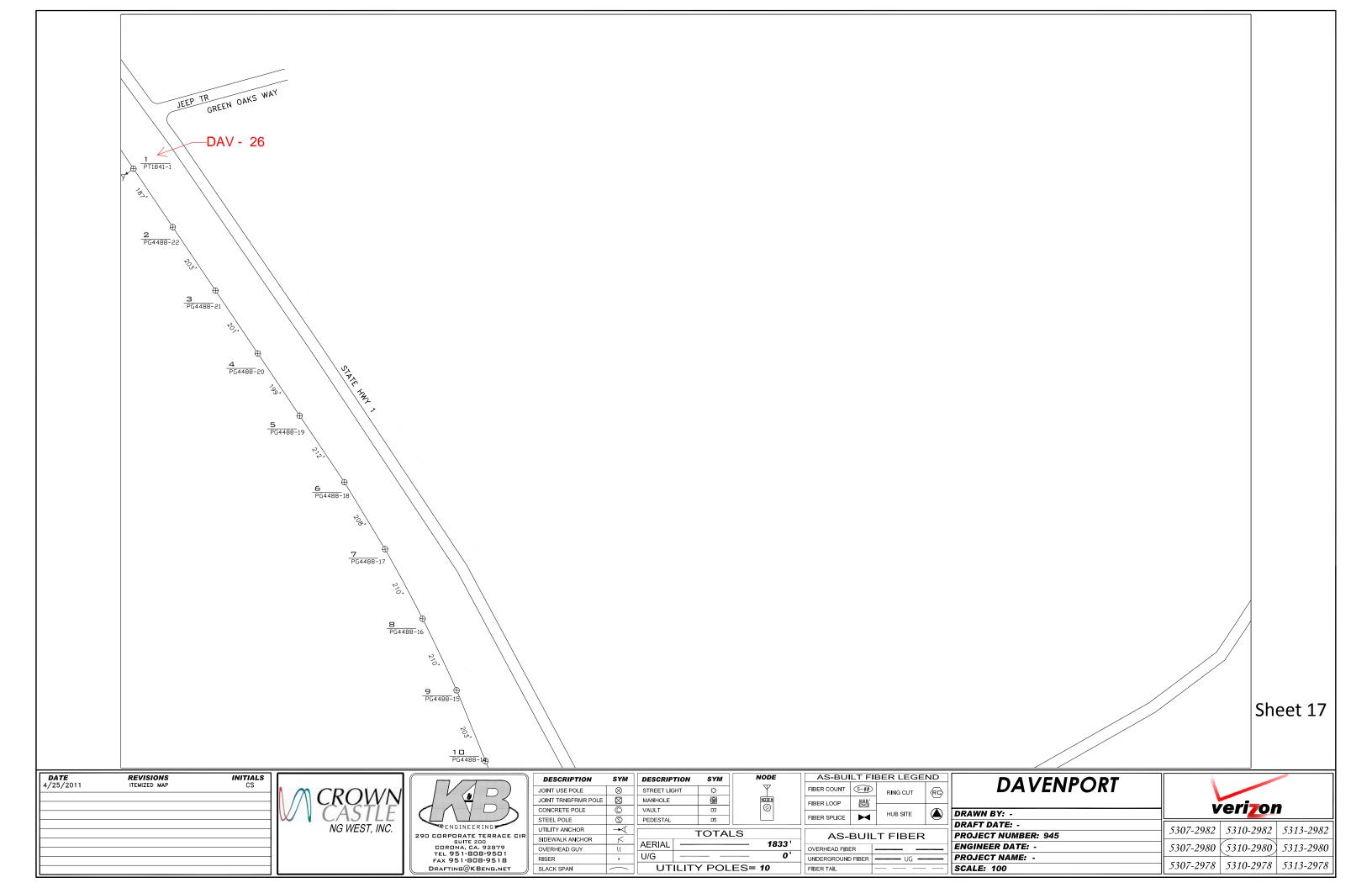
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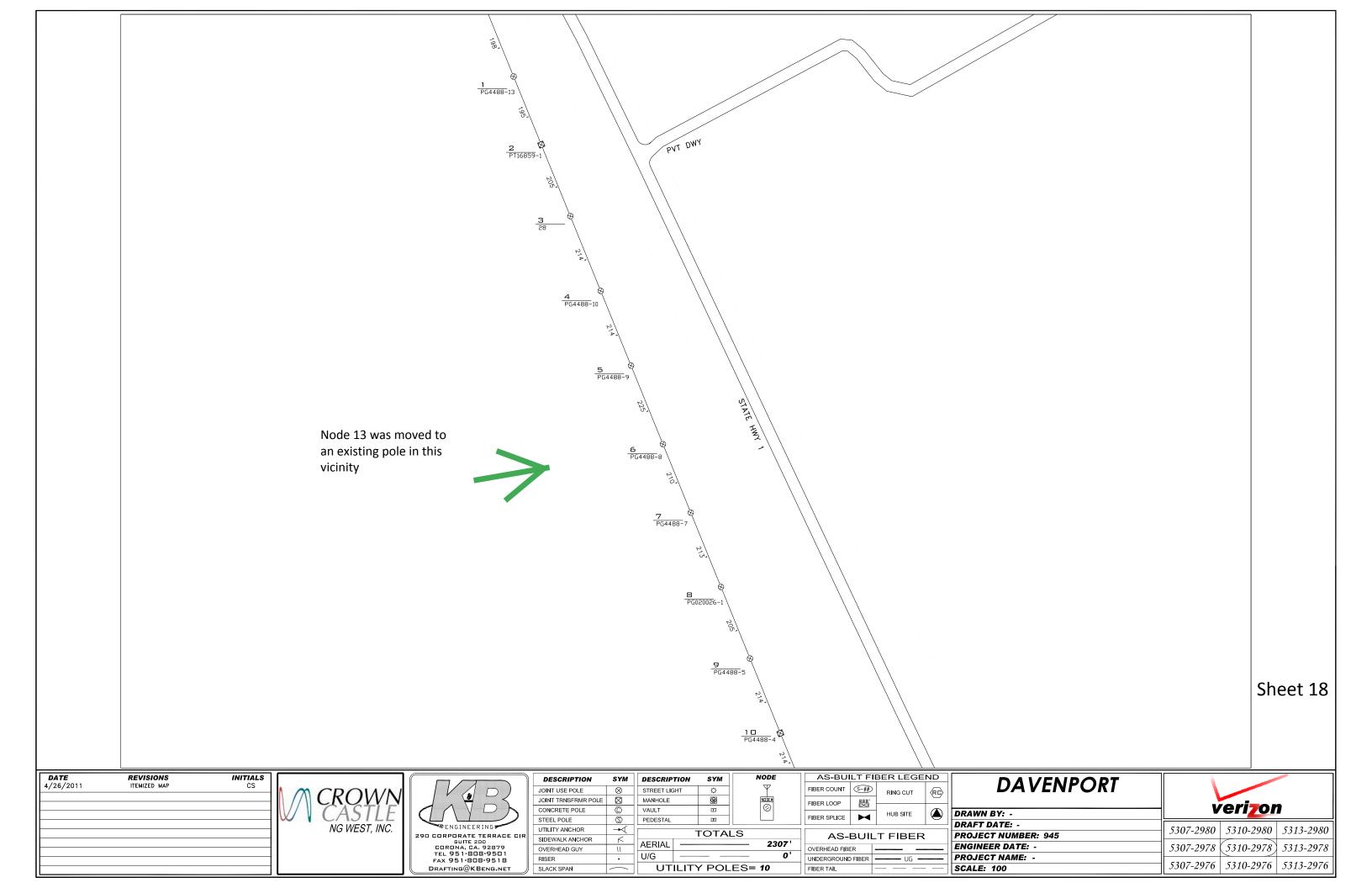
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<b>DATE</b> 4/26/2011	REVISIONS ITEMIZED MAP	INITIALS CS			DESCRIPTION SYM		SYM NODE			
+/ 20/ 2011	IIEMIZEU MAF		CROWN	A A B	JOINT USE POLE     Image: Concrete Pole       CONCRETE POLE     Image: Concrete Pole	STREET LIGHT MANHOLE VAULT		FIBER COUNT S-##		DRAWN BY:
			NG WEST, INC.	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR	STEEL POLE	PEDESTAL	TOTALS	FIBER SPLICE		DRAFT DAT
				290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879 TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518	OVERHEAD GUY	AERIAL	2385' 0'	OVERHEAD FIBER		ENGINEER L
				FAX 951-808-9518 DRAFTING@KBENG.NET	RISER • SLACK SPAN		0 Y POLES <b>= 10</b>	UNDERGROUND FIBER	UG	PROJECT NA SCALE: 100

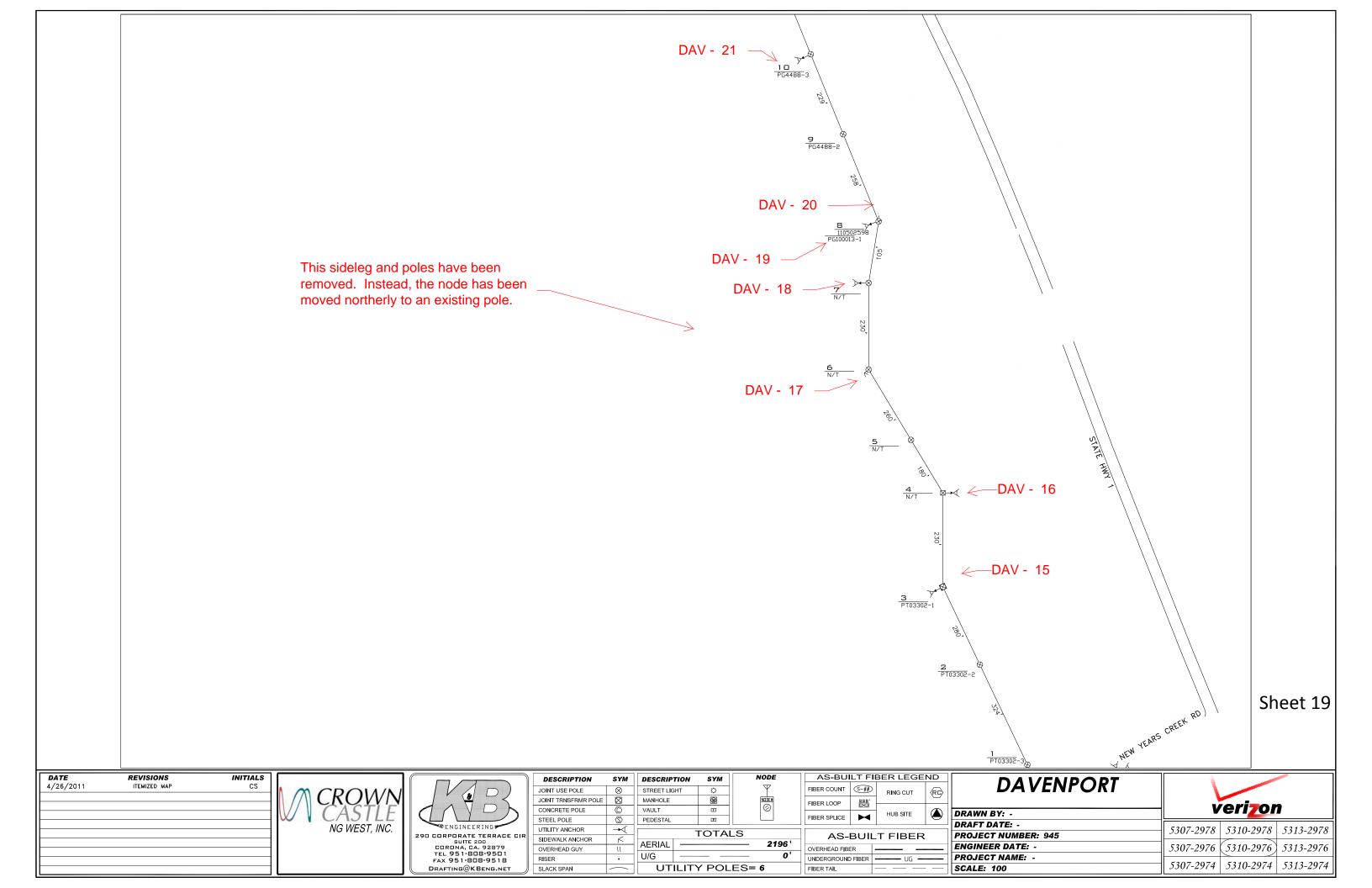


<b>DATE</b> 4/25/2011	<b>REVISIONS</b> ITEMIZED MAP	INITIALS CS			DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	NODE				<b>Г</b>
			$\land \land $		JOINT USE POLE JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\otimes$	STREET LIGHT MANHOLE	¢ Ø			KING CUT	RD	
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11					CONCRETE POLE		VAULT	E					
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			W CASILE NG WEST, INC.			© © →√	PEDESTAL	P					DRAFT DAT
			NG WEST, INC.	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR	STEEL POLE		PEDESTAL		.s				DRAWN BY: DRAFT DAT PROJECT N
			NG WEST, INC.	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879	STEEL POLE UTILITY ANCHOR	-	PEDESTAL	P	.S — 401'				DRAFT DAT PROJECT N
			NG WEST, INC.	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR SUITE 200	STEEL POLE UTILITY ANCHOR SIDEWALK ANCHOR	-	PEDESTAL	P	.s	AS-B			DRAFT DAT







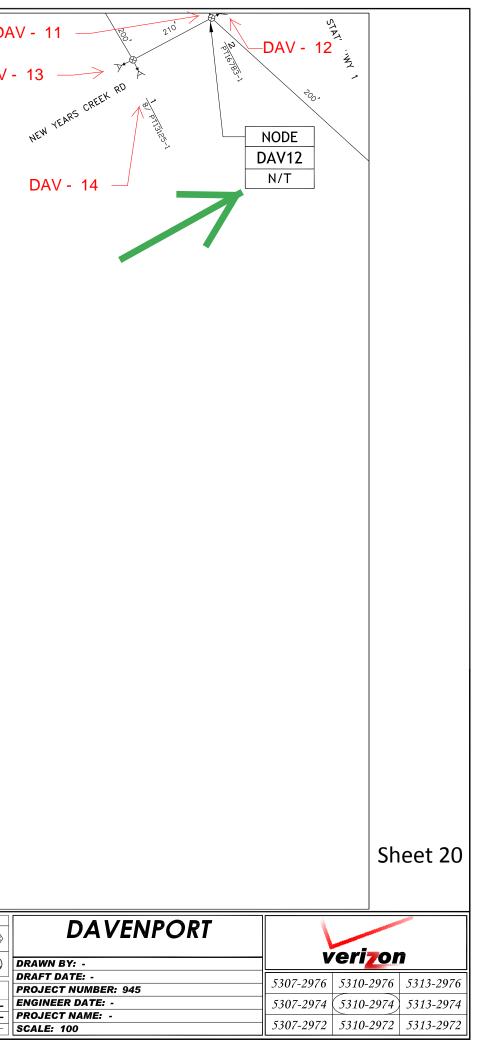


DAV - 11

DAV - 13 -

DAV - 14

DATE REVISIONS	INITIALS			DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	I SYM	NODE	AS-BU	ILT FI	BER LEGE	END	
4/26/2011 ITEMIZED MAP	CS			JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	STREET LIGHT	¢	$\forall$	FIBER COUNT	S-##	RING CUT		<b>L</b>
		CROVVIN		JOINT TRNSFRMR POLE	$\boxtimes$	MANHOLE	00	NDDE#	FIBER LOOP	₩			
		1/1 CASTIF		CONCRETE POLE	C	VAULT	Ē	NDDE#			HUB SITE		DRAWN BY
		CASILL		STEEL POLE	<li>S</li>	PEDESTAL	চ্চ		FIBER SPLICE		1100 SITE		-
		NG WEST, INC.	© ENGINEERING	UTILITY ANCHOR	-+1								DRAFT DAT
		110 11201, 1110.	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR	SIDEWALK ANCHOR			ΤΟΤΑΙ	_S	AS-	BUIL	T FIBEF	<b>ک</b> ا	PROJECT N
			SUITE 200	SIDEWALK ANCHOR	7	AERIAL —		— 610'				•	
			CORONA, CA. 92879	OVERHEAD GUY	11				OVERHEAD FIB	ER .			ENGINEER
			TEL 951-808-9501	RISER		1 U/G I —		<b>0</b> '	UNDERGROUN				PROJECT N
			FAX 951-808-9518		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1	DTIDER			
			DRAFTING@KBENG.NET	SLACK SPAN	$\frown$	UTILI	TY POL	ES= 2	FIBER TAIL				SCALE: 10



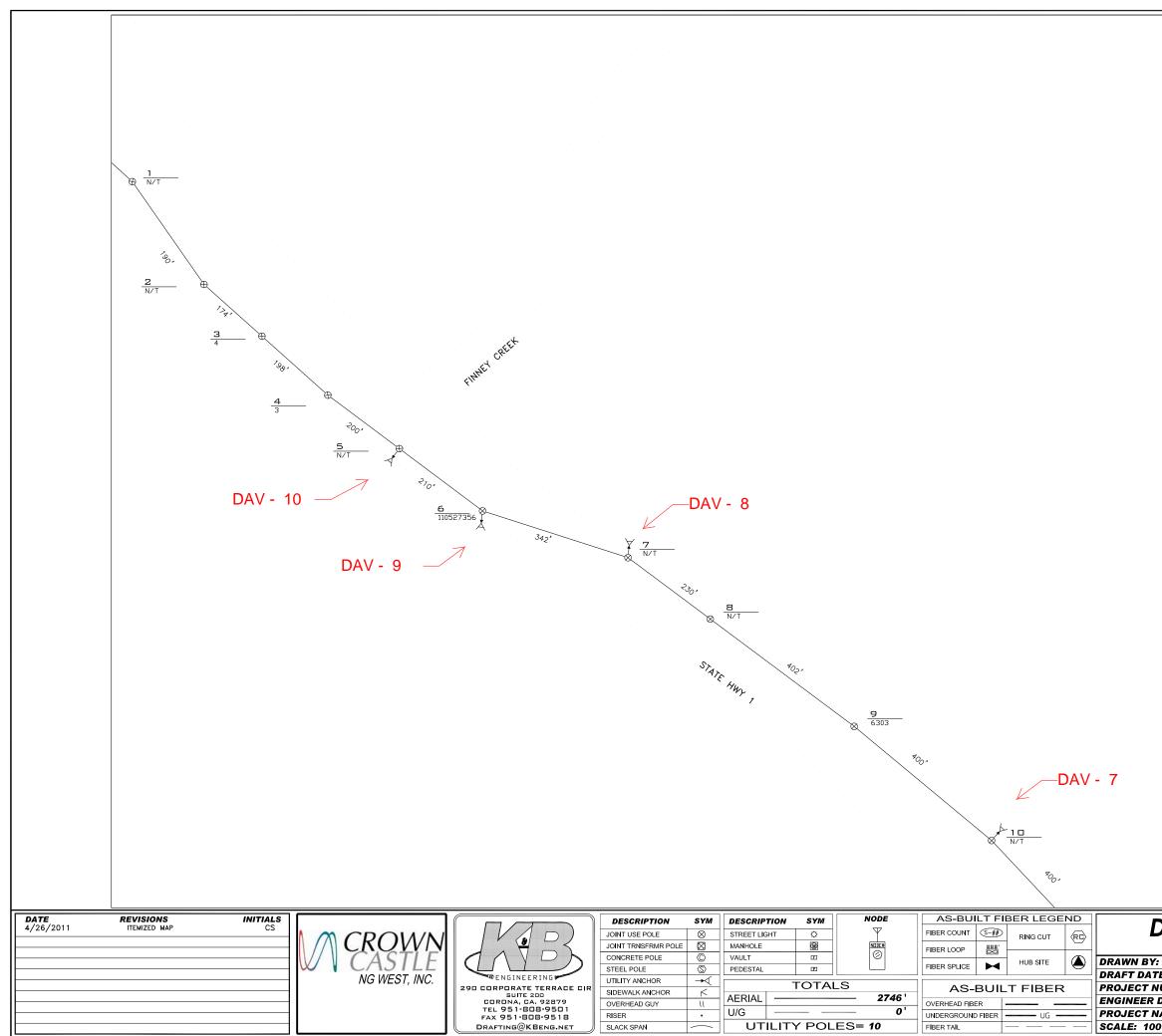
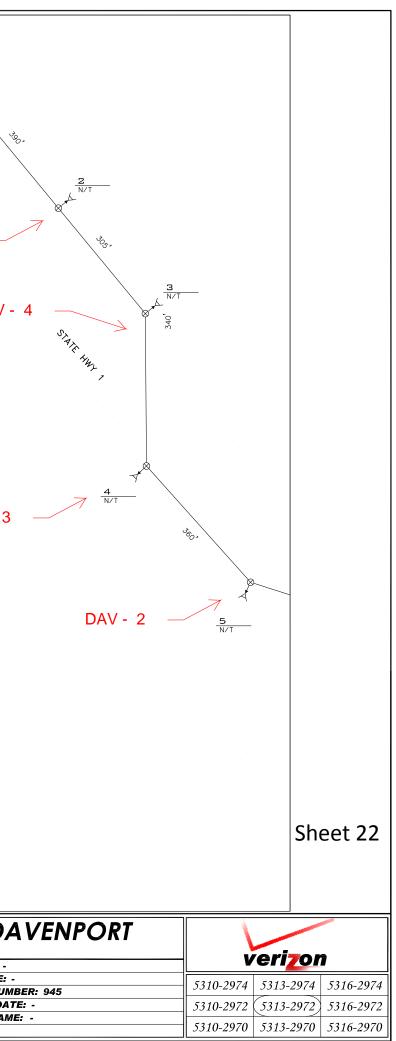
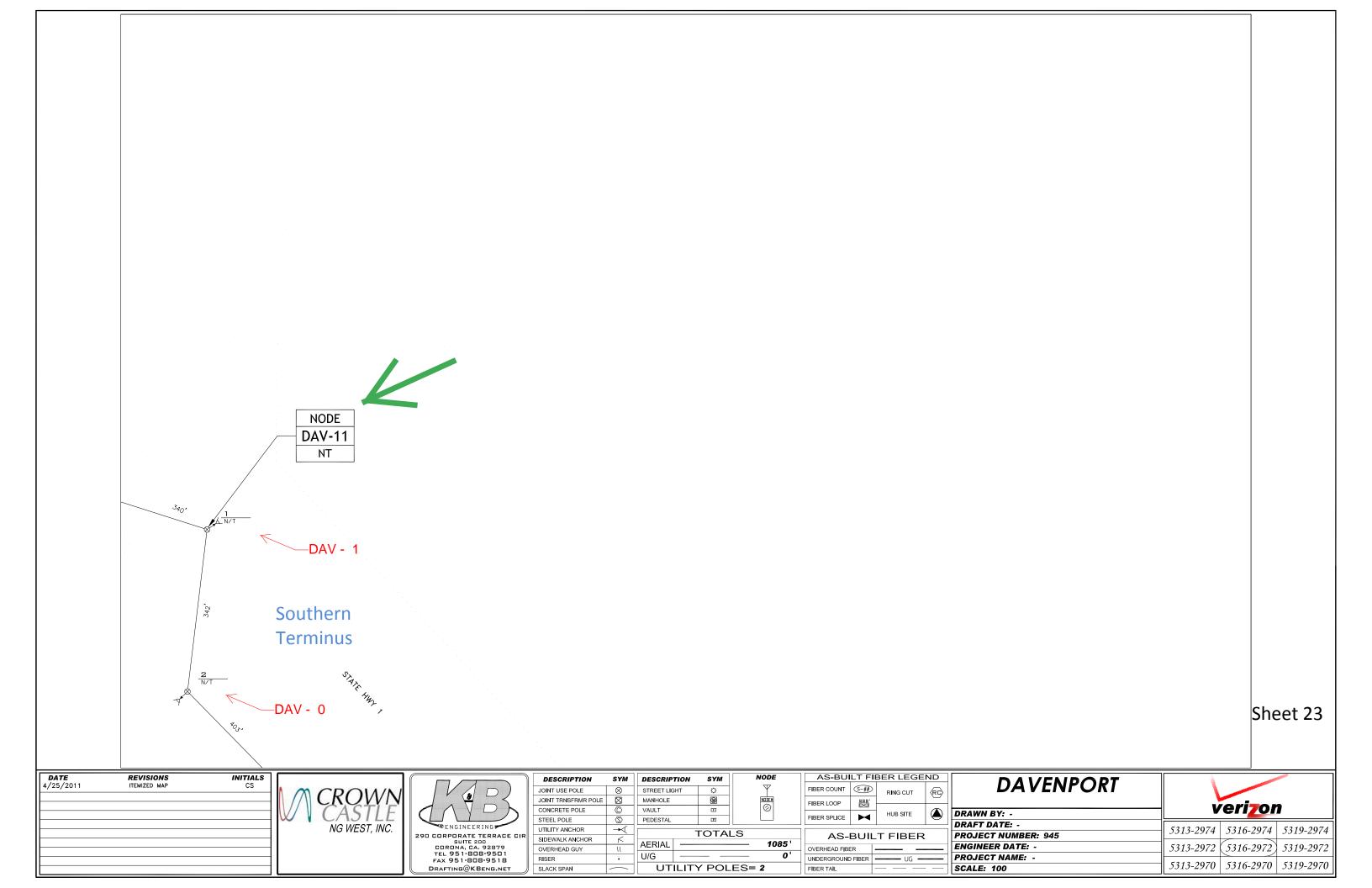


		Chart 21
		Sheet 21
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TE: - NUMBER: 945	5310-2976 5313-	
DATE: - NAME: -	5310-2974 5313-	
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	CROWN		JOINT USE POLE SINT TRNSFRMR POLE	STREET LIGHT  MANHOLE	NDTC#	ER COUNT S-## RING CUT RC	
	CASTLE	(NP)	CONCRETE POLE	VAULT ED PEDESTAL ED			DRAWN BY:
	NG WEST, INC.	290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR	UTILITY ANCHOR	TOTALS		AS-BUILT FIBER	DRAFT DATE: PROJECT NU
	<b></b>	SUITE 200 CORONA, CA. 92879 TEL 951-808-9501 FAX 951-808-9518	OVERHEAD GUY    RISER •	AERIAL	<u>^'</u>	ERHEAD FIBER	ENGINEER DA
	—11 — —11	DRAFTING@KBENG.NET	SLACK SPAN	UTILITY POLES=	= <b>5</b> FIBE	ER TAIL	SCALE: 100



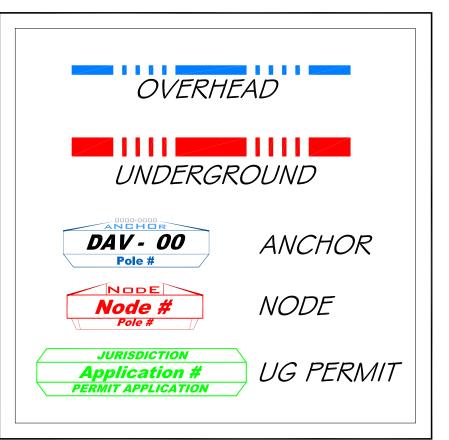


# EXHIBIT MAP

#GRID#POLE#015313-2972N/T025313-2972N/T035313-2972N/T045313-2972N/T055313-2974N/T065313-2974N/T075313-2974N/T085313-2974N/T095313-2974N/T105313-2974N/T115310-2974N/T125310-2974N/T135310-2974N/T145310-2976N/T155310-2976N/T165310-2976N/T175310-2976N/T185310-2976N/T195310-2976N/T195310-2976N/T195310-2976N/T195310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE205310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE215310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE225310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE235310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE245310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE255310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE265310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE275307-2984PT20066-9285307-2984PT20066-9295307-2984PT20066-1305307-2984PT20066-1315307-2984PT20066-1335307-2984PT20066-1345307-2984PT20066-135 <td< th=""><th>[</th><th></th><th></th></td<>	[		
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245310-2976NEXTG NEW POLE255310-2980N/T265310-2980PG4488-24285307-2980PG4488-25295307-2982144895/PT20066-21305307-2982144895/PT20066-21315307-2984PT20066-9325307-2984PT20066-1335307-2984PT20066-1345307-2984PG5346-25355307-2984PG5346-25365307-2984PG5346-25375304-2986PG5346-25385301-2986N/T405301-2986N/T415298-2986N/T415298-2986N/T425295-2996PT19586-5455295-2996PT19586-5465295-2996PT19586-5475295-2996PT19586-3485295-2996N/T505295-2996N/T515295-2996N/T525289-3000N/T535289-3000N/T545289-3000N/T555289-3000N/T555289-3000N/T565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T585289-3004N/T585289-3004N/T585289-3004N/T585289-3004N/T585289-3004N/T <trr>585</trr>			
25         5310-2976         NEXTG NEW POLE           26         5310-2980         N/T           27         5307-2980         PG4488-24           28         5307-2982         144895/PT20066-21           30         5307-2982         144895/PT20066-21           31         5307-2984         PT20066-9           32         5307-2984         PT20066-7           33         5307-2984         PT20066-1           34         5307-2984         PG5346-25           35         5307-2984         PG5346-25           36         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PAT           38         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         N/T           43         5295-2996         PT19586-5           44         5295-2996         PT19586-3           45         5295-2996         N/T           46         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           53			· · ·
265310-2980N/T275307-2980PG4488-24285307-2980PG4488-25295307-2982144895/PT20066-21305307-2984PT20066-9315307-2984PT20066-7335307-2984PT20066-1345307-2984PT20066-1355307-2984PG5346-25365307-2984PG5346-25375304-2986PG5346-13385301-2986N/T405301-2986N/T415298-2986N/T425298-2986N/T435295-2994PT0682-1445295-2996PT19586-6455295-2996PT19586-3465295-2996PT19586-3475295-2996N/T505295-2996N/T515295-2996N/T525289-3000N/T515295-2996N/T525289-3000N/T535289-3000N/T545289-3000N/T555289-3000N/T565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T595289-3000N/T505289-3004N/T515289-3004N/T525289-3004N/T565289-3004N/T565289-3004N/T565289-3004N/T565289-3004N/T </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>· ~ ~</td>			· ~ ~
285307-2980PG4488-25295307-2982144895/PT20066-21305307-2984PT20066-9315307-2984PT20066-7335307-2984PT20066-5345307-2984PT20066-1355307-2984PG5346-25365307-2984PG5346-25375304-2986PG5346-13385301-2986PG5346-22395301-2986N/T405301-2986N/T415298-2986N/T425298-2986N/T435295-2996PT10586-5465295-2996PT19586-3475295-2996PT19586-3485295-2996N/T505295-2996N/T515295-2996N/T525289-3000N/T535289-3000N/T545289-3000N/T555289-3000N/T565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T595289-3000N/T505289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T595289-3000N/T505289-3000N/T515289-3000N/T525289-3000N/T535289-3000N/T545289-3004N/T555289-3004N/T <t< td=""><td>26</td><td></td><td>N/T</td></t<>	26		N/T
295307-2982144895/PT20066-21305307-2984PT20066-9315307-2984PT20066-7335307-2984PT20066-5345307-2984PT20066-1355307-2984PG5346-25375307-2984PG5346-25375304-2986PG5346-21385301-2986N/T405301-2986N/T415298-2986N/T425298-2986PT10586-5435295-2996PT19586-6445295-2996PT19586-3455295-2996PT19586-3465295-2996PT19586-3475295-2996PT19586-3485295-2996N/T505295-2996N/T515292-2996N/T525289-3000N/T515292-2996N/T525289-3000N/T535289-3000N/T545289-3000N/T555289-3000N/T565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T585289-3000N/T595289-3000N/T505289-3000N/T515289-3000N/T525289-3000N/T585289-3004N/T595289-3004N/T505289-3004N/T505289-3004N/T535289-3004N/T<	27	5307-2980	PG4488-24
30         5307-2982         144895/PT20066-21           31         5307-2984         PT20066-7           32         5307-2984         PT20066-7           33         5307-2984         PT20066-5           34         5307-2984         PT20066-1           35         5307-2984         PT20066-1           36         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2996         PT19586-6           44         5295-2996         PT19586-3           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           53         5289-3000         N/T           51         5289-3000         N/T           52         5289-	28	5307-2980	PG4488-25
31         5307-2984         PT20066-9           32         5307-2984         PT20066-7           33         5307-2984         PT20066-5           34         5307-2984         PT20066-1           35         5307-2984         PT20066-1           36         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         PT10586-1           43         5295-2996         PT19586-6           44         5295-2996         PT19586-3           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           53         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000         N/T           55         5289-3000 <td>29</td> <td>5307-2982</td> <td>144895/PT20066-21</td>	29	5307-2982	144895/PT20066-21
32         5307-2984         PT20066-7           33         5307-2984         PT20066-5           34         5307-2984         PT20066-1           35         5307-2984         PG5346-25           36         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2996         PT19586-6           44         5295-2996         PT19586-5           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000 <td>30</td> <td>5307-2982</td> <td>144895/PT20066-21</td>	30	5307-2982	144895/PT20066-21
33         5307-2984         PT20066-5           34         5307-2984         PT20066-1           35         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           53         5289-3000	31	5307-2984	PT20066-9
34         5307-2984         PT20066-5           35         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-2           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           49         5295-2996         N/T           50         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5289-3000         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           52         5289-3002		5307-2984	
35         5307-2984         PT20066-1           36         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19500-1           49         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>			
36         5307-2984         PG5346-25           37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19500-1           49         5295-2996         PT19500-1           50         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           53         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000         N/T           55         5289-3002			
37         5304-2986         PG5346-13           38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2988         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-3           46         5295-2996         PT19586-3           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19500-1           49         5295-2996         PT19500-1           49         5295-2996         PT19500-1           50         5295-2996         PT22678           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           51         5292-2996         PT22678           52         5289-3000         N/T           53         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000         N/T           58         5289-3			
38         5301-2986         PG5346-2           39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-4           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           49         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         N/T           51         5295-2996         N/T           52         5289-3000         PT24378-3           52         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000         N/T           58         5289-3000         N/T           58         5289-3002         PT2223-2           60         5289-3002         PT2223-8           61         5289-3004         N/T           62         5289-3004			
39         5301-2986         N/T           40         5301-2986         N/T           41         5298-2986         N/T           42         5298-2988         PT2012-2           43         5295-2994         PT0682-1           44         5295-2996         PT19586-6           45         5295-2996         PT19586-4           47         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19586-3           49         5295-2996         PT19586-3           49         5295-2996         PT19586-3           48         5295-2996         PT19500-1           49         5295-2996         N/T           50         5295-2996         PT22678           51         5299-3000         N/T           52         5289-3000         N/T           54         5289-3000         N/T           55         5289-3000         N/T           56         5289-3002         PT22283-1           59         5289-3002         PT2223-2           60         5289-3004         N/T           61         5289-3004			
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425298-2988PT2012-2435295-2994PT0682-1445295-2996PT19586-6455295-2996PT19586-3465295-2996PT19586-3475295-2996PT19586-3485295-2996PT19500-1495295-2996N/T505295-2996N/T515295-2996N/T515295-2996N/T525289-3000PT22678525289-3000N/T545289-3000N/T555289-3000N/T565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000PT22283-1595289-3002PT2223-2605289-3002REPLACE POLE615289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T			
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545289-3000144926555289-3000N/T565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000PT22283-1595289-3002PT22223-2605289-3002REPLACE POLE615289-3002PT22223-8625289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T			
55         5289-3000         N/T           56         5289-3000         N/T           57         5289-3000         N/T           58         5289-3000         PT22283-1           59         5289-3002         PT2223-2           60         5289-3002         REPLACE POLE           61         5289-3002         PT2223-8           62         5289-3004         N/T           63         5289-3004         N/T           64         5289-3004         N/T           65         5289-3004         N/T           66         5292-3004         N/T			
565289-3000N/T575289-3000N/T585289-3000PT22283-1595289-3002PT2223-2605289-3002REPLACE POLE615289-3002PT2223-8625289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T			
57         5289-3000         N/T           58         5289-3000         PT22283-1           59         5289-3002         PT22223-2           60         5289-3002         REPLACE POLE           61         5289-3002         PT22223-8           62         5289-3004         N/T           63         5289-3004         N/T           64         5289-3004         N/T           65         5289-3004         N/T           66         5292-3004         N/T			
585289-3000PT22283-1595289-3002PT22223-2605289-3002REPLACE POLE615289-3002PT2223-8625289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T			
595289-3002PT22223-2605289-3002REPLACE POLE615289-3002PT2223-8625289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T			
615289-3002PT22223-8625289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T			
625289-3004N/T635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T			
635289-3004N/T645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T	61	5289-3002	PT22223-8
645289-3004N/T655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T	62	5289-3004	N/T
655289-3004N/T665292-3004N/T	63	5289-3004	N/T
66 5292-3004 N/T	64	5289-3004	N/T
	65		N/T
67 5292-3004 163160			
	67	5292-3004	163160

ANCHO	R DETAIL
EXPANDING BAR TRAVEL MARKS ( NOTE 3 )	
	ON ROD (NOTE 2)
STRIKE HERE TO EXPAND BLADE UNIT	DIAMETER OF HOLE NO LARGER THAN NECESSARY TO ADMIT UNEXPANDED ANCHOR
	NOTES: 1. PLACE UNEXPANDED ANCHOR IN
NOTE 1	TAMPED BOTTOM OF HOLE. 2. PACE MARK ON GUY ROD NEAR GROUND LINE.
CURVED BASE UNIT	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



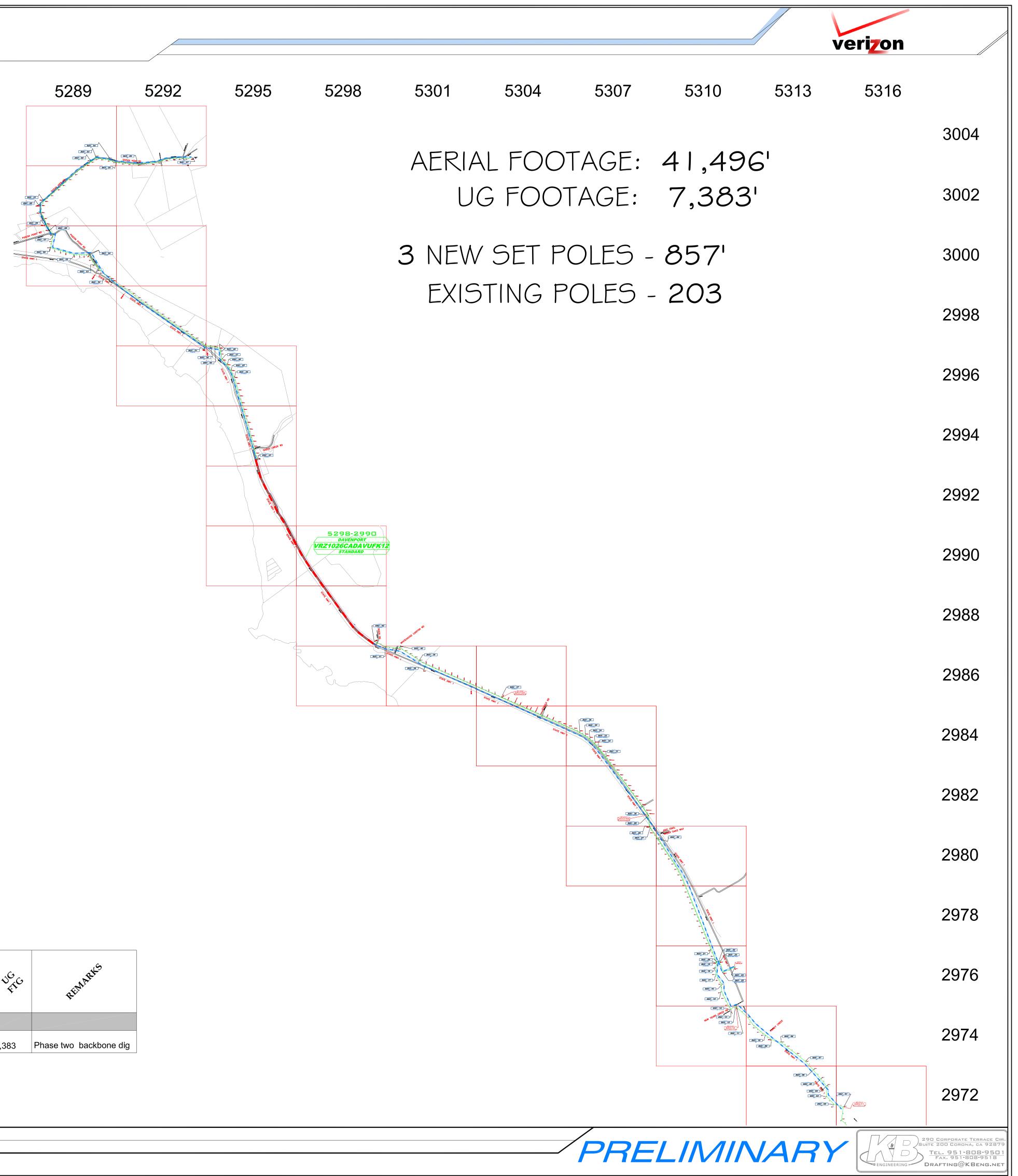
# Node Table

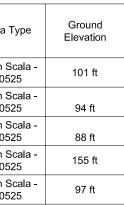
Proposed Remote Location(s) or Site ID	Pole Number	Latitude (decimal) NAD 83	Longitude (decimal) NAD 83	(decimal) Street Address		Jurisdiction	Antenna T
Dav11	N/A	37.1079 -122.2928		Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 2	Kathrein S 8401052	
Dav12	N/A	37.1123	-122.2978	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein S 8401052
Dav13	New Pole	37.1204	-122.3055	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein S 8401052
Dav14M	144895	37.1338	-122.3151	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein S 8401052
Dav15M	N/A	37.1444	-122.3322	Cabrillo Hwy / Hwy 1	Phase 3	San Mateo County, CA, USA	Kathrein So 8401052

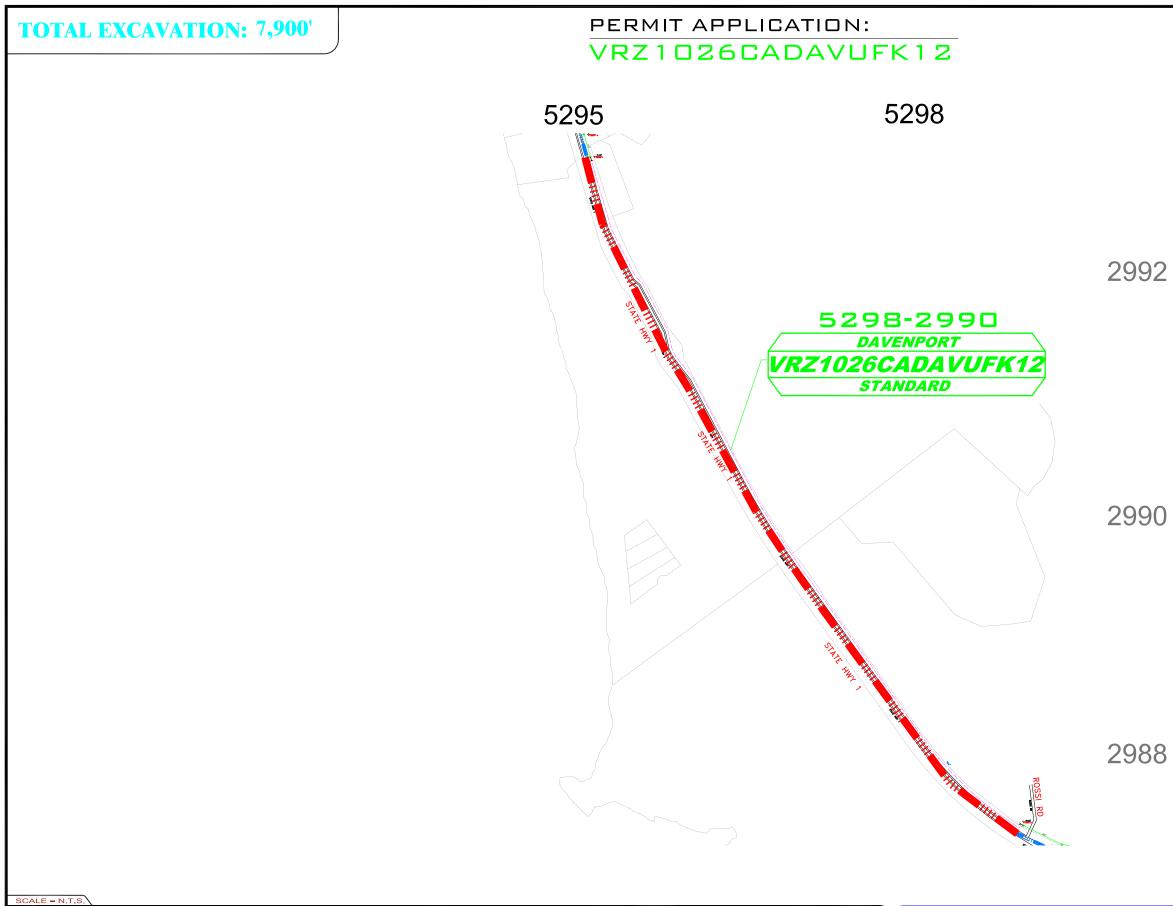
# Underground Permit Table

PIT	LOCATION	WEXT GNUMBER	URSDICTION .	GRID	UG FIC	REMARKS	
933-DAVEN-B12-C04	Highway One & Rossi Rd	VRZ1026CADAVUFK12	Caltrans District 4	5298-2988	7,383	Phase two backbone dig	

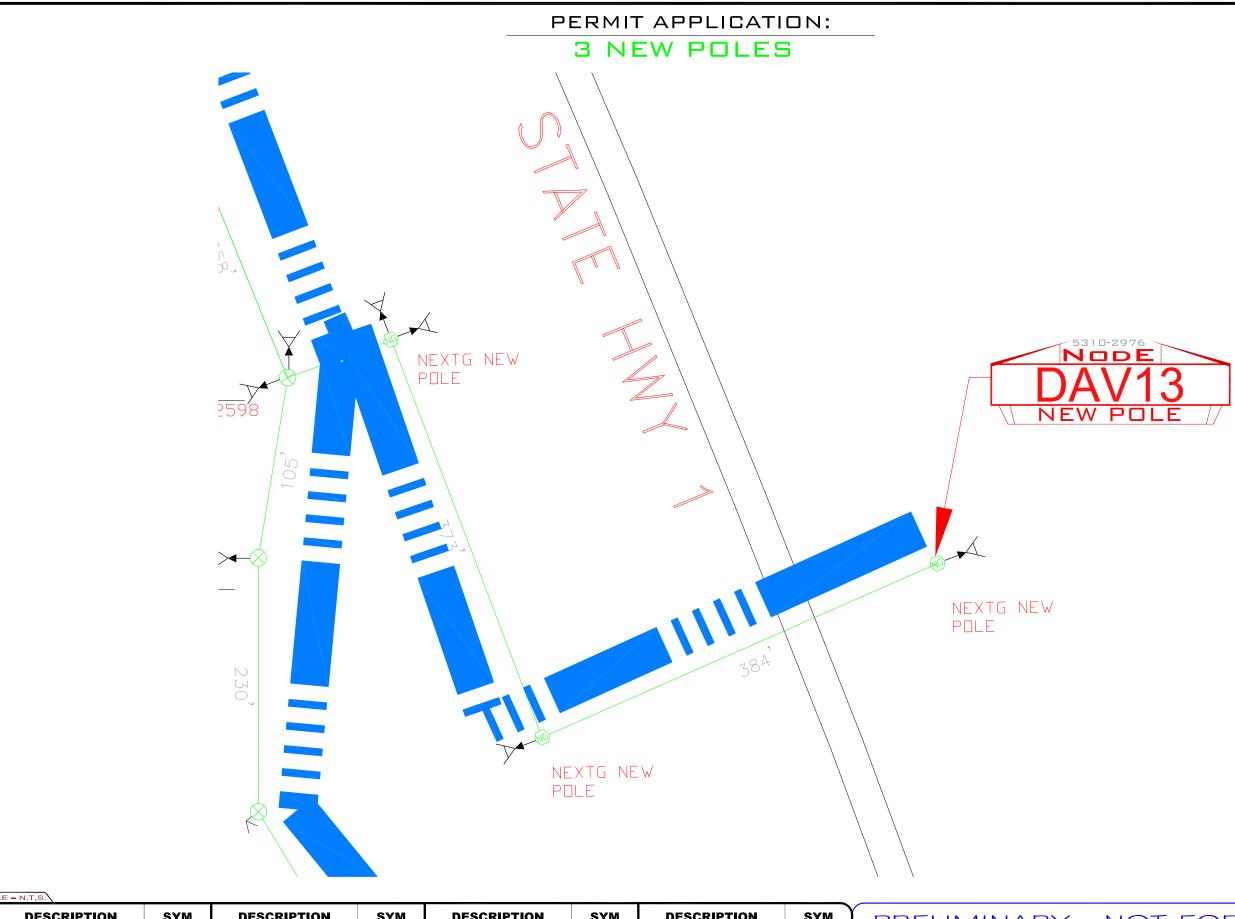
# San Mateo County





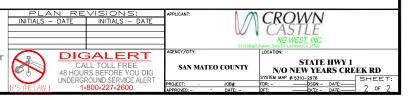


$\cap$	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
7	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	TRNSFRMR JOINT POLE	$\bigotimes$	TRAFFIC SIGNAL	$\langle \rangle$	VAULT	F	
Ш	TEL. ONLY POLE	0	TRNSFRMR POWER POLE	$\times$	S-WALK ANC.	$\leq$	GROUND	1 T	DRAFTED BY         PLAN REVISIONS:         APPLICANT:           INITIALS - DATE         INITIALS - DATE         INITIALS - DATE
$( \mathbf{D} )$	CONCRETE POLE	C	STEEL POLE	$\langle S \rangle$	OVERHEAD GUY	11	BOND		290 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR STE 200 CORONA, CA 92881
Ш	CABLE TV POLE		UTILITY ANCHOR		RISER	R+25'•	FIBER LOOP	$\boxtimes$	
	POWER ONLY POLE	Х	LIGHT POLE	Ċ.	MANHOLE	Ŵ	FIBER SPLICE		CALL TOLL FREE CALL TOLL FREE 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT 1-800-227-2600 CALL TOLL FREE Caltrans Distriet 04 STEM MAP # 5328-2930 STEM MAP # 5328-



SCA	LE = N.T.S.								
	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	DESCRIPTION	SYM	PRELIMINARY - N
7	JOINT USE POLE	$\otimes$	TRNSFRMR JOINT POLE	$\bigotimes$	PLACE NEW POLE	(NG)	VAULT	F	
Ш	TEL. ONLY POLE	0	TRNSFRMR POWER POLE	$\times$	S-WALK ANC.	$\leq$	GROUND	Ê	* DRAFTED BY
( <b>0</b> )	CONCRETE POLE	C	STEEL POLE	$\langle S \rangle$	OVERHEAD GUY	11	BOND		
Ш	CABLE TV POLE		UTILITY ANCHOR	→<	RISER	R+25'•	FIBER LOOP	$\boxtimes$	
	POWER ONLY POLE	X	LIGHT POLE	Ċ.	MANHOLE	M	FIBER SPLICE		Tel. 951-808-9501 FAX. 951-808-9518

### NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

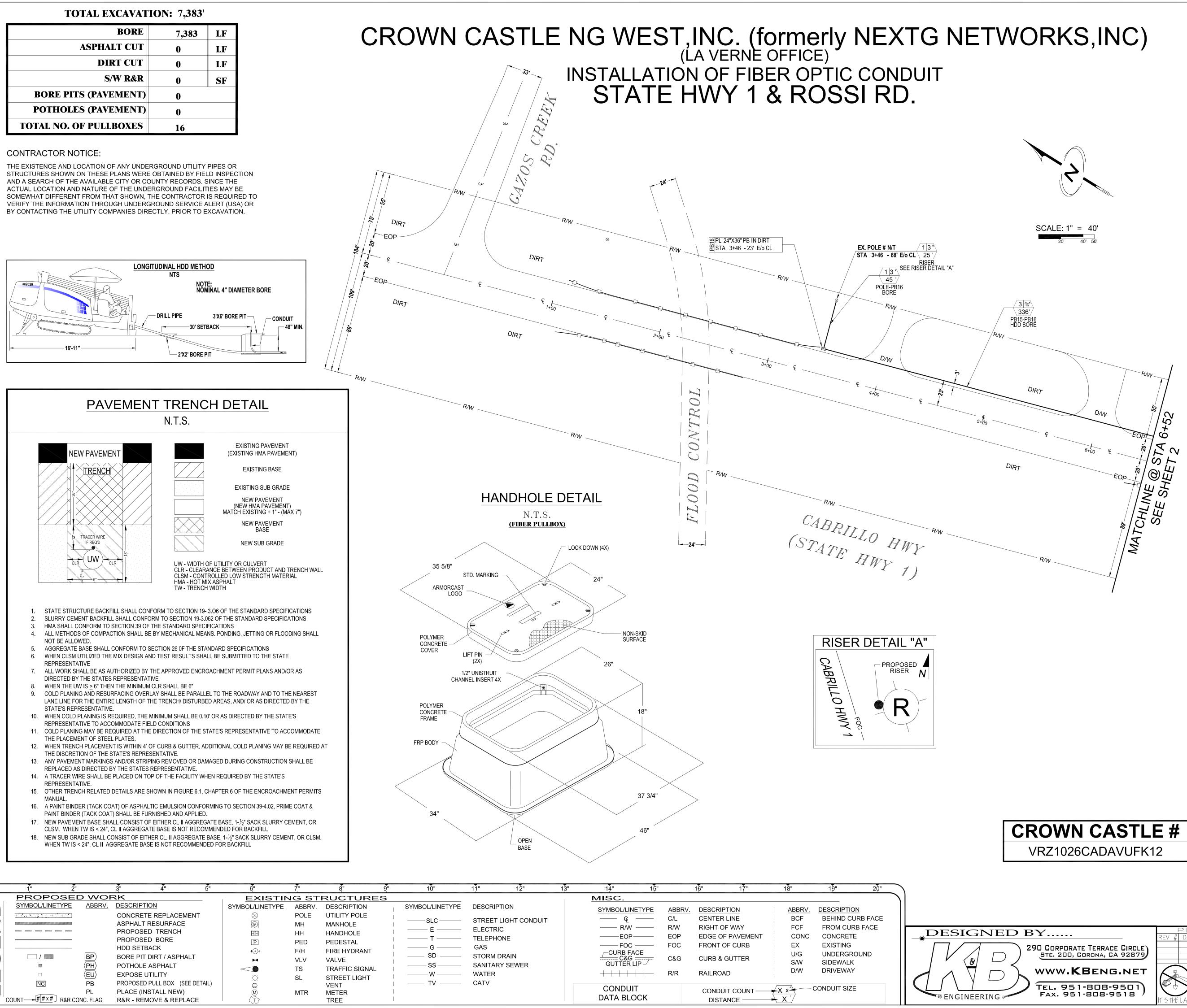




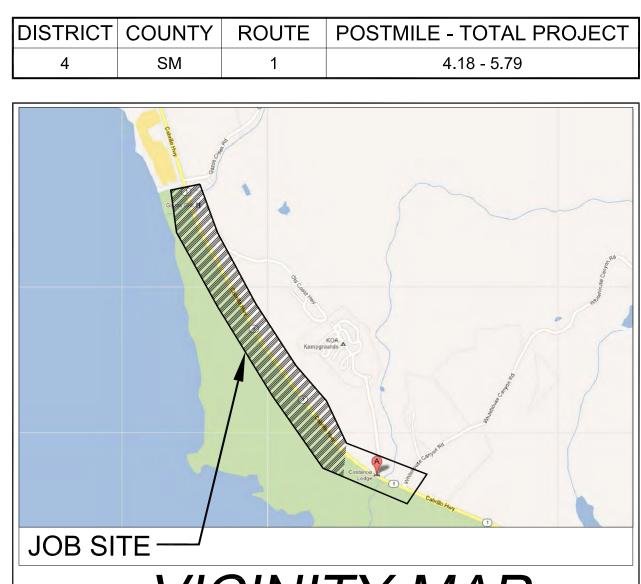
	,	
BORE	7,383	LF
ASPHALT CUT	0	LF
DIRT CUT	0	LF
S/W R&R	0	SF
BORE PITS (PAVEMENT)	0	
<b>POTHOLES (PAVEMENT)</b>	0	
TOTAL NO. OF PULLBOXES	16	



THE EXISTENCE AND LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITY PIPES OF STRUCTURES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS WERE OBTAINED BY FIELD INSPECTION AND A SEARCH OF THE AVAILABLE CITY OR COUNTY RECORDS. SINCE THE ACTUAL LOCATION AND NATURE OF THE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES MAY B DIFFERENT FROM THAT SHOWN, THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO



	1"	2"	3"	4"	5	6"	7	8"	9"	1 <b>0</b> "	11้"	12
	PROPOSE	ED WO	RK			EXISTIN	IG ST	RUCTURE	ES			
	SYMBOL/LINETYPE	ABBRV.	DESCRI	PTION		SYMBOL/LINETYPE	ABBRV.	DESCRIPTION		SYMBOL/LINETYPE	DESCRIPT	TION
			CONCR	ETE REPLACEMEN	١T	$\otimes$	POLE	UTILITY POLE	i i	01.0		
17				T RESURFACE			MH	MANHOLE		SLC	STREET L	
				SED TRENCH		ΗH	HH	HANDHOLE		—— E ———	ELECTRIC	
				SED BORE		Р	PED	PEDESTAL			GAS	NNE -
			HDD SE		-	+0+	F/H	FIRE HYDRANT	I	G SD	GAS STORM D	
(')		BP)		IT DIRT / ASPHALT		M	VLV	VALVE	İ		SANITAR	
		(PH)					TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL	.	SS		I SEVVI
		( <u>EU</u> )				Ċ.	SL	STREET LIGHT		————W————	WATER	
	NG	PB		ED PULL BOX (SEE [	JETAIL)			VENT		—— TV ——	CATV	
				INSTALL NEW)	·-	M (T	MTR	METER	 			
	COUNT - # # X # R&R	CONC. FLAG	K&R - R	EMOVE & REPLAC	È	· \		TREE	I			



## VICINITY MAP TG 992-A1

## 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.

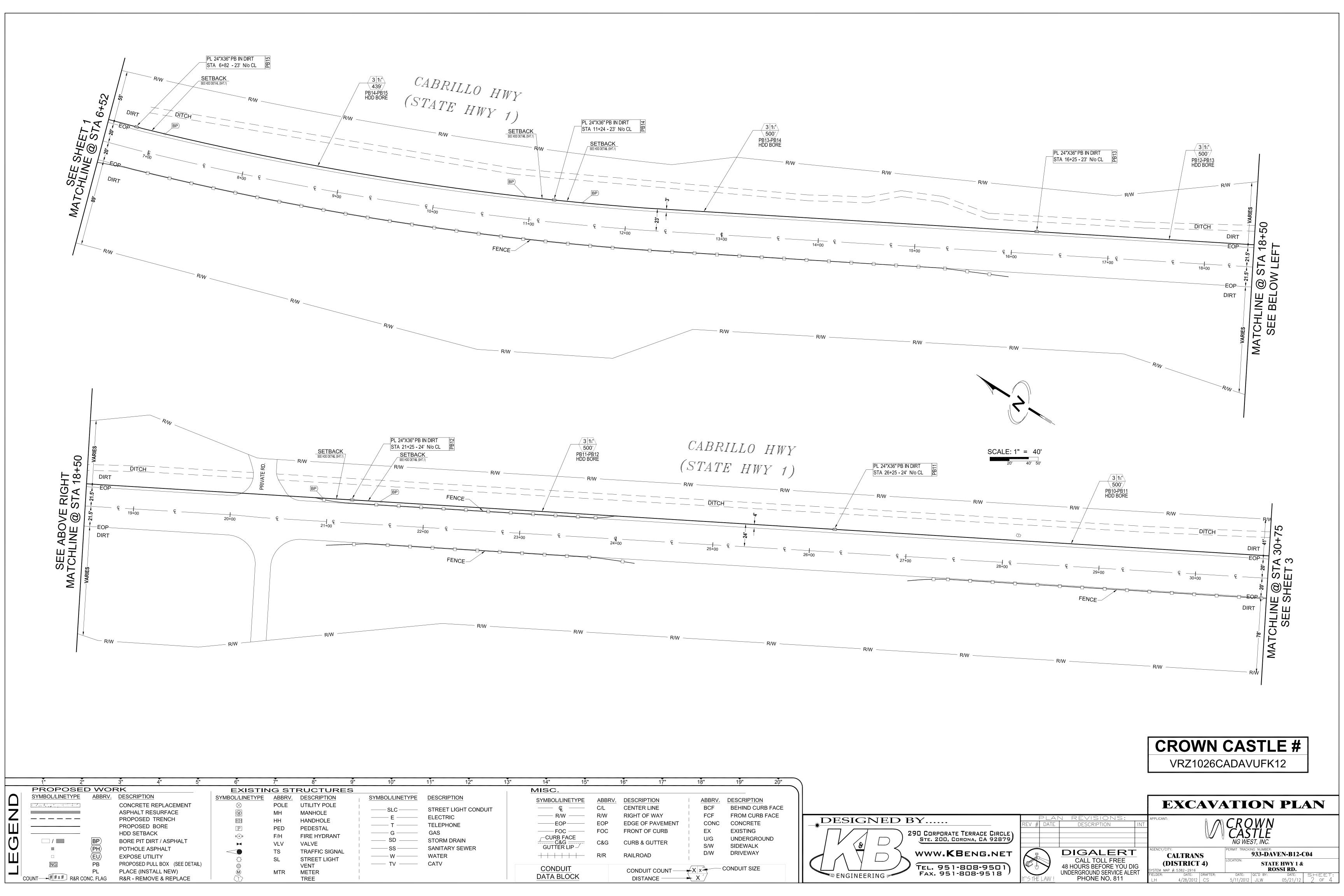
13. CONTRACTORS SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE DUST CONTROL AND KEEP MUD AND DEBRIS OFF THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY AT ALL TIMES.

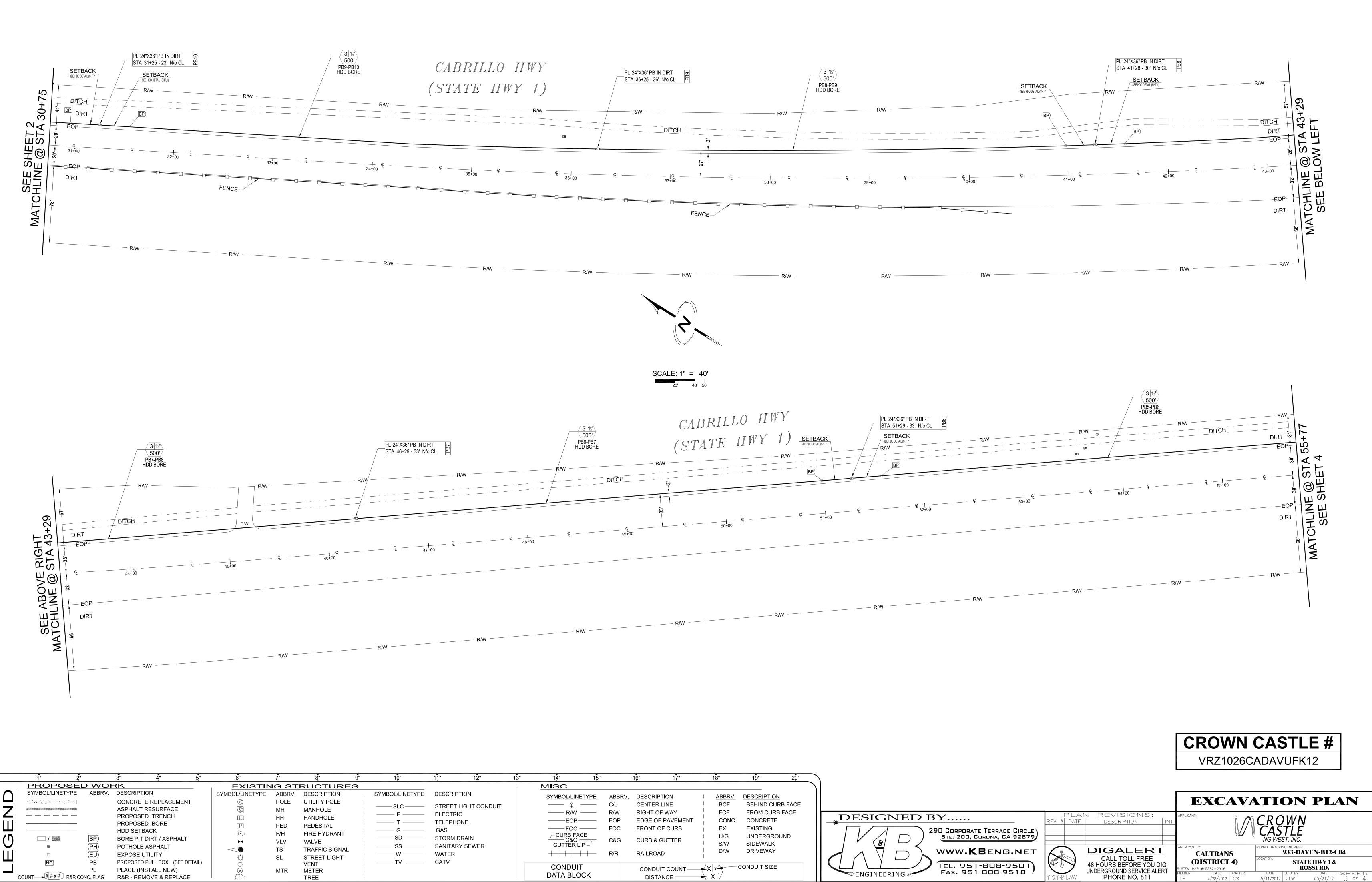
14. ALL SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED TO THE NEAREST SCORE MARK OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CALTRANS ENGINEER. INSTALLATION OF NEW SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER AGAINST EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS MAY REQUIRE A SIDEWALK CONTACT JOINT (DOWELS REQUIRED) IF DIRECTED BY CALTRANS ENGINEER.

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.

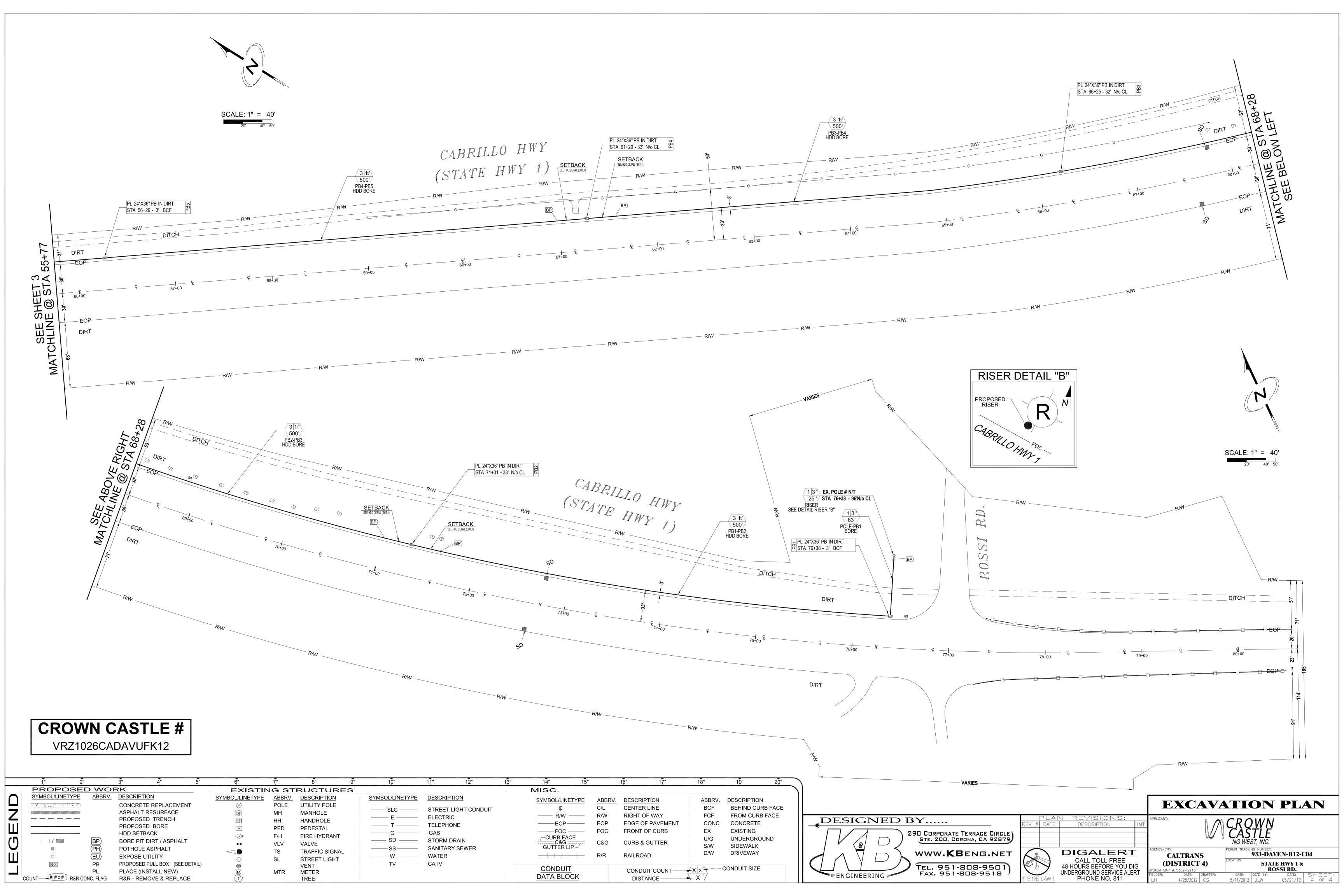
## CALTRANS PERMIT NO. \_\_-\_-\_-

	_			EXCAVA	ATION	PLAN
•••	REV # DAT	AN REVISIONS: E DESCRIPTION	INT		CROWN	
PORATE TERRACE CIRCLE					NG WEST, INC.	
W.KBENG.NET		CALL TOLL FREE	-	AGENCY/CITY: CALTRANS	LOCATION:	EN-B12-C04
951-808-9501) 951-808-9518	IT'S THE LAW	48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DI UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALE		(DISTRICT 4)SYSTEM MAP #: 5382-2916FIELDER:DATE:LH4/28/2012CS	STATI	EHWY1& SSIRD. <sup>Date:</sup> Sheet: 05/21/12 1 of 4





12"	13"	14"	15		16	17"	18"	19"	20"	\			
	1	MISC.											
<u>1</u>		SYMBOL/LIN	ETYPE	ABBRV.	DESCRIPT	ION	ABBRV	DESCRIPTION	J				
IT CONDUIT		Q		C/L	CENTER L	INE	BCF	BEHIND CUF	RB FACE				
		—— R/W		R/W	RIGHT OF	WAY	FCF	FROM CURE	3 FACE		TECI		
		EOP-		EOP	EDGE OF	PAVEMENT	CONC	CONCRETE		*▲	JESIC	GNED	<u>′ В Ү</u>
		—— FOC		FOC	FRONT O	- CURB	EX	EXISTING			$\square \land$	1	\ 290 Cori
N		CURB FA C&G	CE	C&G	CURB & G		U/G	UNDERGRO	UND				) STE. 2
EWER		GUTTER L	.IP _/	CaG	CURBAG	UTIER	S/W	SIDEWALK				» ا	
		+ $+$ $+$ $+$	+	R/R	RAILROAD	)	D/W	DRIVEWAY			$\land$		$\succ$ wwv
			_				·				$\int $		
		CONDUIT			CONDUIT COUNT								TEL. FAX.
		DATA BLC	<u>)CK</u>		DISTAI		→ X ′/				ENGINI	ERING	IAAI



### Appendix B Air Quality Construction Emissions and Modeling Results

#### NextG – Davenport (Hwy 1) Project (VRZ) CalEEMod Construction Assumptions

		Areas Graded	Worker	Vender Trips				Total	Length/Pieces
Phase	Net CY Exported	(acres)	Trips/Day*	Per Day	Days	Start Date	End Date	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

\* 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	Load Factor	(Average)	Total Days
Cable installation crew: aerial	Bucket truck	1	200	0.38	8	42
Cable Installation crew. aerial	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
Builed vault and 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

#### 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	s)		
1.3 User Ente	red Comments	5	70		
Project Chara	cteristics -				
Land Use - Us	sing project area	as lot acrage.			
Construction I	Phase - Construe	ction Phases per Client.			
Off-road Equi	oment - HP per d	client. LF from Carl Moyer.			
Off-road Equi	oment - HP per d	client. LF from Carl Moyer.			
Off-road Equi	oment - HP per d	client. LF from Carl Moyer.			
Off-road Equi	oment - HP per d	client. LF from Carl Moyer.			
Off-road Equi	oment - HP per d	client. LF from Carl Moyer.			
Trips and VM	Γ - Worker trips a	are assumed based on 1.5 worke	rs per piece of equ	ipment. Vendor truck trisp	are assumed based on project description.
Grading - Tota	al Acres Disturbe	ed are calculated based on project	t description.		
Construction (	Off-road Equipm	ent Mitigation -			

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation

Date:

#### 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	N2O	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/c	lay		
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- CC	2 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	2.51	13.60	7.78	0.02		0.69	0.69		0.69	0.69	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	1,859.70		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	2,077.98		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/c	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	0.09	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/	day							lb/d	lay		
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	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day							lb/c	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	0.09	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- 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	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

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	1.34	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- CO	2 Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	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	0.07	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		Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	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 N	Bio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	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

#### Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	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/	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

3.5 Buried vault and marker crew - 2014

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 NB	Bio- CO2 1	Fotal CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/e	day							lb/da	ay		
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	9	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,	074.23		0.08		1,076.07

#### 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	ау		
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		Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/d	day				lb/d	ау					
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	СО	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2 NBio- C	O2 Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/	day						lb/c	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	45.1		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	69.2	6	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	114.4	0	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/day						
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	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10 Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					lb/o	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	0.03	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/day										lb/day							
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/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		

# Appendix C Cultural Resources Report

# CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR CROWN CASTLE NG WEST, INC. DAVENPORT PHASE II (SAN MATEO COUNTY) PROJECT

**P**REPARED FOR:

Crown Castle NG West, Inc. (Formerly NextG Networks of California, Inc.) 890 Tasman Drive Milpitas, CA 95035 Contact: Sharon James 408.468.5553

**P**REPARED BY:

ICF International 620 Folsom Street, Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94107 Contact: Joanne Grant 415.677.7171

December 2012



ICF International. 2012. *Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Crown Castle NG West, Inc. Davenport Phase II (San Mateo County) Project.* Draft. December. (ICF 06343.06.) San Francisco, CA. Prepared for Crown Castle NG West, Inc., Milpitas, CA.

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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#### Appendix A CCIC Records Search Results

#### Appendix B Native American Consultation

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# **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CCR	California Cada of Dogulations
	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 well-established 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.



Figure 1-1 Project Location





Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 1 of 3



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Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 2 of 3





Figure 1-2 Project Elements Page 3 of 3 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.<sup>1</sup> 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] §21001(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) §15064.5(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,

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.

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 side-notched 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).

# 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.

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.

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 grounddisturbing 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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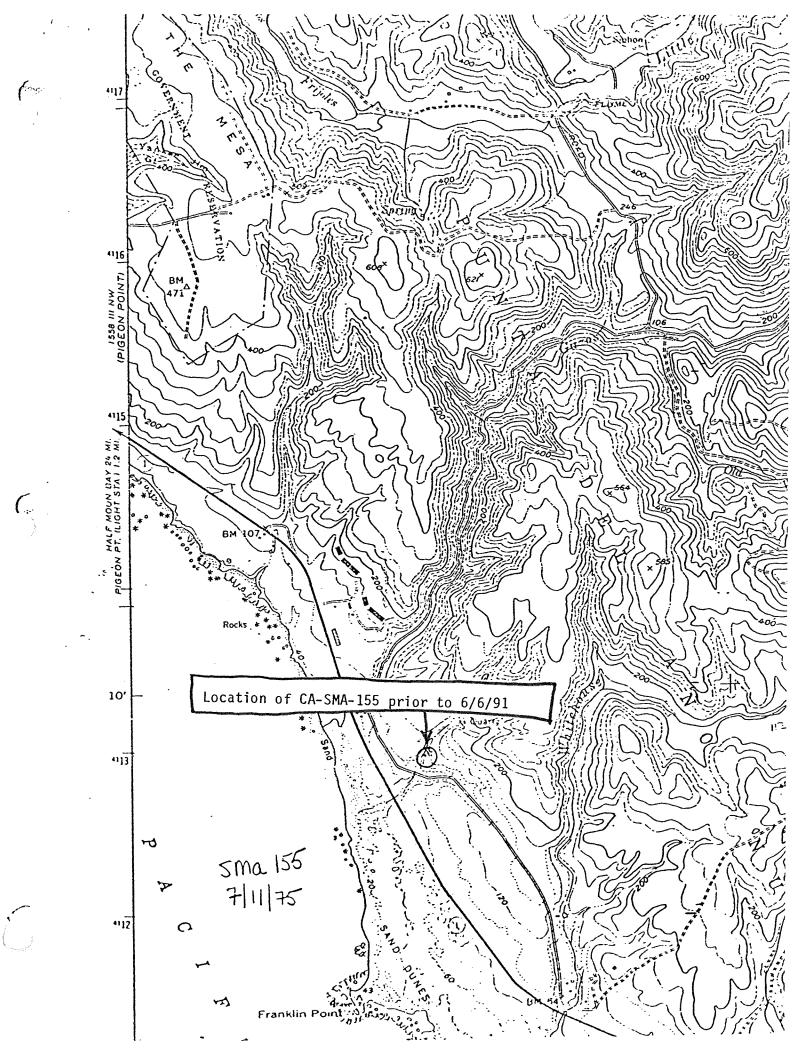
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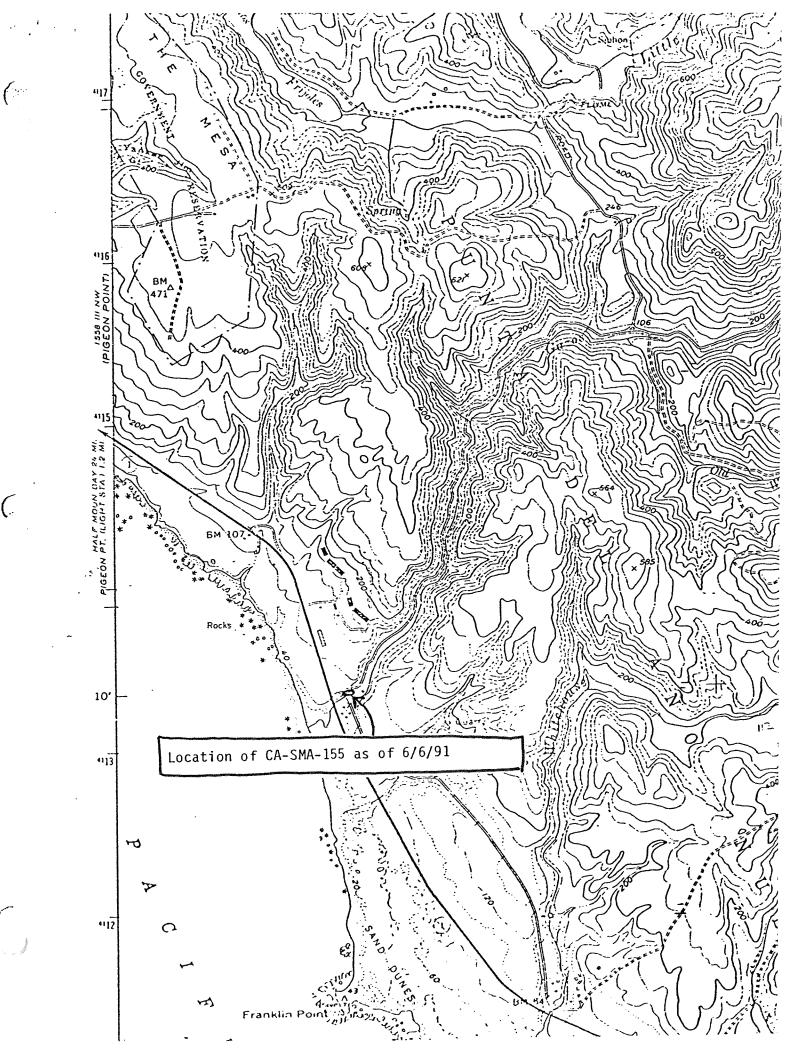
NOT FOR PUBLIC USE OR REVIEW

The location of CA-SMA-155 has been changed based on a closer reading of the original site record sketch map by V. Beard, 6/91. Base map has been changed.

S. Atchley 6/6/91

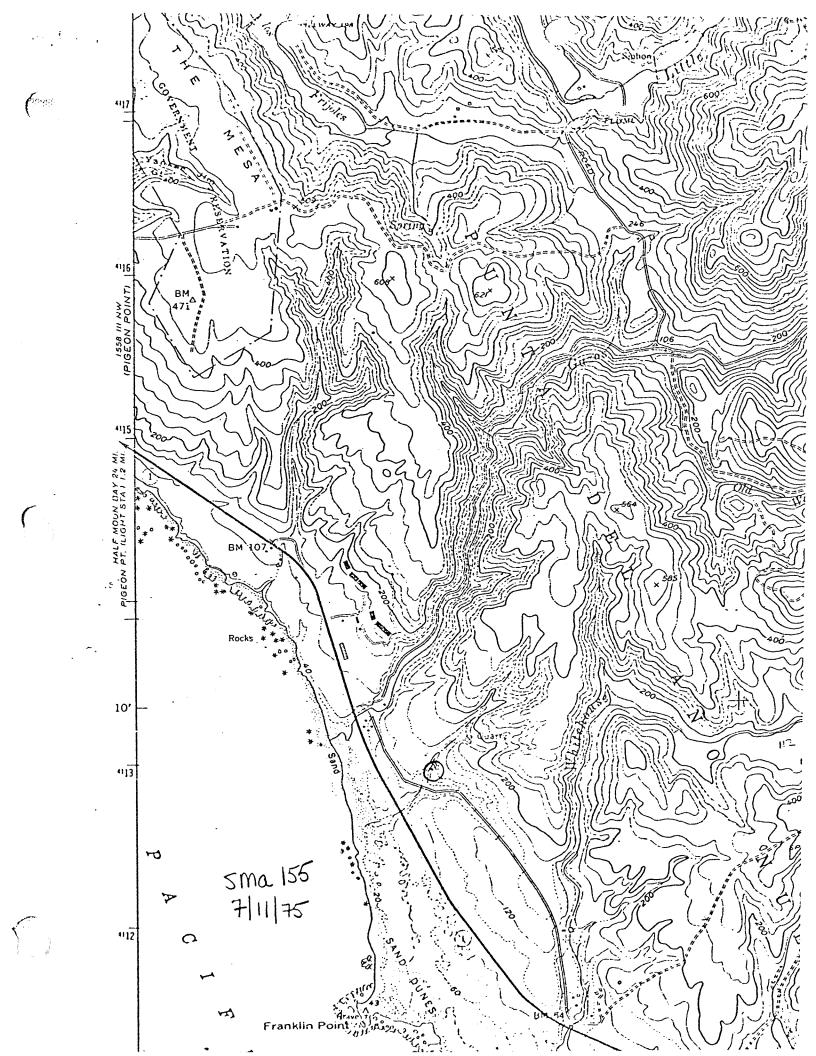
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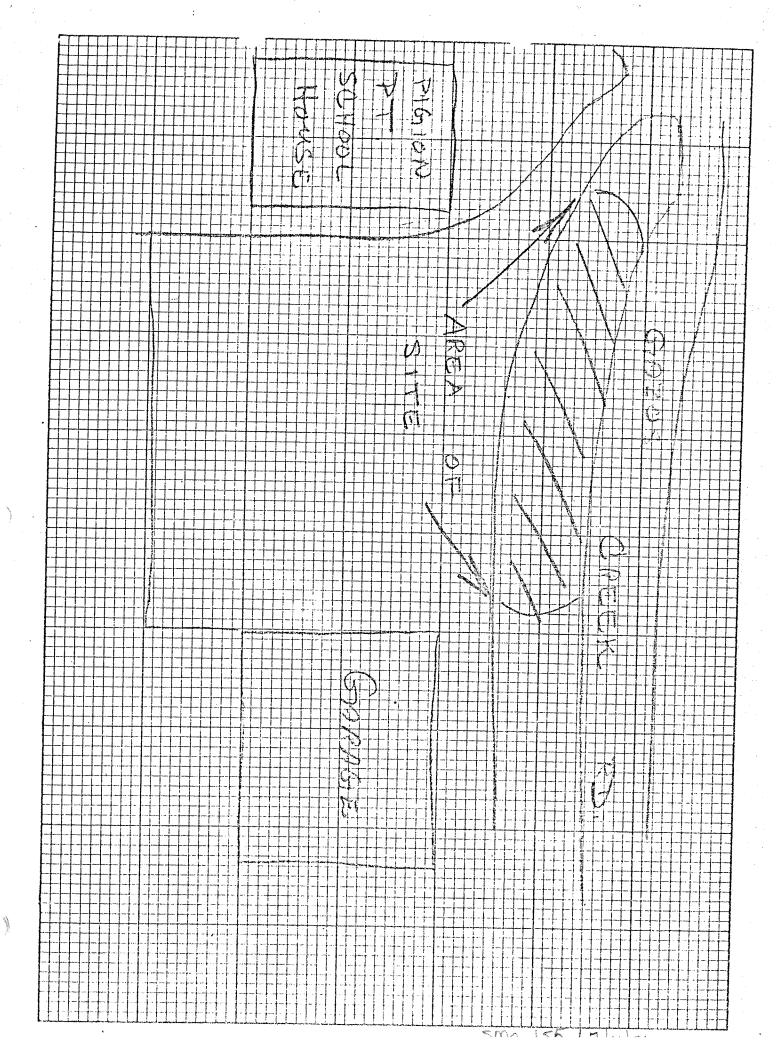




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(409A) California State Site Designation P-41-000156 CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD TRANKLIN C.A.S. Site Ca-SMa-1552. Map POINT QUAD3. County SAN MATEO TWN \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_ ‡ of \_\_\_\_ ‡ of Sec. \_\_\_\_ 4. Location GAZOS CREEK RD. PIGEON PT. SCHOOLHOUSE 5. RANCHD PUNTR DEL PNO NUEVO SITE IN RANK OF PORZE U.T.M.G. Coordinate 134 - 590 6. Contour elevation 30-35 Previous designations for site NEVER RECORDED BEFORE (H-88) 7. Owner R.E. PINKHAM 9. Address 90 GAZOS UR. ND. PESCODERO 8. 10. Previous owners, dates SAN MOTLO County School BOARD. 11. Present tenant R.E. PINKHAM. CONSULT WIFE BEFORE 12. Attitude toward excavation GIRDNTING DK. Description of site SHELL CONCENTRATION GREY MIDDEN N, BANK OF CA 13. SLOPE OF HILL TERPACE ROAD CAT THROUGH CENTER OF SITE Street. Selom 15. Depth 1-2 METERS 16. Height \_\_\_\_\_ Area Ew 14 Vegetation CYPRESS POPULAR 18. Nearest water South 50-75 M 17. Soil of site GREY SANDY MIDDEN 20. Surrounding soil U. BR. SANDY. 19. Previous excavation ROAD CUT THROUGH CENTER OF SITE 21. Cultivation GARDEN NEAR OREEK. 23. Erosion Some DEPLANT 22. COVERED WI 24. Building, roads, etc. RESTDENT HOUSE WINSTOM: GAZOS RD SM to N. Possibility of destruction due to EROSION, POSS. ARTIFACT COLLECTIME. 25. House pits NONE OBSERVED. 26. 27. Other features SHELL: LIMPET, MUSSEL, CHITON, TURBEN, SNOLL, BARNIGLE PERIWINKLE (FIRE-CRACKED ROCK) TOTAL SHELL COLLECTED - 11 28. Burials 1-FRAGIMENTED PORTION OF CAPRIAL ATALAS - YES CHILD OR 29. Artifacts Poss, HammERSTONS 400-12. 4- BLK RANDED CHERT TOOLS "SCRAPPERS" SECONDARY FLAKING PRESS. 3 - FRACTURED PIECES OF CHERT, BLK, BANDED 30. Remarks OCCUPATION SITE (POSS, ALL YEAR POUND. FOGGY AT DIED PM, WATER IN CREEK PROTECTED SP. WIND. 31. Published references - NONE -32. Photos NONE 33. Sketch map REVERSE Ford MO Date JALY 11, 1975 35. Recorded by DENNIS L. WARDELL 34. PLDER. TREES, W/ RED BERRIES



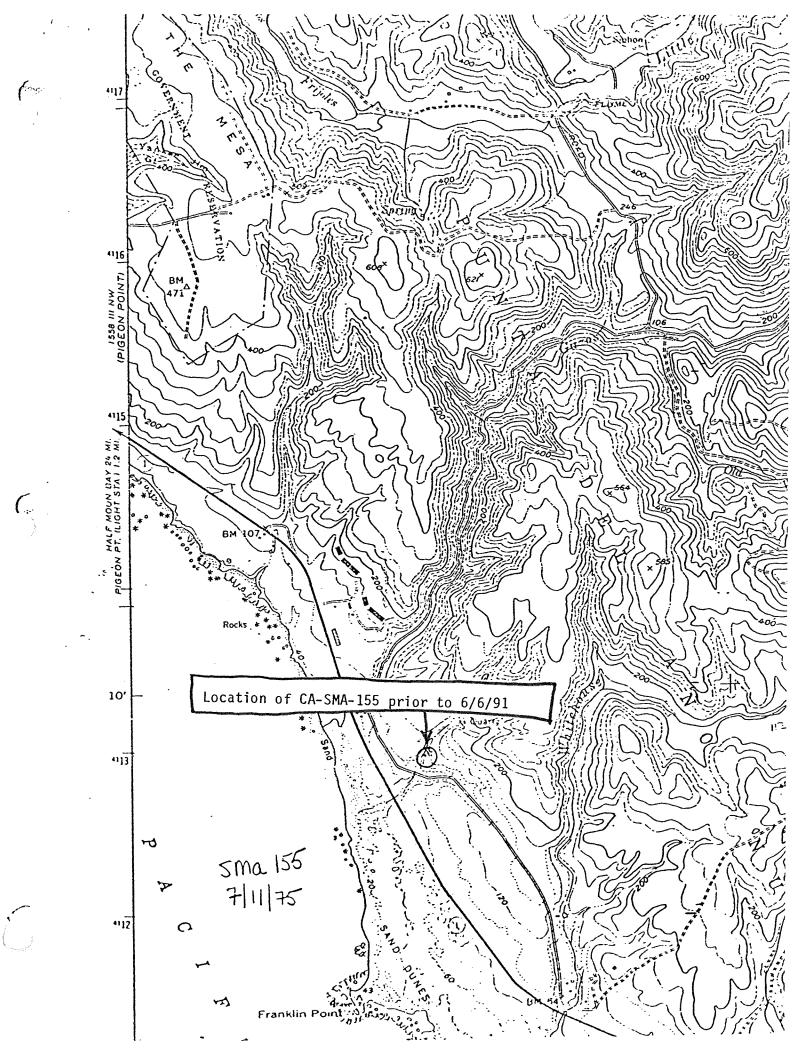


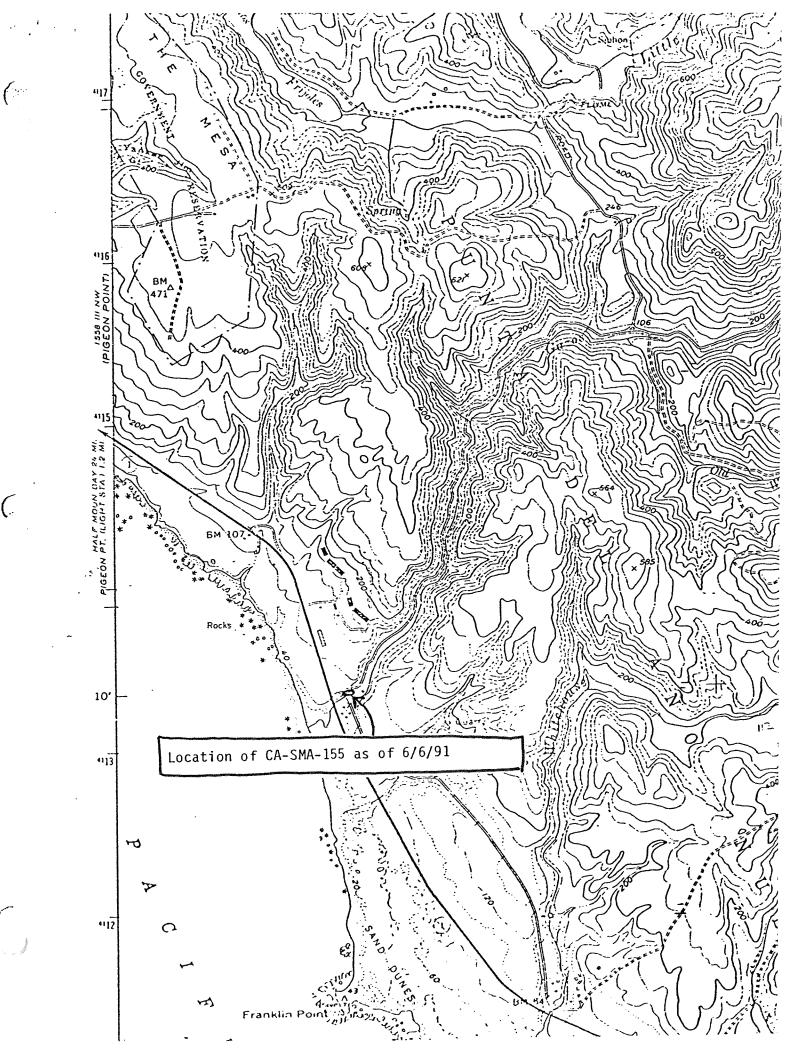
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The location of CA-SMA-155 has been changed based on a closer reading of the original site record sketch map by V. Beard, 6/91. Base map has been changed.

S. Atchley 6/6/91

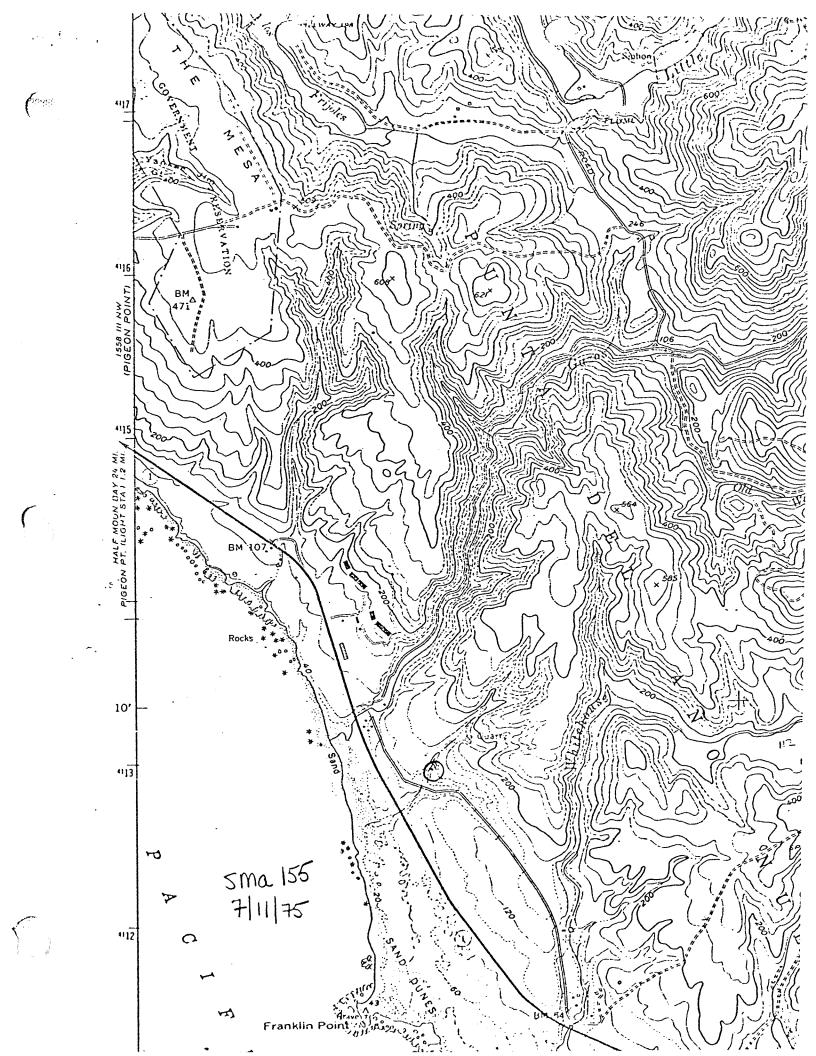
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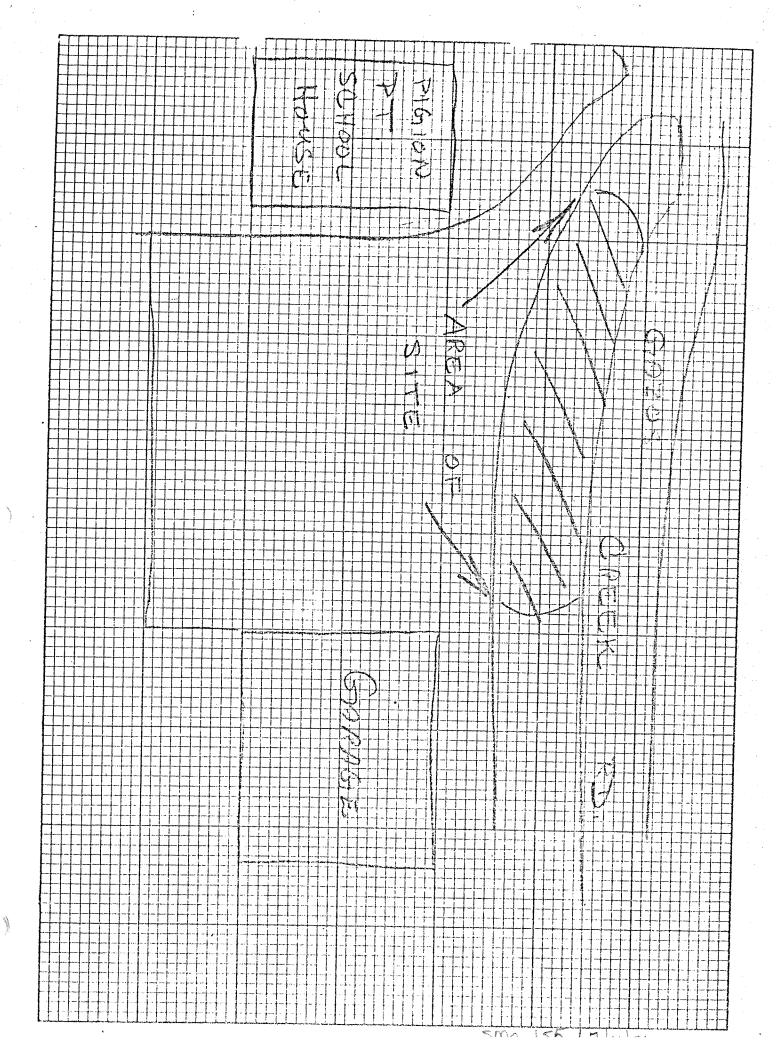




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(409A) California State Site Designation P-41-000156 CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD TRANKLIN C.A.S. Site Ca-SMa-1552. Map POINT QUAD3. County SAN MATEO TWN \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_ ‡ of \_\_\_\_ ‡ of Sec. \_\_\_\_ 4. Location GAZOS CREEK RD. PIGEON PT. SCHOOLHOUSE 5. RANCHD PUNTR DEL PNO NUEVO SITE IN RANK OF PORZE U.T.M.G. Coordinate 134 - 590 6. Contour elevation 30-35 Previous designations for site NEVER RECORDED BEFORE (H-88) 7. Owner R.E. PINKHAM 9. Address 90 GAZOS UR. ND. PESCODERO 8. 10. Previous owners, dates SAN MOTLO County School BOARD. 11. Present tenant R.E. PINKHAM. CONSULT WIFE BEFORE 12. Attitude toward excavation GIRDNTING DK. Description of site SHELL CONCENTRATION GREY MIDDEN N, BANK OF CA 13. SLOPE OF HILL TERPACE ROAD CAT THROUGH CENTER OF SITE Street. Selom 15. Depth 1-2 METERS 16. Height \_\_\_\_\_ Area Ew 14 Vegetation CYPRESS POPULAR 18. Nearest water South 50-75 M 17. Soil of site GREY SANDY MIDDEN 20. Surrounding soil U. BR. SANDY. 19. Previous excavation ROAD CUT THROUGH CENTER OF SITE 21. Cultivation GARDEN NEAR OREEK. 23. Erosion Some DEPLANT 22. COVERED WI 24. Building, roads, etc. RESTDENT HOUSE WINSTOM: GAZOS RD SM to N. Possibility of destruction due to EROSION, POSS. ARTIFACT COLLECTIME. 25. House pits NONE OBSERVED. 26. 27. Other features SHELL: LIMPET, MUSSEL, CHITON, TURBEN, SNOLL, BARNIGLE PERIWINKLE (FIRE-CRACKED ROCK) TOTAL SHELL COLLECTED - 11 28. Burials 1-FRAGIMENTED PORTION OF CAPRIAL ATALAS - YES CHILD OR 29. Artifacts Poss, HammERSTONS 400-12. 4- BLK RANDED CHERT TOOLS "SCRAPPERS" SECONDARY FLAKING PRESS. 3 - FRACTURED PIECES OF CHERT, BLK, BANDED 30. Remarks OCCUPATION SITE (POSS, ALL YEAR POUND. FOGGY AT DIED PM, WATER IN CREEK PROTECTED SP. WIND. 31. Published references - NONE -32. Photos NONE 33. Sketch map REVERSE Ford MO Date JALY 11, 1975 35. Recorded by DENNIS L. WARDELL 34. PLDER. TREES, W/ RED BERRIES





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State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION       Permanent Trinomial:Ca_SMa-245 /	
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD       Temporary Number:AN084M021         Page _ 2_ of       Agency Designation:	
<ol> <li>Human Remains: <u>none</u></li> <li>Site Integrity: <u>Previously disturbed by cultivation, grazing, pedestrian traffic</u> <u>currently by rodents. Site has been cleared of vegetation and covered by</u> <u>ballast and A.C. pavement.</u></li> <li>Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): <u>Ano Nuevo Creek, permanent freshwater drainage</u></li> <li>Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): <u>Pacific Ocean, 610m southwest</u></li> <li>Vegetation Community (site vicinity): <u>northern coastal scrub, closed-cone</u> [Plant List ( )] pine forest</li> <li>Vegetation Community (on site): <u>Same</u> [Plant List ( )] References for above: <u>Munz, Philip A. and David Kech, 1949</u>; <u>California Plant</u></li> </ol>	yr.
<ol> <li>Site Integrity: <u>Previously disturbed by cultivation, grazing, pedestrian traffic</u> <u>currently by rodents.</u> Site has been cleared of vegetation and covered by <u>ballast and A.C. pavement.</u></li> <li>Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): <u>Ano Nuevo Creek, permanent freshwater drainage</u></li> <li>Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): <u>Pacific Ocean, 610m southwest</u></li> <li>Vegetation Community (site vicinity): <u>northern coastal scrub, closed-cone</u> [Plant List ( )] <u>pine forest</u></li> <li>Vegetation Community (on site): <u>Same</u> [Plant List ( )] <u>References for above: Munz, Philip A. and David Kech, 1949: California Plant</u></li> </ol>	
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<ol> <li>Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): <u>Ano Nuevo Creek</u>, permanent freshwater drainage</li> <li>Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): <u>Pacific Ocean</u>, 610m southwest</li> <li>Vegetation Community (site vicinity): <u>northern coastal scrub</u>, <u>closed-cone</u> [Plant List ( )] pine forest</li> <li>Vegetation Community (on site): <u>same</u> [Plant List ( )]</li> <li>References for above: <u>Munz</u>, Philip A, and David Kech, 1949: <u>California Plant</u></li> </ol>	
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<ul> <li>22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): <u>northern coastal scrub, closed-cone</u> [Plant List ( )] pine forest</li> <li>23. Vegetation Community (on site): <u>same</u> [Plant List ( )]</li> <li>References for above: <u>Munz, Philip A. and David Kech, 1949: California Plant</u></li> </ul>	
pine forest 23. Vegetation Community (on site):	·( )
References for above: <u>Munz</u> , Philip A. and David Kech, 1949: California Plant	( )
	()
24. Site Soil: yellow to tan clay and (x) 25. Surrounding Soil: same	( x)
	( )
26. Geology: unconsolidated meta- (X) 27. Landform: inland marine terrace	()
28. Stope: 143', level () 29. Exposure: <u>open</u>	()
30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390	<b>.</b>
Sacramento, CA 95811	( )
31. Remarks: Site was exposed during clearing of vegetation for new access road	
turnout. Site covered by road ballast and A.C. pavement.	:
33. Name of Project: Ano Nuevo State Reserve new access road and entrance 1984	( )
34. Type of Investigation: surface survey, monitoring of road construction, augering	
35. Site Accession Number: <u>not collected</u> Curated At:Ø	
36. Photos: <u>35mm slides</u> Taken By: <u>Lee Motz</u>	
37. Photo Accession Number: <u>#18699, 18700</u> On File At: <u>DPR Archeology Lab, 2572 Port</u> West Sacramento, CA 95691	S+ 1 1

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20.	east of site.			-	
23.	Communities Vol. 2, p. 87-	105. University	of California Press	, Berkele	У.
24.	sediment with fragments of	chalkstone			
26.	morphic rocks, clay and see	diments			
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North Street

State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

## ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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ANO84MOZ1 Temporary Number: \_

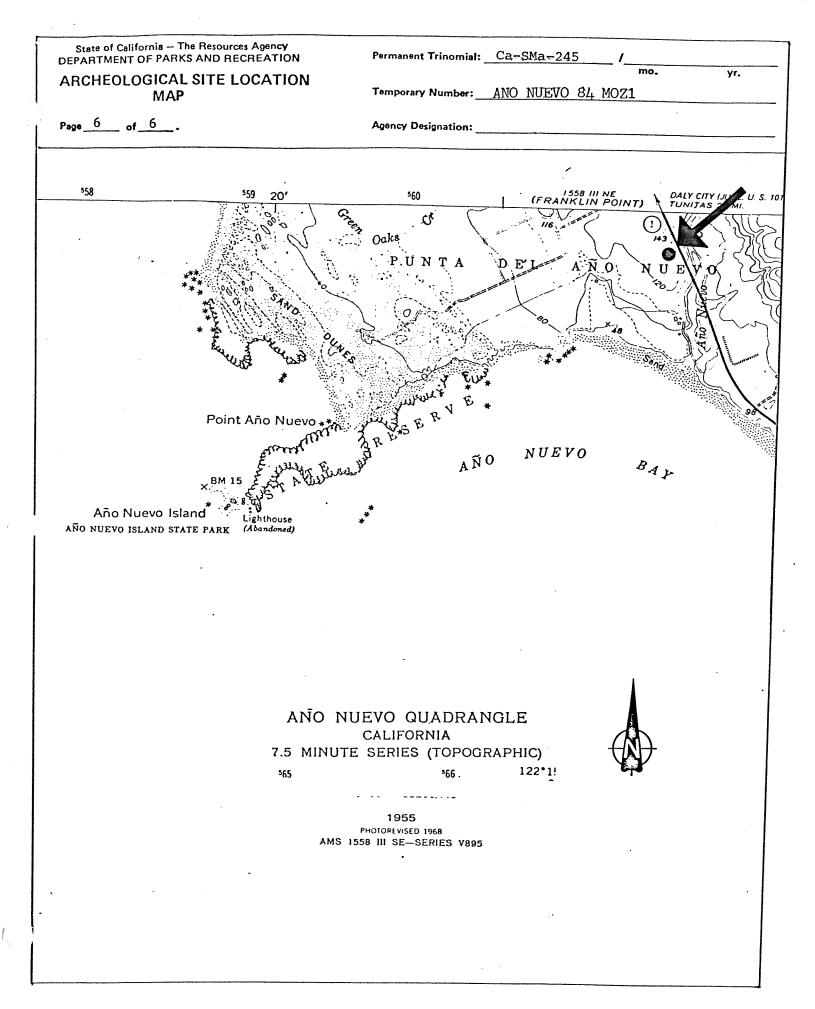
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Agency Designation:

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State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Permanent Trinomial: <u>Ca-SMa-245</u> /mo. yr.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE MAP	Temporary Number:ANO_NUEVO_84MOZ1
$P_{age} \_ 5$ of $\_ 6$ .	Agency Designation:
	NEW ACCESS ROAD
NEW CONTACT STATION	FALVEASES PEINT
	LITHIC SCATTER
	TURNOUT
20 10	
scale	in feet

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DPR 422G (Rev. 8/82)

State of Califor	nia — The Reso	urces Agency
DEPARTMENT	OF PARKS AND	RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation X Update

000100

SMA-97

**Caltrans Map Reference No.:** 

Primary #:

HRI #/Trinomial P-41 CA

Resource Identifier: B. Harris & M. Zogg County/Route/Postmile: San Mateo / SR 1 / PM 1.2

Surface reconnaissance in the Caltrans Right-Of-Way (ROW) along northbound State Route (SR) 1 between Post Mile (PM) 1.12 and 1.22 identified a prehistoric artifact scatter measuring 32 m. (104 ft.) by 13 m. (43 ft.) on a gentle east/west slope. This slope has been artificially cut by north/south grading activities extending to the edge of pavement. Cultural materials included single pieces of obsidian and Monterey chert debitage, fire-cracked rock, and numerous marine shell specimens, such as mussel, clam, barnacle, abalone, and olivella. The density of artifacts within the surface scatter noticeably increase approximately 10 m. southeast of the MBGR terminal end (that extends over the Año Nuevo Creek) and measures 5 m. by 2 m. The tapering of artifacts toward the MBGR and SR 1 coincides with this artificial cut, suggesting that part of CA-SMA-97 has been removed. Shell fragments were observed several feet past the MBGR terminal end, but the disturbed nature of the soil in this area precludes identification of an intact cultural deposit. The artifact scatter was also observed extending outside the Caltrans ROW in the dirt road and extending along the eastern bank of Año Nuevo Creek.

CA-SMA-97's site boundary is currently depicted as approximately 110 m northeast of the artifact scatter, which is inaccurate, because evidence suggests that the surface scatter in the Caltrans ROW represents the southwest extremity of CA-SMA-97. In part, this is based on the original primary record stating that a highway (presumably SR 1) would bisect the site when construction began in 1956 (Elasser 1955). This construction entailed straightening SR 1, and comparison between the original and current alignment shows a major shift toward CA-SMA-97. This suggests that the southwest portion of the site could have been impacted (Caltrans as-built 1955; USGS 1943; 1968). The minimal detail of the original location map, the 1956 realignment project that probably bisected a portion of the site, and the artifact scatter in the Caltrans ROW showing similar artifact and site structure constituents as the currently recorded potion of CA-SMA-97 all challenge the accuracy of the current boundary depiction. Hylkema (1991:245) further supports this notion by reporting that the southwest portion of CA-SMA-97 was disturbed by highway construction. The current CA-SMA-97 boundary is incorrect and needs to extend 110m southwest to include the "unrecorded" portion within Caltrans ROW.

XPI testing has been conducted to ascertain the presence or absence of CA-SMA-97 in the graded area between the surface scatter and SR 1. Testing identified black organically stained midden soil with relatively high shell and lithic yields that spatially correspond with the surface scatter. The northwestern site boundary as it relates to the Caltrans ROW is just southeast of the MBGR terminal end and extends round the guardrail and toward an area of dense vegetation and the Año Nuevo Creek. The southeastern boundary is just northwest of the dirt road. These tests also suggest that the site extends west under the asphalt pullout and SR 1.

Page 1 of 4

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #: P-41=000100... HRI #/Trinomial CA-SMA-97

Continuation X Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.:

Resource Identifier: B. Harris & M. Zogg

County/Route/Postmile: San Mateo / SR 1 / PM 1.2

#### **REFERENCES CITED**

### Caltrans As Built Plans

Plan and Profile of State Highway. San Mateo
 County between 0.3 mile north of Finney Creek and 1.0 north of New Years Creek. Contract Number 56-4TC43.
 On file, California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California.

#### Elasser, A. B.

1955 Archaeological Site Reocrd for CA-SMA-97. On file at the Northwest Information Center

#### Hylkema, Mark G.

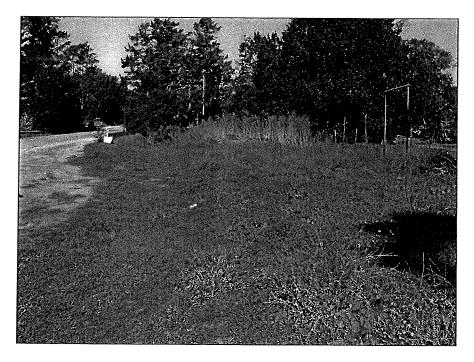
1991 Prehistoric Native American Adaptations along the Central California Coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties. Unpublished Masters Thesis, San Jose Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University, California.

#### Parsons, G.A.

1982 Archaeological Site Survey Record for CA-SMA-97. Update. On file at the Northwest Information Center.

#### United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1943 Ano Nuevo, Calif., 15-minute topographic quadrangle1968 Ano Nuevo, Calif., 24-minute topographic quadrangle



General shot of CA-SMA-97 in the Caltrans ROW. View facing northwest

State of California 🗆 Th	e Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARI	<b>(SAND RECREATION</b>
LOCATION MAI	ס

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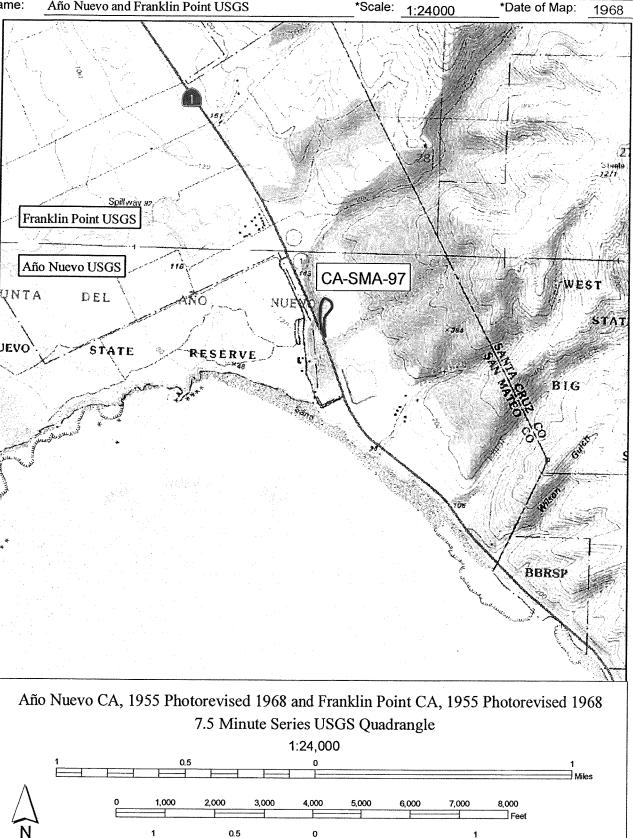
CA-SMA-97

See Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources for instructions.

Resource Identifier: B. Harris & M. Zogg

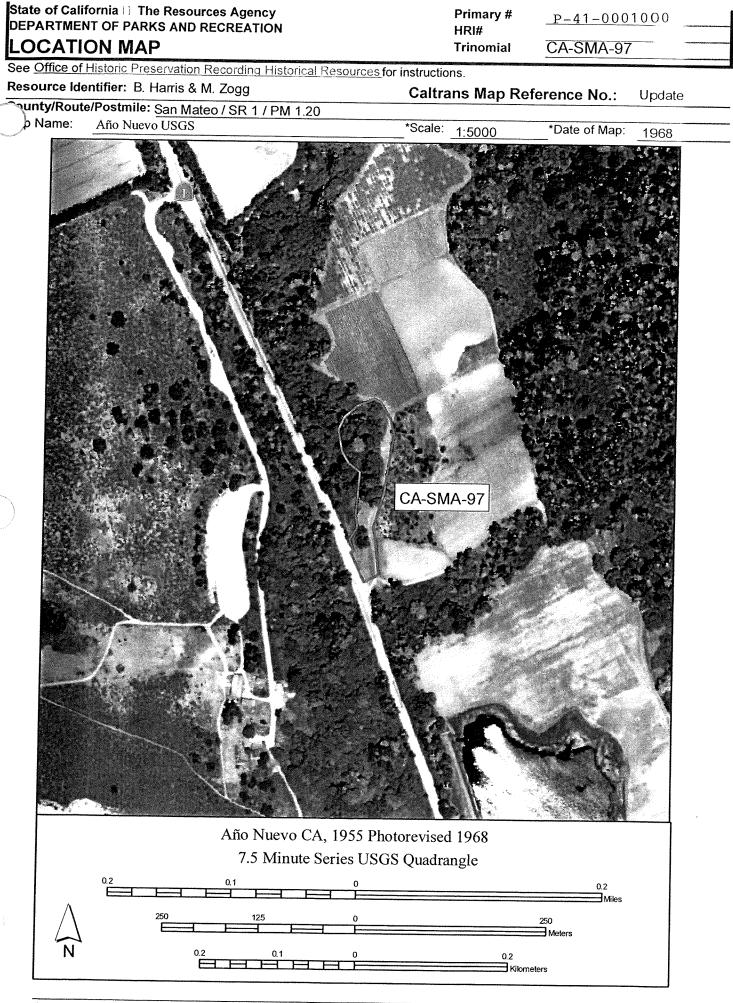
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CA-SMA-97

CA-SMA-97

This record has been moved to the Primary Number files. Please see the following file number in that system:

P-41-000100

17 November 2010 R. Ballesteros GIS Technician

State of California — T DEPARTMENT OF PAR	he Resources Agency RKS AND RECREATION		Primary#: P-4 <u>1-000100</u> HRI#/Trinomial CA-SMA-97
CONTINUATIO	N SHEET		<u>CA-5MA-97</u>
		Caltrans M	Continuation X_Update ap Reference No.:
Resource Identifier:	B. Harris & M. Zogg	County/Route/Post	mile: San Mateo / SR 1 / PM 1.2

# CA-SMA-97 – UPDATE (January 2010)

This update refers to the portion of the site in the Caltrans Right-of – Way. The new site boundary has been extended southwest to include this portion of the site.

Surface reconnaissance in the Caltrans Right-Of-Way (ROW) along northbound State Route (SR) 1 between Post Mile (PM) 1.12 and 1.22 identified a prehistoric artifact scatter measuring 32 m. (104 ft.) by 13 m. (43 ft.) on a gentle east/west slope. This slope has been artificially cut by north/south grading activities extending to the edge of pavement. Cultural materials included single pieces of obsidian and Monterey chert debitage, fire-cracked rock, and numerous marine shell specimens, such as mussel, clam, barnacle, abalone, and olivella. The density of artifacts within the surface scatter noticeably increase approximately 10 m. southeast of the metalbean guardrail (MBGR) terminal end (that extends over the Año Nuevo Creek) and measures 5 m. by 2 m. The tapering of artifacts toward the MBGR and SR 1 coincides with this artificial cut, suggesting that part of CA-SMA-97 has been removed. Shell fragments were observed several feet past the MBGR terminal end, but the disturbed nature of the soil in this area precludes identification of an intact cultural deposit. The artifact scatter was also observed extending outside the Caltrans ROW in the dirt road and extending along the eastern bank of Año Nuevo Creek.

Caltrans conducted an Extended Phase I investigation to ascertain the presence or absence of CA-SMA-97 in the graded area between the surface scatter and SR 1. Testing identified fill deposits that range in thickness from 43 cm. -101 cm. that overlay black organically stained midden soil with shell and lithic yields that spatially correspond with the surface scatter. The northwestern site boundary as it relates to the Caltrans ROW is just southeast of the MBGR terminal end and extends round the guardrail and toward an area of dense vegetation and the Año Nuevo Creek. The southeastern boundary is just northwest of the dirt road. These tests also suggest that the site extends west under the asphalt pullout and SR 1.

CA-SMA-97's site boundary is currently depicted as approximately 110 m northeast of the artifact scatter, which is inaccurate, because evidence suggests that the surface scatter and buried deposit in the Caltrans ROW represents the southwest extremity of CA-SMA-97. In part, this is based on the original primary record stating that a highway (presumably SR 1) would bisect the site when construction began in 1956 (Elasser 1955). This construction entailed straightening SR 1, and comparison between the original and current alignment shows a major shift toward CA-SMA-97. This suggests that the southwest portion of the site could have been impacted (Caltrans as-built 1955; USGS 1943; 1968). Hylkema (1991:245) further supports this notion by reporting that the southwest portion of CA-SMA-97 was disturbed by highway construction.

The minimal detail of the original site location map, the 1956 realignment project that probably bisected a portion of the site, and the artifact scatter and positive identification of midden soil in the Caltrans ROW showing similar artifact and site structure constituents as the currently recorded potion of CA-SMA-97 all challenge the accuracy of the current boundary depiction. As a result of research and testing, the current CA-SMA-97 boundary is incorrect and needs to extend 110m southwest to include the "unrecorded" portion within Caltrans ROW.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

#### CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #: P-41-000100 HRI #/Trinomial CA-SMA-97

> Continuation X Update

**Caltrans Map Reference No.:** 

Resource Identifier: B. Harris & M. Zogg

County/Route/Postmile: San Mateo / SR 1 / PM 1.2

#### **REFERENCES CITED**

Caltrans As Built Plans

- 1955 Plan and Profile of State Highway. San Mateo
  - County between 0.3 mile north of Finney Creek and 1.0 north of New Years Creek. Contract Number 56-4TC43. On file, California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California.

#### Elasser, A. B.

1955 Archaeological Site Reocrd for CA-SMA-97. On file at the Northwest Information Center

#### Hylkema, Mark G.

1991 Prehistoric Native American Adaptations along the Central California Coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties. Unpublished Masters Thesis, San Jose Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University, California.

#### Parsons, G.A.

1982 Archaeological Site Survey Record for CA-SMA-97. Update. On file at the Northwest Information Center.

#### United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1943 Ano Nuevo, Calif., 15-minute topographic quadrangle

1968 Ano Nuevo, Calif., 24-minute topographic quadrangle



General shot of CA-SMA-97 in the Caltrans ROW. View facing northwest

of

#### State of California D The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-41-000100 HRI#

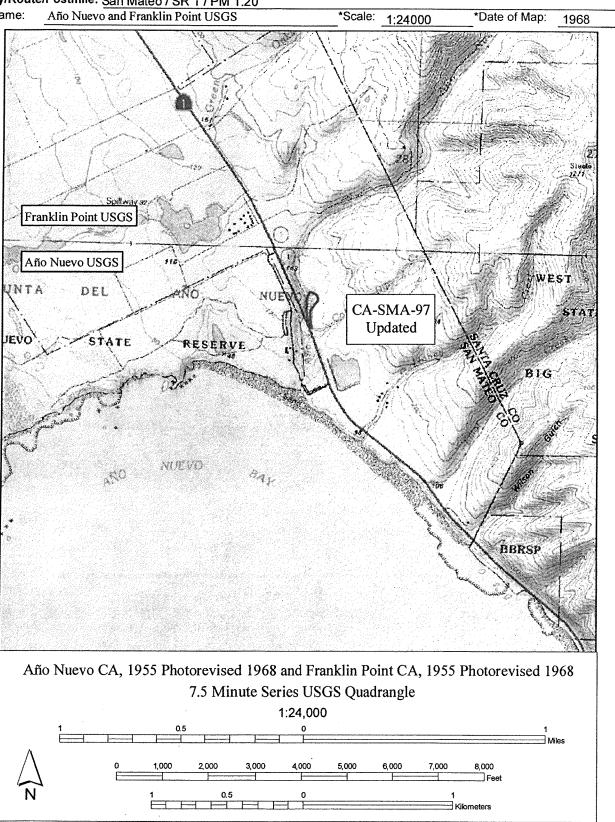
CA-SMA-97 Trinomial

See Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources for instructions.

Resource Identifier: B. Harris & M. Zogg

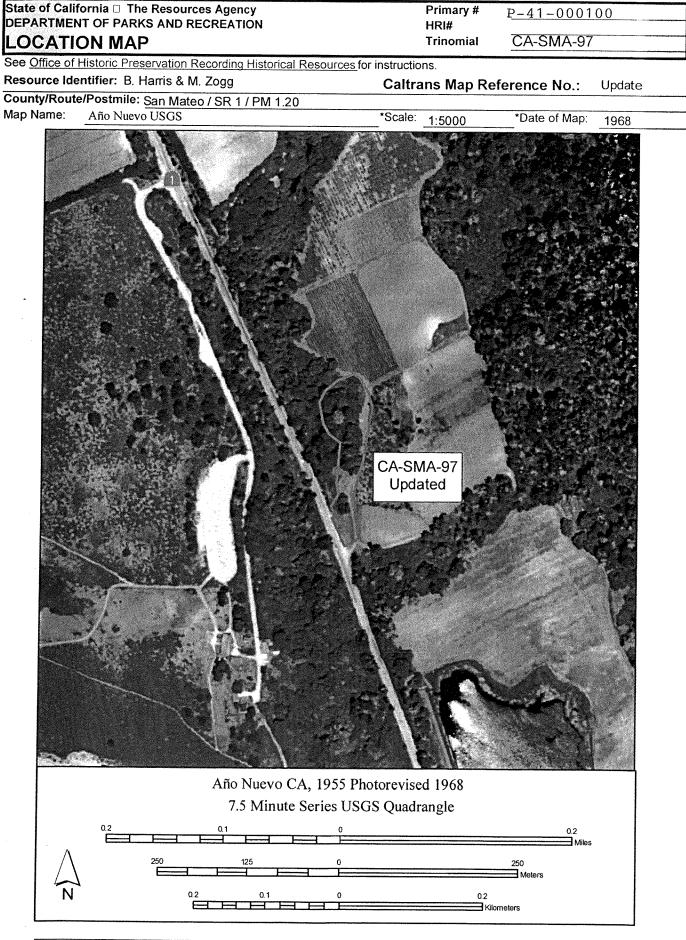
#### **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** Update

County/Route/Postmile: San Mateo / SR 1 / PM 1.20 Map Name: Año Nuevo and Franklin Point USGS



Caltrans DPR 523J (1/95) \*Required information

Page <u>3</u> of <u>4</u>

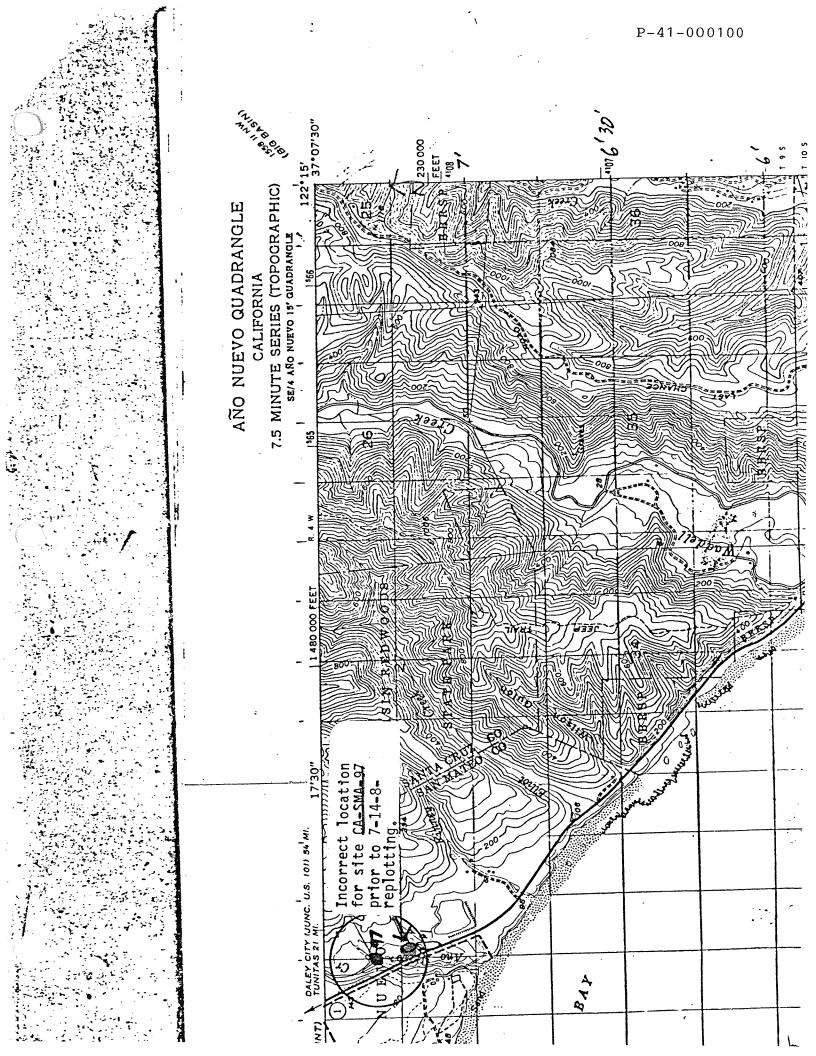


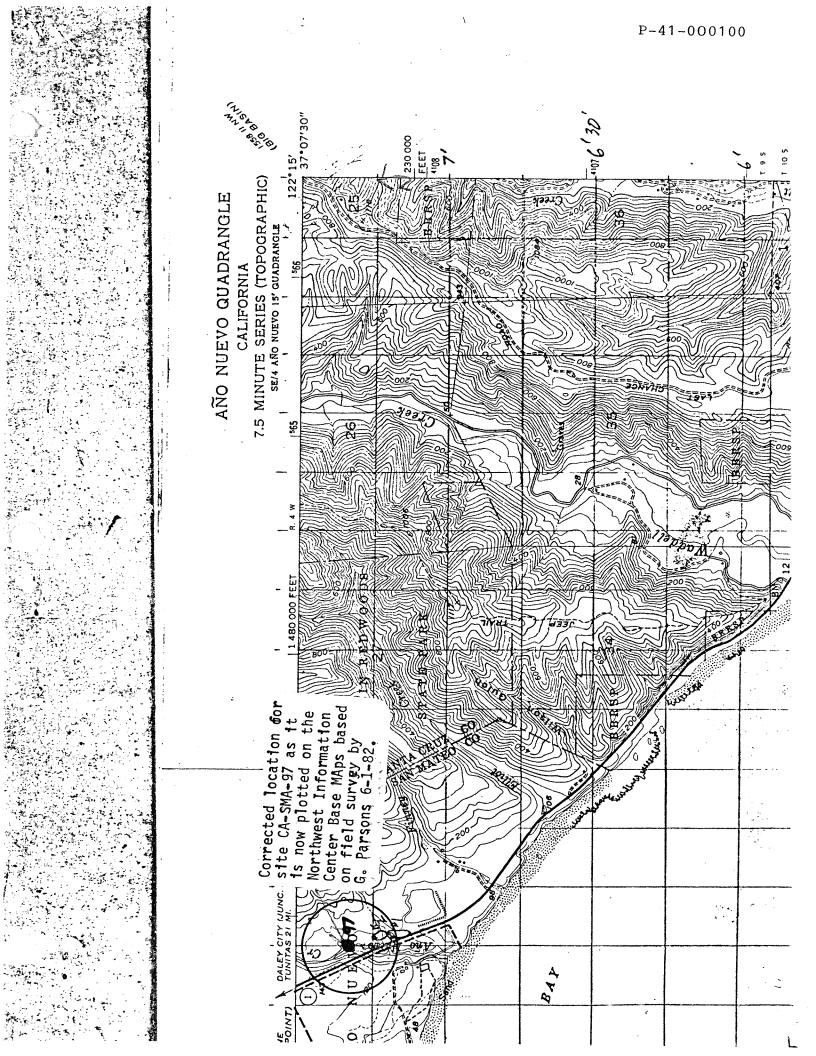
Caltrans DPR 523J (1/95) \*Required information

	P-41-000100
	ERSITY DE-GALIFORNIA UPDATE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITY
~	UPPLEMENT A-SMA-97 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD (4090)1968
ل ر	A-SMA-97 CALIF. TOPO. MAP COUNT 7.5 3. County SAN MATEO CO Site 4-SMA-97 2. Map AND NUEVD POINT 7.5 3. County SAN MATEO CO Stol 830m 5 / 4102400000 Sane 10
<b>)</b> 1.	Site <u>4-2774-77</u> 2. Map <u>(361830m 5/ 4102400 mb)</u> Zanelo (361830m 5/ 4102400 mb) Zanelo Twp. <u>T-9-5</u> Range <u>R-4-W</u> ; <u>NW</u> 1/4 of <u>SE</u> 1/4 of Sec. <u>28</u>
4.	Twp. $1-9-5$ Range $\Lambda -9-W$ ; $NW$ 1/4 of $M$ Algorith RF THE
5.	Location SOUTH SIDE OF AND NUEVO CROOK AND NORTH OF THE
	<u>COAST HIGHWAY Z</u> 6. Contour elevation <u>80</u>
7.	Previous designations for site NOT KRIOWN
8.	Owner MR. H. BRADLET - COAST WAYS RANCHS. Address 640 CABRILLO HIGHWAY PESCADERD, CALIF. 94060
10.	Previous owners, dates <u>ATKINS</u> , SINCE 1916
11	Present tenant MR. H. BRADLET
	Attitude toward excavation GOOD AT JH15 TIME
12.	Description of site LARGE MIDDER SITE, LITHIC SCATTER DECUPIES TH
13.	ENTIRE FIELD (BAST OF CREEK) AROUND MIDDEN SITE
	BNTIKIL FINLD (DASS OF CLOTE) FILLEN
14.	Area 15. Depth 18" 15. Height 0
17.	Vegetation BAY TRUAS, GRASSAS, OAK 18. Nearest water
) 19.	Soil of site VERT VARK FILBHUN 20. Surrounding soil
21.	Previous excavation Spina BY DWINIFK
22.	Cultivation YES AND PLANTIED 23. Erosion SOMD AT THE NORTH SIDE
24.	Buildings, roads, etc. DIRT ROAD PASSAS THROUGH SITE
<b>2</b> 5.	Possibility of destruction NOT AT THIS TIME
	NOND DBSDRURD.
20.	House pits HOUSE TOURD WAS VSDD TO FILL IN A GULLY Other features IOP OF SHELL NOUND WAS VSDD TO FILL IN A GULLY
27.	OTHER FEATURES LOT VAILIT HAS AGAILY ERRONIC
	ON THIS NOR IT JUST OF THE
<b>2</b> 8.	Burials NOND DESARVED
29.	Artifacts BIFACED LORD OF MONTERET BANDED CHERT, POSSIB
	SPOKIZ SHAVE PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENTS
<b>3</b> 0.	Remarks
31.	Published references NOT KNOWN OF
32.	UCLMA Accession No
24	(408) 262-5178 Date 6-1-82 35. Recorded by MR. GARY A. PARSONS 36. Photos NONE on map 3551 LAURANT WAY On map 3AN JOSD, CALIF. 95132 Series 9324
34.	on map SALL TOGO CALIF 95132 Series 9324
	JAN VIJ JIII JEIES JOLT

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Un	oco niversity of California P-41-00010@rchaeological Survey
f	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD (409)
1	. Site SMa=97 2. Map Ano Nuevo 3. County San Mateo
4.	. Twp
5.	Location On Coastways Ranch-ca. 3/8 mile north of point where Ano Nuevo Creck
	empties into ocean, across Ano Nuevo Creek from present State Highway 1.
	6. On contour elevation 75 ft.
7.	Previous designations for site none
	Owner Coastways Ranch 9. Address Pescadero P.O., California
10.	Previous owners, dates Atkins, since 1916
11.	Present tenant Henry Bradley, c/o Coastways Ranch, Pescadero Calif.
12.	Attitude toward excavation
13.	Description of site A large occupation midden, formerly overgroun with a
	tangle of brush.
14.	Area 300 x 100 ft. 15. Depth prob. 3' max. 16. Height
17.	Vegetation Calif. Laurel, cak, madrone 18. Nearest water Ano Nuevo Cr. at site
19.	Soil of site a dark ashy midden with much 20. Surrounding soil type light alluvium shell
21.	Previous excavation Some reported by Mr. Bradley-results not known.
22.	Cultivation part of site plowed 23. Erosion not noted Highway being built through center of site. When bulldozing
24.	Buildings, roads, etc. begins in February, 1956, UCAS will be notified.
25.	Possibility of destruction See above
<b>2</b> 6.	House pits none noted
27.	Other features
<b>2</b> 8. 1	Burials none noted
29.	Artifacts Grooved sinker
-	
30. 1	Abalone, Venug, Metilus, Acmaea noted. Geo. N. Wagner, Granite Construction
31. ]	Published references
32. I	JCMA Accession No33. Sketch map
34. 1	Date35. Recorded by A.B. Elasser 36. Photos

10'

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Ano Nuove Point Allo NUELO Pro Nuove Point Allo NUELO Bro Nuoves Island.

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37:00'

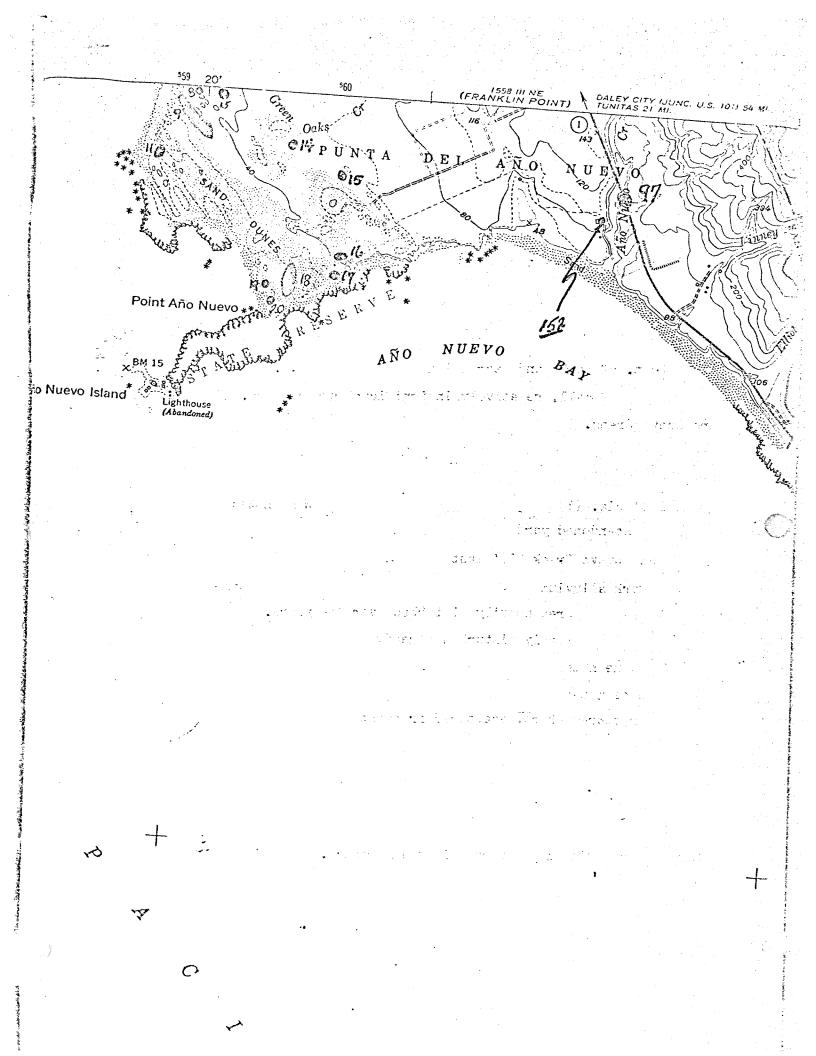
	ABCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUDVEN DECODE
e e e A	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD (409 SITE NoSMa-152
	P-41-000153
	USGS Quad. <u>Ano Nuevo</u> (7½') (15')
2.	Latitude N; Longitude W
3.	Coordinates
4.	Twp Range;¼ of¼ of Sec
5.	Location Spanish Land Grant Punta del Ano Nuevo. Above right bank of Ano
	Nuevo Creek and on west side of old Highway #1.
	6. Contour
7.	Owner Dept. of Parks and Recreation 8. Address P.O. Box 2390, Sacto., CA:
9.	Site Description <u>Small</u> , relatively insignificant use area ca. 1000' from mouth of
	Ano Nuevo Creek.
10	Area 100' dia (2)
יט. יז	Area <u>100' dia. (?)</u> 11. Depth <u>None noted</u>
	Water Año Nuevo Creek 200' East
4. ; <	Site Soil Dark alluvium 15. Surrounding soil Same
	Previous excavation Area heavily disturbed over the years.
	Destruction possibility Badly disturbed already
	Features <u>None noted</u>
	Burials None noted
D. /	Artifacts Fractured chert, scattered fragments
	-
. R	comarks This site is of very slight importance.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
. Ла	ccession No. <u>None</u> 23. Sketch map <u>See attached</u>
D:	tte _8/20/74 25. Recorded by _F.A. Riddell 26. Photos None
	20. Accorded by F.F. Alddell 26 Photos None

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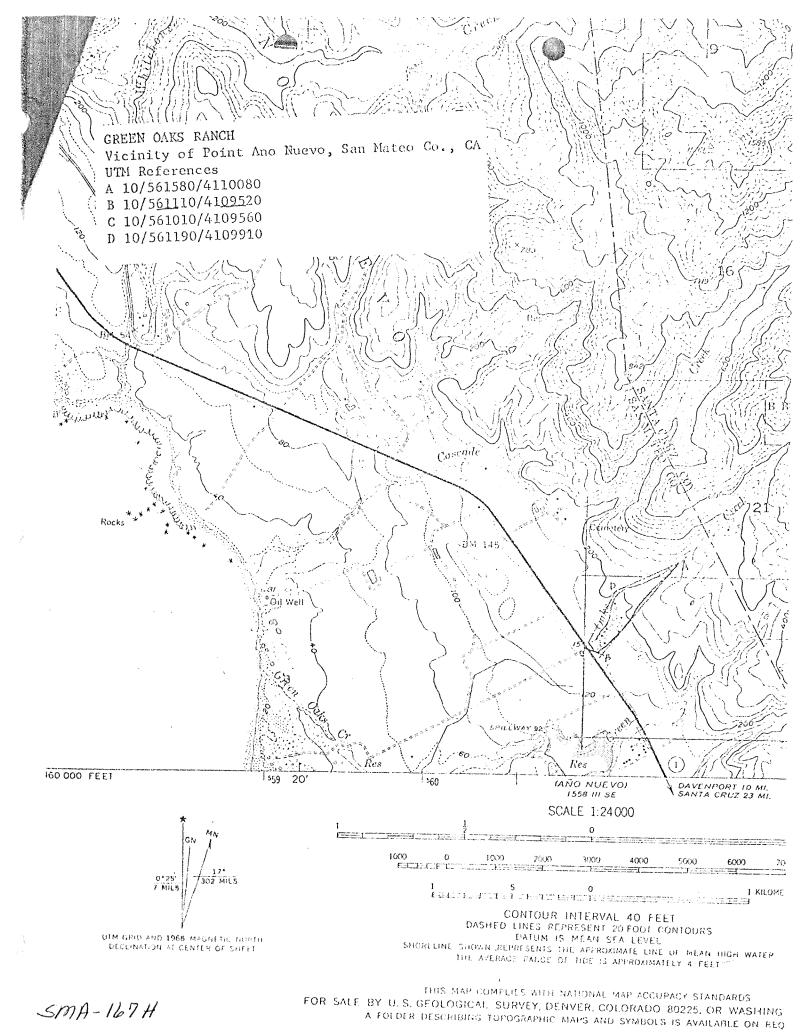
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	(409A)
	CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
	P-41-0001
<b>1.</b>	Temporary Site No California State Site Designation <u>A-SmA-1</u>
2.	MapFranklin Point (#409A; 7.5'; 'SS)68 3. CountySan Mateo
4.	Twn <u>95</u> Range <u>4</u> ( <i>J</i> ); <u></u> <u></u> <sup>1</sup> <del>2</del> of Sec. <u></u>
5.	Location The Isaac Steele Ranch/East side of Cabrillo Hwy., 3 miles north of Santa Cruz County line, 13 miles south of Pescadero.
	Green Daks Banch House
	U.T.M.G. Coordinate 611/095 6. Contour elevation
7.	Previous designations for site (H-89, Dietz)
8.	Owner San Mateo County 9. Address County Government Center, Redwood City, Cac
10.	Previous owners, dates
11.	Present tenant
12.	Attitude toward excavation
13.	Description of site <u>1860's house built in Greek Revival style</u> . Original structure built in 1863 with subsequent additions over the years.
14.	Area 15. Depth 16. Height
	Vegetation 18. Nearest water
	Soil of site 20. Surrounding soil
21.	Previous excavation
22.	Cultivation23. Erosion
24.	Building, roads, etc
25.	Possibility of destruction
26.	House pits
27.	Other features
28.	Burials
29.	Artifacts
30.	Remarks <u>This site record filled out based on National REgister nomination</u> records copied from SHPO 3/29/79. Ref. E-67 SMA
/	Remarks This site record filled out based on National REgister nomination records copied from SHPO 3/29/79. Ref. E-67 SMA Published references
30. 31. 32.	Remarks This site record filled out based on National REgister nomination records copied from SHPO 3/29/79. Ref. E-67



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FH0352195

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHEET

RECEIVED AUG 24 1976

DATE ENTERED NOV 2 1 1976

#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS **TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS** NAME GREEN OAKS RANCH HOUSE HISTORIC \*\* AND/OR COMMON The (Isaac) Steele Ranch **2 LOCATION** East side of Cabrillo Highway, 3 miles north of Santa Cruz-STREET & NUMBER County line, and 13 miles south of Pescadero en C. A \_\_\_\_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION Unincorporated San Mateo County CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 12 X VICINITY OF Point Ano Nuevo ere cister STATE CODE 06 CODE San Mateo California 081 **3 CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS **PRESENT USE** N DISTRICT X PUBLIC \_OCCUPIED \_\_AGRICULTURE .....MUSEUM XBUILDING(S) XUNOCCUPIED \_\_PRIVATE 1 \_\_\_COMMERCIAL -PARK \_\_\_STRUCTURE BOTH -WORK IN PROGRESS \_\_EDUCATIONAL -PRIVATE RESIDENCE \_\_\_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE ENTERTAINMENT \_\_RELIGIOUS \_\_OBJECT ....IN PROCESS X\_YES: RESTRICTED \_GOVERNMENT \_\_SCIENTIFIC \_\_\_BEING CONSIDERED \_\_YES: UNRESTRICTED \_INDUSTRIAL \_\_\_TRANSPORTATION NO \_\_MILITARY \_\_OTHER: **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** San Mateo County 1 NAME STREET & NUMBER County Government Center CITY, TOWN Redwood City STATE Ca. 94063 VICINITY OF LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE. San Mateo County Recorder REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. STREET & NUMBER County Government Center, Hall of Justice & Records, Marshall Street CITY, TOWN California 94063 Redwood City **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE	POINT OF HISTORIC INTEREST	
DATE	May 19, 1971FEDERAL X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	California State Department of Parks and Recreation	
CITY, TOWN	Sacramento State California	

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE			
EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR	XDETERIORATED 	UNALTERED XALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE DATE		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building standing today is a composite of the original (c. 1863) structure and many subsequent additions and remodelings. The 1860's house was a simple two-story, three bay, Greek Revival building with a low gabled roof. A veranda extended the full width of the gabled facade. On the first floor level, the front door was in the first bay on the left. Shuttered windows with six over six sash configurations were in the center and right bays. A shuttered door in the center bay of the second floor opened onto the veranda roof. It was flanked by windows with shutters and six over six sash configurations. Clapboards were the exterior siding material.

The first addition was made on the south side of the house. It had a shed roof and expanded the first floor. Later, a two-story gabled addition with a two-story bay window was made to the north side. Several other one-story shed roof additions were constructed on the rear of the house.

"In spite of the removal of the front gallery, enlargement of the first floor windows and other alterations, much of the 1860's house is intact. The front door and its surround, staircase, and the mantle in the back room appear to be original. Old doors, hardware, and pegged six-over-six sash with thin mullions are found scattered throughout the house and later additions. Much of the flooring and interior tongue-and-groove wall sheathing also appears to be original." (Above from March 23, 1976, report of John Volz, Regional Architect of National Trust for Historic Preservation).

The house was constructed of redwood lumber from the Waddell Mill in Ano Nuevo Creek Canyon.<sup>1</sup> (The Steeles later had three saw mills of their own in Cascade Canyon.)<sup>2</sup> Some of the milled materials used in the additions may have been brought in from Santa Cruz, Redwood City, or San Francisco.

There are presently four upstairs bedrooms. There are several rooms downstairs, including kitchen, living room, dining room, and the room with an outside door that was the ranch office. There are two downstairs fireplaces. It is believed the north wing was added about 1883. In 1923, the front balcony fell off and was not replaced. The interior was remodeled in 1930.

Behind the house are a trophy room (ca. 1930) that housed a pool table and served as guest quarters, and two utility buildings which are designated on the site map as "cabin" and "shed". All are of wood construction.

Below the house, toward the highway, is the original medium gable 40' x 40' barn with shed room addition. This was constructed on a redwood log foundation, and has a vertical board and batten exterior of redwood and a wooden shingle roof. This barn appears in the earliest photographs and is probably the one used by Isaac Steele as a residence before his own home was ready. Date of the shed addition is unknown.

The west portion of the property also contains a concrete-floored spring house (date unknown) and two additional structures including a small garage. The wooden garage with gable roof was constructed in 1905 to house the family's first automobile, a 1905 Reo. The utility building is simply framed with pole rafters and vertical siding. This housed farm equipment and its date is unknown. There is a gabled, wooden packing shed of recent times (about 1933), which fronts on Cabrillo Highway and is still being used, being leased to a nearby farmer.

A small house and carport, a barn, and four buildings used as "barracks" for farm workers were demolished by the Parks and Recreation Department soon after it acquired the property. The structures were delapidated and considered a fire and health hazard.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS US	SEONL	Y	\$	No. 6	
RECEIVED	AUG	24 19	76		
DATE ENTE	RED	NUL	21	1976	

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	7	PAGE	2 of 2 pages
	and the second se			

There are numerous trees and mature shrubs which remain of extensive gardens, and there is an orchard remnant in the rear.

The site consists of 13 acres with 100 feet fronting on Highway 1 (Cabrillo Highway) and extending 2,040 feet northeast along Green Oak Creek to a narrow easterly boundary of 60 feet. The maximum width of the property is 480 feet. The site is in the gentle sloping flood plain of Green Oak Creek with a lower elevation of 100 feet along the highway and a maximum of 200 feet at the northeast boundary. The legal description from the grant deed is attached.

It is anticipated that recognition of the historical significance of Green Oaks will lead to additional historical studies of other sites associated with the Steele Brothers in the area south of Pescadero. Cascade Ranch (Rensellaer's home, a quarter mile north of Green Oaks), the Gazos Ranch of E. W. Steele, and the site of Isaac Graham's White House are among the locations that were once part of the Steele Ranch holdings. There are nearby homes of Steele descendents, some on properties acquired by the State of California for expansion of Ano Nuevo State Park. The area is still farmed, and zoning is restricted to protect the scenic amenities along Cabrillo Highway. The State has renovated several of the older homes in Ano Nuevo State Park, and local residents recently organized a historical society. San Mateo County plans an interpretive program that will contribute to this historical awareness.

2. Stanger, SAWMILLS..., p. 110

<sup>1. &</sup>quot;Steele Brothers", p. 277.



PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	-RELIGION
	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	-SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
	-COMMUNICATIONS	XINDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

#### SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Green Oaks at Point Ano Nuevo in San Mateo County was a headquarters ranch for a California pioneer dairy firm, known as the Steele Brothers, who (1) launched the large-scale commercial production of cheese in the state, who (2) were publicized nationally for their giant "Sanitary Cheese" which benefitted the Sanitary Commission during Civil War times, and who (3) made agricultural history in four counties: Sonoma, Marin, San Mateo and San Luis Obispo.

Although neither the first to have a dairy nor the first to make cheese in California,<sup>1</sup> the Steeles were the acknowledged pioneers in the business of cheese sales and marketing. For three decades, Steele Brothers was the largest producer of cheese in California. More than 20 years after their initial venture, a chronicler wrote, "The Steeles were among the first to establish the business of dairying in California, and from the beginning have made it a grand success; first in Marin, then in San Mateo, and in San Luis Obispo."<sup>3</sup> On coastal lands previously considered barren and remote<sup>4</sup> they introduced dairy farming and transformed perishable milk into cheese that could be transported to the distant markets, thereby increasing the economic value of these lands and creating commerce.

`The Steeles were recognized state-wide for their enterprise, they sought public office and served on state committees, and they were leaders in politics, banking and Grange activities.5

Green Oaks Ranch in San Mateo County was the home of Isaac Chapman Steele, who was the last surviving member of the firm, and the only one with a lifetime career in the dairy industry. This home was the first built by any of the Steeles in California on their own landholdings. Its construction coincided with the expansion plans that moved Steele Brothers from tenant to owner of their holdings, and the present-day house reflects the family growth and rising affluence that accompanied the move to the southwestern corner of present-day San Mateo County.

Although the business structure of the Steele Brothers firm changed over the years, Green Oaks remained a home base and became a repository for an extensive collection of business and family records, which have been preserved.

These papers are now catalogued and a part of the Special Collections at Stanford University Libraries. They document a century of Coastside agriculture and the economic growth of a significant California agricultural industry. From a kitchen experiment in cheesemaking to the round-up of wild Spanish cattle and sheep, to the organization and management of extensive dairy herds, the Steeles evidenced ability and leadership. With changing times, the Steeles were among the first to support farm conservation programs. The irrigation system installed at Green Oaks was one of the earliest and largest in their area.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## SEE ATTACHED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA				
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 13 AC	res			
UTM REFERENCES				
A 1,0 56,15,8,0 4,11,00,	8,01	B 1,0	5 6 1 1 1 0	4,10,95,2,0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C110 56110110 4110195	610	D 1,0	5 6 1 1 9 0	4109910
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The site consists of 13 acres with Highway) and extending 2,040 feet easterly boundary of 60 feet. The The site is in the gentle slopin elevation of 100 feet along the the northeast boundary.	et north Che maxi ng flood	east alon mum width plain of	g Green Oak Cr of the proper Green Oak Cre	reek to a narrow ty is 480 feet.
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR P	ROPERTIE	S OVERI APPI	NG STATE OR COLU	
	inor princ	0 OVENESI M	NO STATE ON COOL	NTT BOUNDARIES
STATE None COD	DE	COUNTY	1	CODE
STATE COD	DE	COUNTY		CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY		7)		
NAME / TITLE		2		
Nita R. Spangler		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3, 1976 (Revised)
ORGANIZATION San Mateo County		1. 1.	DATE	
STREET & NUMBER County Government Center			364-5600	Ext. 2486
CITY OR TOWN			STATE	
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVA THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICA	•			
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL	<u>XX</u>
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer (				
hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Na criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park		ister and certil	ry that it has been e	evaluated according to the
	4	MC.	۸	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	fer ve	e Meor	les	8/5/16
TITLE		SHPC	DATE	• / • / • • • •
FOR NPS USE ONLY	There is			
THEREBY CENTIFY THAT HIS PROPERTY IS THE	A	THE NATIONA	L MEGISTER	1.1
Anting Mang No	1/ba-	en :	DATE	1/21/21
TTEST:	STREE STREES	ERVATION	DATE	11.16.76
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER				

GPO 888-445

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NP	<b>SUSE</b>	ONLY
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RECEIVED ANG 24 1976

DATE ENTERED NOV 2 1 1976

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	8	PAGE	2	of 7 1	pages	
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The story of the Steele Brothers in California begins with Captain Frederick Steele, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Class of 1843, and a veteran of the Mexican War. He accompanied the U.S. Second Infantry which sailed around the Horn, landing in San Francisco in early 1849. He was an aide to General Bennet Riley and to General Ethan Allen Hitchcock.<sup>6</sup>

When Captain Steele returned East in 1854, he encouraged his younger brothers to go West. George Steele, then 19 years old, was the first to emigrate, traveling with his 42-year-old cousin, Rensselaer E. Steele, in 1855. The two had an unsuccessful try at mining before they moved to Sonoma County.7

In 1856, Edgar Willis Steele, 26, brought his parents and Rensselaer's wife and children to California, via the Isthmus.<sup>8</sup>

Rensselaer welcomed them to his rented farm in Two Rock Valley in Sonoma County. E. W.'s earlier ambition had been for a "high, classical and scientific education," and he had taught school in Ohio, but the economic realities of his time had forced him to help his father with his small Ohio farm and to supplement his teacher pay with farm work. E.W.'s first employment in California involved a contract to harvest oats. With his profit, he purchased five cows. By the winter of 1857, he had commenced making butter.9

The Steeles worked as a family unit to farm, teach school, give singing lessons, or perform whatever job needed to be done or afforded paying work.10

On March 29, 1857, Isaac Chapman Steele, 38, with his family, arrived in California from Ohio.<sup>11</sup> They had also traveled via the Isthmus, and they went to Two Rock Valley to join his brothers and parents. <sup>12</sup>

Isaac brought with him experience "and scientific knowledge of the best and most practical means of conducting dairying industries."13 His arrival set a business operation in motion.

Clarissa A. Jameson Steele, Rensselaer's wife, had experimented with cheese-making. She had first persuaded an Indian to rope and milk some wild Spanish cattle, and from the milk, using a recipe she found in a book, she had made cheese. She sent some cheeses to San Francisco with the butter and other produce and found a ready market.<sup>14</sup>

On July 4, 1857, Isaac took possession of lands they had leased at Punta del Reyes, moving his family with him. The Steele Brothers, with 155 cows, now were the first dairy operators on the Marin Coastside. They soon had three dairies or milking stations in this "cow heaven".15

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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July 4, 1857, is also the opening date in a Steele Brothers cash book where one of the earliest entries, October 8, 1858, showed the purchase of cheese presses.16 It is likely there was little time for keeping books, or was there much cash to account for in the early days of this new business.

E.W. later remembered that butter was sold readily for \$1 per pound and cheese at 27 cents, the demand being greater than they could supply. The cream was taken for the butter and buttermilk was returned to the cheese vats, adding enough value to pay for all the hired help they employed.17

Three years later, the Steeles had paid for all their improvements and had 400 head of cows on their own. In another year (1861) their cows had increased to 600 head, besides some young stock, all their improvements were paid for, and they had \$10,000 cash from four years of dairying. 18 Cheese production for that season amounted to 640 pounds a day for a total of 45 tons.<sup>19</sup>

A change in the Marin County land ownership and better prospects for business expansion took the Steeles to present-day San Mateo County in 1862. The Point Reyes area had numerous land claims, fights between squatters and grant holders, and legal disputes. This had made it possible for the Steeles to operate rent-free for a time until the Shafters took over Rancho Punta del Reyes lands and signed an eight-year lease on 6,000 acres with them. The agreement was modified a year later in 1862, but the Steeles sought expansion and an opportunity to own their own land.<sup>20</sup>

Isaac first visited Ano Nuevo in 1861, while riding a horse procured from Loren Coburn's San Francisco Livery stable. Arranging for a 10-year lease with Clark and Coburn, the Steele Brothers took possession of their new lands on October 20, 1862.21 The lease included an option to purchase.

The Steeles had new business partners for this expansion, Horace Gushee, a San Francisco commission merchant, and Charles H. Willson, who later became a prominent New York lumber dealer.

The lease included more than 15,000 acres south of Pescadero with an option to purchase lands below Gazos Creek on lands of Rancho Punta del Ano Nuevo. The Steeles still retained a Marin County operation.

They brought 1100 head of cows and spent \$18,000 in improvements the first year. E.W. later said they cleared \$17,000 on the cheese made that year.23

The new leasehold was eventually organized into five dairy farms, each with about 1600 cows.<sup>24</sup> Each dairy was a milking station or unit they had determined

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could best be managed. Eighteen or 20 cows were assigned to each "hand,"<sup>25</sup> a term that included the Indian laborers, hired men, and the Steeles themselves. The earliest farm records of the operations in San Mateo County refer to the White House, Gazos Ranch and Pescadero.<sup>26</sup> Correspondence referred to a Pigeon Point dairy.

On November 16, 1862, Gushee, one of the partners, was staying at Pescadero with Isaac and writing to Willson: "...last week made progress in clearing the ranch. They took off from 350 to 400 head of Spanish stock and will be here tomorrow (we hear) after another lot...The sheep were driven off Friday..." He concluded: "Isaac talks some of moving on to the ranch as soon as we can locate a dairy place to build and put up buildings... We have engaged 20-thousand of pickets at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  a thousand and the man is going to work on them at once."

Isaac and Gushee were waiting for Edgar to return from a business trip so that he could help determine where to locate buildings, the letter continued. The two men thought one dairy ought to be at the White House, an 1852 structure that was considered the finest in the region and located on lands previously owned by Isaac Graham. Gushee concluded with the hope that Edgar would bring a wagon and harness. "I do not see how we can get along without it."<sup>27</sup>

Isaac wrote from Pescadero (where he initially boarded with the Weeks family) on December 7, 1862, to "Dear Friend... I have made a shanty (which will be a good hen coop) at my place and intend to make my abode there and commence the dairy tomorrow." He wrote that Gushee wanted to occupy the White House as soon as Steb (Rensselaer's son) and the Indians (laborers) arrived from Marin County. Steb would be in charge of a dairy there.

Continuing, Isaac wrote that Gushee's proposals did not suit Rensselaer who was concerned that he would have no house when winter came. The business partners were still making decisions about buildings; Rensselaer was "anxious to get lumber to Pigin (sic) Point for the dairy there."<sup>28</sup>

In a notebook filled with scribbles and diary notes, made by 16-year-old Frederick Nathaniel Steele, there are references to the construction of Isaac's home. 29 Frederick wrote that on January 21, "Moved from Pescadero." On January 28, Olof Lawson "commenced work for father." Early in February, "Mr. Chambers and Bowen commenced work for Father."

On March 1, Frederick "Went up the pines in company of Ella<sup>30</sup>(a cousin), Uncle Ed, Ef<sup>31</sup> (his sister) and Mother and Lawson and wife." This was somewhere in the Santa Cruz mountains east of Ano Nuevo and Pescadero, perhaps near what is today's Skyline. Was this Sunday excursion a visit to a mill to see about lumber for a new house?

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Three days later, (March 4), Frederick wrote: "Father raised his house." On March 12: "Moved from the dairy into the house." And on March 14, with the dairy now vacated, "Brought the cows down."

Other brief entries reveal that in July, cows were moved "up to Gushees." On August 18, Olof Lawson went up to Gushees. A page later, there are notes about drawing hay, which prompted Frederick to write: "This was done in apple pie order."

On a July day, the draft animals "drawed cheese". Frederick wrote: "July Cheese house Drawed packet with Pady and Selim..."

Thus in just seven months from the signing of the lease, the Steeles had worked to take over the lands, buy more animals, build housing for themselves and the cows, and have cheese ready for shipment on the small packet boats that called at the nearby coves.

Rensselaer moved his family to a home by Cascade Creek, about a quarter mile north of Isaac's home. For a time after his wife's death, Rensselaer moved in with Isaac. But he remarried and after 1868, again resided at the Cascade Ranch.

During the Civil War, because of their devotion to their brother who was a Union general, the Steeles produced a 3,850-pound cheese, believed to be the largest in the world, and transported it to San Francisco to benefit the Sanitary Commission, forerunner of the Red Cross. Sanitary fairs were held across the country to raise money for war victims and the Steele Brothers' cheese was widely publicized. It was over 20 feet in circumference and 18 inches thick.

The cheese was the product of all the dairies of the Pescadero Rancho for two days.<sup>32</sup> It was sold for \$1 per pound, eventually netting \$2,820. Pieces were cut and sent to President Lincoln, General Grant and to General Steele. A certificate from the Sanitary Commission dated at San Francisco, January 11, 1864, reads: "This is to certify that Steele Brothers of Santa Cruz County has paid to the California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Dollars." It is signed by Henry W. Bellows, president of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, F. F. Low, president of the California Branch, R. G. Sneath, Treasurer, and O. C. Wheeler, Secretary.<sup>33</sup>

These were busy years for the Steele brothers, as E.W. later recalled. He daily milked 20 cows, as did the hired men. He also made cheese, "attended to the outside business, and kept the books of the firms, working regularly 16 hours a day." By that time, there were 11 dairies in the state, including those at Pescadero and Point Reyes.

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Overwork forced E.W. to lease his Marin dairies and take time off to visit his old home in Ohio. He also toured the Southern States at the end of the war. When he returned to California in 1866, the lease on his Marin properties had expired and he decided in June that he would move the Marin County dairy operations of Steele Brothers to San Luis Obispo County.<sup>34</sup> To help with the new enterprise that would introduce dairy farming to San Luis Obispo County, George resigned a judgeship in Marin County. With their experience and \$40,000 cash capital, in the first five years E.W. and George stocked their rancho lands with 600 cows, employed 100 men, and expended \$20,000 a year in improvements. Lumber was shipped from Waddell's mill at Ano Nuevo.<sup>35</sup>

A visitor to the Steele Ranch at Ano Nuevo learned that "the style of the firms will be 'Steele Brothers of San Mateo' and 'Steele Brothers in San Luis Obispo'."<sup>36</sup>

This Ano Nuevo ranch was, the visitor wrote, "a model dairy of California." There were two fine 2-story houses on the ranch, a quarter of a mile apart, and "unlike the majority of houses on this part of the coast, are elegantly furnished, surrounded with shade-trees and gardens, and provided with all the comforts of life."

The Ano Nuevo dairy operation involved milking between 600-700 cows early in the season, but as the feed grew shorter with the advance of the dry season, the number was cut by 25-50 per cent. As the cows dried up, they were sent to the mountains and allowed to remain until the rains commenced in November or December. There were, all-in-all, more than 1500 cows on the ranch, grazing on the native wild oats. If only there were more rainfall, the milk production of the cows could be doubled. The distance of the ranch from San Francisco made it impossible for the Steeles to send their fresh milk there and compete in the market, but the cheese and butter would not perish in transit. Fortunately, there was such a demand for cheese and butter that California imported "immense quantities" annually, he concluded.<sup>37</sup>

These were halcyon days. Even the nearby creeks swarmed with spotted trout in the spring, "one hundred, two hundred, or even three hundred trout are often basketed in a single day's fishing by one individual.<sup>38</sup>

In 1870, Steele Brothers' holdings were estimated to be worth \$1.5-million. Next to Shafter and Howard of Marin County, the Steeles were the largest owners of milk cows in California. They had 1400 cows, 750 of them in five dairies in San Mateo County. In addition they had beef cattle and hogs.39

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In 1878, Isaac said he had 31,000 acres. In 1883 Steele Brothers were still the most prominent cheese manufacturers on the coast, a writer stated. Bancroft: "The largest cheese makers are Steel (sic) Brothers of s.l. Obispo, who keep fully 1500 cows."40

But litigation over land titles and some of E.W.'s speculations forced the Steeles to sell some of their lands.<sup>41</sup> Isaac continued his ranch operations at Green Oaks. Renssalaer died November 14, 1886. When Isaac died, February 25, 1903, age 83, he was the last survivor of the one-time "mammoth"<sup>42</sup> Steele Brothers firm. His grandson, William F. Steele, later managed Green Oaks until his death in 1956.

Green Oaks was a dairy until recent times. As the herds diminished, farm methods changed. Green Oaks was one of the first ranches on the San Mateo Coastside to install an irrigation system, and it was one of the largest. Members of the Steele family continued to set examples for progressive farm management, working with university extension offices and other agencies.

In 1967, Catherine B. Steele made a gift to San Mateo County of the ranch home and the adjoining 13 acres of Green Oaks to be used for historical and recreational purposes. In November 1972, she gave to Stanford University the papers and photographs that comprise the record of the Steele family and Green Oaks. This collection is now catalogued and includes 17,820 items in 40 linear feet. The preservation of these papers gives special consideration to the historical significance of Green Oaks and invites scholastic inquiry into the state's agricultural history. Mrs. Steele also gave to Stanford the papers of General Steele, who was selected by President Lincoln to be the first military governor of reconstruction.

In 1976, Green Oaks is owned by San Mateo County, which is ready to embark upon a preservation and interpretive program that will make the Steele family history available to the public. The property will be administered by the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Department.

In conclusion, Green Oaks is significant because:

- 1) It was built by Isaac Steele, the first to construct a home in the complex of structures that were part of the Steele Brothers operations at Ano Nuevo.
- 2) It was a focal point for operation of the Steele Brothers dairy and an operating ranch for more than 100 years.
- 3) The preservation of the Steele Brothers records found at Green Oaks ( in 1923) indicate that the ranch was a headquarters for extensive business operations.

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1. The Spanish arriving in 1769 were the first Europeans to engage in agriculture in California. The Russians, who came in 1812 to Fort Ross in Sonoma County, were the first to produce and export butter and cheese. (From a pamphlet by the California Dairy Museum and Educational Foundation. n.d.) For 1843 California dairy conditions, see "Memoirs of Theodore Cordua", California Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 4, December, 1933. For 1850, see "A Frenchman in the Gold Rush... "CHSQ, Vol. V No. 4, December 1926. An 1855-56 dairy in the Santa Cruz Mountains is described in "The Burrell Letters," CHSQ XXVIII. See also, Bancroft, Vol. VII, pp. 52-57.

- 2. Alley, p. 246, Guinn, p. 758.
- 3. Angel, p. 166.
- 4. Evans, p. 53.

5. George was the most political, being elected a county judge in Marin, a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1878, and serving two terms in the State Senate in the 1880's from the district comprising San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties E.W. became a county supervisor in San Luis Obispo. Isaac sought election as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention on the Workingman's Party, but was defeated. He served as master of the state Grange.

6. "Steele Brothers", p. 259.

7. Angel, p. 166.

8. Angel, p. 38. Edgar Willis Steele was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, March 4, 1830. He died February 18, 1896.

9. Angel, p. 38.

10. "Steele Brothers", p. 259-260.

11. Isaac Chapman Steele was born August 14, 1820, in Delhi, New York. He moved to Ohio with his parents in 1836. His wife, Hulda Emeline, was a native of Ohio. Their children were Frederick Nathaniel, b. 7-8-1846 in Ohio, d. 9-24-1907 at Ano Nuevo; Effie, b. 1850 Ohio, d. 10-25-1913; Robert Who died at birth; and George Horace, b. 2-8-1860 at Point Reyes and d. 12-10-1913, at Pt. Ano Nuevo.

12. "Steele Brothers" p. 259.

13. Guinn, p. 748.

14. Clarissa A. Jameson Steele, Rensselaer's first wife, died May 31, 1866, and is buried in the family cemetery at the Cascade Ranch. "Steele Brothers", p. 272, fn. 9.

15. Angel, p. 39. In Alley on p. 257, (At Point Reyes) "...Steele Brothers commenced the manufacture of butter and cheese, shipping the first consignment of this character to San Francisco ever manufactured on the immediate coast, and which was sold for the first price on that market."

16. Steele Ranch Papers, Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries.

17. Angel, p. 39

18. Angel, p. 39.

19. John Quincy Adams Warren, p. 199 in CALIFORNIA RANCHOS AND FARMS.

20. Mason, POINT REYES ..., p. 55-57; the Shafter dairies employed tenant farmers.

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"Steele Brothers", p. 264-265; Rancho Punta del Ano Nuevo was deeded to Loren Coburn 21. on September 15, 1862. Alley, p. 257: "Here was started the extensive business which the Steele Bros. are at present conducting ... ". 22. Horace Gushee, Produce commissioner, 319 Washington, residence West side Montgomery between Vallejo and Green. 1862 San Francisco Directory. 23. Angel, p. 39. 24. Alley. p. 246. 25. February 1870, San Francisco Commercial Herald quoted in "Steele Brothers". p. 268. 26. Steele Ranch Papers, Stanford. Horace Gushee at "San Pescadero" to "Friend Willson", November 16, 1862. Steele Ranch 27. Papers, Stanford. 28. I. C. Steele at Pescadero, December 7, 1862, to "Dear Friend", Steele Ranch Papers. 29. Notebook is in Steele Ranch Papers, Stanford. 30. Ella Steele, daughter of Rensselaer and Clarissa Steele, was born August 15, 1844 in 31. See fn. 11. 32. Angel, p. 39. "Steele Brothers", p. 266. Alley, p. 257. Guinn notes the cheese was exhibited at 33. the Mechanics Pavilion in San Francisco. p. 748. The area of Ano Nuevo was transferred from Santa Cruz to San Mateo County in 1868. 34. Angel, p. 40. "Steele Brothers, p. 267. Rensselaer had a lumber mill on Cascade Creek about 1868, 35. and there were two additional sites as the operation moved upstream. There was also a Steele lumber mill on Ano Nuevo, operated as early as 1868. From Stanger, Sawmills in the Redwoods, p. 111. 36. Evans, p. 55. Evans, p. 52-56. 37. 38. Evans, p. 72. 39. San Francisco Commercial Herald quoted in Angel, p. 226-227. 40. Alley, p. 257. Bancroft, p. 51. 41. George Steele, a lawyer, wrote on January 1878, that he wanted to sell and leave San Luis Obispo. He died October 21, 1901. "Steele Brothers", p. 270.

42. Guinn, p. 748.

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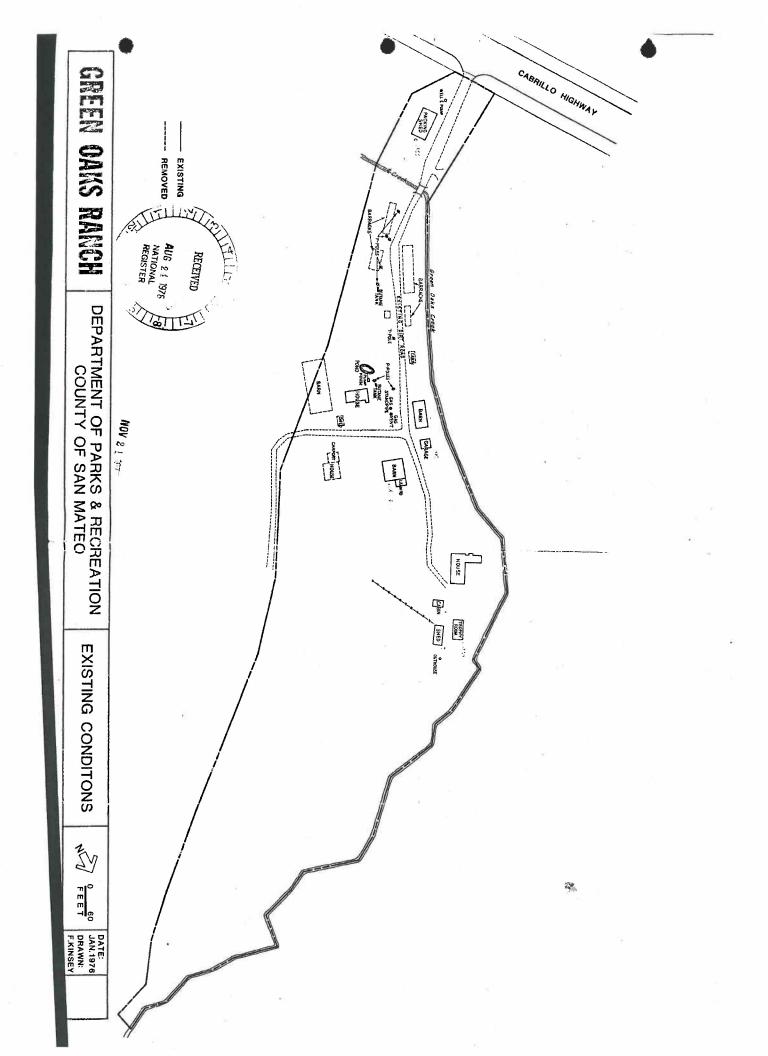
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- Sketch of Green Oaks, I.C. Steele home. Artist, date unknown. In Steele Ranch papers, Stanford Library. Negative is at San Mateo County Historical Museum, 1700 Hillsdale Blvd., San Mateo, Ca. 94402.
- 2. Photo of Green Oaks, west side. No date. Negative at San Mateo County Historical Museum.
- 3. Telephoto view of Green Oaks from Cabrillo Highway. Left to right, utility building that was called "Machine Shop", residence, barn, and spring or milk house. March 5, 1975. Negative with photographer, Nita R. Spangler, 970 Edgewood Road, Redwood City, Ca. 94062.
- 4. West side of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.
- 5. West side of Green Oaks, with I. C. Steele, daughter-in-law (?) and three grandchildren No date on photo, but would be about 1880. Copied from photo in Steele Ranch papers, Stanford Library.
- 6. Front door, Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.
- 7. Front stairway and hall in original part of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.
- 8. Fireplace in original part of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.
- 9. South and rear exterior of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.
- 10. Early photo of barn and dairy buildings, Green Oaks. Date unknown. In Steele Ranch papers, Stanford Library.
- 11. Front of Green Oaks, and dairy barn. March 5, 1976. Photo No. 7475 by Wes Tollber, staff photographer with State of Calif. Department of Transportation, District 4, 150 Oak Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94102.
- 12. Barn at Green Oaks with spring or milk house in right background. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.
- 13. Interior of utility building called "Machine Shop" at Green Oaks. March 5, 1976. Photo No. 7479 by Wes Tollber, California Department of Transportation.

14. Trophy room on left, cabin at right, January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.

15. Garden and arbor at Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.



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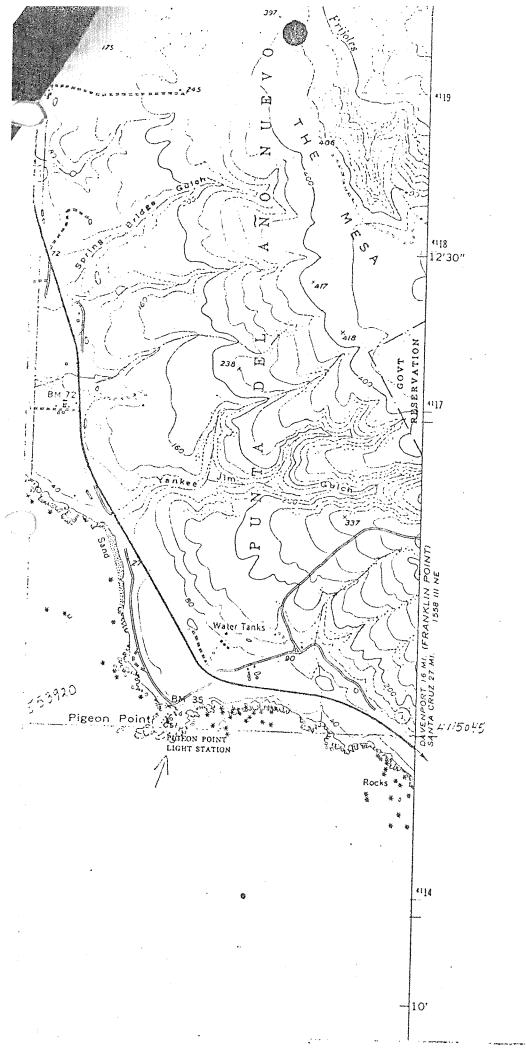
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P-41-000170

28 January 2008 A. Neal

CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

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J 1.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	California State Site Designation <u>CA-SMA-/2</u>
2.	MapPigeon Point (#40	9 B; 7.5' j '55 3. County San Mateo
4.	Twn	; ½ of ½ of Sec
5.	Location On Pigeon Point near State	-Hwy. 1
		Lighthouse
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	U.T.M.G. Coordinate 539/150	) 6. Contour elevation
7.		(H-86, Dietz
8.		<sup>8</sup> _630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Ca.
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.	<u></u>	ese built in 1871-1872 in an Italianate style.
14.	Area 15. Dept	h 16. Height
		18. Nearest water
19.	Soil of site	20. Surrounding soil
21.	Previous excavation	
22.	Cultivation	23. Erosion
24.	Building, roads, etc	
<b>2</b> 5.	Possibility of destruction	
26.	House pits	
27.	Other features	
28.	Burials	
29.		
30.	Remarks This site record filled out records copied from SHPO 3/2	-based on National Register nomination 29/79. Ref. E-70 SMA
31.	Published references	
32.	Photos	33. Sketch map
34.	DateMay4, 1979	35. Recorded by J. Cooper Pof F_70 SMA



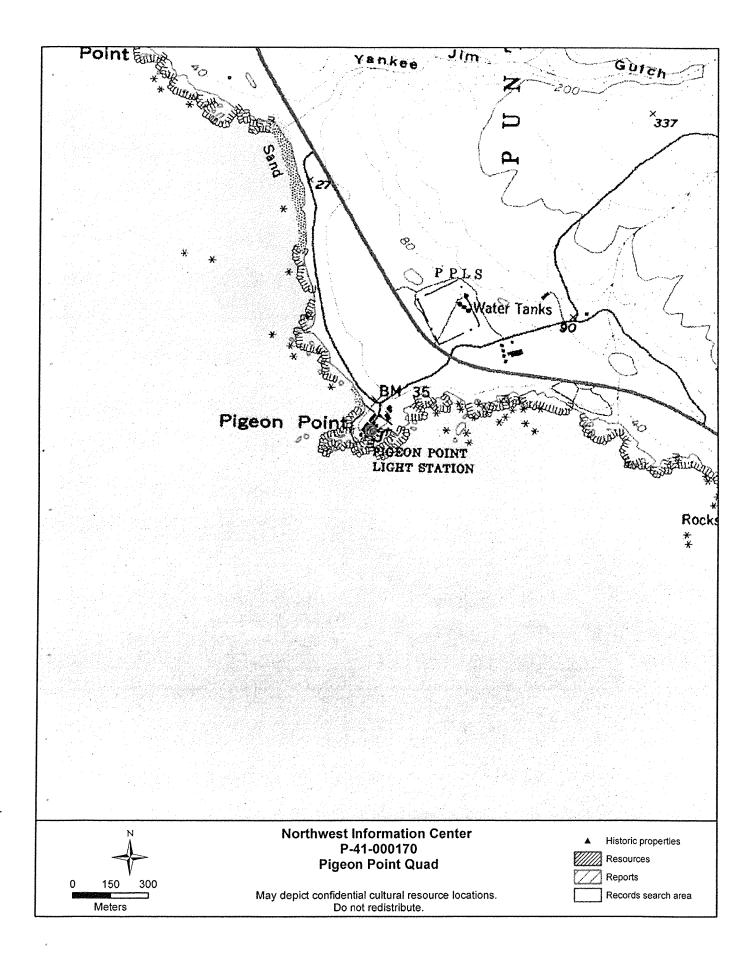
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Pigeon Point Quar

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		P-41-000242
DEP	tate of California — The Resources Agency ARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Permanent Trinomial: <u>Ca-SMa-246</u> Supplement
AR	CHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD	Temporary Number:ANO84MOZ2
Page_	<u>1</u> of <u>6</u> .	Agency Designation:
1.	County:San Mateo	
2.		") <u>1955</u> (15') Photorevised <u>1968</u>
3.	UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 /	(4108280) 561690Easting /4108250Northing ( )
4.	Mexican Land Grant	f ½ of ½ of Section Base (Mor.) MDM ( )
5.	Map Coordinates: <u>22</u> mmS <u>251</u> n	nmN (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 100 '
7.	Location: In Ano Nuevo State Rese	rve on Mexican Land Grant Rancho Puenta del Ano Nuevo.
	In area of C/L stake 25+ 89.	84 for new (1984) access road and entrance to Ano
	Nuevo State Reserve, as show	n on D.P.R. construction drawing #19576.
		( )
8.	Prehistoric X Historic Protohis	toric9. Site Description:A light surface scatter of
	chert flakes and chert fragm	ents on a flat area in a shallow gully on the west
	bank of Ano Nuevo Creek; sur	rounded on the north, south, and west by gently
	sloping terrain.	
		()
10.	160' NS 60' EW Area: <u>48.76 m(length)x</u> <u>18.28 m(width)</u> <u>891</u>	.33 m <sup>2</sup> . Method of Determination: field, tape measurements )
11.		Determination:auger test()
12.	Features: none	
	· ·	·
13.	Artifacts:	iscan chert flakes and fifteen chert fragments,
	some with cortex. A scatter	of large flakes associated with core reduction.
		()
14.	Non-Artifactual Constitutients:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
••••	····	()
15.	Date Recorded: 2 Oct. 84	_16. Recorded By: Lee Motz ( )
	•	ks & Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA ( )
17.		95811

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DEPA	te of California – The Resources Agency RTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Permanent Trinomial: <u>Ca-SMa-246</u> /
ARC	HEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD	Temporary Number: AN084M022
Page	2_ of 6	Agency Designation:
18.	Human Remains: none	•
		()
19.		grazing, currently by animal trails. Site
	has been cleared of vegetation	and covered with introduced fill and A.C.
	pavement.	( )
20.	Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): <u>Ano</u> N	uevo Creek, 61m east ()
21.	Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and	direction): Pacific Ocean, 396m southwest
22.	Vegetation Community (site vicinity): <u>northern</u>	coastal scrub, closed-cone [Plant List ( )] ( *) pine forest
23.	Vegetation Community (on site): Sam	1997 [Plant List ( ) ] ( )
	References for above: Munz, Philip A. and	David Keck, 1949: California Plant (*)
24.	Site Soil: _yellow to tan clay and (x)	25. Surrounding Soil: Same ( )
26.	Geology: metamorphic marine (X)	27. Landform: inland marine terrace( )
28.	Stope: 100' contour, level ()	29. Exposure:moderately sheltered ( )
30.	Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address:CAD	ept. of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390,
	Sacramento, CA 95811	()
31.	Remarks: Site was exposed during cl	earing for new access road. Site covered by
	introduced fill, road ballast a	and A.C. pavement. ()
32.	References:	
		( )
3 <b>3</b> .	Name of Project: Ano Nuevo State Reser	eve new access road and entrance 1984
		( )
34.	Type of Investigation: surface survey, mo	onitoring of road construction, augering ()
35.	Site Accession Number: not collected	Curated At: ( _)
36.	Photos:35mm slides	Taken By: Lee Motz ()
37.	Photo Accession Number: <u>18694</u>	On File At: DPR Archeology Lab, 2572 Port St 4 ) West Sacramento, CA 95691
		neor Dacramenco, on Joox

DEPART	of California — The Resources Agency MENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION EOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Continuation Sheet	Permanent Trinomial: <u>Ca-SMa-246</u> / mo. yr. Temporary Numb <del>er</del> : <u>AN084M0Z2</u>
Page 3	of	Agency Designation:
tem No.		Continuation
23.	Communities Vol. 2: p. 87-10	05. University of California Press, Berkeley
24.	sediments with fragments of	chalkstone
26.	sediments	
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"Valuetor"

# **ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC** RECORD

• ••• ANO84MOZ2 Temporary Number:

Permanent Trinomial: <u>Ca-SMa-246</u> \_/\_

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yr.

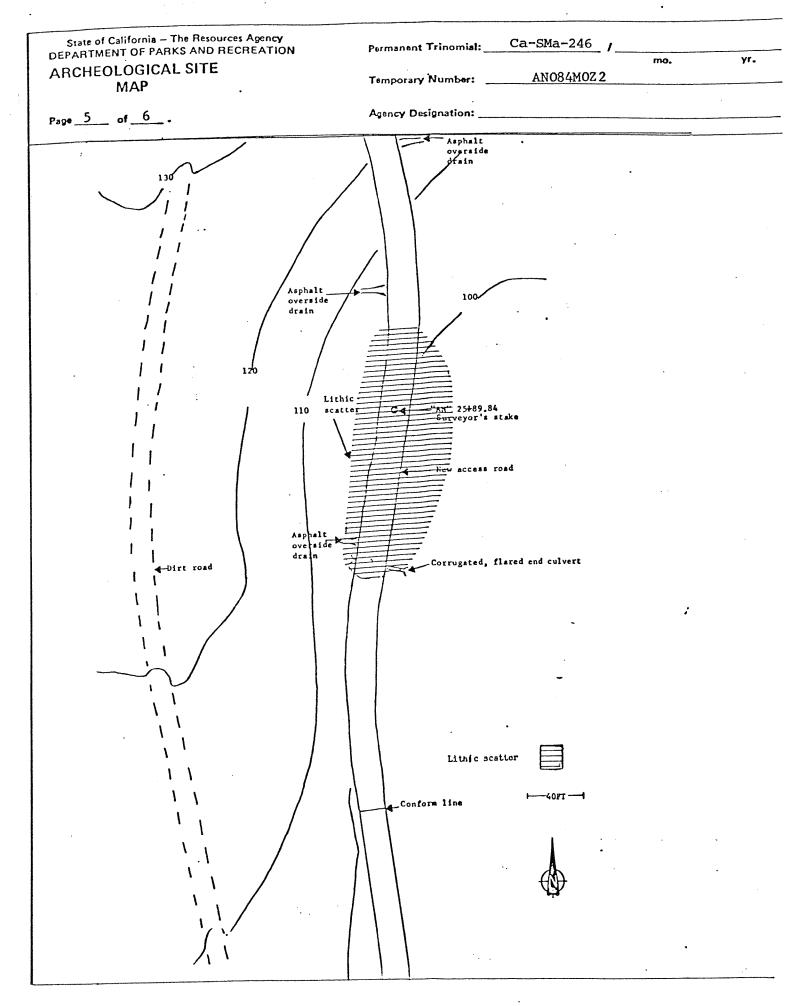
Page 4 of 6.

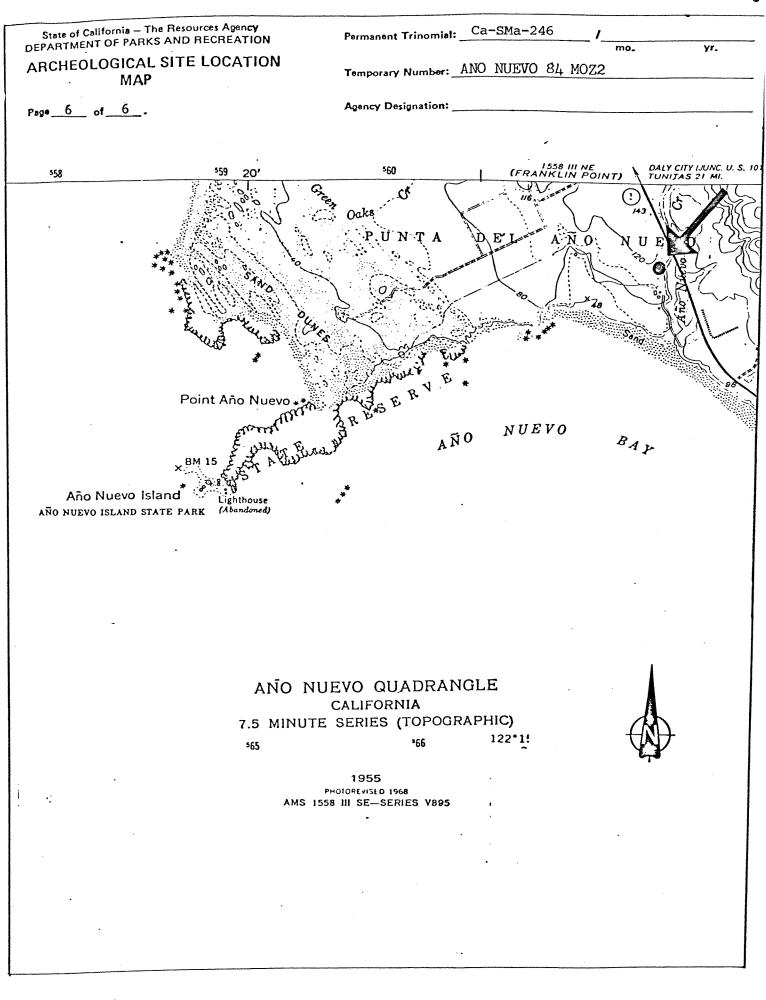
•

Agency Designation: \_\_\_\_

Camera and Lens Types	Film Type and Speed	Year
Nikon Al 35mm SLR/50mm, 1.8	Kodak, Ektachrome, 35mm slides, 200 ASA	1984

Иo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Tow.	Accession Number
10	3	AM	5	Lithic scatter general view; scatter around stake and ribbon in center of slide.	S	18694
	•					





DPR 422G (Rev. 8/82)

State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary #P- 41-000509
PRIMARY RECORD	
	Trinomial <u>CA-SMA-361/H</u>
Other Listings	NRHP Status Code
Review Code Reviewe	er Date / /
Page 1 ofL2	
*Resource Name or #: Cascade Ranch CCAP 06-19-01-5, Second Resource Name or #:	outh 1/2 of Ranch Headquarters
P1. Other Identifier: Cascade Ranch Headquarters (south ]	portion including Humphrey House)
*P2. Location: Mot for Publication Unrestricted	a. County San Mateo
b. USGS 7.5' Quad <u>Franklin<del>/Ano_Nucva</del></u> Date 1991	
c. Address 3100 Highway 1 (map#4294)	
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature)	Zone 10, 560650 mE/ 4110350 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions	to resource, elevation additional LITMs, etc. as appropriate)
From the intersection of Swift St. and Hwy 1, drive 19.	5 miles north on Hwy 1. Turn right (east) onto New
Year's Creek Road. Follow for 0.3 miles. Cascade Ran	intes north off frwy 1. Tuth fight (east) onto inew
560520E/4110260N; 560750E/4109960N; 56092	$OF/4110400N \cdot 561005E/4110120N$
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design	
Canada Darah a saaraa (Cith Cith Cith District and	gh, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Cascade Ranch, a segment of the former Steele Dairy Ra	inch, is built on top of a prehistoric Indian site.
Prehistoric artifacts present include lithic flakes and scatt	tered shell fragments. Deciduous trees line the
perimeter of the site. The north and east portions are lin	ed with coniferous trees. The Humphrey House,
guest house, barn, two sheds, dog kennel, and pool depresented and pool	ession are historic features present on the south side of
the ranch complex. Dense vegetation surrounds the sout	hern and eastern portions of the site. An agricultural
field is on the western portion ond has been plowed num	erous times A large number of Monterey chert
	a children ange humber of Montercy cheft

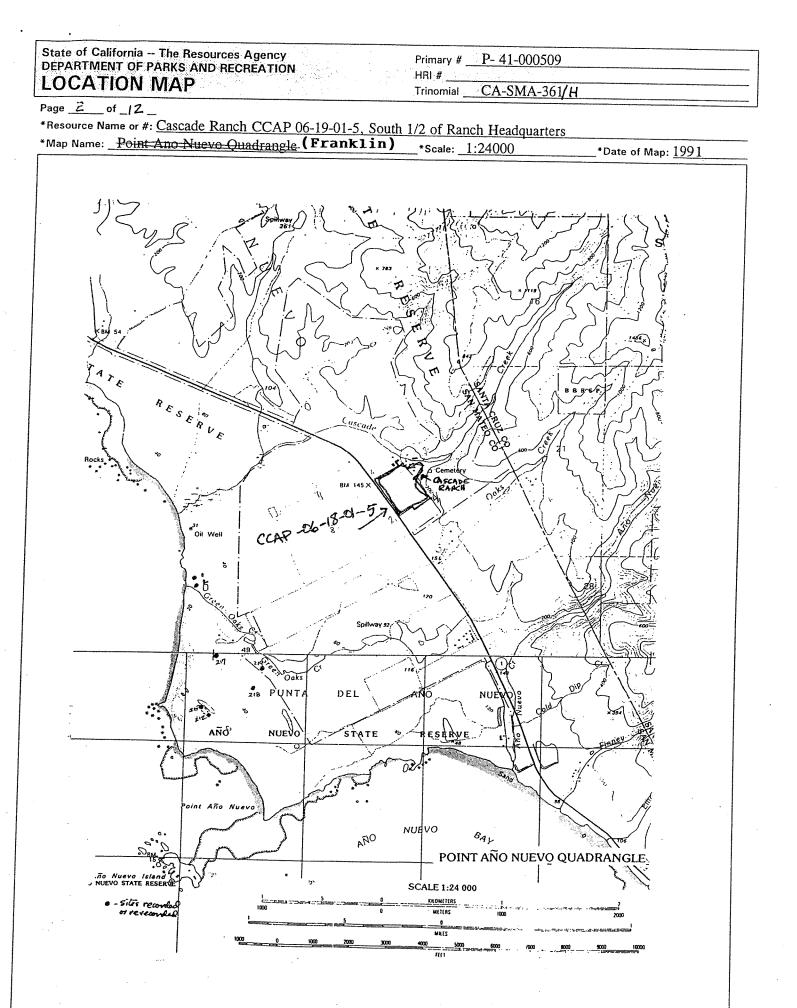
flakes, some historic white ware fragments and an obsidian flake were found throughout the site. Two gravestones are known to be on the west-facing slope that lies south of the Humphrey House.

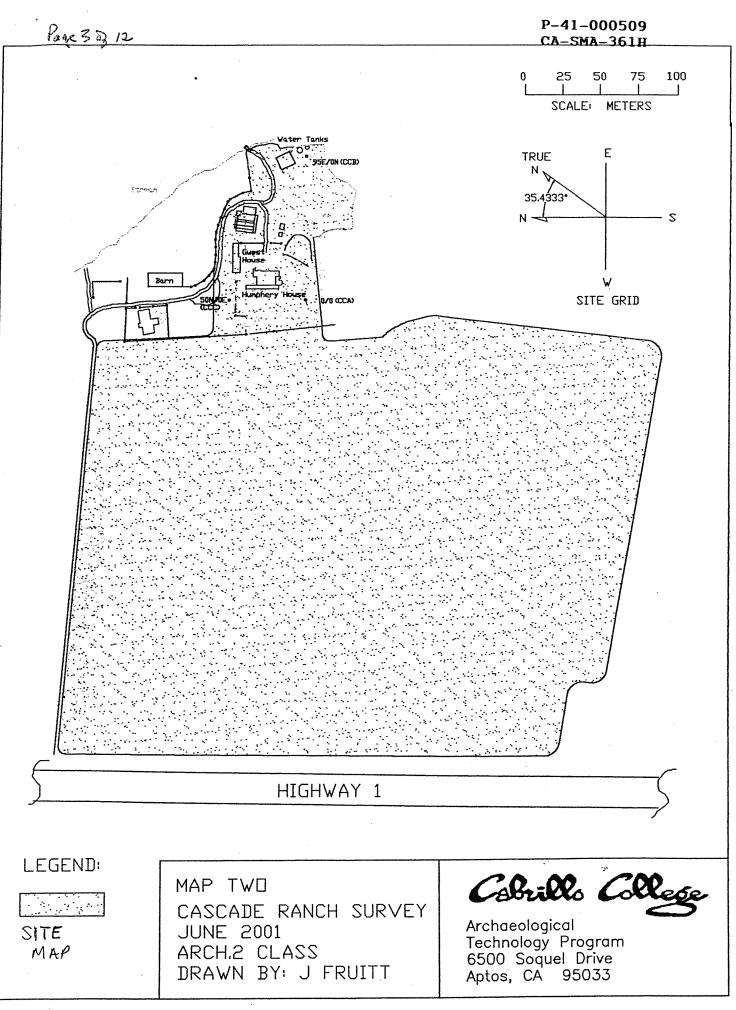
# (AH15 Standing Structures; AH4 Trash Scatter)

<ul> <li>*P4. Resources Present: □Building □Structure □Object ISSite □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates</li> <li>P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)</li> <li>P5b. Description of Photo: (View, da See attached</li></ul>	
See attached         photos of the hist. structures.         *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sour         □ Prehistoric         □ Historic         Box         *P7. Owner and Address:         California State Parks         PO Box 942896         Sacremento, CA 94296-0001         SState         *P8. Recorded by:(Name, affiliation, a CCAPT         6500 Soquel Dr.	etc.)
<ul> <li>*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sourc □ Prehistoric □ Historic ⊠ Bo</li> <li>*P7. Owner and Address: California State Parks</li> <li>PO Box 942896</li> <li>Sacremento, CA 94296-0001</li> <li>SState</li> <li>*P8. Recorded by:(Name, affiliation, a CCAPT 6500 Soquel Dr.</li> </ul>	э, etc.)
Prehistoric □Historic ⊠Bo *P7. Owner and Address: California State Parks PO Box 942896 Sacremento, CA 94296-0001 SState *P8. Recorded by:(Name, affiliation, a CCAPT 6500 Soquel Dr.	
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SState *P8. Recorded by:(Name, affiliation, a CCAPT 6500 Soquel Dr.	
*P8. Recorded by:(Name, affiliation, a CCAPT 6500 Soquel Dr.	
CCAPT 6500 Soquel Dr.	
	ldress)
_Aptos, CA 95003	
*P9. Date Recorded: <u>06/20/2001</u>	·?'
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)	
Reconnaisance	

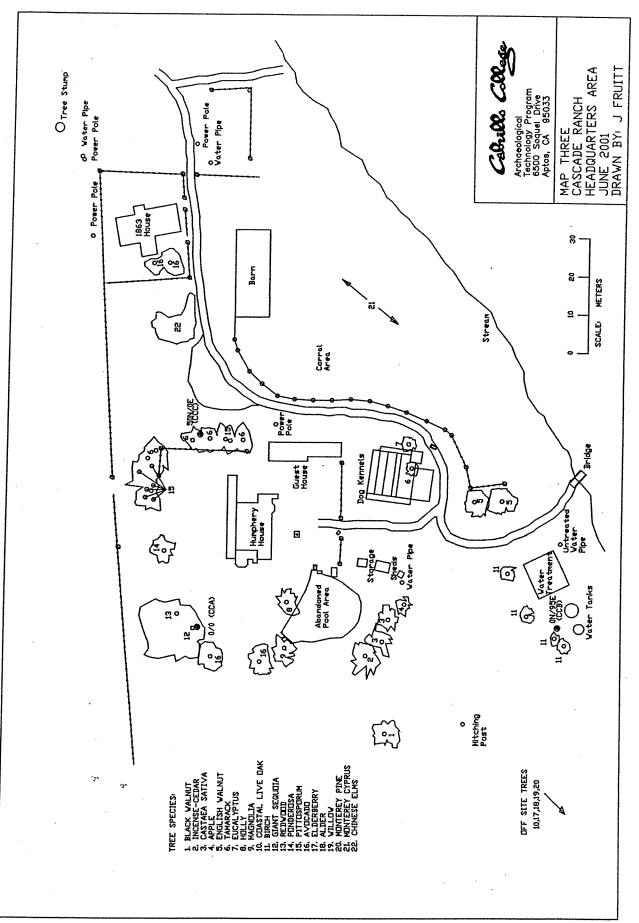
\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") <u>"Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaisance of Ano Nuevo</u> State Park" by Rob Edwards et-al. n.d. expected 2001

*Attachments: INONE	Location Map	🕅 Sketch Map	Continuation Sheet	Building, Structure and Object Record
Archaeological Record				□ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record
Photograph Record	Other: (List)			





P43-12



State of California The F	Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS	AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP	

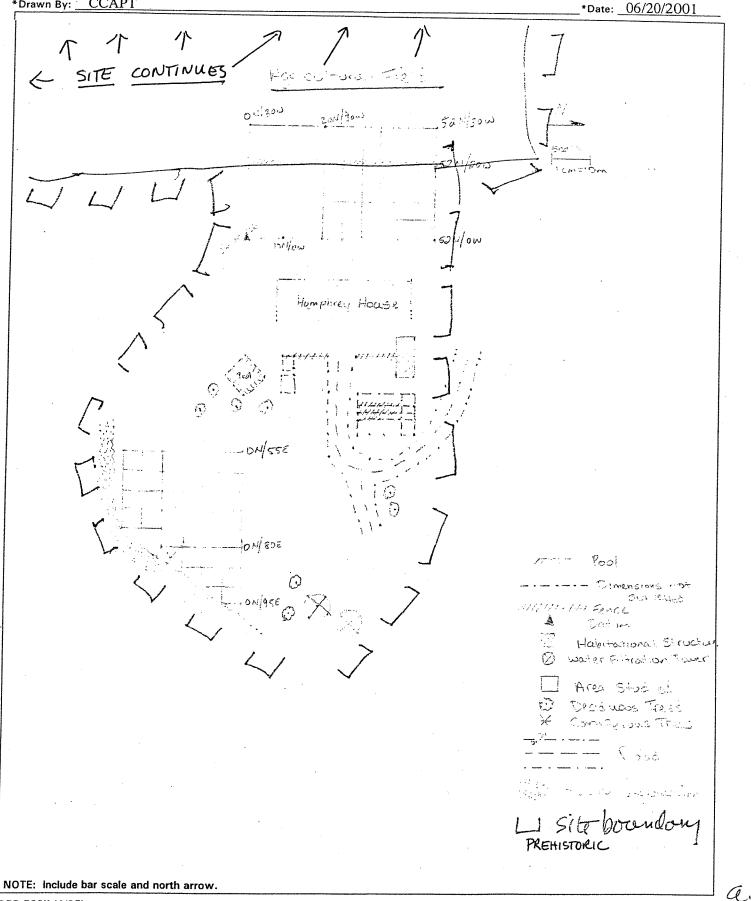
Primary # \_\_\_\_\_P- 41-000509

HRI#\_ CA-SMA-361/H Trinomial

Page <u>5</u> of <u>12</u>

\*Resource Name or #: Cascade Ranch CCAP 06-19-01-5, South 1/2 of Ranch Headquarters

\*Drawn By: <u>CCAPT</u>



\*Required information

State of California The Resource	s Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RE	CREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL	SITE RECORD

Primary # P- 41-000509

Trinomial <u>CA-SMA-361/H</u>

Page <u>6</u> of 12

Res	ource Name or #: <u>Cascade Ran</u> d	<u>ch CCAP 06-19-01-5, 5</u>	South 1/2 of R	anch Headquarters		
*A1.	Dimensions: a. Length <u>85 m</u>	( north-sol	uth ) x b.	Width 133 m	( east-west	)
	Method of Measurement   Paced	🖾 Taped 🔲 Visual estimat	e 🛛 Other:			'
	Method of Determination (Check □ Cut bank	any that apply.): M Artifacts	Features	Soil DVegetatio	on 🗋 Topography	
	Reliability of Determination BHigh other lithic flakes found at t	n □Medium □Low he site give the site a p	Explain: rehistoric-See	Monterey chert flake Cont. Sh.	s and	
	Limitations (Check any that apply.): Image: Disturbances Image: Vegetation		aved/built over	Site Limits incompletely	/ defined	
A2.	Depth: 🗌 None	Unknown Method of D	etermination:			
*A3.	Human Remains:	Absent 🖾 Possible	🗌 Unknown (E	xplain):		
		***************************************				

\*A4 Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): No surface features are known to remain from the prehistoric period. Some historic featrues include building, fencing and a concrete pool.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): At the prehistoric level there were fragments of hammerstones, mortars, grinding stones, firecracked rock as well as Monterey chert flakes and various types of shell fragments. At the historic level the site contained many features including two shed structures, houses, a barn, corral, and dog kennel. Artifacts from this era included pieces of pottery, glass, rusty nails, shotgun shells and skeet fragments.

- \*A6. Were Specimens Collected? 🛛 🖾 No 👘 Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction): Cascade Creek 100m northeast of the site.
- \*A9. Elevation: 180 feet above sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The ranch consists of a wide range of natural and introduced flora and fauna. Selected Flora: Monterey Cypress, Cobweb Thistle, Poison Oak, Poison Hemlock and some exotics like walnut, peach, etc. Selected Fauna: Gopher, Coyote, Deer, and Feral Pig.

A11. Historical Information:

Cascade Ranch was home to the Ohlone Indian tribe as well as the location of one of seven Steele cattle ranch/dairys.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations.): N/A

# A14. Remarks:

Limitations of this study resulted in the site not being recorded as a district, but in the future it may be beneficial to consider it as such.

- A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): Le Boeuf, B. 1981. The Natural History of Ano Nuevo. Pacific Grove: Boxwood Press (1-33).
- A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): <u>See attached photos of the</u> historic structures near the Humphrey house.
  - Original media/negatives kept at: <u>Cabrillo College Aptos, CA</u>
- A17. Form Prepared By: <u>Mariellen Carter, Kym Hankins, Carolyn Vankol-Cont. Sh.</u> Date: <u>06/22/01</u> Affiliation and address: <u>Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program</u> 6500 Soquel Dr. Aptos, CA 95003

DPR 523C-Test (1/95)

\*Required information

State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION CONTINUATION SHEET	Primary #P- 41-000509 HRI # TrinomialCA-SMA-361/H	
Page <u>7</u> of <u>12</u> *Recorded by <u>CCAPT</u> *Resource Name or #: <u>Cascade Ranch CCAP 06-19-01-5, South</u>	*Date <u>06/20/2001</u> I Continuation h 1/2 of Ranch Headquarters	🗌 Update

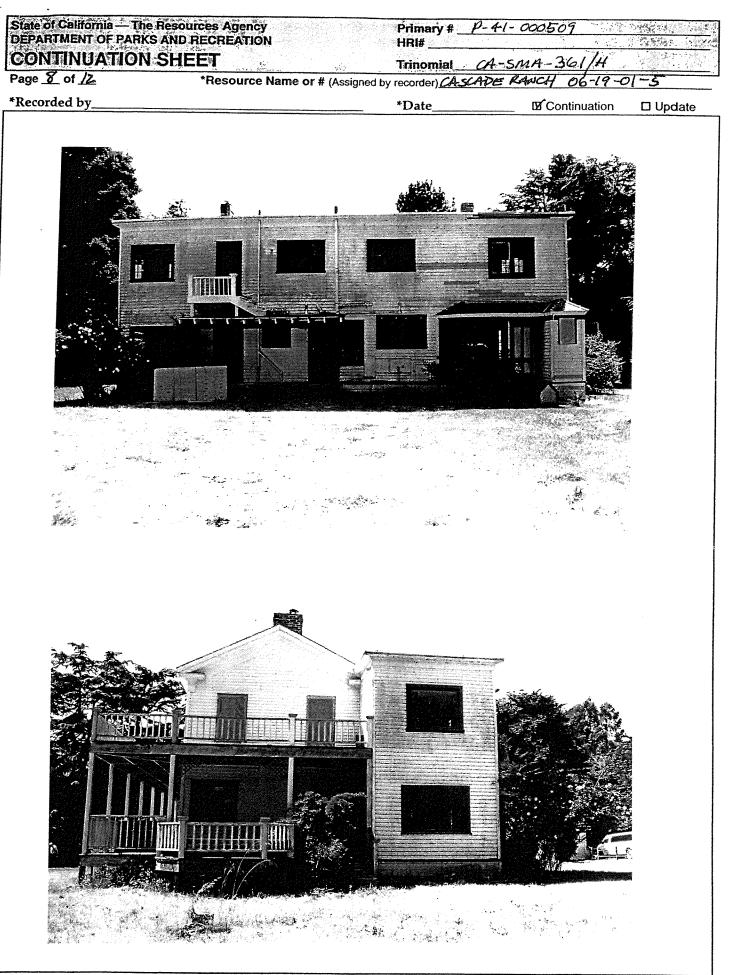
P8. Recorded by: Cabrillo College 6500 Soquel Dr. Aptos, CA 95003

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	State of Celifornia — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	in e la china 🖓	Primary # HRI#		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Sector Contractor
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		me or # (Assigned by re	ecorder)CASC	ADE RAG	KH 06	-19-01	- 5
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Required information

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*Required information	₽R 523L (1/95)		

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State of California - The Resources DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND REC PRIMARY RECORD		HRI # ۲rinomial	Primary # <u>P-41-002166</u> HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code <u>7</u>						
	Other Listings			lige in the second s					
	Review Code	Reviewer		Date					
Page 1 of 2	*Resource Name of	r # FSM-101							
<ul> <li>* P2. Location:  Not for Publicat</li> <li>* b. USGS Quad: Franklin Point (199</li> <li>c. Address:</li> </ul>		*a. County: San Mateo	(4294)						
d. UTM: Zone 10; 557773 mE/ 411	1737 mN NAD27 Locatior	n of isolate.							
e. Other Locational Data:									
Land grant: Punto del Ano Nuevo.									
From the Santa Cruz / San Mateo of State Reserve area, on the east (rig	•		solate location is	s within the Ano Nuevo					
GPS data wara collected for the iso	lata location								

GPS data were collected for the isolate location.

## \* P3a. Description:

This isolated chert flake was recorded as part of the Caltrans District 4 Rural Roads Inventory, which was restricted to the highway right-of-way. The flake was situated on the north side of SR 1. No other archaeological materials were observed in the vicinity.

# \* P3b. Resource Attributes: AP16. Other (isolated flake).

* P4.	<b>Resources Present:</b>	Building	Structure	Object	Site	District	Element of District <b>Other</b> (Isolates, etc.)
							*P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of the isolate location, facing north. SR 1 is on the left, the flake is on the right.
							*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources: ☐ Historic
							* <b>P7. Owner and Address:</b> Caltrans District 4, PO Box 23660, Oakland, CA 94623
							*P8. Recorded by: R. Morris, PAR Environmental with Far Western, 2727 Del Rio Place, Suite A, Davis, CA, 95616
							* <b>P9. Date Recorded:</b> 7/27/2005 * <b>P10. Survey Type:</b> Reconnaissance
* P11.							t 4 Rural Conventional Highways. Far tted to Caltrans, Oakland, California.

\* Attachments: None 🖌 Location Map 🗌 Sketch Map 🗌 Continuation Sheet 📄 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record 🗍 District Record 🗍 Linear Feature Record 🗍 Milling Station Record 🗍 Rock Art Record Artifact Record 📄 Photograph Record 💭 Other:

DPR523A (1/95)

\*Required Information

# Primary # <u>P-41-002166</u> HRI #

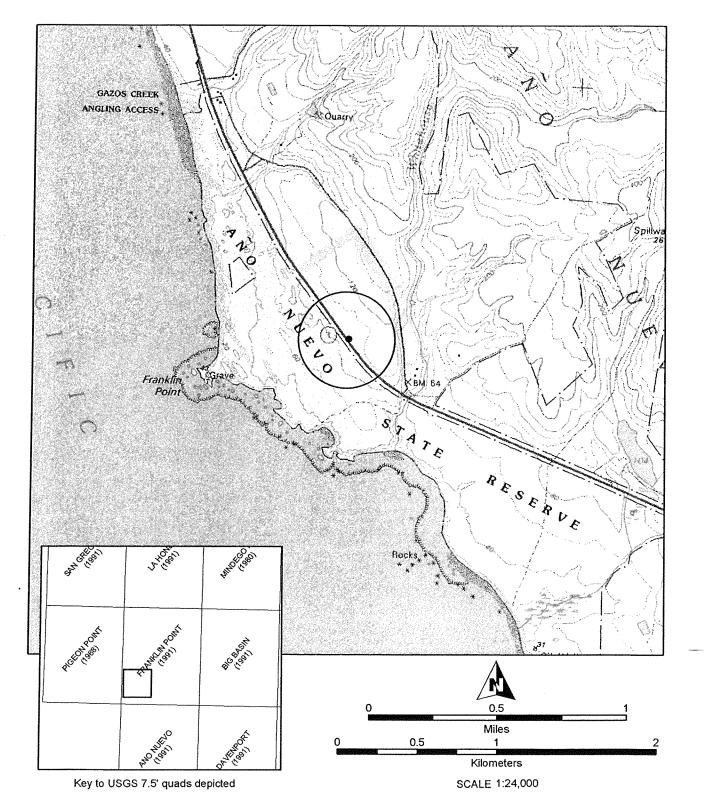
Trinomial

# Page 2 of 2

# \*Resource Name or #: FSM-101

\*Map Name: Franklin Point

\*Year:



State of California - The Resources Age DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECRE PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # HRI # Trinomial _ NRHP State					
	Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer		Date			
Page 1 of 3	*Resource Name or #	:FSM-110	- And the first second stands of the second stands of the second s	a - mar ann fan de an fan de anna an an ar fan 1989 y ar en a y an an an an an an an			
<ul> <li>Page 1 of 3</li> <li>P1. Other Identifier:</li> <li>* P2. Location:</li></ul>	Unrestricted *a. B mN NAD27 Datum Thy line on State Route (Sorth of the call box on the er diameter Monterey pin heast of the site. tum, the SR 1 edge-of-put he Caltrans District 4 Rutharine shell scatter situal aterials can be seen in the lo materials were observed property outside the cur nert, early-stage biface et 0.4 cm thick. Marine shell, and one complete, sm to the east and SR 1 cuts scatter, AP15. Habitatio	County: San Mateo SR) 1, drive 0.7 miles r e opposite (east) side e located at the interse avement, partial site be ral Roads Inventory w ted in an open flat north he road cut. The recor- yed on the southwest s rent study area and wa end fragment, manufac ell remains within the r hall abalone shell which s through the west edg n debris (scant shell)	of the highway ection of Highway oundaries, the hich was restrict th of Finney Cre ded site area re side of the high- as not determine tured from a fla ight-of-way incl h was found ne e of the site. Element of Dis <b>*P5b. Descri</b> Site overvie SR 1 in the the road cu	between post miles 0.7 to ray 1 and a gravel driveway right-of-way boundary, and cted to the highway right-of- eek. The flat is about seven ests between SR 1 to the way. The northeast red. ake and measuring 1.7 lude three fragments of ar the call box .			
			Historic	nstructed/Age & Sources: ✓ Prehistoric Both and Address: strict 4, PO Box 23660, A 94623			
			N.Thompso Associates	elo, Far Western & on, Tom Origer & , 2727 Del Rio Place, Suite corded: 12/6/2005 y Type:			
* P11. Citation: Leach-Palm et al., 2006, C Western Anthropological F							

\* Attachments: ☐ None ☑ Location Map ☑ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

DPR523A (1/95)

\*Required Information JUL 19 2006

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DEPA	RTMEN	T OF	PARKS	AND	RECRE	ATION
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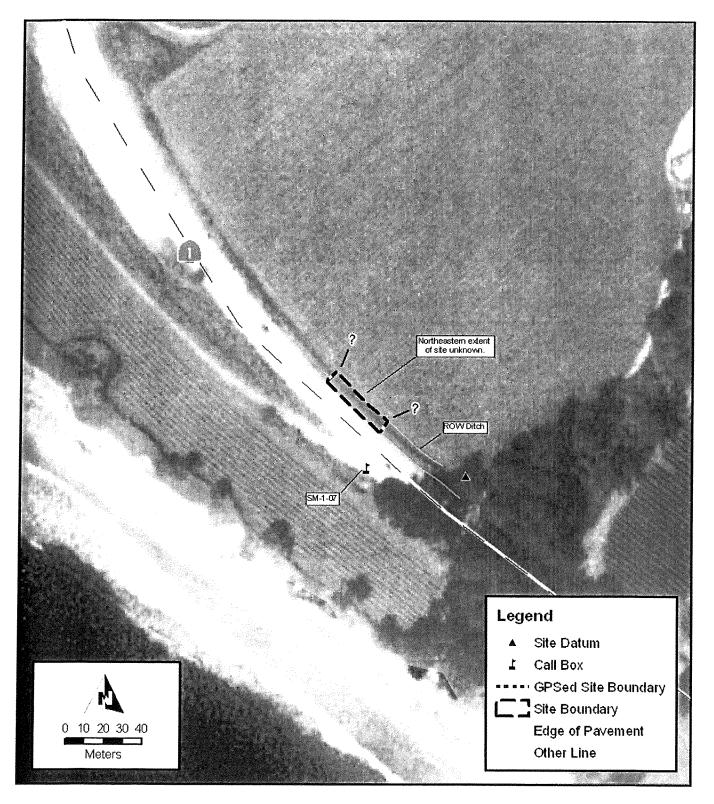
Primary #	P-41-002167
HRI #	
Trinomial	

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: FSM-110

\*Map Name: Far Western, 2006

\*Year:



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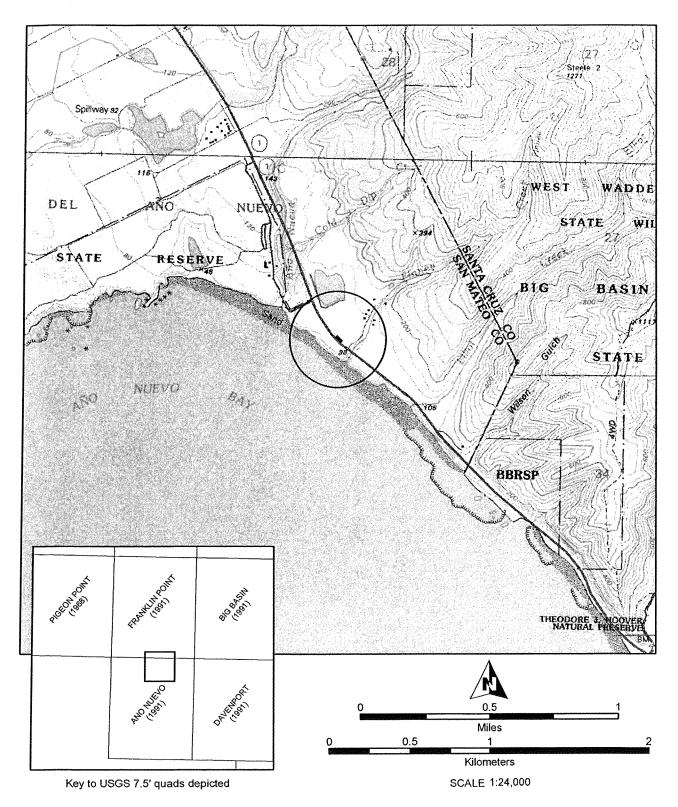
# Primary # <u>P-41-002167</u> HRI #\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 3

# \*Resource Name or #: FSM-110

\*Map Name: Ano Neuvo

\*Year:



State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		Primary # <u>P-44-000406</u> HRI #
PRIMARY RECORD		Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-334H</u> NRHP Status Code
Otl	her Listings	
Rev	view Code	ReviewerDate

Page 1 of 34

Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

# P1. Other Identifier: Highway 1

- \*P2. Location: 🗵 Not for publication 🛛 Unrestricted
  - \*a. County: Santa Cruz \*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: ()(Ano Nuevo#4094;Santa Cruz#3875;Davenport#4083;)
  - c. Address: Highway 1, post miles 26.1 37.45
  - (Watsonville W.#3871) d. UTM: Zone 10 581598m E/ 4090863m N: southern end (567680/4101740;573130/4094980)
    - 562940m E/ 4106856m N: northern end (588990/4093820; 601860/4092120)

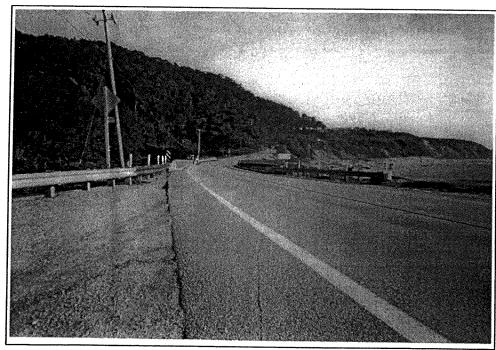
e. Other Locational Data: Highway 1 runs from the California-Mexico border to the California-Oregon border along the California coast line. Township and range, post miles, and other locational information specific to each feature or highway segment are recorded on the Linear Feature Forms.

#### \*P3a. Description:

For this survey (Caltrans District 5 TEA [Transportation Enhancement Activity] Survey) Highway 1 was recorded in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz Counties. Included in this Primary Form are the old highway alignment(s) (OC-1) and the modern alignment (MC-1) within Santa Cruz County. Segments of the old highway, with associated features, are detailed on the attached linear forms, as are the historic features found along the modern alignment. Segments and features are organized by increasing post miles. See Continuation Sheet for the Primary Record.

#### \*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP37. Highway

Resources Present: 
Building 
Structure 
Object 
Site 
District 
Element of District 
Other \*P4.



P5b. Description of photo: Roll JB-18, Farme 10a; Overview of Highway 1 at Feature CA

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age: Prehistoric 🗵 Historic D Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Caltrans District 5, 50 Higuera Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-5415

\*P8. Recorded by: L. Leach-Palm, J. Berg (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP), Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., P.O. Box 413, Davis, CA 95617; JRP Historical Consulting Services, 1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis, CA 95616

\*P9. Date Recorded: 9/10/99

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

- Report Citation: Mikkelsen, P., et al., 2000, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 5 Rural Highways, Santa P11. Cruz County, California: Highways 1, 9, 17, 35, 129, 152, and 236
- \*Attachments: 🗆 None 🗵 Location Map 🗆 Sketch Map 🖾 Continuation Sheet 🗖 Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record I Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other:

JUI 2 0 2000

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information

CONTINUATION SHEET

# HRI #

Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-334H</u>

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

\*Recorded by: L. Leach-Palm, J. Berg (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP)

\*Date: 9/10/99 ☑ Continuation □ Update

# CONTINUATION SHEET FOR THE PRIMARY RECORD

#### P3a. Description:

Highway 1 (called Route 56 until the 1960s) in Santa Cruz County was adopted into the State Highway System in 1933, in several segments. One segment was identified as "State Highway Route 56 near Carmel to Santa Cruz." Another segment, also adopted in 1933, extended north from Santa Cruz. Before 1933, the road was administered by Santa Cruz County. It was probably built in stages but the pre-1933 history is not well-recorded. Given the crucial nature of the road, some part of it was likely built early in the history of the county. Between the city of Santa Cruz and the San Mateo County line, the alignment of the road approximates the 1933 road. South of Santa Cruz, Highway 1 is a freeway and has little in common with the-1993 alignment.

From Santa Cruz north, the highway alignment is essentially the same as 1933 to the town of Davenport, at about post mile 30. The road turned inland at that point, following what is now called Swaton Canyon Road, meeting up with the current alignment of Route 1 near Greyhound Rock, or approximately post mile 35, which is also near the San Mateo county line. There were, of course, minor realignments throughout the area from Santa Cruz to Davenport.

Thirteen abandoned segments of Highway 1 were recorded, all in a relatively short stretch of road from post mile 21 to post mile 35. In all cases, the roadway has been built in several generations of work. The sites below post mile 30 (below and near Davenport) generally follow the 1933 alignment. Marginal changes have occurred, however, at various points. Segments at post mile 21.79, 21.96, 23.55, 23.64, and 24.23 appear to be elements of the 1933 roadway that were abandoned, either in 1942 or 1959; major realignment work occurred in this area in both years. Segments at post miles 25.26 and 26.73 were abandoned in 1953. Segments at 27.47 and 28 were abandoned in 1950, while a segment at 28.5 appears to have been abandoned in 1940.

As noted, the roadway was fundamentally realigned in 1938 between post mile 30 and 35. The highway was further realigned in the late 1940s. Thus, the abandoned roadway elements at post mile 31.87 and 35 probably comprise elements of the 1938 roadway that were abandoned due to work in the late 1940s.

GPS coordinates were collected at features found along the modern alignment. For segments of the old highway alignment, at least one point was taken at the intersection with the right-of-way fence, at the intersection of the modern alignment, and at any feature recorded along the segment.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Page 3 of 34

Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

- L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Modern Highway 1
- L2a. Portion Described: 
  Entire Resource 
  Segment 
  Point Observation Designation: Modern Alignment in Santa Cruz County (MC-1)
  - b. Location of Point or Segment:

USGS 7.5' quadrangles: Watsonville West, Soquel, Santa Cruz, Davenport, Ano Nuevo, and Franklin Point. Highway 1 in Santa Cruz County extends from the Santa Cruz/ Monterey County line in Watsonville, slightly inland and continues north turning west towards the Monterey Bay coast, through the town of Santa Cruz, intersecting with the southern ends of Highways 9 and 17. North of Santa Cruz, Highway 1 hugs the coastline and parallels the Pacific Coast Railway through the small communities of Davenport, Majors, and Ano Nuevo, and ends at the Santa Cruz/ San Mateo County line near Lake Lucerne.

### L3. Description:

Highway 1 in Santa Cruz County is a two lane highway that for te majority is built on the coastal marine terraces north of the town of Santa Cruz. Also see Continuation Sheet for the Primary Record.

#### L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment:
- L5. Associated Resources: See Continuation Sheet.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

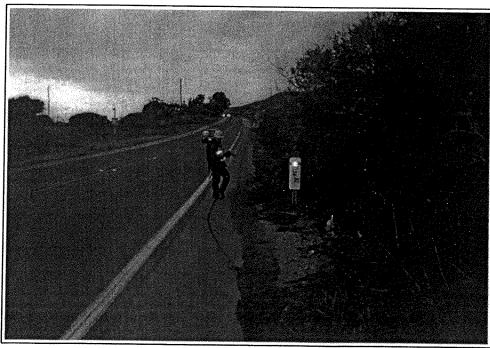
HRI #

Primary # P-44-000406

Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-334H</u>

### L6. Setting: Coastal marine terraces.

L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Feature CE Facing north, 340°, location. The culvert is downslope and to the right.

Facing:

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # <u>P-44-000406</u> HRI # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-334H</u>

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

\*Recorded by: L. Leach-Palm, J. Berg (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP)

\*Date: 9/10/99 ⊠ Continuation □ Update

CONTINUATION SHEET FOR THE LINEAR FEATURE RECORD FOR THE MODERN HIGHWAY ALIGNMENT IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

L5: Associated Resources:

FEATURE CE: Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz 7.5' USGS quad, 1954 photorevised 1981, T11S, R3W, unsectioned. Post mile 24.91. UTM coordinates: 564242m E / 4105611m N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel northwest on Highway 1about 5.9 miles to Major Creek, post mile 24.91. The culvert is on the north side of the highway between the two ends of Scorian Road on the south (left) side of Highway 1. The location of the culvert is marked by a post mile paddle, 24.91, on the north side of the road.

Complete dimensions: 10 ft (H) x 9 ft 6 in (W) x 24 in (Th); Tunnel dimensions: 8 ft 6 in (H) x 9 ft 6 in (W); East wing wall dimensions: 16 ft (H) x 18 ft (W at base) x 9 ft 5 in (Th); West wing wall dimensions: 11 ft 6 in (H) x 16 ft (W at the base) x 9 ft 5 in (Th)] with an arched tunnel and two asymmetrical wing walls. 1942 is stamped in the center top of the culvert.

FEATURE CD: Santa Cruz County, Davenport 7.5' USGS quad. Post mile 31.29. UTM coordinates: 568876m E / 4099057m N. From the small town of Davenport go north on Highway 1 approximately 2.6 miles to post mile 31.29, the Molino Creek crossing. The culvert is at the base of the highway berm providing for drainage for Molino Creek. This feature is a concrete box culvert at the base of the highway berm. The interior dimensions of the culvert opening are 6 x 6 ft., and it is approximately 100 ft. long. The upper span of the culvert is embossed with the date 1939.



Feature CD; culvert.

G,

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Page 5 of 34

# Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

Primary #

Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-</u>

HRI #

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 11 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad, 1954 photorevised 1981, unsectioned, post mile 21.79 to 21.81 along Highway 1. UTM coordinates: 581147 E/ 4090792 N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 2.8 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 21.79 at Wilder Creek. At the intersection marked by a sign for Granite Rock on the North (right as you travel west) at post mile 21.79, turn south into Wilder Ranch Park and at the top of the hill make a U-turn back to the north. Travel a few hundred feet to the reservoir (not depicted on the USGS). The segment is on the north side of the reservoir, at the southwest corner of the intersection.

### L3. Description:

Strip of asphalt with no white line visible. Vegetation encroaching. The east end is blocked by an old wood barricade, the west end disappears under grass. This abandoned segment is west of the portion of old Highway 1 that is still in use in Wilder Park.

## L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width: 18.5 ft
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 106 ft
- L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section Facing:

P-44-000406

#### L6. Setting: Coastal hills.

# L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:

Segment 11 facing northwest, 268°; Highway 1 is out of the photo to the right. The reservoir is to the left. The old highway segment is visible in the center of the photo.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary	y # <u>P-</u>	44-	000	406	5
HRI #					7.5
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-CA-SCR-334H

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: □ Entire Resource ⊠ Segment □ Point Observation Designation: Segment 12 (OC-1) b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad, 1954 photorevised 1981; unsectioned, post mile 21.96 to 22.11. UTM coordinates: 580766 E / 4090750 N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel three miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 21.96, where there is a road heading south toward the ocean, marked by an address sign for 2101 Coast Road. The old highway appears to extend from the intersection to the north where it again intersects with Highway 1.

#### L3. Description:

The segment is an in-use asphalt top road that acts as a frontage road to the current highway, and provides access to houses.

- L4. Dimensions:
  - a. Top Width: 20 ft
  - b. Bottom Width:
  - c. Height or Depth:
  - d. Length of Segment: 730 ft

#### L5. Associated Resources:

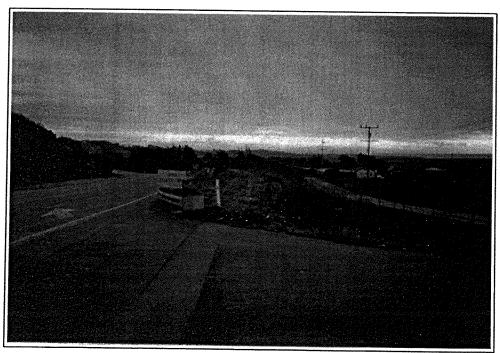
There are several houses along this segment that may be fifty years old.

Facing:	
	Facing:

#### L6. Setting:

Coastal terrace, agricultural land.

L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 12 facing west, 108°; segment 12 is on the right, Highway 1 is on the left.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

Primary # P-44-000406

-CA-SCR-334H

HRI # \_\_\_\_ Trinomial

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 13 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz 7.5' USGS quad, 1954 photorevised 1981; unsectioned, post mile 23.55 to 23.69. UTM coordinates: 578441 E / 4091729 N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 4.5 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 23.55, where a large turnout (with a very uneven surface) is on the south (left), immediately before (east) Baldwin Creek. The turnout is the segment and is used for beach access.

#### L3. Description:

The old segment is in very poor condition, consisting of patches of asphalt on top of bedrock. The surface is uneven and eroded. An earthen berm at the west end separates the majority of the segment from one small patch of asphalt that is west of the berm.

#### L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width: Uneven
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 700 ft
- L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

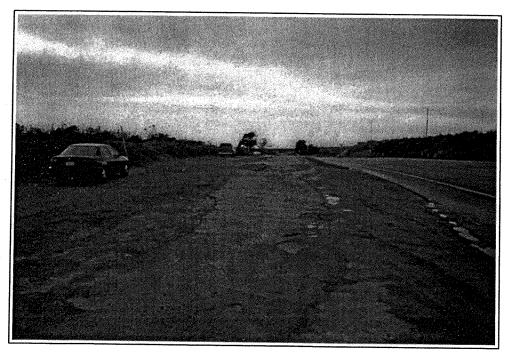
L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

# L6. Setting:

Coastal hills and terrace. South side of current highway on the toe slope descending to the ocean.

# L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 13 facing west, 270°.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # <u>P-44-000406</u> HRI # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-334H</u>

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 14 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz 7.5' USGS quad, 1954 photorevised 1981, unsectioned, post mile 23.64 to 23.74, left side. UTM coordinates: 578309 E / 4091706 N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 4.6 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 23.64, where a large turnout on the south side of the current highway is used for access to the beach. On the south (ocean) side of the turnout is an earthen berm. Just south of the west end of the berm is a narrow asphalt road bed that is Segment 14.

#### L3. Description:

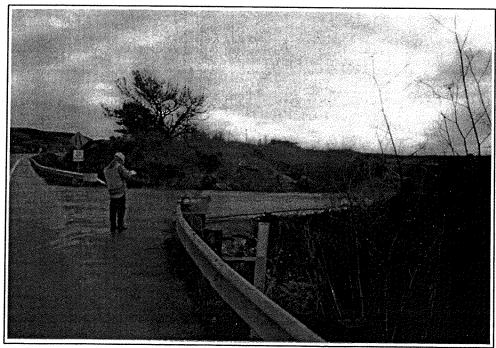
The segment is narrow asphalt road bed that follows a contour on a south-facing drainage slope, turns north and would intersect the current Highway 1 except for an earthen berm placed to stop vehicle access. The east end is wide but deteriorating, and terminates at an agricultural field and a path for access to the beach.

L4. Dimensions: a. Top Width: 3 to 12 ft; 30 ft at the west	L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section	Facing:
end		
b. Bottom Width:		
c. Height or Depth:		
d. Length of Segment: 550 ft		
L5. Associated Resources: None noted.		
None noted.		

#### L6. Setting:

Coastal hills and ocean terrace. South (ocean) side of the current highway, following a contour on a toe slope that leads to the ocean and descends into Baldwin Creek drainage.

#### L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 14 facing east, 105°. The segments continues to the right.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

Primary #

HRI #

P-44-000406

Trinomial \_\_CA=SCR=334H

- L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1
- L2a. Portion Described: 
  Entire Resource 
  Segment 
  Point Observation Designation: Segment 15 (OC-1)
  b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz 7.5' USGS quad, 1954 photorevised 1981, unsectioned, post mile 24.23 to 24.33, left (ocean) side. UTM coordinates: 577579E / 4092126 N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 5.2 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 24.23. The location is marked by planted cypress trees along the right-of-way fence and an old building on the ocean side of the fence. The segment is in the Caltrans right-of-way, immediately south of the current east bound (Santa Cruz bound) lanes, just northwest of Call Box SZ-001-242.

L3. Description:

The segment consists of patches of asphalt on deteriorated road bed, mostly dirt and gravel.

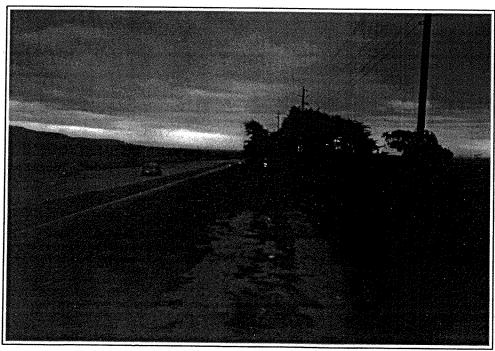
- L4. Dimensions:
  - a. Top Width: 12-15 ft
  - b. Bottom Width:
  - c. Height or Depth:
  - d. Length of Segment: 528 ft
- L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section Facing:

#### L6. Setting:

Coastal hills and terrace. Low grade slope facing ocean.

L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 15 facing northeast, 130°.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_\_P-44-000406 HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial <u>CA-SCR-334H</u>

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: □ Entire Resource ⊠ Segment □ Point Observation Designation: Segment 16 (OC-1) b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad 1954 photorevised 1981; T11S, R3W, unsectioned, post mile 25.26 to 25.54, left (ocean) side. UTM coordinates: 576096m E / 4093127m N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 6.3 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 25.26, at the intersection of Highway 1 with "Coast Road" on the left (ocean) side. It is marked by a large address sign "5221". The segment extends north from this intersection and intersects Highway 1 about 0.3 miles north.

#### L3. Description:

This is an in-use, two lane road, that provides access to a number of private residences and some agricultural fields.

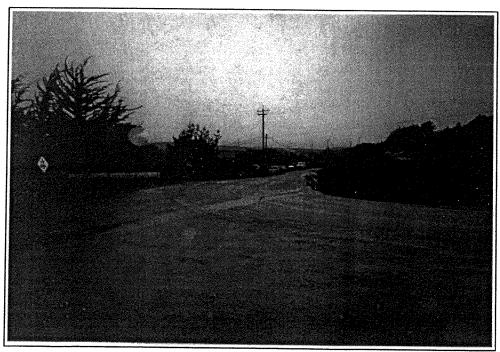
- L4. Dimensions:
  - a. Top Width: 20 ft
  - b. Bottom Width:
  - c. Height or Depth:
  - d. Length of Segment: 1450 ft
- L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

Facing:	
	Facing:

#### L6. Setting:

At the top of the coastal terrace, south-facing slope on the south (ocean) side of Highway 1.

L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 16 facing westnorthwest, 288°; Highway 1 is to the right.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

Primary # P-44-000406

Trinomial -CA-SCR-334H

Facing:

HRI #

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: □ Entire Resource ⊠ Segment □ Point Observation Designation: Segment 17 (OC-1) b. Location of Point or Segment:

South end of segment: Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad 1954, photorevised 1981; unsectioned. UTM coordinates: 573674 E / 4094545 N (south end of segment). From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 7.7 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 26.73, the south end of the segment.

North end of segment: Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad 1954, photorevised 1981; unsectioned. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 8.16 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 27.16, the north end of the segment.

L3. Description:

South end: Both margins are heavily covered by soil and vegetation.

North end: Begins at the south end of Fambrini's produce complex (temporary site number SL-59H). It is a short, paved section that continues south and crosses Yellow Bank Creek, mostly dirt road, maintained (graded) and used as a farm road.

This highway segment is clearly visible on the aerial and topo maps, although the entire segment was not walked because it veers onto private land.

#### L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:

d. Length of Segment: South end:105 ft North end: ~90 ft

L5. Associated Resources: None noted. L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

L6. Setting:

No photo			L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:
			L9. Remarks:
		4 <b>*</b>	L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc
			L11. Date 11/17/99
		4	

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-44-000406

Trinomial CA-SCR-334H

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#### Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

HRI #

## L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 18 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad 1954, photorevised 1981; unsectioned. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 8.5 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 27.47. UTM coordinates: 573277m E / 4094863m N. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

#### L3. Description:

Very short segment with both margins encroached upon by vegetation. The segment intersects with a dirt ranch road. Likely continued east and north around Liddell Creek.

L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 90 ft

#### L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

No photo		L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:
		L9. Remarks:
	- <sup></sup>	L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc L11. Date 11/17/99

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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# Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 19 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County; Davenport USGS 7.5' quad, 1955, photorevised 1968; unsectioned. UTM coordinates: 573012m E / 4095161m N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 8.65 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 27.66, the segment continues on to post mile 27.74. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

#### L3. Description:

The segment is paved, approximately thirty meters vertically above the current Highway 1, thirty feet east of the edge-of-traveled-way. The segment intersects with Bonny Doon Road.

L4. Dimensions:	
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- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 475 ft

# L5. Associated Resources:

Old water pipe at upper (north) end.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

Primary # <u>P-44-000406</u>

Trinomial CA-SCR-334H

HRI #

#### L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

No photo	L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:
	L9. Remarks:
	L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc
	L11. Date 11/17/99
· · · · · ·	
·	

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Page 14 of 34

Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

Primary #

HRI #

P-44-000406

Trinomial \_CA-SCR-334H

- L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1
- L2a. Portion Described: 
  Entire Resource 
  Segment 
  Point Observation Designation: Segment 20 (OC-1)
  b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County; Davenport 7.5' USGS quad 1955 photorevised 1968; unsectioned. UTM coordinates: 572666m E / 4095500m N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel nine miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 28.00. The segment is on the left (ocean) side of the highway.

### L3. Description:

The segment is a very short section of old Highway 1, currently being used as a pullout.

#### L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width: 12 ft
- **b. Bottom Width:**
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 12 ft
- L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

Ch

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

No photo	L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:
	L9. Remarks:
	L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc
	L11. Date 11/17/99

DPR 523E (1/95)

State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

### Page 15 of 34

# Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

Primary # P-44-000406

CA-SCR-334H

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_ Trinomial

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 21 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County; Davenport 7.5' USGS quad 1955 photorevised 1968; unsectioned. UTM coodinates: 571974m E / 4096072m N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 9.5 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 28.51 (the outskirts of Davenport), the segment continues on to post mile 28.71. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

### L3. Description:

The segment is paved. From the southern intersection with Highway 1 it continues north and east where it contours around San Vicente Creek. After the road crosses the creek, it returns west and reintersects Highway 1. At the North end the road is marked "Coast Road".

b. c.	Dimensions: Top Width: 25 ft Bottom Width: Height or Depth: Length of Segment: 1600 ft	L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section	Facing:
L5.	Associated Resources: See Continuation Sheet.		

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

No photo	L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:
	L9. Remarks:
	L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc
	L11. Date 11/18/99

State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_\_ HRI # \_\_\_\_\_ Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_CA-SCR-334H

Page 16 of 34

Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

\*Recorded by: L. Leach-Palm, J. Berg (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP)

\*Date: 9/10/99 ⊠ Continuation □ Update

# CONTINUATION SHEET FOR THE LINEAR FEATURE RECORD FOR SEGMENT 21 (OC-1)

Segment 21

L5. Associated Resources:

Feature CB: Santa Cruz County, Davenport USGS 7.5' quad, 1955, photorevised 1968. UTM coordinates: 571965 E / 4096072 N. Travel north on Highway 1 from Santa Cruz to post mile 28.59. The culvert/tunnel/bridge has two sections of poured concrete diverting San Vicente Creek under Highway 1. Although it is not evident from the highway, the two sections clearly functioned as bridges for Highway 1 and the Southern Pacific Railroad at one time. Currently, both alignments cross over fill on a raised thruway. Each tunnel is single arched. 1939 is imprinted on top. An old bridge marker (Br 36-25) is present on the highway at post mile 28.59. The feature is 14 ft (H) x 250 ft (L).

State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

#### Primary # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HRI # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CA-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Page 17 of 34

### Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

# L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: □ Entire Resource ⊠ Segment □ Point Observation Designation: Segment 23 (OC-1) b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County; Davenport USGS 7.5' quad, 1955, photorevised 1968; unsectioned. UTM coordinates: 568380m E / 4099792m N. From the intersection of Bay and Mission (Highway 1) Streets in Santa Cruz, travel 12.85 miles northwest on Highway 1 to post mile 31.84, just north of Scott Creek Bridge at the first road cut. The segment is on east (right) side of the cut dune at post mile 31.84 to 31.87.

### L3. Description:

Paved segment of old highway which went around a stabilized dune. Current alignment cuts through the dune

### L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width: 4 ft
- **b. Bottom Width:**
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 160 ft

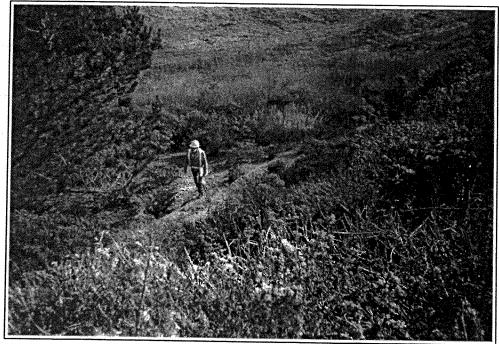
### L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

.4e.	Sketch of Cross-Section	Facing:

### L6. Setting:

Coastal terrace - coast chaparral with scattered Monterey pines.

L7. Integrity Considerations:



L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 23

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

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L11. Date 11/20/99

DPR 523E (1/95)

State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Page 18 of 34

Resource Name or # : OC-1, MC-1

HRI # \_\_\_\_ Trinomial

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Old Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: 
Entire Resource 
Segment 
Point Observation Designation: Segment 22 (OC-1)
b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County; Ano Nuevo 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; unsectioned. UTM coordinates: 565048m E / 4104399m N. From the town of Davenport along Highway 1 in Santa Cruz County drive north for approximately 7 miles to the intersection of Swanton Road and Highway 1. The road segment is immediately north of this intersection at post mile 35.28.

### L3. Description:

A segment of old highway pavement cut by current alignment. Current alignment is about three meters lower than old segment.

### L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width: 4 ft
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment: 100 m

#### L5. Associated Resources: None noted.

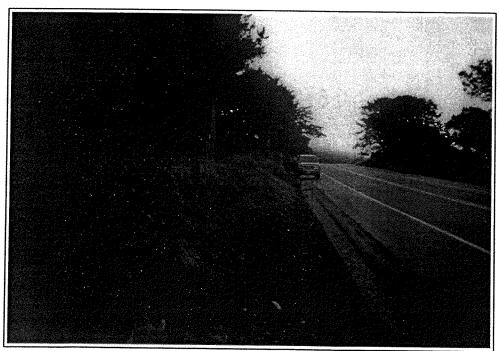
L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

CA-SCR 334H

### L6. Setting:

- Coastal terrace Monterey pines and chaparral.
- L7. Integrity Considerations:

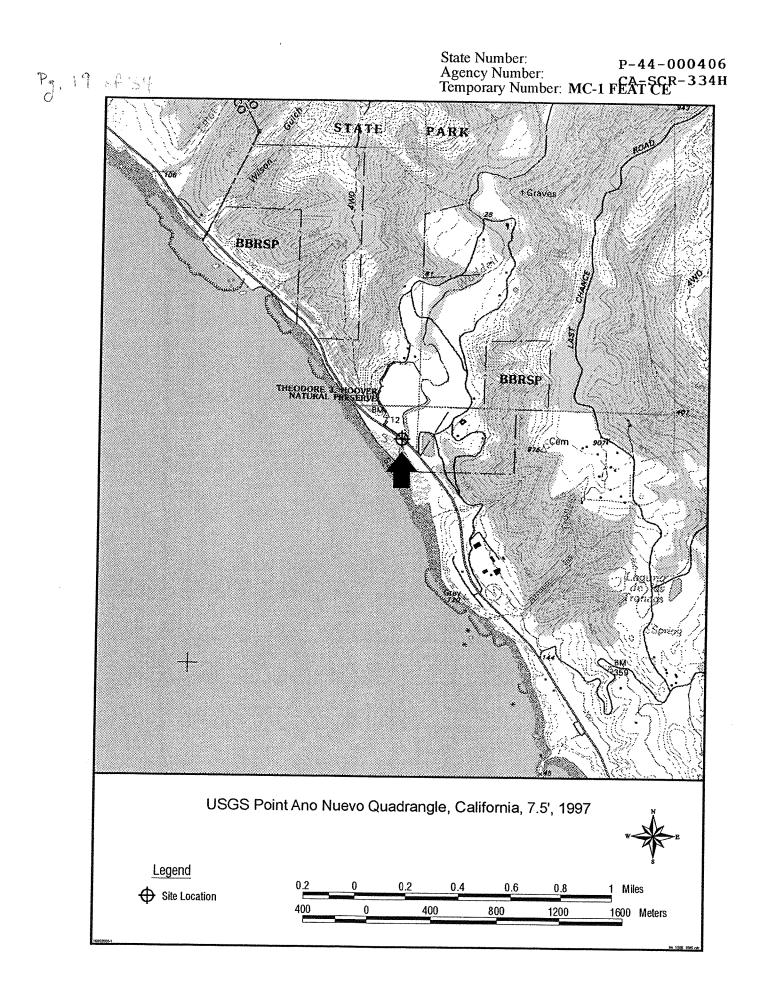


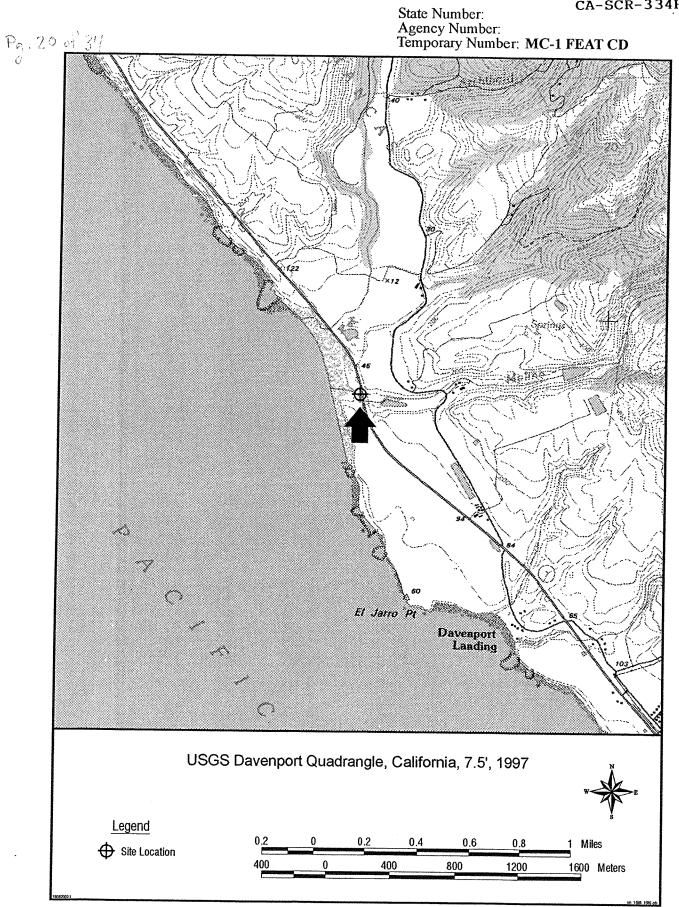
L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing: Segment 22

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc

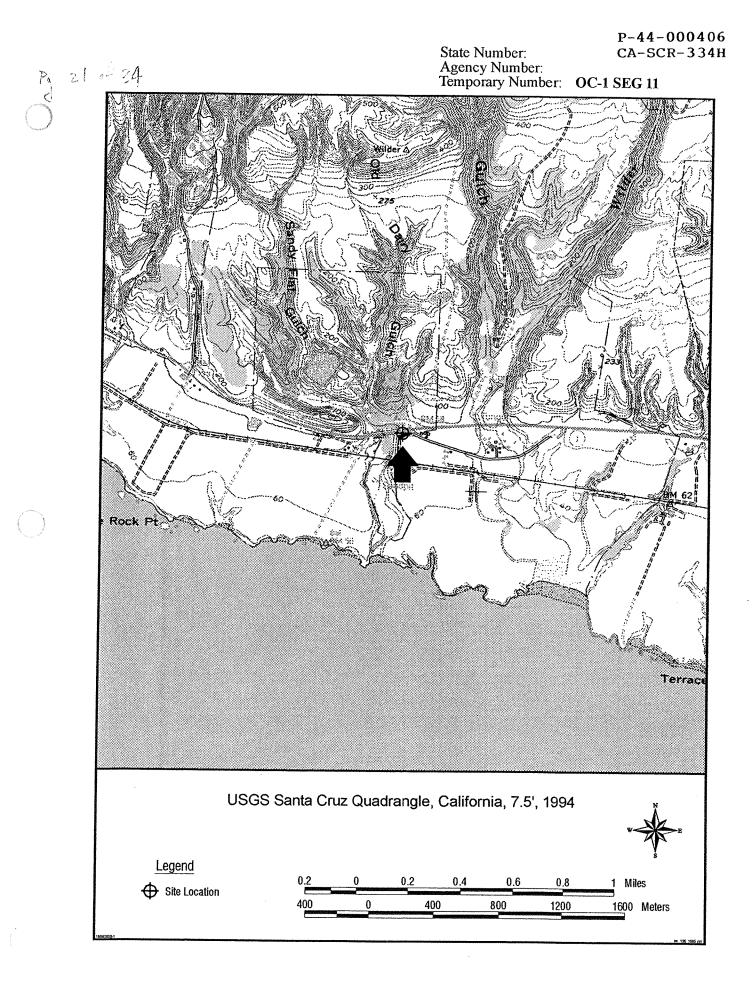
L11. Date 11/20/99



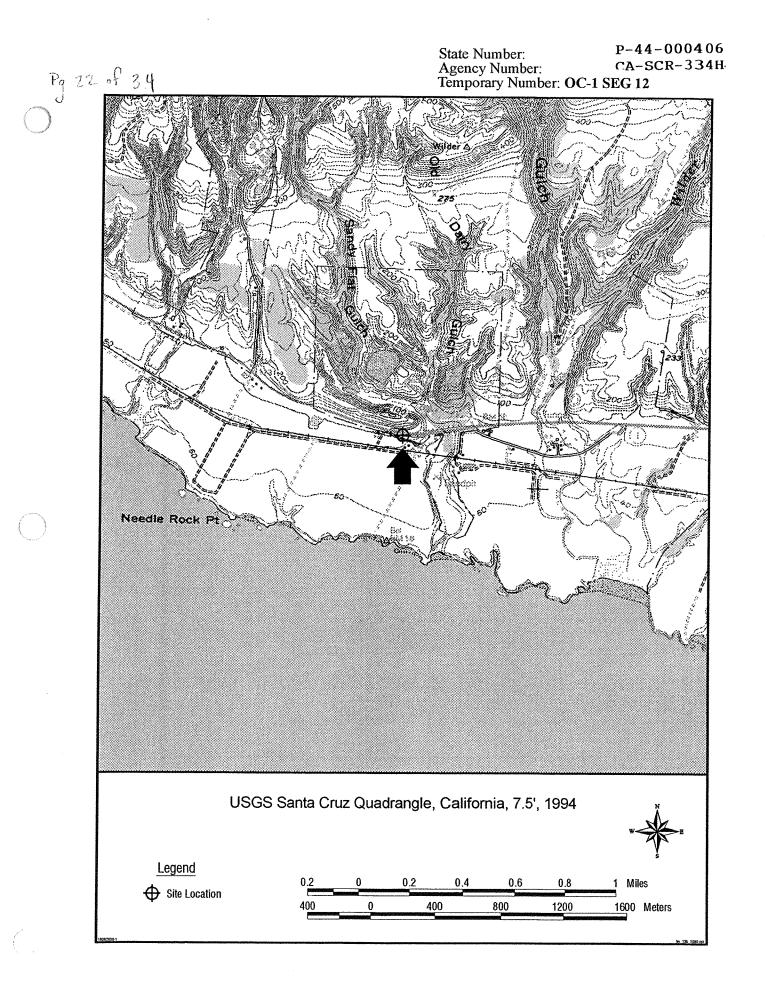


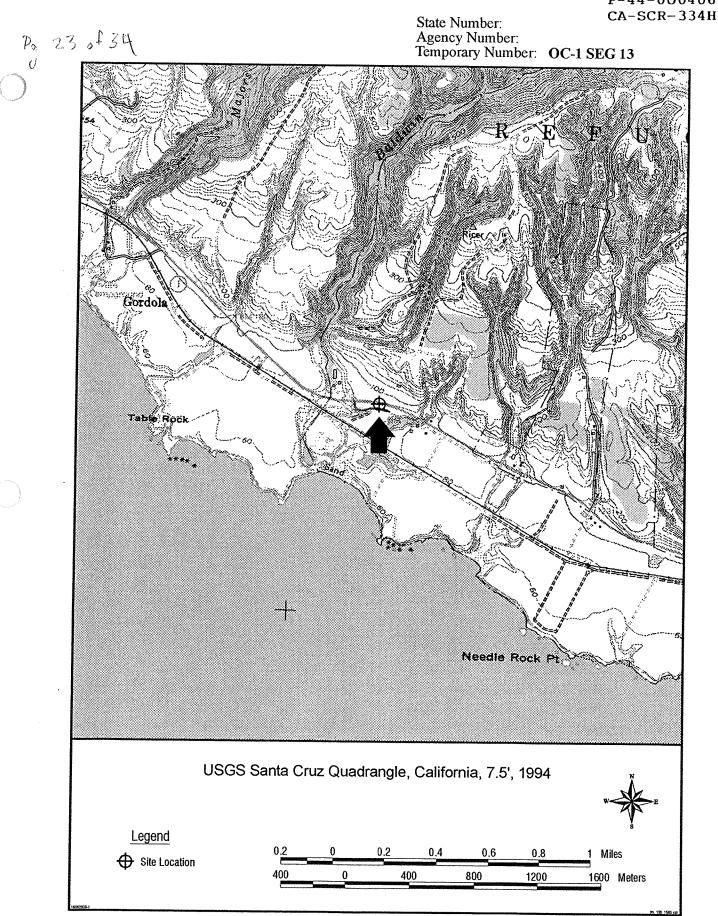
P-44-000406 CA-SCR-334H

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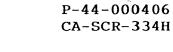


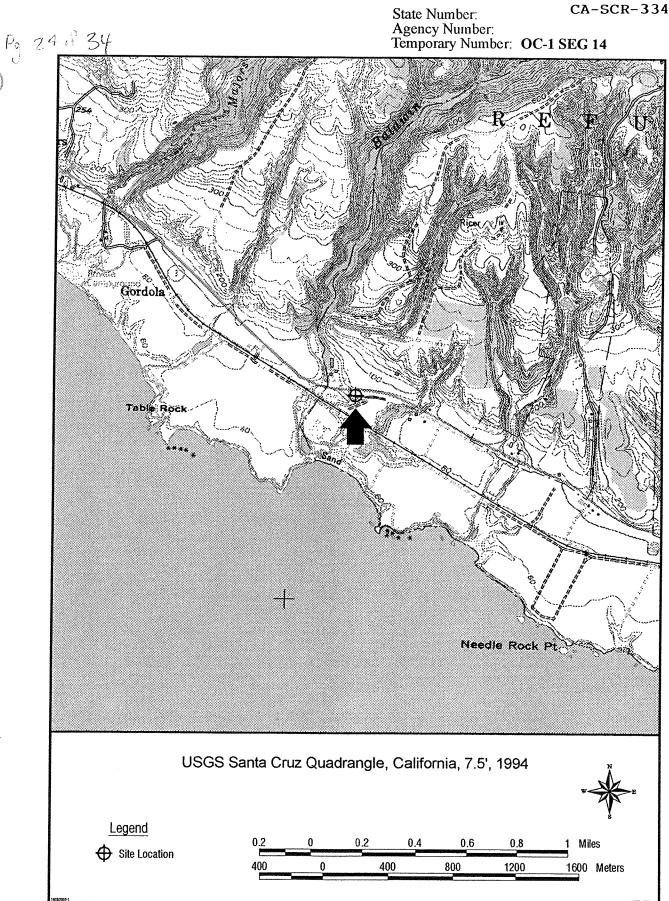
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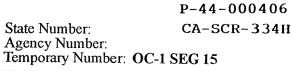


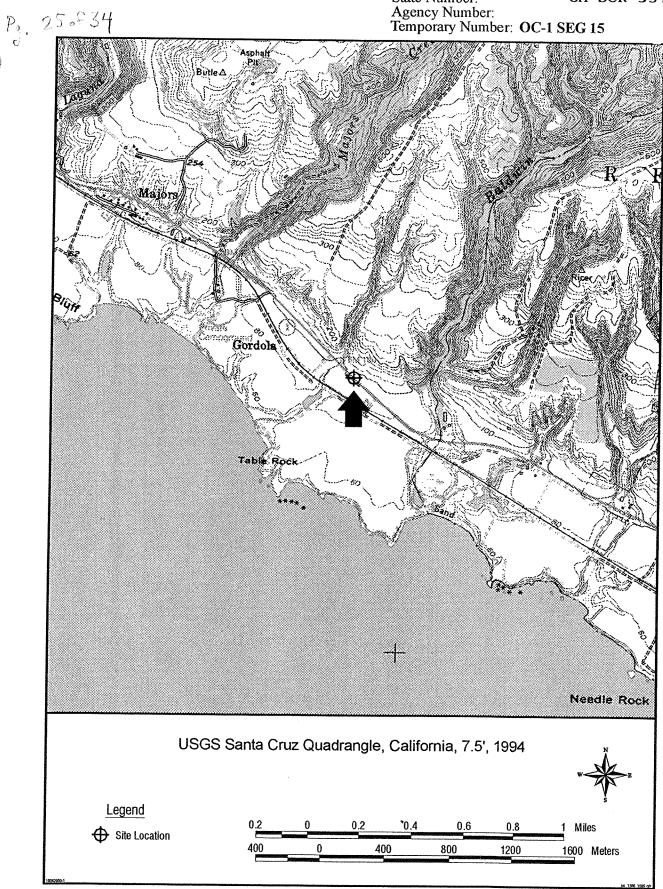


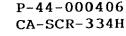
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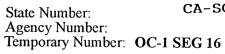


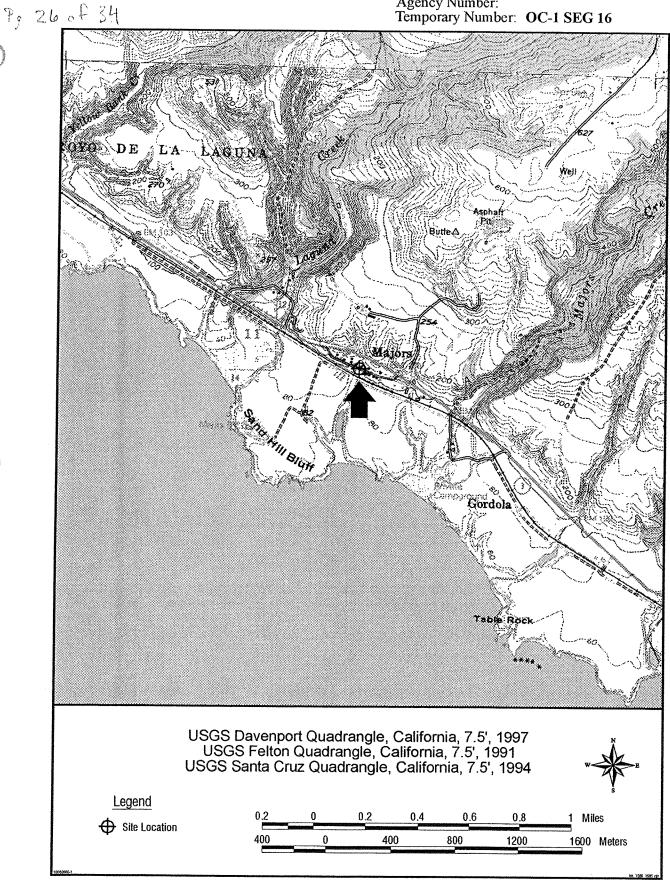




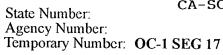


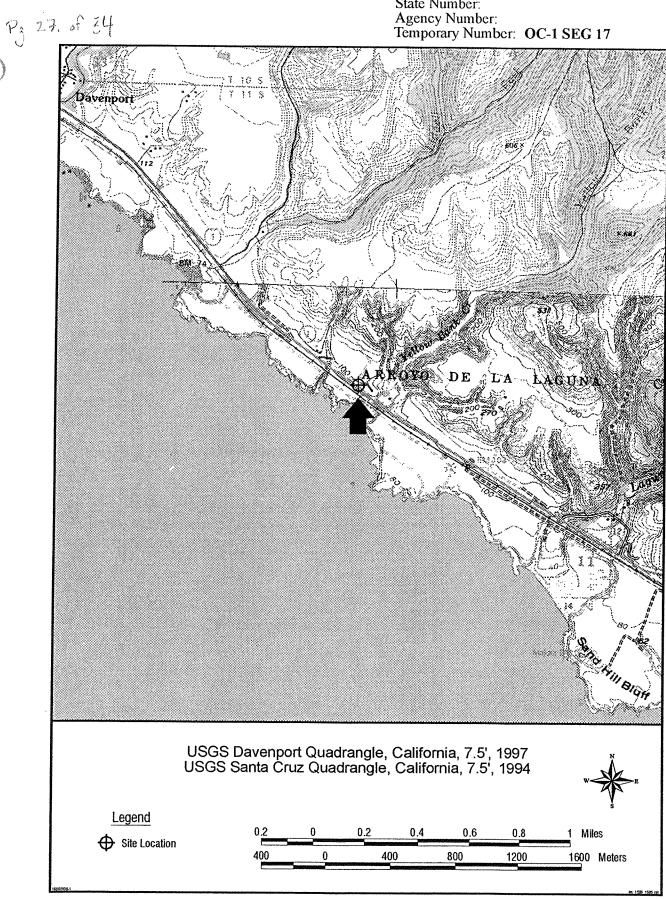


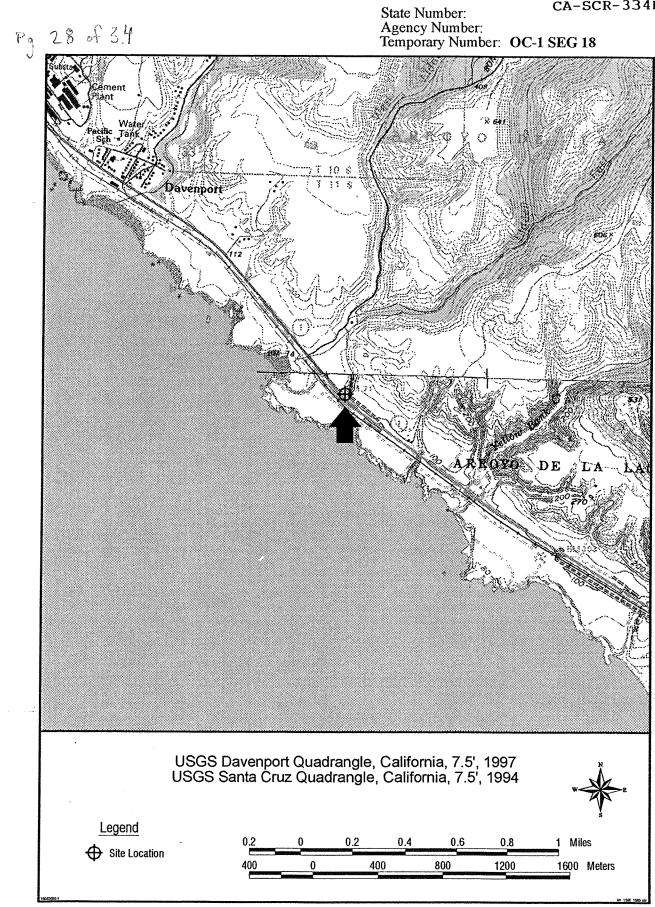




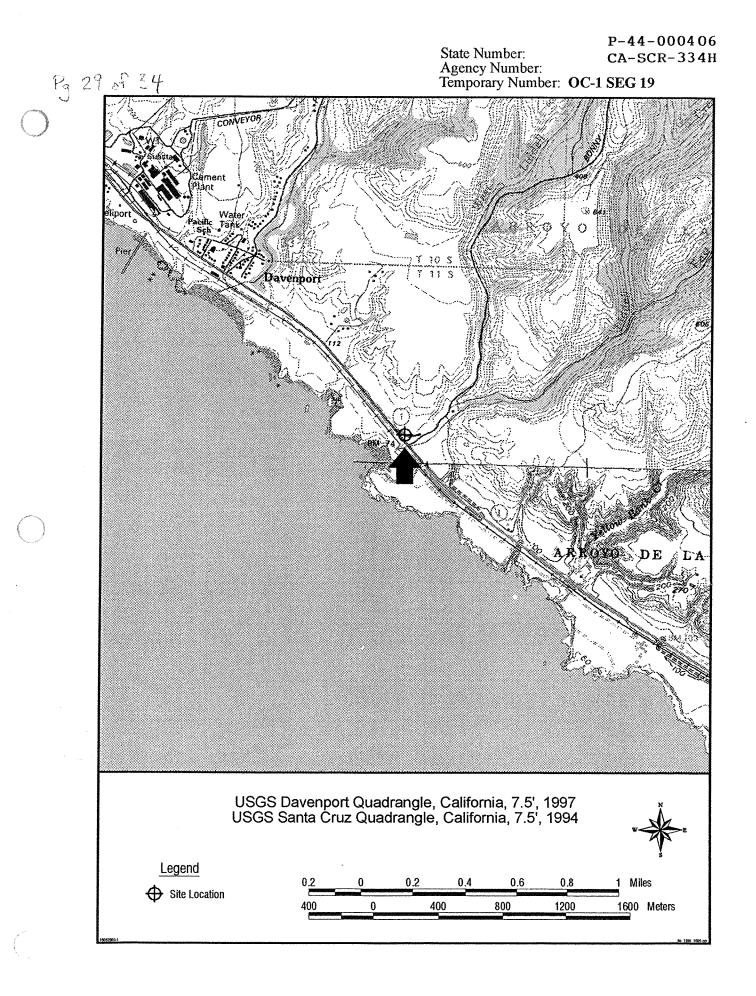
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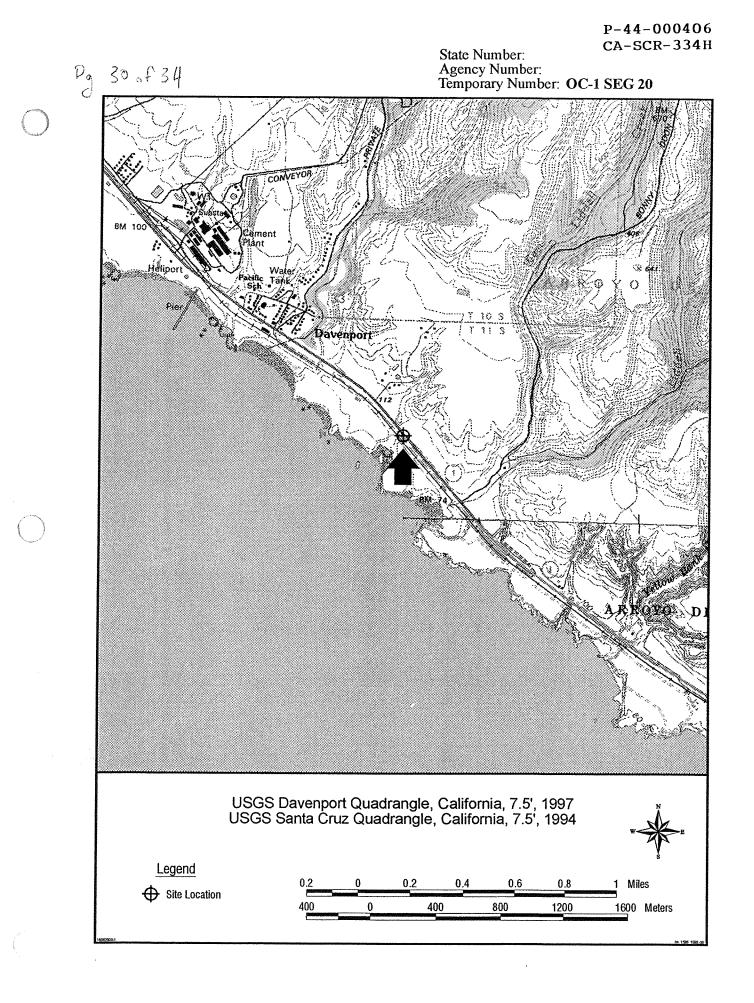


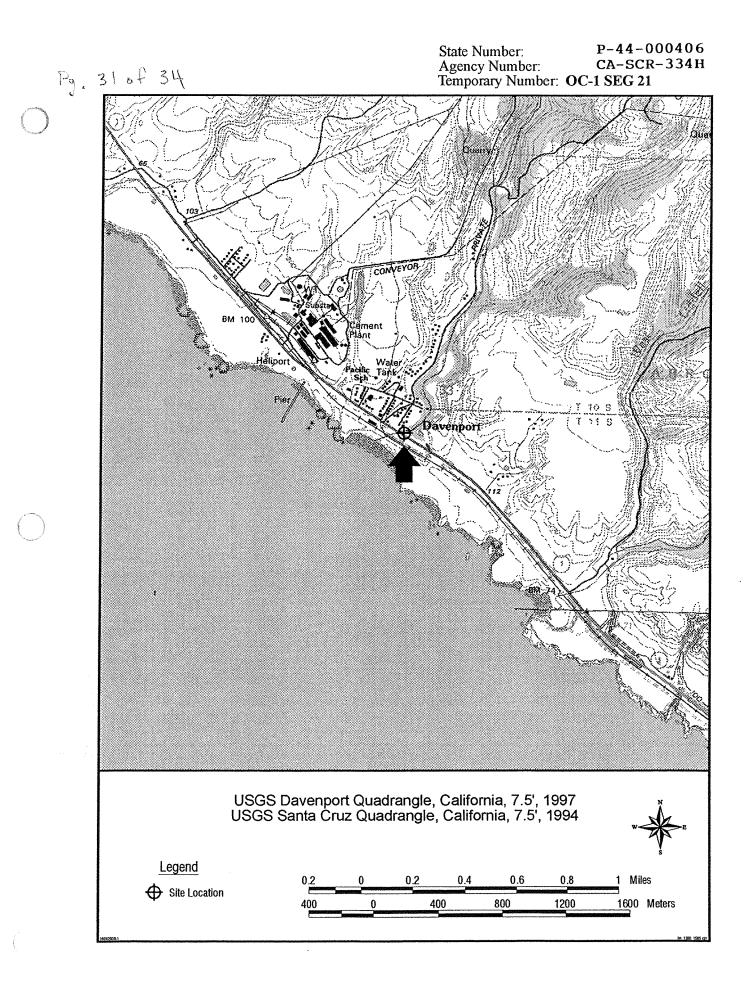


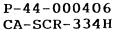
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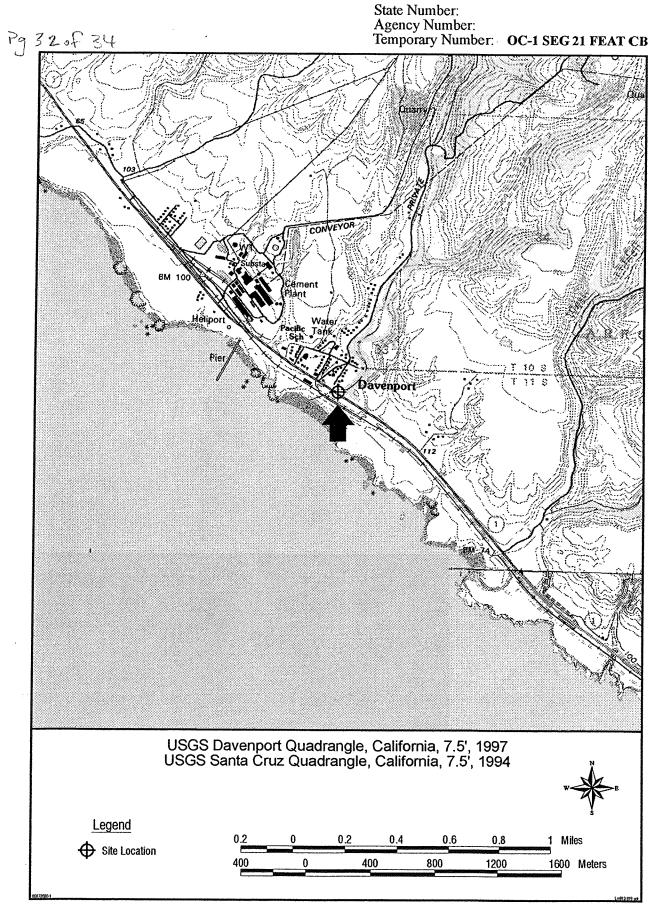


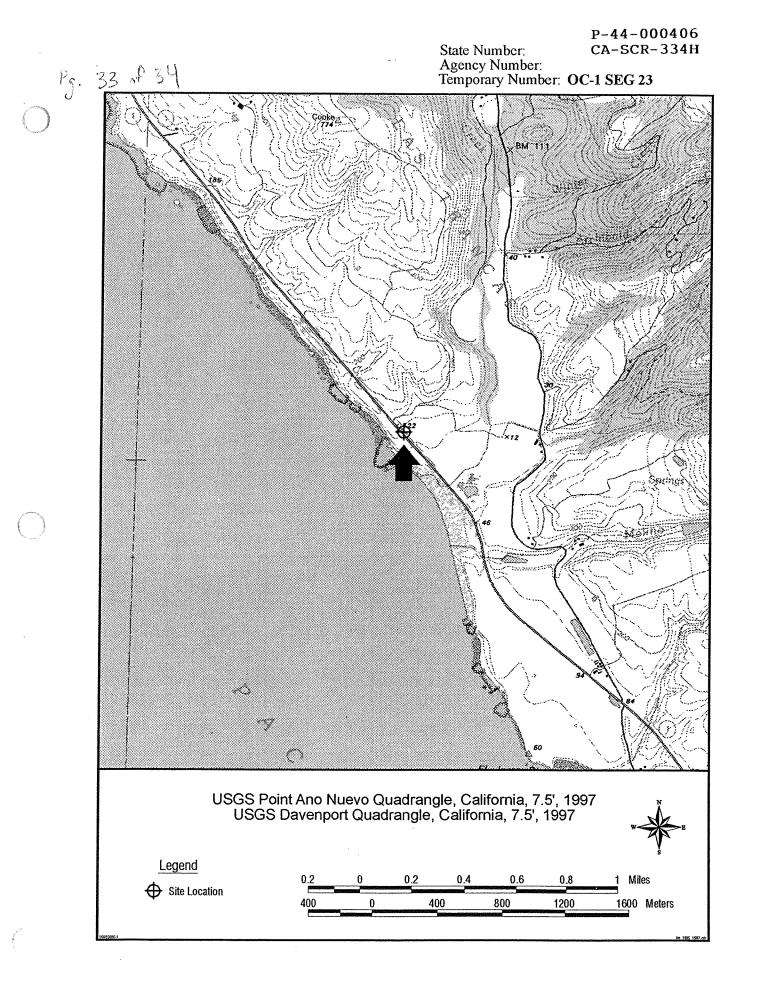
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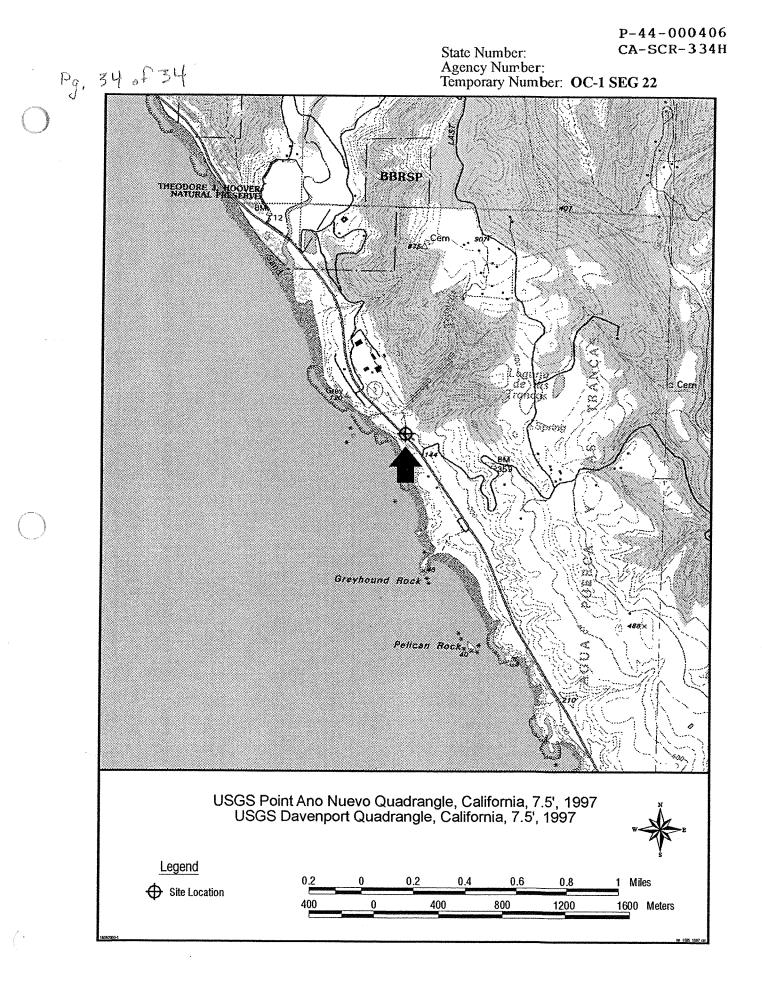












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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pigeon Point Lighthouse and its attached work house, now generally referred to as a watch house, are built of brick. Decorative features in cut stone, chamfer wood forms, and cast iron have been used sparingly and with good taste.

The plan for the conventional lighthouse is said to have been acquired by the U. S. Government from France at the same time as six, or more, first-order Frensel lens were ordered. The style has been classified as Italianate. Pigeon Point Lighthouse is the only tower built on the Pacific Coast according to the plan. Drawings intended specifically for the Pigeon Point Lighthouse are signed "George H. Elliot, Major of Engineers, Engineer Section, Light House Board, April 1871. Most of the working drawing detail plates and plans are signed from "Office of Light House Board, April 1871." The latter has been substituted for the month March which is crossed out. The drawings were also being used in the then 5th District, because "12th" has been plainly substituted. A label "Pigeon Point. Cal." has been pasted over another site name, presumably Bodie Island, North Carolina. For the construction at Pigeon Point the lower two of five windows were simply deleted.

The account of shipwrecks need not be repeated, but the occurrence of at least four major wrecks near Pigeon Point on the fog shrouded coast created a public clamour in the 1850's and 1860's. Nearby Franklin Point and Point Ano Nuevo also protrude treacherously. The Coast and Geodetic Survey Report written by sub-assistant W. M. Johnson, June 9, 1855, concluded:

Pigeon Point possesses many advantages over Point Ano Nuevo as a location for a lighthouse. It is four miles westward, about six miles distant from Point Ano Nuevo and has a sector of visibility about ten degrees greater. All mail steamers and coasters trading to the southward, pass very near Pigeon Point. In favorable weather, steamers usually pass within a mile of it.

The insistence of constitutents and the jibs of newspapers after the Civil War spurred the U. S. Congress to appropriate funds in October 1869 for the acquisition of land on the Pacific Coast, for the construction of warning signals, and for quarters for their keepers.

On 18 May 1870 the U. S. Government purchased from Clarke & Coburn for \$10,000 the following:

(1) One and one-half acres of the extreme tip of Pigeon Point.

(2) Nine acres about one-third mile inland for "water privileges."

(3) The "island" which forms the extremity of Point Ano Nuevo.

(4) Forty foot right of ways to and from the three parcels to the main road.

(5) "...the privilege and permission" of using "wood, timber, water, clay, sand, stone and other materials necessary in the erection of a lighthouse and other buildings" from the two adjoining ranchos owned by Clarke and Coburn.

In 1929 one and one-half acre strip adjoining the Pigeon Point Reservation was purchased. This is the total 4.3 acres considered in this nomination.

The contract was let for construction of the lighthouse at the highest elevation on the commanding, jagged rocky cliff, known as Pigeon Point, at appro-

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ximately fifty feet above high water mark. The tower was said to have cost \$125,000. The complete station with its accompanying fog signal, quarters, etc. totaled \$184,625.

An engraved detail in the keystone of the doorway arch of the watch house proclaims 1871, the date of beginning construction. Work was well underway by early summer 1871 according to the Editor of a local paper, <u>San Mateo</u> <u>County</u> Times-Gazette, June 10, 1871:

In company with Mr. Phineas F. Marston, light-house constructor, we visited the site of the projected light-house at Pigeon Point...and found that the operations have already been commenced towards the construction. The tower is to be built of brick...Men are already at work making brick on the government ground some forty or fifty rods back from the site selected for the erection of the light-house.

This report is significant because it destroys the ridiculous tale that it was necessary to ship bricks "round the Horn" from Norfolk, Virginia.

An automatic 12-inch steam-operated fog whistle -- at the time the largest of its size -- was effectively working at Pigeon Point by 10 September 1871. Also completed was a two-story Victorian house for the keeper. Its stick-detail, window molding, brick chimneys complemented the lighthouse style. A comparable portion was added in 1908 when the keeper had three assistances. These attractive, large quarters were demolished in 1960.

An early U.S. hydrographer, George Davidson, described:

The tower is the frustum of a cone one hundred feet in height from base to focal plane, built of brick, and painted white with the dome of the lantern red.

Until 1930 the base had contrasting lower and upper bands; at present the complete base and the lantern are painted black. The tower base is octagonal with a 28 foot diameter. The brick tower is conical: the diameter at the base is 23 feet 4-1/4 inches and the diameter at the top is 16 feet 3-1/2 inches. The walls are 6 foot thick at the base and 3 foot thick at the top. Ornamentation is restricted to three oversized, elongated windows. They are framed by projecting, cut stone segmental arches and cut stone pilasters supporting simple cornices resting on stone sills.

A cantilvered iron gallery deck encircling the watch room below the lantern is supported by sixteen distinctive cast iron brackets. The iron work was cast by Nutting & Son in San Francisco. Recently the gallery was slightly enlarged to accommodate the modern beacon. Off the deck level is an entrance and a small window. The brass and iron polygonal lantern has vertical 9 foot 10 inch glazed frames, each one divided into three panels. The roof of the lantern is copper and has a round ventilator dome with a bronze pinnacle.

Access to the interior of the lighthouse is through the attached rectangular work house at the base of the tower. The house was designed in a restrained Eastlake or Cottage style. The rectangular gable roof has corbelled brick brackets.

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A rear gable extension connects the house to the tower. The entrance door has a hooded canopy with decorative stick details of exposed braces. The rafters and end of the eaves are planed and chamfered. All projecting gables and eaves are sheathed with narrow grooved, tongued and beaded, laid planed side down. The ceilings of the hall and rooms are surfaced likewise. The floors are tile.

An interior four-foot wide hall leads to a short flight of stairs to the tower interior. On each side of the hall there is a room. Although utilitarian they are attractive. One room was intended for the storage of oil butts; the other was a work room with workbench and lockers for lamp supplies and parts. Each room has a marble mantle fireplace centered between windows. Double flues are visible in the chimney tops. One is for the fireplace draft, and the other for a ventilator. The windows are four over six. Shutters at the arched windows have been removed.

Many hypothetical stories have evolved regarding the lens installed in the Pigeon Point Lighthouse. The actual facts regarding the lens are exciting and delineate a historic significance. George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses, Bureau of Lighthouses, stated in writing in 1924 that the Frensel lens installed at Pigeon Point previously had been installed at the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, North Carolina, in 1863. (These facts are confirmed in local 1872 newspapers.)

The first lens installed in the original Cape Hatteras Lighthouse were replaced in 1854 when the tower was raised to elevate its focal plane. During the Civil War the Confederates removed the lens. When the Federals regained control of the North Carolina coast, they temporarily re-lighted the tower in June 1862 with a second-order lens. During 1863 they replaced it with a new, improved first-order Frensel lens. At the conclusion of the Civil War a new tower was built at Cape Hatteras. It was the first use of the architectural plans which were subsequently to be applied at Pigeon Point. After the second tower was lighted in September 1870, the lens were removed from the original tower before its demolition. The lens were placed in storage on 17 January 1871 at the Lighthouse Board General Depot, Staten Island, New York, and on 11 August 1871 the lens were shipped to Pigeon Point.

The bronze mounted, revolving, first-order Frensel lens was the work of the optician Henry Lepaute of Paris, and the rotating gear mechanism was made by Barbier and E'enard in Paris.

The projector revolved by a clock-work mechanism, requiring weights of about 200 pounds each. The weights were suspended on thirteen foot lengths of 3/8 inch wire cord in the core of the tower. The ray of the flashing light was brought to the focal plane at 148 feet above mean high water. The original lamp was a first-order Funck's Hydraulic Float, which burned refined lard. Eventually the oil lamp was replaced by an electric bulb, and the energy of the weights was replaced by an electric motor.

The original fog signal building and carpenter shop, both of wood frame construction with gabled roofs dating from 1908, and a concrete oil house constructed in 1909 are considered an integral part of the lighthouse district, although they are not considered to have the same historical significance as the watchbuilding and lighttower. Four modern family housing units at the site (1960) have no historical significance. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Since the 1850's the newspapers have provided a depth of information. Chief sources are San Francisco newspapers, such as, <u>Alta California</u>, <u>Bulletin</u>, <u>Cronicle, Examiner, Herald, Sun</u>. Local papers are the <u>San Mateo County Gazette</u> (later the <u>Times-Gazette</u>), Redwood City Democrat and Standard, and Palo Alto Times.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. <u>History of California</u>, Vol. VII (1890) Cloud, Roy W. <u>History of San Mateo</u> <u>County</u>. (1928) Evans, Albert S. <u>A La California</u>: <u>Sketches of Life in the Golden State</u>. (1873) Frazier, P. Munroe, and William L. Halloway. <u>History of San Mateo</u> <u>County</u>, <u>California</u>. (1883) Gibbs, James A. <u>Sentinels of the North Pacific</u>. (1955) Holland, Francisc Ross, Jr. <u>America's Lighthouses</u>. (1972)

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American Society of Civil Engineers Bi-Centennial Survey 1976 <u>State</u> American Society of Civil Engineers 171 - 2nd Street, San Francisco 94105

Community Heritage Project Survey 1973 <u>County</u> Junior League of Palo Alto 500 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park 94025

San Mateo County Historic Sites Master List 1965-1966 <u>County</u> County Parks and Recreation Department Government Center, Redwood City 94063

<u>Here Today</u> Survey by Junior League of San Francisco 1963-1965 <u>County</u> San Mateo County Historical Museum 1700 West Hillsdale Blvd., San Mateo 94402

# **SIGNIFICANCE**

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#### SPECIFIC DATES Built in 1871-1872

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Phineas F. Marston

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first rays from the Pigeon Point Lighthouse flashed over the Pacific Ocean on 15 November 1872. The same lens remains intact in its lantern. The lighthouse has required no structural modifications, and it has sustained no damage from earthquakes or storms. Pigeon Point Lighthouse has been in continual service for more than a century, serving the purpose for which it was erected -- to carry a light for warning or guiding ships.

None of the first lights built on the Pacific Coast are functioning in their original conditions. Eight small lighthouses built in the 1850's were created to serve the major harbors. Most of them have been demolished or severely reconstructed; some have been transformed into museums. In the 1870's the second group of lighthouse installations on the Pacific Coast was concerned with offshore coastal shipping and outer harbor conditions. One of these was the light at Pigeon Point. Conventional styled lighthouses were common on the East Coast, but there were none like the Pigeon Point Lighthouse on the West Coast.

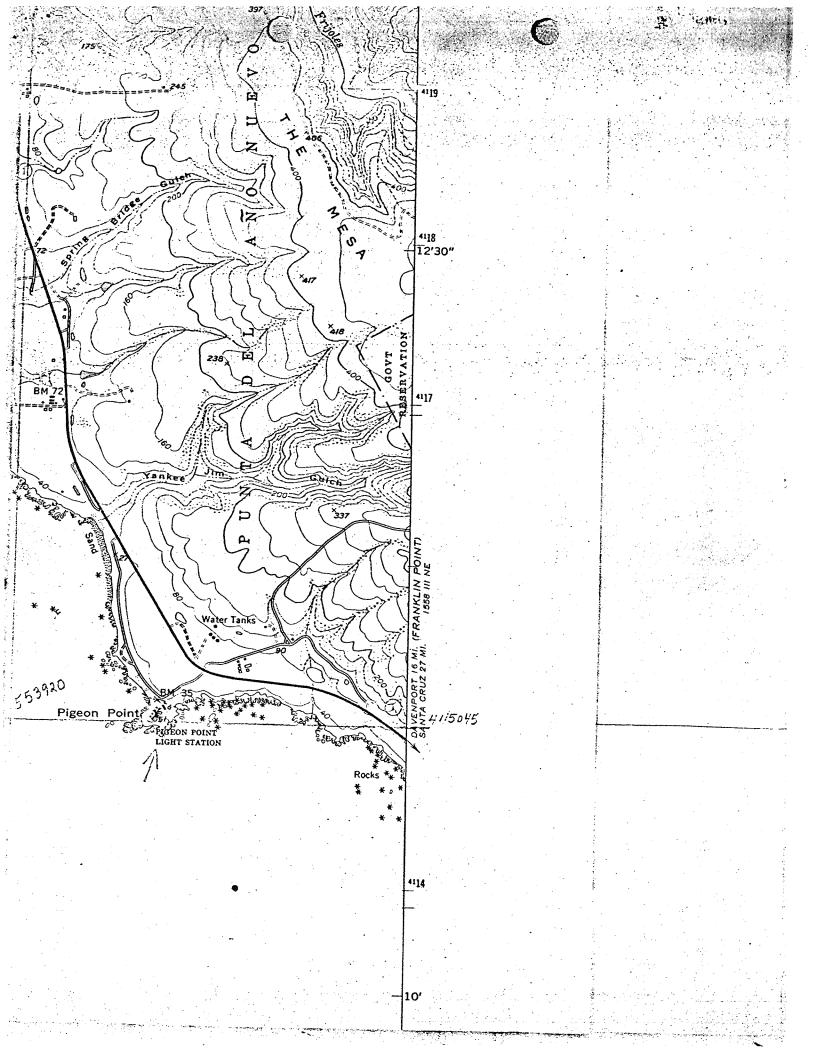
The lens installed at the Pigeon Point Lighthouse was the first First-order light to be installed in California and was the only one until the 1890's. For nearly a quarter of a century the Pigeon Point Lighthouse was one of the most powerful lights on the Pacific Coast. The lighthouse was architecturally designed especially to accommodate the French lens. The imported Frensel lens is still in place and could be operable. To automate the station on February 1974 an aero beacon was attached on the cat walk, or gallery, outside the lantern, but the same flashing 10 second characteristic has been retained. Pigeon Point Lighthouse is an excellent example of a working lighthouse as it was 100 years ago and as it is today.

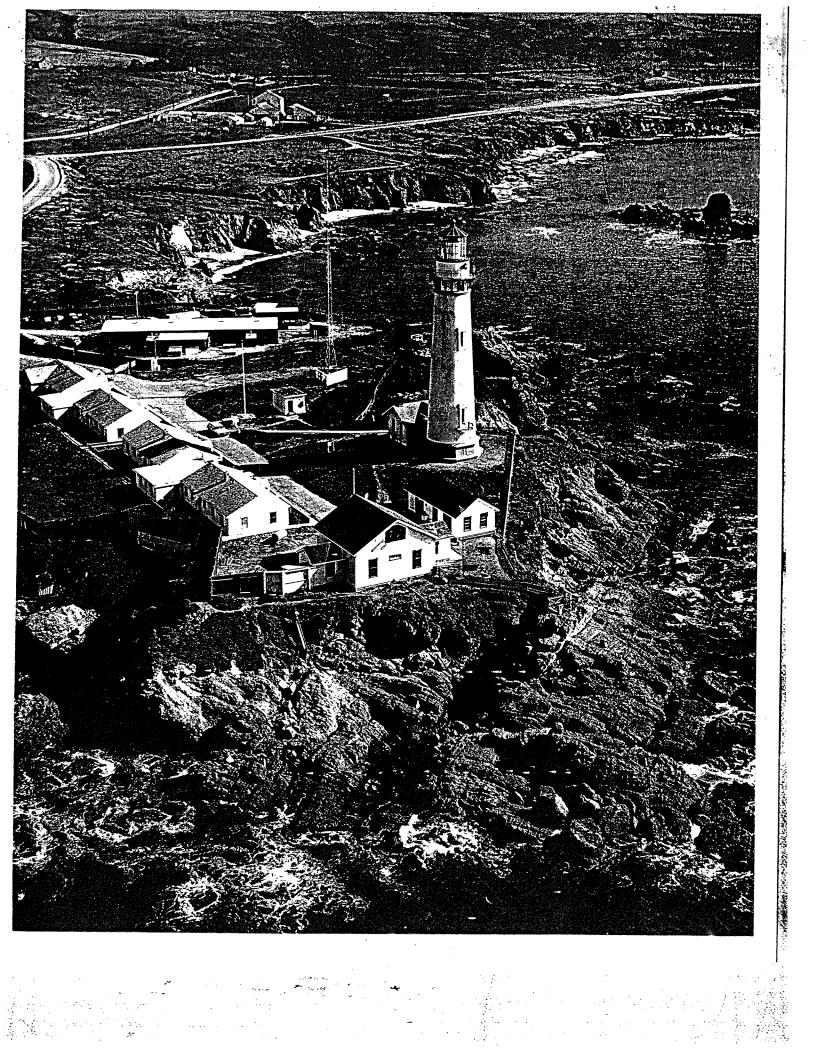
Even in good weather ships have routinely scanned for Pigeon Point Lighthouse because it is a landfall light. It marks a promotory where coasting vessels make a course change. Because of modern navigational aids, lighthouses are not essential to large ships, but Pigeon Point Lighthouse still serves an important function for small vessels, especially recreational boats. Crews of large ships continue to use Pigeon Point Lighthouse for a reference to check against the set of the southward Humboldt Current in order to determine their expected arrival time at the San Francisco Bay heads or at the pilot vessel.

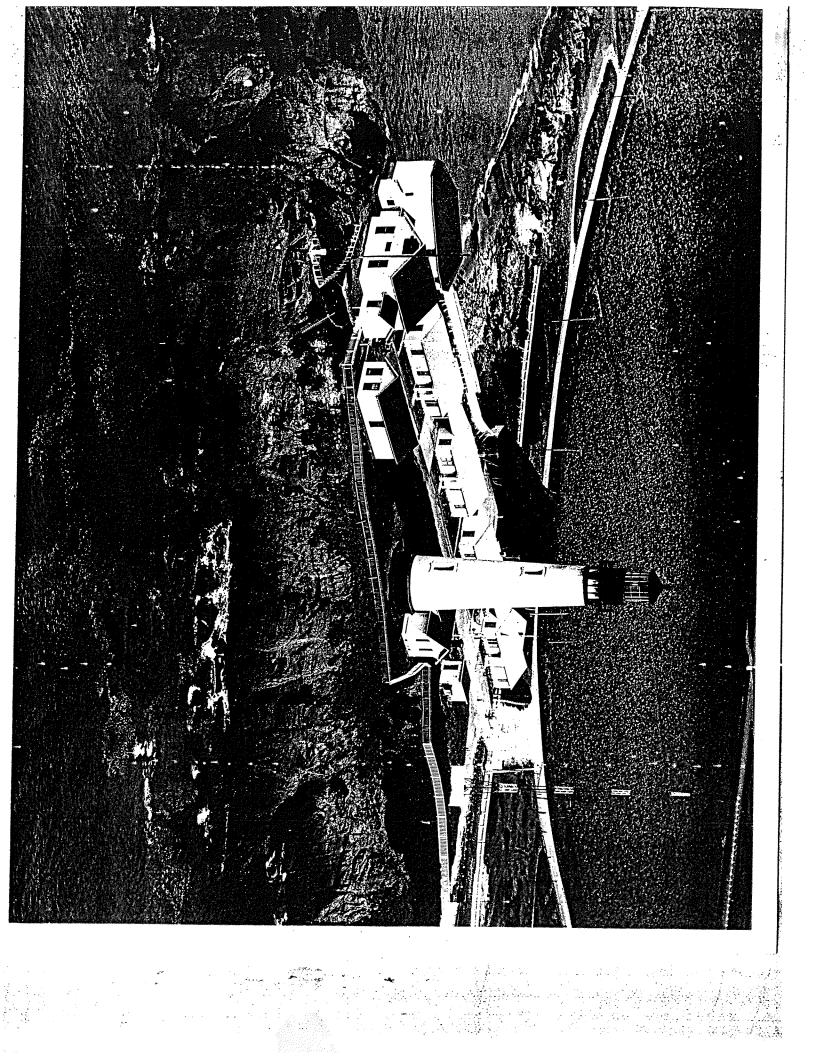
Pigeon Point Lighthouse has been long considered the most beautiful and best architectural lighthouse structure on the Pacific Coast. It is a superb example of the mid-nineteenth century traditional, classic lighthouse. It is an impressive landmark, not only for its structural design and its historical background, but also because its surrounding land setting has changed so very little over the intervening years.

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Associated Res	ources				
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	P-41-000	005		CA-SMA-207/H	FRANKLIN POINT SITE
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Location Info					
County(ies):	San Mate	0			
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Franklin F	oint			
Address:					
Database Record	d Metada	ta			
	Date	User			
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-ma	in		
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	4/7/2005	jay	Appended record	ds from NWICmain bil	bliographic database.
Record Status:					
Date Mapped:					

Previous designation(s): PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\3144.pdf **Citation Information** Authors: Bonnie S. Porter Year: 1977 Title: Cultural Resources of Ano Nuevo State Reserve Originator: No. Pages: 0 Report Type(s): Regional overview No.Resources: 0 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: **Associated Resources** 

### Notes

Location Info County(ies): USGS 7.5' Quads: Address:								
Database Record Metadata								
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		brarv\pdf-lib	rary\reports\4937.p	df						
Citation Inform		, ,		-						
	: David Cha	ivez								
	: 1982									
Originator		Cultural Resources Review for the Cascade Ranch Agricultural Cooperative EIR, San Mateo County, California.								
No. Pages	11									
	Regional overview									
No.Resources										
No. Informal.	10									
Collections.										
Accession No.:										
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	P-41-0001			CA-SMA-113						
	P-41-0001			CA-SMA-196						
	P-41-0001			CA-SMA-197						
	P-41-000198 P-41-000199			CA-SMA-198						
	P-41-000199 P-41-000200			CA-SMA-199 CA-SMA-200						
	P-41-000200			CA-SMA-200						
	P-41-000202			CA-SMA-202						
	P-41-00022	29		CA-SMA-231						
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Location Info										
County(ies):	San Mateo									
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Franklin Po	pint								
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Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-mai	n							
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Previous designation(s): PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\4938.pdf **Citation Information** Authors: David Chavez Year: 1982 Title: Cascade Ranch Agricultural Co-operative EIR, San Mateo County, California (letter report). Originator: No. Pages: 3 Report Type(s): Archaeological survey No.Resources: 0 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for publication **Associated Resources** 

#### Associated Resource

#### Notes

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Date	User	
4/7/2005	nwic-mai	n
3/25/2008	hagell	
Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	Franklin Pe d <b>Metadat</b> <i>Date</i> 4/7/2005 3/25/2008 <i>Date</i>	4/7/2005 nwic-mai 3/25/2008 hagell Date User

Previous designation(s): PDF file: None Citation Information Authors: Mark ( Year: 1991 Title: Prehis Originator: San Jo No. Pages: 499 Report Type(s): Excav Thesis No.Resources: 20 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for Associated Resourcess Primar P-41-0 P-41-0	toric Native An ose State Unive ation publication y No. HRI N	nerican Adaptation Along ersity	the Central Ca	lifornia Coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties
Citation Information Authors: Mark ( Year: 1991 Title: Prehis Originator: San Ja No. Pages: 499 Report Type(s): Excav. Thesis No.Resources: 20 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for Associated Resources Primar P-41-0 P-41-0	toric Native An ose State Unive ation publication y No. HRI N	nerican Adaptation Along ersity	the Central Ca	lifornia Coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties
Authors: Mark ( Year: 1991 Title: Prehis Originator: San Jo No. Pages: 499 Report Type(s): Excav Thesis No.Resources: 20 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for Associated Resources Primar P-41-0 P-41-0	toric Native An ose State Unive ation publication y No. HRI N	nerican Adaptation Along ersity	the Central Cal	lifornia Coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties
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Originator: San Jo No. Pages: 499 Report Type(s): Excav Thesis No.Resources: 20 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for Associated Resources Primar P-41-0 P-41-0	publication publication y No. HRI N	ersity		
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P-41-0	00117	CA	-SMA-115	SMA-S2
P-41-0	00120	CA	-SMA-118	S.M.C. 1
P-41-0	00141	CA	-SMA-139	
P-41-0	00142	CA	-SMA-140	SMA-64
P-41-0	00216	CA	-SMA-218	CCAP-06-20-01-08
P-41-0		CA	-SMA-238	
P-41-0			-SMA-244	POPE SITE
P-44-0			-SCR-9	Hayden
P-44-0			-SCR-7	SAND HILL BLUFF SITE
P-44-0			-SCR-20	"ALLAN BROWN SITE"
P-44-0			-SCR-35	
P-44-0			-SCR-38	Void, see P-44-000480
P-44-0			-SCR-39	
P-44-0 P-44-0			-SCR-40	Our flow on the
P-44-0			-SCR-93/H -SCR-123	Sunflower House
P-44-0			-SCR-125	Void, see P-44-000480 GP-41-81
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Location Info				
County(ies): San Ma	ateo			
Santa (	Cruz			
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Santa C	iruz			
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### Database Record Metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-maii	า
Last Modified:	9/2/2010	hagell	
IC Actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record Status:			
Date Mapped:			

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Previous designation(s):						· ·			
PDF file:	None								
<b>Citation Informa</b>	tion								
Authors:	Alan Leve	nthal							
	Robert Jur	main							
	1987								
Title:	Franklin P the Wreck	ranklin Point Site: CA-SMA-207H, Historical Background and Excavation of Skeletal Remains of Four Sailors from he Wreck of Sir John Franklin							
Originator:									
No. Pages:	60								
Report Type(s):	Excavation	۱							
No.Resources:	1								
No. Informal:									
Collections:									
Accession No.:									
Facility:									
Disclosure:									
Associated Res	ources								
	Primary No	o. HRI No.		Trinomial	Name				
	P-41-0000	05		CA-SMA-207/H	FRANKLIN POINT	SITE			
Notes									
Location Info									
County(ies):									
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Franklin Po	oint							
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Last Modified:									
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	4/7/2005	jay	Appended record	Is from NWICmain bi	bliographic database.				
Record Status:					÷ •				
Date Mapped:									

Previous designation(s): PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\21798.pdf **Citation Information** Authors: Lawerence G. Desmond Year: 1999 Title: Report of a Cultural Resources Inventory at 2070 Cabrillo Highway (State Highway 1), San Mateo County, California Originator: No. Pages: 6 Report Type(s): Archaeological survey No.Resources: 0 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for publication **Associated Resources** 

#### Notes

#### Location Info

County(ies): San Mateo USGS 7.5' Quads: Franklin Point Address:

#### **Database Record Metadata**

	Date	User	
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Last Modified:	3/25/2008	hagell	
IC Actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record Status:			
Date Mapped:			

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designation(s):

PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\21864.pdf

#### **Citation Information**

Authors: Lawerence G. Desmond

Year: 1999

*Title:* Report of a Cultural Resources Inventory at 2070 Cabrillo Highway (State Highway 1), San Mateo County, California, Addendum I: Waterline Survey from Highway 1 to House Site

Originator:

No. Pages: 4

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

No.Resources: 0

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

**Associated Resources** 

#### Notes

Location Info County(ies): San Mateo USGS 7.5' Quads: Franklin Point

Address:

#### **Database Record Metadata**

	Date 4/7/2005	<i>User</i> nwic-mair	n
Last Modified:		hagell	
IC Actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record Status:			
Date Mapped:			

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Previous designation(s):					
PDF file:	None				
<b>Citation Informa</b>	tion				
Authors:	Jack Meye	er			
Year	1999				
Title:	An Archae	ological Stud	ly of the Coastway	s Trace for the San Gre	gorio Fault Study, San Mateo County, California
Originator:	Anthropolo	gical Studies	s Center, Sonoma	State University	
No. Pages:	9				
Report Type(s):	Archaeolo	gical survey			
No.Resources:	1				
No. Informal:					
Collections:					
Accession No.:					
Facility:					
Disclosure:	Not for put	olication			
Associated Res	ources				
	Primary No			Trinomial	Name
	P-41-0001	00		CA-SMA-97	B. Harris & M. Zogg
Notes					
Location Info					
County(ies):	San Mateo	)			
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Ano Nuevo	)			
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Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-mai	n		
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	4/7/2005	jay	Appended record	s from NWICmain biblic	ographic database.
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Citation Informa		a y parinda y i epolisizzeo , pui
	Matthew R.	Clark
	2000	Cidik
	An Archaeol	ogical Reconnaissance of the "Wilbur's Watch" Parking Lot Trail Route, and Overlook on the Peninsula Trust Cloverdale Coastal Ranch, Near Pescadero, San Mateo County, California
Originator:		, seas a second second second, canonia
No. Pages:	8	
Report Type(s):	Archaeologic	cal survey
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No. Informal:		
Collections:		
Accession No.:		
Facility:		
Disclosure:	Not for public	cation
Associated Res	ources	
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Location Info		
County(ies):	San Mateo	
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Franklin Poir Pigeon Point	
Address:		
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Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last Modified:	2/3/2011	hagell

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designation(s):			
PDF file:	None		
<b>Citation Informa</b>			
Authors:	Bruce Be	ck	
Year:	2001		
Title:	CDF Proj	ect Review	Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources
Originator:			
No. Pages:	7		
Report Type(s):			
No.Resources:	0		
No. Informal:			
Collections:			
Accession No.:			
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Record Status:		1-1	
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Previous designation(s): PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\24205.pdf **Citation Information** Authors: Archaeological Resource Management Year: 2000 Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Coastal Access Sites Project, County of San Mateo Originator: Archaeological Resource Management No. Pages: 10 Report Type(s): Archaeological survey No.Resources: 0 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for publication **Associated Resources** 

#### Notes

Location Info County(ies):	San Mate	0	
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Half Moon Montara M	,	
	Pigeon Po	pint	
Address:			
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IC Actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record Status:			

Date Mapped:

Citation Information Authors: Rob Edv Charr Si David C Year: 2001 Title: Archaeo	vards mpson-Smith alleri logical Recor eo County, C College logical survey ublication No. HRI No 0210 0215 0216 0217	nnaissance of a Po california y		tate Reserve and Cascade Ranch, Ano Nuevo State Par Name CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
Citation Information Authors: Rob Edv Charr Si David C Year: 2001 Title: Archaeo San Mat Originator: Cabrillo No. Pages: 17 Report Type(s): Archaeo No. Resources: 7 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	vards mpson-Smith alleri logical Recor eo County, C College logical survey ublication No. HRI No 0210 0215 0216 0217	n nnaissance of a Po california y	rtion of Ano Nuevo St <i>Trinomial</i> CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	<i>Name</i> CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
Authors: Rob Edw Charr Si David C Year: 2001 Title: Archaeo San Mat Originator: Cabrillo No. Pages: 17 Report Type(s): Archaeo No.Resources: 7 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	mpson-Smith alleri logical Recor eo County, C College logical survey ublication No. HRI No 210 215 216 2217	nnaissance of a Po california y	<i>Trinomial</i> CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	<i>Name</i> CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
Charr Si David C Year: 2001 Title: Archaeo San Mat Originator: Cabrillo No. Pages: 17 Report Type(s): Archaeo No.Resources: 7 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	mpson-Smith alleri logical Recor eo County, C College logical survey ublication No. HRI No 210 215 216 2217	nnaissance of a Po california y	<i>Trinomial</i> CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	<i>Name</i> CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
David C Year: 2001 Title: Archaeo San Mat Originator: Cabrillo No. Pages: 17 Report Type(s): Archaeo No.Resources: 7 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	ublication No. HRI No 2210 2216 2217	nnaissance of a Po california y	<i>Trinomial</i> CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	<i>Name</i> CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
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No. Pages: 17 Report Type(s): Archaeo No.Resources: 7 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	ublication No. <i>HRI No</i> 2210 2215 2216 2217		CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
Report Type(s): Archaeo No.Resources: 7 No. Informal: Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	ublication No. <i>HRI No</i> 0210 0215 0216 0217		CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
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Collections: Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	No. HRI No 0210 0215 0216 0217	о.	CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
Accession No.: Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources Primary P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	No. HRI No 0210 0215 0216 0217	o.	CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
Facility: Disclosure: Not for p Associated Resources P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000	No. HRI No 0210 0215 0216 0217	o.	CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
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Associated Resources Primary P-41-00 P-41-00 P-41-00 P-41-00 P-41-00 P-41-00 P-41-00	No. HRI No 0210 0215 0216 0217	о.	CA-SMA-212 CA-SMA-217 CA-SMA-218	CCAP-6/19/01-4 GP-14-80 CCAP-06-20-01-08
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P-41-000 P-41-000 P-41-000			CA-SMA-219	
P-41-000 P-41-000	1007		CA CNA OFO	CCAP-06-19-01-7&9
P-41-000			CA-SMA-359 CA-SMA-360/H	CCAP-06-19-01-1 CCAP-6/19/01-2
Notes			CA-SMA-361/H	CASCADE RANCH CCAP 01-19-01-5 / S.
Location Info				
County(ies): San Mate	eo			
USGS 7.5' Quads: Ano Nue	VO			
Address:				
Database Record Metada	ata			
Date	User			
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-ma	ain		
Last Modified: 3/25/200	3 hagell			
IC Actions: Date	User	Action taken		
4/7/2005	jay	Appended recon	ds from NWICmain bi	ibliographic database.
Record Status:				
Date Mapped:				

Previous designation(s): PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\33511.pdf Citation Information Authors: Laura Leach-Palm Patricia Mikkelsen Jerome King Paul Brandy Lindsay Hartman Bryan Larson Year: 2007	
PDF file:       \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\33511.pdf         Citation Information         Authors:       Laura Leach-Palm         Patricia Mikkelsen         Jerome King         Paul Brandy         Lindsay Hartman         Bryan Larson	
Citation Information Authors: Laura Leach-Palm Patricia Mikkelsen Jerome King Paul Brandy Lindsay Hartman Bryan Larson	
Authors: Laura Leach-Palm Patricia Mikkelsen Jerome King Paul Brandy Lindsay Hartman Bryan Larson	
Jerome King Paul Brandy Lindsay Hartman Bryan Larson	
Paul Brandy Lindsay Hartman Bryan Larson	
Lindsay Hartman Bryan Larson	
Bryan Larson	
,	
Year 2007	
Title: Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways in Alameda, Marin, Napa, S Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties	an Mateo,
Originator: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; JRP Historical Consulting	
No. Pages: 245	
Report Type(s): Archaeological survey	
Architectural survey	
No.Resources: 208	
No. Informal:	
Collections:	
Accession No.:	
Facility:	
Disclosure: Not for publication	
Associated Resources	
•	
P-01-002192 FHWA041116A CA-ALA-583H Sunol Aqueduct P-01-010797 JA-001	
P-01-010798 JA-004	
P-01-010801 HA-005	
P-21-000027 CA-MRN-200 PB 213A	
P-21-000028 CA-MRN-259/H PB 259	
P-21-000029 CA-MRN-279 PB 279	
P-21-000030 CA-MRN-613 Clarke Road #1	
P-21-000031 CA-MRN-614 Reynolds #2	
P-21-000032 CA-MRN-615 Reynolds #1	
P-21-000033 CA-MRN-616 Marshall #2 P-21-000233 CA-MRN-213	
P-21-000233 CA-MIRIN-213 P-21-000234 CA-MIRIN-214 DOT-04-MIRIN-1-3	
P-21-000313 CA-MRN-335 Nelson No. 83a	
P-21-000314 CA-MRN-336/H Nelson's Bolinas Bay 6TH Canyon	
P-21-000486 CA-MRN-556/H Hamlet Townsite	
P-21-000487 CA-MRN-560H North Coast Pacific Railroad	
P-21-000488 CA-MRN-561/H CA-MRN-561/H	
P-21-000663 CA-MRN-482/H Blakes Landing; DOT-04-MRN-1-1 and DC	
P-21-000702 CA-MRN-651 OC330K-1	
P-21-002551 Abandoned segment of SR 1, P.M. 8.1; Ma	
P-21-002616 TM-10 P-21-002622 CA-MRN-675 OC330K-2	
P-21-002622 CA-MRN-675 OC330K-2 P-21-002623 CA-MRN-676 OC330K-3	
P-21-002624 CA-MRN-677 Morses Gulch South Old Locus 2	
P-28-000007 CA-NAP-808 Garnett Creek Site	
P-28-000015 CA-NAP-1 #1; Goddard; Oakville	
P-28-000015       CA-NAP-1       #1; Goddard; Oakville         P-28-000051       CA-NAP-46       #46         P-28-000062       CA-NAP-58       # 58, TUCKER         P-28-000114       CA-NAP-115       B-56	
P-28-000015       CA-NAP-1       #1; Goddard; Oakville         P-28-000051       CA-NAP-46       #46         P-28-000062       CA-NAP-58       # 58, TUCKER	

P-28-000175	CA-NAP-189/H	possibly one of Vallejo's sites"
P-28-000193	CA-NAP-215	
P-28-000217	CA-NAP-257	Leonard #2 & #3
P-28-000240	CA-NAP-328	Bale Mill #3
P-28-000248	CA-NAP-338	Tubbs Lane Site
P-28-000275	CA-NAP-371	Usibelli Vineyard Site
P-28-000367	CA-NAP-480	B-120-H/M, Shell Station Site
P-28-000369	CA-NAP-482	B-115-SV
P-28-000390	CA-NAP-504	
P-28-000422	CA-NAP-539	Klaffke's Mound
P-28-000454	CA-NAP-571	Field #ARS 80-10-2
P-28-000464	CA-NAP-582	Larkmead-1
P-28-000502	CA-NAP-624/H	Lawley Patten Toll House & Resort
P-28-000503	CA-NAP-625/H	ARS 81-64-1
P-28-000544	CA-NAP-666	Mondavi Site
P-28-000579	CA-NAP-703	PM 4.11
P-28-000580	CA-NAP-705/H	Chinese Site
P-28-000581	CA-NAP-706	"Evenson Site"
P-28-000582	CA-NAP-707	"Boiset's Site"
P-28-000584	CA-NAP-709	Sullivan/RR Site
P-28-000585	CA-NAP-710/H	Galleron Site
P-28-000587	CA-NAP-712	The Gash Site
P-28-000594	CA-NAP-719	Coates Site
P-28-000604	CA-NAP-729	04-NAP-128-T1
P-28-000605	CA-NAP-730	NAP 128-T2
P-28-000606	CA-NAP-731	NAP 128-T3
P-28-000607	CA-NAP-732	NAP 128-T4
P-28-000623	CA-NAP-748/H	NAP-28-88-1
P-28-000667	CA-NAP-795	Hageman #3
P-28-000675	CA-NAP-804	Yount Mill Road Site
P-28-000676	CA-NAP-805	
P-28-000718	CA-NAP-869H	Leonard #4
P-28-000923	CA-NAP-360	Ehlers Lane
P-28-000951	CA-NAP-831	Markham /St. Clement Wineries
P-28-000952	CA-NAP-832	York Lane
P-28-000953	CA-NAP-833H	Albert's Rock Wall/2555 Main Street/Greyst
P-28-000954	CA-NAP-834H	Beringer Rock Wall
P-28-000955	CA-NAP-835H	Ehlers Lane Rock Wall
P-28-000956	CA-NAP-836H	Original Record Missing
P-28-000957	CA-NAP-837H	MILL CREEK WALL - WEST
P-28-000958	CA-NAP-838H	MILL CREEK WALL - EAST
P-28-000999		George, Howard K and Joan, Farm House
P-28-001004	CA-NAP-940	Vine Cliff Site
P-28-001011	CA-NAP-943/H	Pacheteau Hot Springs Flake Scatter
P-28-001187		C-Napa-2
P-28-001328		TN-28
P-28-001329		TN-128
P-28-001330		TN-130
P-28-001331		TN-137
P-28-001332		TN-X2
P-28-001333		TN-X1
P-28-001334		TN-110
P-28-001335		TN-111
P-28-001336		TN-112
P-28-001337		TN-112 TN-113
P-28-001338		
P-28-001338		TN-115
P-28-001339		TN-116
P-28-001340 P-28-001341		TN-138
		TN-139
P-28-001342		TN-141

P-28-001343		TN-08
P-28-001344		TN-17
P-28-001345		TN-18
P-28-001346		TN-50
P-28-001347		TN-122
P-28-001348		TN-123
P-28-001349		TN-39
P-28-001350		TN-41, TN-X-3
P-28-001351		TN-92
P-28-001352		TN-94
P-28-001353		TN-79
P-28-001354		JN-001
P-28-001373		TN-78
P-28-001382		TN-140
P-41-000130	CA-SMA-128H	SETTLEMENT OF OLD PURISIMA
P-41-000255	CA-SMA-259	SG-1
P-41-000430	CA-SMA-341	
P-41-002075	CA-SMA-367	Pescadero Creek Site
P-41-002127		First Creek Culvert: Caltrans Bridge 35-79
P-41-002139		Map Reference #34
P-41-002165		FSM-001
P-41-002166		FSM-101
P-41-002167		FSM-110
P-43-000097	CA-SCL-83	Nursery Site
P-43-000132	CA-SCL-03	
P-43-000417	CA-SCL-119 CA-SCL-412/H	San Felipe 3
P-43-000562		6575 Furlong Ave
	CA-SCL-567	
P-43-001130		Old Mill Site
P-43-001490		Map Reference No. 4
P-43-001779		Saratoga Toll Road
P-43-001780	CA-SCL-865H	Wrights Site
P-43-001781		FSCL-006
P-43-001782		FSCL-005
P-43-001783		FSCL-001
P-43-001784		FSCL-002
P-43-001785		FSCL-003
P-43-001786		FSCL-004
P-43-001787		FSCL-007
P-44-000394		SC-22H
P-49-000032	CA-SON-308	Peter's 308
P-49-000082	CA-SON-25/H	Ball Winery
P-49-000083	CA-SON-26	Peter's 26
P-49-000165	CA-SON-191	Bauer's SP-16
P-49-000166	CA-SON-193	Bauer's P-
P-49-000180	CA-SON-208/H	Nelson No. 208
P-49-000195	CA-SON-223	Nelson No. 223
P-49-000208	CA-SON-236	P-7
P-49-000228	CA-SON-256	P-30
P-49-000280	CA-SON-309/H	Kelly's Site "Hela'patai"
P-49-000281	CA-SON-310	Peter's 310
P-49-000306	CA-SON-335	Peter's 335
P-49-000307	CA-SON-336	Peter's 336
P-49-000308	CA-SON-337	
P-49-000308		Peter's 337 Beter's 230
	CA-SON-339	Peter's 339
P-49-000311	CA-SON-340	Peter's 340
P-49-000313	CA-SON-342	B-1 010
P-49-000314	CA-SON-343	Peters 343
P-49-000318	CA-SON-347	Gleason Beach 1
P-49-000319 P-49-000634	CA-SON-348/H CA-SON-689	Duncans Landing Site SDA-33

8/28/2012 2:33:22 PM

P-49-000675		CA-SON-733	Sea Ranch 2
P-49-000793		CA-SON-852	Miwok Beach Bluff Site
P-49-000804		CA-SON-863	MIC-4
P-49-000929		CA-SON-994	
P-49-001214		CA-SON-1292	
P-49-001223		CA-SON-1301	Corner of Burnett & Main Streets
P-49-001225		CA-SON-1303H	ARS 80-30-2
P-49-001421		CA-SON-1532	APPLE FLATS
P-49-001469		CA-SON-1586	4-SON-1-1
P-49-001497		CA-SON-1661	X-7
P-49-001541		CA-SON-1940	Melhoft 1
P-49-001542		CA-SON-1941/H	MELHOFF 2
P-49-001719		CA-SON-2162H	SCHROYER RANCH COMPLEX
P-49-001748		CA-SON-2177H	
P-49-001818		04-0011-21711	Salt Point Railroad Grade Casini RR
P-49-001839		CA-SON-2210	
P-49-001851			Stockhoff Creek Site
		CA-SON-2218	Michael's Site
P-49-001852		CA-SON-2219	Halcyon Road Site
P-49-001853		CA-SON-2220	ST-1
P-49-001854		CA-SON-2221	Breaker Reach Midden
P-49-001855		CA-SON-2222	Lithic Site
P-49-001856		CA-SON-2223	Vantage Road Midden
P-49-001875		CA-SON-1876	Fort Ross Russian Cemetery
P-49-001953		CA-SON-2237H	Salt Point Butcher Shop
P-49-001968		CA-SON-2248	Los Alamos Creek Site
P-49-002066		CA-SON-175	Pomo 17
P-49-002198		CA-SON-1672	Kruse Ranch and Midden
P-49-002199		CA-SON-1673	Town of Fisk Mill
P-49-002289		CA-SON-1784	
P-49-002309		CA-SON-1810	P.M. 10.80
P-49-002310		CA-SON-1811	P.M. 10.65
P-49-002688			PL-5H
P-49-002689			PL-6H
P-49-002722			Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railroad
P-49-002865	5446-0001-0000		Guerneville Bridge
P-49-002878		CA-SON-2332H	Two Historic Road Segments
P-49-002879		CA-SON-2333	Hollimon Site
P-49-002881		CA-SON-2335H	C#1475
P-49-002882		CA-SON-2336H	C#1474
P-49-002894	5448-0237-0000	0/100/12000/1	Soda Rock House, ARS 01-050-01
P-49-002896			C- Sears Point-3
P-49-002904			Martinelli Ranch Complex
P-49-003245		CA-SON-2397	Schoolhouse Midden
P-49-003382		0A-30N-2397	
P-49-003384			C-687
			TS-002
P-49-003385			TS-04
P-49-003386			TS-09
P-49-003387			TS-10
P-49-003388			TS-11
P-49-003389			TS-12
P-49-003390			TS-14
P-49-003391			TS-18
P-49-003392			TS-21
P-49-003393			TS-38
P-49-003394			TS-63

#### Notes

#### Location Info

County(ies): Alameda

	Marin
	Napa
	San Mateo
	Santa Clara
	Santa Cruz Sonoma
LISCS 7 El Queder	
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Ano Nuevo Bolinas
	Calaveras Reservoir
	Calistoga
	Camp Meeker
	Capell Valley
	Castle Rock Ridge
	Cazadero
	Chiles Valley
	Chittenden
	Cloverdale
	Cupertino
	Detert Reservoir Double Point
	Duncans Mills
	Franklin Point
	Geyserville
	Gilroy
	Guerneville
	Half Moon Bay
	Healdsburg
	Inverness
	Jimtown
	Kenwood
	La Costa Valley La Honda
	Lick Observatory
	Livermore
	Los Gatos
	Mindego Hill
	Monticello Dam
	Mount St Helena
	Mt George
	Mt Madonna
	Mt Vaca
	Napa
	Niles Dataluma Divar
	Petaluma River Pigeon Point
	Point Bonita
	Rutherford
	San Felipe
	San Gregorio
	San Jose East
	San Mateo
	Santa Rosa
	Sears Point
	Sebastopol
	Sonoma St Helena
	Stewarts Point
	Watsonville East
	Woodside
	Yountville

Address:

#### Database Record Metadata Date User

Entered: 9/20/2007 guldenj Last Modified: 4/12/2012 hagell IC Actions: Record Status: Date Mapped:

Previous designation(s):	
• • • • •	\\SVR01\\ibrary\pdf-library\reports\34498.pdf
<b>Citation Informa</b>	tion
Authors:	Matthew R. Clark
Year:	2007
Title:	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Whitehouse Creek Project Area (APN 089-200-190), San Mateo County, California
Originator:	Holman & Associates
No. Pages:	15
Report Type(s):	Archaeological survey
No.Resources:	0
No. Informal:	
Collections:	No
Accession No.:	
Facility:	
Disclosure:	Not for publication
Associated Reso	burces

#### Notes

Record Status: Date Mapped:

Location Info County(ies): USGS 7.5' Quads: Address:	Franklin Poin		City
Database Recor	d Metadata		
	Date	User	
Entered:	5/2/2008	guldenj	
Last Modified:	10/23/2008	guldenj	
IC Actions:			

Assessor's parcel no. 089-200-190

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Previous designation(s):				
PDF file:	\\SVR01\libra	ry\pdf-library\reports\37241	l.pdf	
<b>Citation Informa</b>	ation			
Authors:	Benjamin J. I			
	Maureen Zog Christopher (	•		
Year:	2010			
Title:	Historic Prop Mateo Count	erty Survey Report, propos y, California, 04-SMA-VarV	ed replacement of Metal ar, EA 04-0A8721, FHW	l Beam Guardrails (MBGR) at various locations in San /A100414A
Originator:				
No. Pages:	316			
Report Type(s):	Archaeologic Historic study Monitoring re Testing	,		
No.Resources:	5			
No. Informal:	1			
Collections:				
Accession No.:				
Facility:				
Disclosure:	Not for public	ation		
Associated Res	•			
	Primary No.	HRI No.	Trinomial	Name
	P-01-001783 P-41-000100 P-41-000233	4623-0436-9999	CA-ALA-623H CA-SMA-97 CA-SMA-235	Southern Pacific Railroad B. Harris & M. Zogg
	P-41-000255 P-41-002167		CA-SMA-259	SG-1 FSM-110
Notes				
	This report in Category 5 br Historic Distri	idges are within the project	urvey report, monitoring tarea The So. Pacific F	plan report, and site testing report for CA-SMA-97. 18 Railroad Dumbarton Cutoff is a National Register
Location Info				
County(ies):	San Mateo			
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Ano Nuevo Franklin Point La Honda Palo Alto Pigeon Point San Gregorio San Mateo Woodside			
Address:				
Database Record				
	Date	User		
Entered:		guldenj		
Last Modified:	6/15/2012	hagell		
IC Actions:				
Record Status:				
Date Mapped:				

Previous					1.117
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		ary\pdf-library\repor	ts/37260.pdf		
Citation Informa		Llauria			
Authors.	Benjamin J. Maureen Zog				
Vear	2010	19			
	Archaeologic	al Survey Report fo	or the Proposed Metalbeam G MA-VarVar, EA 04-0A8721	uardrail Upgrade Project at Variou	s Locations across San
Originator:		y, California, 04-5h	VIA-Valval, EA 04-0A8/21		
No. Pages:					
Report Type(s):		al survey			
No.Resources:		ul ou log			
No. Informal:					
Collections:	-				
Accession No.:					
Facility:					
-	Not for public	ation			
Associated Res					
	Primary No.	HRI No.	Trinomial	Name	
	P-41-000100		CA-SMA-97	B. Harris & M. Zogg	
	P-41-000233		CA-SMA-235		
	P-41-000255		CA-SMA-259	SG-1	
	P-41-002167			FSM-110	
Notes					
	See also S-3	7241.			
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County(ies):	San Mateo				
USGS 7.5' Quads:	Ano Nuevo				
	Franklin Poin	t			
	La Honda				
	Palo Alto Pigeon Point				
	San Gregorio				
	San Mateo				
	Woodside				
Address:					
Database Record	d Metadata				
	Date	User			
Entered:	9/1/2010	guldenj			
Last Modified:	6/15/2012	hagell			
IC Actions:					
Record Status:					
Date Mapped:					

Previous				
designation(s):	\S\/R01\librar	ry\pdf-library\reports\372	262 ndf	
Citation Informat		y pur library reports to 12	.02.001	
	Benjamin J. H	larris		
	Maureen Zog			
Year:	2010			
Title:	Extended Pha County, Califo	use I testing at CA-SMA- ornia, 04-SMA-01, PM 1.	97 for the Proposed Me 20, EA 04-0A8721	etalbeam Guardrail 1-5 Upgrade Project, San Mateo
Originator: (	Caltrans			
No. Pages: (	51			
Report Type(s):	Architectural I Site specific	Eval: CRHR		
No.Resources:	1			
No. Informal:				
Collections:				
Accession No.:				
Facility:				
Disclosure: 1	Not for publica	ation		
Associated Reso	urces			
I	Primary No.	HRI No.	Trinomial	Name
F	P-41-000100		CA-SMA-97	B. Harris & M. Zogg
Notes				
S	See also S-37	241.		
Location Info				
County(ies): S	San Mateo			
USGS 7.5' Quads: A	Ano Nuevo			
Address:				
Database Record	Metadata			
L	Date	User		
Entered: 9	)/14/2010	guldenj		
Last Modified: 9		hagell		
IC Actions:				
Record Status:				



# **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-ofway (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 side-notched 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 ¼-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 ¼-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 grounddisturbing 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.

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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

		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,
086250130	CA 94060	CA 94028-7354

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	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086260120		95630
	No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Rd, Felton, CA
086300180		95018
	No address listed	1622 Parkway Dr, Folsom, CA
086300170		95630
	460 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	18 Fair Oaks Ln, Atherton, CA,
086300190	CA 94060	94027
096200200	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA, 94301
086300200	No address listed	
086280260	No address listed	8140 Rosecrans Ave, Paramount, CA, 90723
080280200	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
	422 Lighthouse View Rd,	Po Box 522, Pescadero, CA,
086280200	Pescadero, CA 94060	94060-
	420 Pigeon Point Rd, Pescadero,	420 Pigeon Pt Rd, Pescadero, CA,
086280110	CA 94060	94060
	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
000010010	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086310010	E400 Cabrillo Huny Descadoro	94301 000 Third Ave. Sto 2525, Soattle
089200240	5400 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA 94060	999 Third Ave, Ste 2525, Seattle, WA, 98104
007200240	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
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086330060		94301
	6150 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	999 Third Ave Ste 2525, Seattle,
086330070	CA 94060	WA, 98104
	No address listed	222 High Street, Palo Alto, CA,
086320050		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,
CA 94060	WA, 98104
No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Road, Felton,
	CA, 95018
	No address listed
•	Po Box 158, Half Moon Bay, CA,
	94019
-	400 R St Ste 5000, Sacramento,
	CA, 95814 27330 Elena Road, Los Altos, CA,
No address listed	94022
No address listed	650 Howe Ave, Sacramento, CA,
	95825
No address listed	303 Big Trees Park Road, Felton,
	CA, 95018
No address listed	216 Marmona Drive, Menlo Park,
	CA, 94025
No address listed	634 Mirada Ave, Stanford, CA,
	94305
-	2050 Cabrillo Highway,
	Pescadero, CA, 94060 Po Box 363, Pescadero, CA,
-	94060
	300 Lakeside Dr - Lks-22,
	Oakland, CA, 94612
No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
	CA, 93907
1701 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
	CA, 93907
No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
4704 Cabrilla Universi Dagaa daga	CA, 93907
	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas, CA, 93907
	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
	94060
1701 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero,	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
CA 94060	CA, 93907
No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
	CA, 93907
No address listed	11 Quail Run Cir Ste 203, Salinas,
	CA, 93907
	No address listed
	640 Cabrillo Hwy, Pescadero, CA,
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		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.

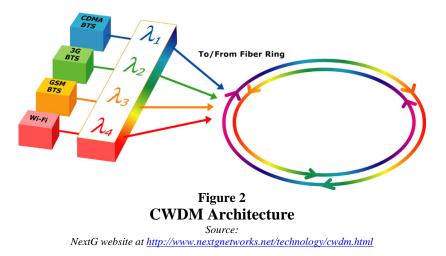
 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  A "distributed antenna system" is a network of components that input a radio frequency (wireless) signal, convert it to wired media, transport it throughout a facility, and then re-convert it back to a wireless signal. A DAS is used to bring radio frequency coverage inside a facility 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*,

multiplexing (WDM). "Networking Definitions", Powered by whats.com, <sup>4</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 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.

<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:* <u>http://www.phonescoop.com/glossary/term.php?gid=250</u> NextG Networks, Inc. DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW

### 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

### Scenario 5

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.

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 http://www.aefos.com/html/glossary/h.htm .

### **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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Source: <u>http://66.102.7.104/search?q=cache:s5YtZkXdVPMJ:www.sbe24.org/archive/pdf-</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>files/jun98.pdf+downguy+telecom&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=2</u>, Society of Broadcast Engineers, June, 1998 Newsletter-"Broadband Networks: Part 21 – Outside Plant – Aerial"

NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

#### 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

<sup>8</sup> See Footnote 5 above with reference to "sensitive" environmental areas. *NextG Networks, Inc.* 

depth of the trench would be backfilled and compacted with either native soil or imported material in 5-inch 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).<sup>10</sup>

During the typical boring process, a bentonite<sup>11</sup> 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>&</sup>lt;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 <u>pghbridges.com/termsTun.htm</u> NextG Networks, Inc. DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIE

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> A *mandrel* is a bar that is used to retain a cavity, or enlarge a bore, during hollow forging. *NextG Networks, Inc.* 

Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

#### 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

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

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.

<sup>14</sup> A *dump truck* and a *crew truck* might also be used during the process. *NextG Networks, Inc.* 



### **Construction 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>	*	✓
Air Quality (7.2)			
7.2.1.	<ul> <li>NextG will implement construction "best management practices" to reduce dust and air emissions, including the following:</li> <li>water all active construction areas at least twice daily;</li> <li>cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials;</li> </ul>	✓	✓

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

NextG Networks

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<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> <i>NextG will comply with the following project construction constraints:</i> <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></ul>		
7.2.2.	<ul> <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 <i>Proposed Expedited Decision Process</i> 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>	✓	✓

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<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>	~	*

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

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# **Construction Protocol Measures**

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>		¥

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<ul> <li>conduit will be bored beneath the exclusion zone.</li> <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>		✓

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
7.3.5.	<ul> <li>Next G will implement the following measures:</li> <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-	✓	~

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

S NextG Networks

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

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>		¥
NextG Networks Inc	DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW		

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

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# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<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>	✓	✓

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural	
	• 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.			
	• Significant releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials will be reported to the appropriate agencies.			
Hydrology and Wate	er Quality (7.7)			
7.7.1.	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	✓ (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)	
Land Use (7.8)				
7.8.1.	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>Site plan showing the dimensions and location of the finalized alignment;</li> </ul>	✓	~	
NextG Networks Inc	Evidence that the project meets all necessary requirements;     DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW			

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# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<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>	~	~

NextG Networks

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	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.	~	✓
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>	•	✓

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

NextG Networks

# **Construction Protocol Measures**

Expedited Decision Process - Mapping Number	Protocol Measure Description	Urban or Developed Suburban	Ag, Open Space, or Rural
	<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>		
<ul> <li>To avoid impeding emergency vehicle traffic around the construction activities, NextG will develop an Emergency Vehicle Access Plan that includes the following: <ul> <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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		V	V
7.11.3.	<ul> <li>detours, and/or alternate routes.</li> <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>		~

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 



# **Construction Protocol Measures**

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.	$\checkmark$	
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 Bentonite<sup>15</sup>

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

CAS #	Component	Percentage	Exposure Limit
14808-60-	Crystalline Silica in the form of	>1%	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 10mg/m <sup>3</sup>			

% Silica +

OSHA PEL and MSHA Exposure Limit for Crystaline Silica Quartz:

(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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Source: <u>http://www.bhbentonite.com/msd-granularbentonite.html</u>, Black Hills Bentonite, LLC

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)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY $(H_2O = 1)$
Not Applicable	2.6
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR $= 1$ )
Not Applicable	Not Applicable
EVAPORATION RATE	SOLUBILITY IN WATER
Not Applicable	Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	DENSITY @ 20° C:
Yellow, Blue, Brown granules or powder.	UNCOMPACTED: 68 lbs/cubic foot
Earthy odor.	

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION

### **DEGREE OF HAZARD**

<u>    1   </u> Health Hazard <u>    0  </u> Flammability <u>    0  </u> Reactivity	4 = EXTREME $3 = High$ $2 = Moderate$ $1 = Slight$ $0 = Insignificant$		
SECTION 4	FIRE AND EXPLOSION D	ATA	
FLASH POINT Not Applicable	FLAMMABLE Non Flammable		
<u>SECTION 5</u>	HEALTH HAZARD DATA		
CARCINOGENICITY	- SEE ROUTES OF EXPOSU	RE AND EFFECTS (BELOW)	
ACUTE ORAL	ACUTE DERMAL	AQUATIC TOXICITY	
LD <sub>50</sub>	$LD_{50}$	(LC <sub>50</sub> )	
Ν	D ND	10,000 mg/l	

<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

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 <u>IARC Monograph 68, Silica, Some Silicates and</u> <u>Organic Fibres</u> (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 DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
None	Will not occur.

### <u>SECTION 7</u> <u>SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES</u>

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

### SECTION 8 SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

### **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Use NIOSH approved mechanical filter respirator for nontoxic dusts if dust concentration exceeds  $10 \text{mg/m}^3$ 

#### 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

**SECTION 9** 

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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 Not Regulated REPORTABLE QUANTITY None PLACARDS None HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE None HAZARD CLASS Not Nazardous ID NUMBER None

LABEL: None Required

### SECTION 10 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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.

### <u>SECTION 11</u> <u>STATE RIGHT TO KNOW</u>

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

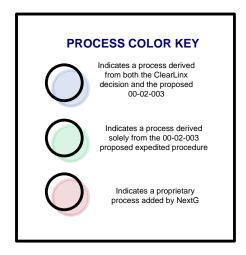
*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 

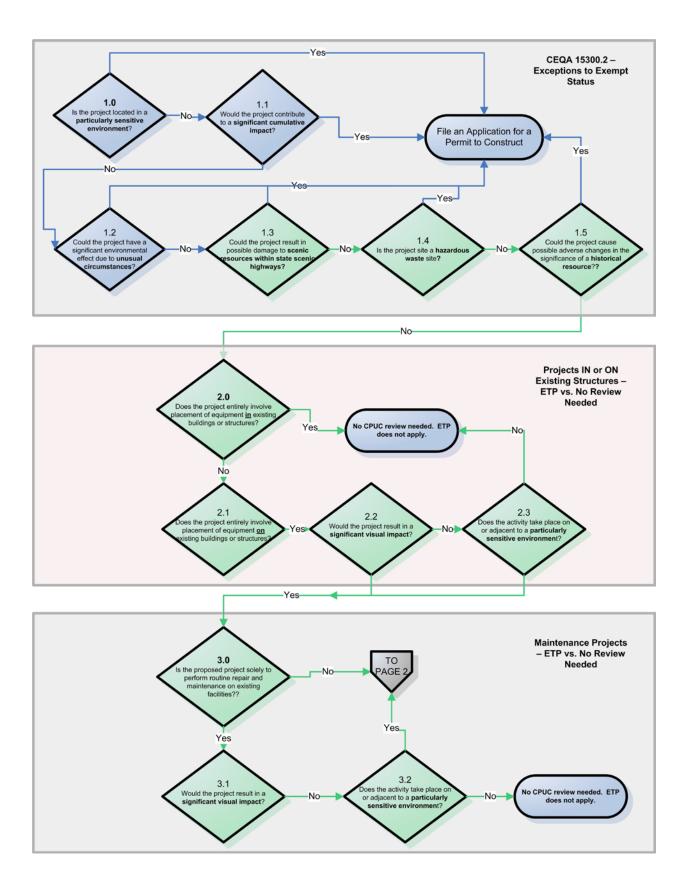
### **PROPOSED EXPEDITED DECISION PROCESS**

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.

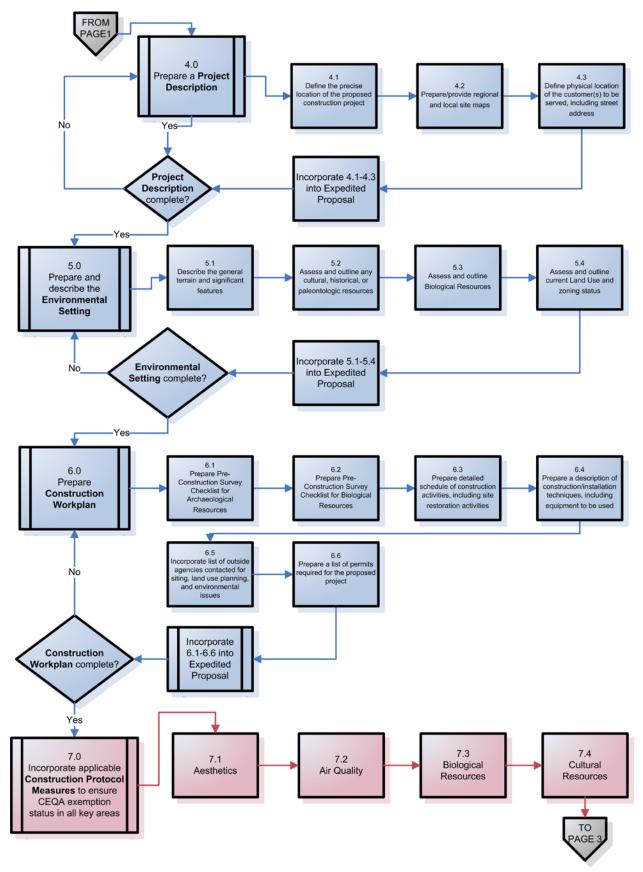
The diagram provides references to steps that would be required of a potential applicant (in this case, NextG), as well as the decision process and methodology to be utilized by the CPUC.

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.



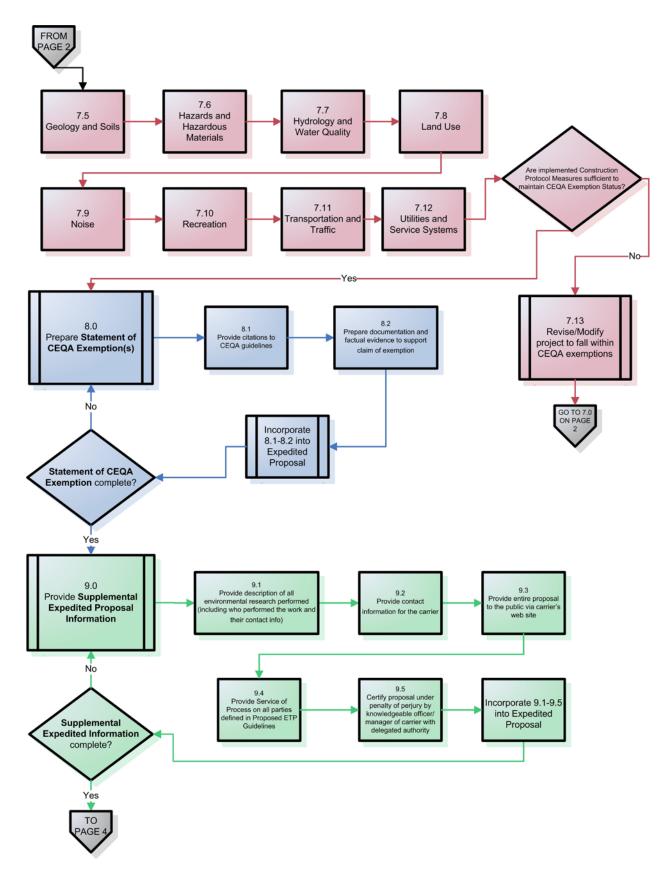


*NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures* 



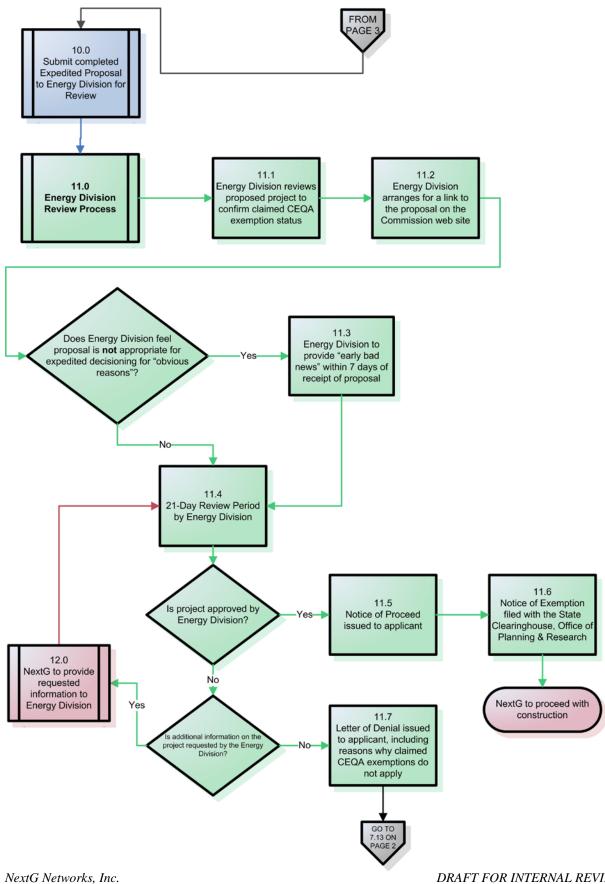
NextG Networks, Inc. Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

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Attachment A – Construction Methods and Protocol Measures

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### Preconstruction Survey Checklist – Archaeological Resources

Date:	
Name of Applic	ant:
Utility ID:	
Location (Addre	ess, Provide Map):
-	
Area Description ☐Urban ☐Suburbar ☐Rural	
Substrate: Asphalt/C Soil Other:	Concrete
Archaeologica □Yes □No	I 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 Rec	ommendations:

Expedited Decision Process, Step 6.2

### Preconstruction Survey Checklist - Biological Resources

Date:					
Name of Applicant:					
Utility ID:	Utility ID:				
Location (Address, Provide Map):					
Route Description:					
Area Description: Urban Suburban Rural	Pho	oto Docum	entation:	□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:					
Consultation Required	<b>1?</b> □Yes □1	No (If yes	s, why?)		
Water Resources and	Wetlands:				
5	□Yes □N □Yes □N		Wetlands Present Delineation Required	□Yes □Yes	□No □No
Notes:					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Permits Required:					
USACE RWQCB CDFG State Lands Commissio	☐Yes ☐Yes ☐Yes on ☐Yes	□ No □ No □ No □ No	NMFS USFWS Regional Air Quality Local Counties and Cities	□Yes □Yes □Yes □Yes	□ No □ No □ No □ No



### Construction Protocol Measures For Work in Previously-Disturbed Public Rights-of-Way And Utility Easements

(1.0)			
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.			
NextG will:			
<ul> <li>maintain orderly staging and construction areas;</li> <li>identify and comply with local regulations and requirements concerning architectural design and landscaping;</li> <li>restore conduit installation sites to pre-construction conditions</li> </ul>			
<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> </ul>			
<ul> <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>			
<ul> <li>NextG will implement construction "best management practices" to reduce dust and air emissions, including the following:</li> <li>water all active construction areas as needed to control dust;</li> <li>cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials;</li> <li>sweep daily all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.</li> </ul>			
Cultural Resources (3.0)			
<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 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)
	<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</li> </ul>
	<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>	
Utilities and Service 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)
7.2.	<ul> <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> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Transportat	ion/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 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>NextG 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>
	• 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.
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>

	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<sup>™</sup> Corridor Study



440 Wheelers Farms Road Milford, CT 06461 Toll Free: 800.352.0050 www.edrnet.com *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

NPL	- National Priority List
Proposed NPL	Proposed National Priority List Sites
Delisted NPL	National Priority List Deletions
NPL LIENS	
	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
	. CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
LIENS 2	
CORRACTS	Corrective Action Report
	RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal
	RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG	RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
RCRA-NonGen	RCRA - Non Generators
US ENG CONTROLS	Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL	_ Sites with Institutional Controls
	Emergency Response Notification System
HMIRS	- Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
DOT OPS	
US CDL	
	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
DOD	_ Department of Defense Sites
LUCIS	Land Use Control Information System
	_ Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	
UMTRA	
	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI	
MINES	_ Mines Master Index File
	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide
	Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
	Section 7 Tracking Systems
	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System

MLTS	
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
	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
	. Financial Assurance Information
US HIST CDL	National Clandestine Laboratory Register
PCB TRANSFORMER	PCB Transformer Registration Database
	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

### STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

Toxic Pits WMUDS/SWAT NPDES	- Bond Expenditure Plan . School Property Evaluation Program . Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites . Waste Management Unit Database . NPDES Permits Listing
UIC Cortese	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
SWRCY	
CA FID UST	
SLIC	
LIENS	
	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS	
	Military Cleanup Sites Listing
Notify 65	Proposition 65 Records
	Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
DRYCLEANERS	Cleaner Facilities
	. Well Investigation Program Case List
CDL	
	Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	Financial Assurance Information Listing
HWP	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
	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	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
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 II	D 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	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

#### 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	<b>2001 ROSSI RD</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>

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 <b>PESCADERO FARM</b> 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 Restrict	ions Only		

TC3477810.1s EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7

Please refer to the end of the findings report for unmapped orphan sites due to poor or inadequate address information.

### MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

	Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS		
FEDERAL RECORDS	NPL Proposed NPL Delisted NPL NPL LIENS CERCLIS CERCLIS CERC-NFRAP LIENS 2 CORRACTS RCRA-LQG RCRA-LQG RCRA-SQG RCRA-SQG 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 RADINFO FINDS RADINFO FINDS RADINFO FINDS RADINFO FINDS RADINFO FINDS RAATS PRP 2020 COR ACTION FEDERAL FACILITY COAL ASH EPA FEMA UST	
	SCRD DRYCLEANERS EPA WATCH LIST US FIN ASSUR	0 0 0

### MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

	0
US HIST CDL PCB TRANSFORMER COAL ASH DOE	0 0 0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
HIST Cal-Sites CA BOND EXP. PLAN SCH Toxic Pits SWF/LF WMUDS/SWAT WDS NPDES UIC Cotese 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	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$

### TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV

### MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

	Database	Total Plotted
	INDIAN ODI	0
	INDIAN LUST	0
	INDIAN UST	0
	INDIAN VCP	0
EDR PROPRIETARY	RECORDS	
	Manufactured Gas Plants	0

### NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

		MAP FINDINGS		
Map ID Direction Distance		ч		EDR ID Number
Distance (ft	.)Site		Database(s)	EPA ID Number
1	CINGULAR - PIGEON POIN 440 PIGEON POINT PESCADERO, CA 94060	т	San Mateo Co. Bl	S108054594 N/A
	San Mateo Co. BI: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id: Description:	SAN MATEO FA0029730 STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799FT3 PR0051161 STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799CF		
1	SAN FRANCISCO TRANS-C	DCEANIC RECEIVER STATION SITE	FUDS	1007211972 N/A
	PESCADERO, CA			
	FUDS: Federal Facility ID: FUDS #: INST ID: Facility Name: City: State: EPA Region: County: Congressional District: US Army District: Fiscal Year: Telephone: NPL Status: RAB: CTC: Current Owner: FUDS Description Details:	CA9799F5862 J09CA0947 57704 San Francisco Trans-Oceanic Receiver Station Site Pescadero CA 9 SAN MATEO 14 Sacramento District (SPK) 2009 916-557-7461 Not Listed Not reported 598.46517 PRIVATE The 331.4-acre site is located approximately 8 miles south Pescadero and 2 miles northeast of Pigeon Point Lighthou Mateo County, California. The site is currently divided amo private owners.	se in San	
	FUDS History Details: FUDS Current Program Do	In 1942, the U.S. transferred 331.40 acres by use permit the in lieu of a formal directive. The site was a radio transmitter with ownership by the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CA 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 1 331.40 acre-site was retransferred to the CAA. No potential related to Department of Defense activities have b been located at the site.	r site A). The War 947, the total	
	FUDS Future Program De			

		MAP FINDINGS		
Map ID Direction	ц			EDR ID Number
Distance Distance (ft	.)Site		Database(s)	EPA ID Number
2	MUZZI RANCH 7830 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060		San Mateo Co. Bl	S111413626 N/A
	San Mateo Co. BI: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id: Description: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id: Description:	SAN MATEO FA0025231 GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLV PR0070266 GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVEN SAN MATEO FA0025231 STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY PR0033506 STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY		
3	PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION 210 PIGEON POINT ROAD PESCADERO, CA 94060		DEED RESPONSE San Mateo Co. BI ENVIROSTOR	S109422387 N/A
	Deed Date(s): 10/20/2008 RESPONSE: Facility ID: Site Type: Site Type Detail: Acres: National Priorities List: Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	60001029 State Response Closed Base 13.5 NO SMBRP		
	Lead Agency: Lead Agency: Project Manager: Supervisor: Division Branch: Site Code: Site Mgmt. Req.: Assembly: Senate: Special Program Status: Status: Status Date: Restricted Use: Funding: Latitude: Longitude: APN: Past Use: Potential COC: Confirmed COC: Potential Description: Alias Name: Alias Type:	SMBRP DTSC - Site Mitigation And Brownfield Reuse Prog Charlie Ridenour Charles Ridenour Cleanup Sacramento Not reported NONE SPECIFIED 24 13 Not reported Certified O&M - Land Use Restrictions Only 12/20/2008 YES Not Applicable 37.1821 -122.3939 086300020 MAINTENANCE / CLEANING 30013 30013 SOIL Pigeon Point Lighthouse Alternate Name	ram	

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

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### PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)

S109422387

Alias Name: Alias Type: Alias Name: Alias Type:	086300020 APN 60001029 Envirostor ID Number
Completed Info: Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Phase 1 08/14/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report 10/20/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Certification 10/20/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR) 10/08/2008 Conducted a site visit/inspection with U.S. Coast Guard, Calif DPR, and Hostel Manager.
Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Land Use Restriction 10/20/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit 03/19/2012 Coordinated with State Parks for proposed electrical supply modification. Discussed location of lead contamination and restrictions.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)**

Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit Completed Document Type: 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 SMBRP **Regulatory Agencies:** 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 12/20/2008 Status Date: **Restricted Use:** YES NONE SPECIFIED Site Mgmt. Req.: Funding: Not Applicable Latitude: 37.1821 Longitude: -122.3939 APN: 086300020 MAINTENANCE / CLEANING Past Use: Potential COC: 30013 Confirmed COC: 30013 Potential Description: SOIL **Pigeon Point Lighthouse** Alias Name: Alias Type: Alternate Name Alias Name: 086300020 APN Alias Type: Alias Name: 60001029

#### S109422387

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

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PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)		
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number	
Completed Info: Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Phase 1 08/14/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report 10/20/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Certification 10/20/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR) 10/08/2008 Conducted a site visit/inspection with U.S. Coast Guard, Calif DPR, and Hostel Manager.	
Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Land Use Restriction 10/20/2008 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: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date: Comments:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit 03/19/2012 Coordinated with State Parks for proposed electrical supply modification. Discussed location of lead contamination and restrictions.	
Completed Area Name: Completed Sub Area Name: Completed Document Type: Completed Date:	PROJECT WIDE Not reported Land Use Restriction - Site Inspection/Visit 11/19/2010	

EDR ID Number

S109422387

Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### **PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION (Continued)**

#### 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
Future Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Document Type:	Not reported
Schedule Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Revised Date:	Not reported

#### 4 MARCHI PRODUCE STAND 6525 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

Region: Facility ID:

Record Id:

Region:

Facility ID:

Record Id:

Description:

Description:

San Mateo Co. BI:

Prog Element Code:

Prog Element Code:

San Mateo Co. BI S106981367 N/A

SAN MATEO FA0015037 BUSINESS PLAN - GENERAL PR0033511 BUSINESS PLAN - GENERAL

SAN MATEO FA0046701 STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY PR0063555 STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

#### MONEY'S FOODS U S INC 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060

FINDS:

5

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.

FINDS 1008152937 N/A

### EDR ID Number

Database(s) E

EPA ID Number

5	CAMSCO PRODUCE CO 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060	s	RCRA-SQG FINDS HIST UST SWEEPS UST HAZNET	1000378344 CAT080012040		
	RCRA-SQG:					
	Date form received by agency	v: 09/01/1996				
	Facility name:	CAMSCO PRODUCE CO				
	Facility address:	6150 CABRILLO HWY				
		PESCADERO, CA 94060				
	EPA ID:	CAT080012040				
	Contact:	Not reported				
	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 waste during any calendar month and accumulates less that				
		hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less th	-			
		waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more				
		hazardous waste at any time	-			
	Owner/Operator Summary: 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: Owner/Op start date:	Owner Not reported				
	Owner/Op end date:	Not reported				
	Owner/operator name:	NOT REQUIRED				
	Owner/operator address:					
	Owner/operator country:	NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999 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 w	aste: No				
	Mixed waste (haz. and radioa					
	Recycler of hazardous waste					
	Transporter of hazardous was					
	Treater, storer or disposer of					
	Underground injection activity On-site burner exemption:	r: No No				
	Furnace exemption:	No				
	Used oil fuel burner:	No				
	Used oil processor:	No				

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

CAMSCO PRODUCE CO	) (Continued)		1000378344
User oil refiner:		No	
Used oil fuel market	tor to hurnor:	No	
		No	
Used oil Specificatio		No	
Used oil transfer fac	•		
Used oil transporter	-	No	
Historical Generators: Date form received Facility name:	, , ,	/1980 SCO PRODUCE CO	
Classification:	Large	Quantity Generator	
Violation Status:	No vi	plations found	
FINDS:			
Registry ID:	1100	09555640	
C e a p	CRAInfo is a na Conservation and vents and activit nd treat, store, o rogram staff to ti	ystem ional information system that supports the Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the es related to facilities that generate, transp dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo al ack the notification, permit, compliance, an ctivities required under RCRA.	e tracking of ort, llows RCRA
HIST UST:	07.75		
Region:	STATE		
Facility ID:	00000048497		
Facility Type:	Other		
Other Type:	MUSHROOM	FARM	
Total Tanks:	0004		
Contact Name:	DON R. RICH	ARDS	
Telephone:	4158790258		
Owner Name:	CAMSCO PRO	DUCE 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		
Tank Num:	002		
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		

EDR ID Number

Database(s)

EPA ID Number

# CAMSCO PRODUCE CO (Continued)

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: Comp Number: Number: Board Of Equalizatio Ref Date: Act Date: Created Date: Tank Status: Owner Tank Id: Swrcb Tank Id: Actv Date: Capacity: Tank Use: Stg: Content: Number Of Tanks:	Not reported 10011 Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported 41-000-010011-000002 Not reported 20000 PETROLEUM PRODUCT OTHER 1
Status:	A
Comp Number:	10011
Number:	1
Board Of Equalizatio	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

1000378344

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

1000378344

#### CAMSCO PRODUCE CO (Continued)

Facility County:

San Mateo

Telephone: 6508970258 Mailing Name: Not reported 6150 CABRILLO HWY Mailing Address: PESCADERO, CA 940609717 Mailing City, St, Zip: 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 Unspecified oil-containing waste Waste Category: **Disposal Method:** Recycler Tons: 3.46 Facility County: Not reported Year: 2003 Gepaid: CAT080012040 STEVE PATE/FARM MGR Contact: 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

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

1000378344

#### 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 Unknown Leak Cause: Leak Source: Unknown Date Leak Confirmed: Not reported Oversight Program: LUST Prelim. Site Assesment Wokplan Submitted: Not reported Preliminary Site Assesment Began: Not reported Pollution Characterization Began: Not reported Pollution Remediation Plan Submitted: Not reported Date Remediation Action Underway: Not reported Date Post Remedial Action Monitoring Began: Not reported

LUST S101324989 N/A

#### 5

#### MONEY FOODS USA INC 6150 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

SWF/LF (SWIS):

Region: Facility ID: Lat/Long: Owner Name: Owner Telephone: Owner Address2: Owner Address2: Owner City,St,Zip: Operator: Operator Phone: Operator Address: Operator Address2:

#### STATE 41-AA-0192 37.1675899 / -122.36141 Baltic Pescadero LLC 6502550055 William Cook P.O. box 400 Pescadero, CA 94060 Wheeler Equine Waste Management 6504444959 Cornelius Stevenson & Saskia Boissevain P.O. Box 19561

SWF/LF S110986770 San Mateo Co. BI N/A

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S110986770

MONEY FOODS USA INC (Contir	nued)
Operator City,St,Zip: Operator's Status:	Stanford, CA 94309 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:	Map
Category: Unit Number:	Composting 01
Inspection Frequency:	Annual
Accepted Waste:	Agricultural
Closure Date:	Not reported
Closure Type:	Not reported
Disposal Acreage:	Not reported
SWIS Num:	41-AA-0192
Waste Discharge Requiremer	t Num: Not reported
Program Type:	Not reported
Permitted Throughput with Un	
Actual Throughput with Units:	
Permitted Capacity with Units	
Remaining Capacity:	Not reported
Remaining Capacity with Units	s: 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 STORES HAZ MAT <1,199GAL,9,999LB,4,799CF
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

Database(s) EPA ID Number

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5	PACIFIC MUSHROOM FAR 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060	Μ	WDS	S104586953 N/A
	CA WDS:			
	Facility ID: Facility Type:	Central Coastal 412005001 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		
	Facility Status:	pumping. Active - Any facility with a continuous or seasonal discharge that is under Watte Discharge Requirements		
	NPDES Number: Subregion: Facility Telephone: Facility Contact: Agency Name: Agency Address: Agency City,St,Zip: Agency Contact: Agency Telephone: Agency Type: SIC Code: SIC Code 2: Primary Waste: Primary Waste Type:	under Waste Discharge Requirements. Not reported 3 6508792401 RICHARD AGUIRRE MONEYS FOOD US INC 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO 94060 GARY MARZETTI PLANT MANAGER 6508792404 Private 2033 Not reported Domestic Sewage combined with Industrial Waste 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.,		
	Secondary Waste:	inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category. Not reported		
	Secondary Waste Type	•		
	Design Flow: Baseline Flow:	0		
	Reclamation:	0 Producer-User: Reclamation requirements that have been issued to a producer of reclaimed water who also uses the product.		
	POTW: Treat To Water:	The facility is not a POTW. 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.		

Database(s)

EPA ID Number

PESCADERO FARM 6150 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060			HIST CORTESE LUST ENF HAZNET	S10366 N/A
CORTESE:				
Region:	COR	TESE		
Facility County Code:	41			
Reg By:	LTNK			
Reg Id:	41-01			
LUST:		07475		
Region:		STATE		
Global Id:		T0608100101		
Latitude:		37.172074		
Longitude:		-122.360646		
Case Type:		LUST Cleanup Site		
Status:		Completed - Case Closed		
Status Date:		04/04/1997		
Lead Agency:		SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP		
Case Worker:		DGM		
Local Agency:		SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP		
RB Case Number:		41-0106		
LOC Case Number:		010009		
File Location:		Local Agency Warehouse		
Potential Media Affect:		Other Groundwater (uses other than drinking wa	ator)	
Potential Contaminants of C	oncorn.	· · · ·		
Site History:	oncem.	Not reported		
Global Id: Contact Type: Contact Name: Organization Name: Address:		T0608100101 Local Agency Caseworker DENO MILANO SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP 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:				
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:		T0608100101		
Action Type:		ENFORCEMENT		
Date:		10/30/1991		
Action:		Notice of Responsibility - #1		
Global Id:		T0608100101		
Action Type:		Other		
		01/01/1950		

Database(s) EPA ID Number

# S103666978

Site	Databas
PESCADERO FARM (Continue	d)
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
Case Type.	SAN MATEO CO. LOST
ENF:	2
	3
Facility Id:	
Agency Name:	MONEY'S FOOD US, INC
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Food Processor
Facility Type:	Industrial
Agency Type:	Privately-Owned Business
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	37.1712569
Place Longitude:	-122.36292
SIC Code 1:	2033
SIC Desc 1:	Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jams, and Jellie
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
	NON15
Program:	
# Of Programs:	1
# Of Programs: WDID:	1 3 412005001
# Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id:	
# Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id: Reg Measure Type:	3 412005001
# Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id:	3 412005001 148639

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

### EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S103666978

#### PESCADERO FARM (Continued)

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: Ν Individual/General: Т 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: ACL Issuance Date: Not reported **EPL** Issuance Date: Not reported Status: Historical Enforcement - 3 412005001 Title: Description: Discharger required to submit groundwater evaluation report by 2/23/01. NON15 Program: 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

feal.	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

**PESCADERO FARM (Continued)** 

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

#### S103666978

	, minucu,
TSD County: Waste Category: Disposal Method: Tons:	Not reported Waste oil and mixed oil Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off SiteNo Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135) 43.282
Facility County:	San Mateo
Year: Gepaid: Contact: Telephone: Mailing Name: Mailing Address: Mailing City,St,Zip: Gen County: TSD EPA ID: TSD County: Waste Category: Disposal Method: Tons: Facility County:	2011 CAP000208967 WILLIAM H COOK 6508790824 Not reported PO BOX 400 PESCADERO, CA 940600000 Not reported CAD980887418 Not reported Unspecified oil-containing waste Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off SiteNo Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135) 2.5284 San Mateo
Year: Gepaid: Contact: Telephone: Mailing Name: Mailing Address: Mailing City,St,Zip: Gen County: TSD EPA ID: TSD County: Waste Category: Disposal Method: Tons: Facility County:	2011 CAP000208967 WILLIAM H COOK 6508790824 Not reported PO BOX 400 PESCADERO, CA 940600000 Not reported CAD980887418 Not reported Other inorganic solid waste Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off SiteNo Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135) 5.0568 San Mateo
Year: Gepaid: Contact: Telephone: Mailing Name: Mailing Address: Mailing City,St,Zip: Gen County: TSD EPA ID: TSD County: Waste Category: Disposal Method: Tons: Facility County:	2011 CAP000208967 WILLIAM H COOK 6508790824 Not reported PO BOX 400 PESCADERO, CA 940600000 Not reported CAD980887418 Not reported Unspecified aqueous solution Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off SiteNo Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135) 1.722 San Mateo
Year: Gepaid:	2011 CAP000208967

Mar ID		N	IAP FINDINGS		
Map ID Direction Distance					EDR ID Number
Distance (ft.)	Site			Database(s)	EPA ID Number
F	PESCADERO FARM (C	ontinued)			S103666978
		(H010-H129) Or (H131- 0.0417 San Mateo <u>lick this hyperlink</u> while vio	: metals pH >= 12.5 rr Transfer Off SiteNo Treatment/Rea	overy	
(	CAMPBELL'S FRESH 5150 CABRILLO HIGHW PESCADERO, CA 94060 EMI: Year: County Code: Air Basin: Facility ID: Air District Name: SIC Code: Air District Name: Consolidated Emiss Total Organic Hydro Reactive Organic G Carbon Monoxide E NOX - Oxides of Nit SOX - Oxides of Su Particulate Matter T	Air Pollution Info System: bion Reporting Rule: bocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: ases Tons/Yr: missions Tons/Yr: rogen Tons/Yr: lphur Tons/Yr:	1987 41 SF 526 BA 2032 BAY AREA AQMD Not reported Not reported 1 1 2 23 23 3	EMI	S106827939 N/A

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

Database(s)

EPA ID Number

GARZO CREEK BEACH HO 5720 CABRILLO HIGHWAY PESCADERO, CA 94038		SWEEPS UST San Mateo Co. Bl	S1069265 N/A
SWEEPS UST:			
Status:	Not reported		
Comp Number:	10065		
Number:	Not reported		
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:	41-000-010065-000001		
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		
Ref Date:	Not reported		
Act Date:	Not reported		
Created Date:	Not reported		
Tank Status:	Not reported		
Owner Tank Id:	Not reported		
Swrcb Tank Id:	41-000-010065-000002		
Actv Date:	Not reported		
Capacity:	7500		
Tank Use:	M.V. FUEL		
Stg:	PRODUCT		
Content:	LEADED		
Number Of Tanks:	Not reported		
Status:	Not reported		
Comp Number:	10065		
Number:	Not reported		
Board Of Equalization:	Not reported		
Ref Date:	Not reported		
Act Date:	Not reported		
Created Date:	Not reported		
Tank Status:	Not reported		
Owner Tank Id: Swrcb Tank Id:	Not reported		
	41-000-010065-000003		
Actv Date:	Not reported		
Capacity:	7500		
Tank Use:			
Stg:			
Content: Number Of Tanks:	REG UNLEADED Not reported		
Status:	Not reported		
Comp Number:	10065		
Number:	Not reported		

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

#### EDR ID Number

Database(s)

S106926567

#### GARZO CREEK BEACH HOUSE (Continued)

Board Of Equalization: Ref Date: Act Date: Created Date: Tank Status: Owner Tank Id: Swrcb Tank Id: Actv Date: Capacity: Tank Use: Stg: Content: Number Of Tanks: Status: Comp Number:	Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported 41-000-010065-000004 Not reported 500 M.V. FUEL PRODUCT LEADED Not reported A
Comp Number:	10065
Number:	9
Board Of Equalization:	Not reported
Ref Date:	10-26-93
Act Date:	10-26-93
Created Date:	06-11-93
Tank Status:	Not reported
Owner Tank Id:	Not reported
Swrcb Tank Id:	Not reported
Actv Date:	Not reported
Capacity:	Not reported
Tank Use:	Not reported
Stg:	Not reported
Content:	Not reported
Number Of Tanks:	Not reported

#### San Mateo Co. BI: Region: SAN MATEO Facility ID: FA0022847 Prog Élement Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL Record Id: PR0025653 **UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL** Description:

6

#### GAZO'S CREEK ALLIANCE **5720 CABRILLO HWY** PESCADERO, CA 94060

#### HAZNET:

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

#### HAZNET S108207626 N/A

**EPA ID Number** 

		MAP FINDINGS	
Map ID Directio	4		
Distanc			
	e (ft.)Site		Database(s)
6	GAZOS CREEK ALLIANCE		San Mateo Co. Bl
6	5720 HWY 1		San Mateo Co. Bl
6	5720 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060		San Mateo Co. Bl
6	5720 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060 San Mateo Co. BI:		San Mateo Co. Bl
6	5720 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060	SAN MATEO	San Mateo Co. Bl

GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

**UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL** 

**UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL** 

PR0044059

SAN MATEO

FA0025031

PR0034196

SAN MATEO

FA0025031

PR0032236

7

7

#### SKYLARK RANCH 3196 WHITE HOUSE CANYON RD PESCADERO, CA 94060

Prog Element Code:

Prog Element Code:

Prog Element Code:

Record Id:

Region:

Facility ID:

Record Id:

Region:

Facility ID:

Record Id:

Description:

Description:

Description:

SWEEPS UST: Status: А Comp Number: 201 Number: 1 Board Of Equalization: 44-027055 Ref Date: 12-15-89 Act Date: 12-15-89 Created Date: 12-15-89 Tank Status: А 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: Ρ Content: **REG UNLEADED** Number Of Tanks: 1

# 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

 Facility Id:
 FA0002905

 Region:
 SANTA CRUZ

 Cross Street:
 CAPITOLA RD

CUPA Listings S110743168 N/A

SWEEPS UST S106932271 N/A

EDR ID Number

**EPA ID Number** 

S105849913 N/A

Map ID		MAP FINDINGS		
Direction Distance				EDR ID Numbe
Distance (f	ft.)Site		Database(s)	EPA ID Number
	GIRL SCOUTS OF NORT	HERN CALIFORNIA (Continued)		S110743168
		/MP STANDARD FORM FILING FEE		
	Description: HN	IMP STANDARD FORM FILING FEE		
	Facility Id: FA	0002905		
	U U			
		\PITOLA RD \DERGROUND STORAGE TANK GENERAL PROGRAM		
7	SKYLARK RANCH GIRL 3196 WHITEHOUSE CAN PESCADERO, CA 94060	YON RD	UST	U003949083 N/A
	UST:			
	,	0002905		
		.1512 22.34066		
	Longhude.	22.04000		
8	COSTANOA RESORT 2001 ROSSI RD PESCADERO, CA 94060		WDS ENF	S102006833 N/A
	Facility ID: Facility Type: Facility Status: NPDES Number: Subregion: Facility Telephone: Facility Contact: Agency Name: Agency Address: Agency City,St,Zip: Agency Contact: Agency Telephone: Agency Type: SIC Code: SIC Code 2: Primary Waste: Primary Waste Type:	water quality because of their high concentrations (E.G., BOD,	sing of s	
	Secondary Waste: Secondary Waste Ty Design Flow: Baseline Flow: Reclamation: POTW: Treat To Water:	<ul> <li>Hardness, TRF, Chloride). 'Manageable' hazardous wastes (E.G., inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category. Not reported</li> <li>'pe: Not reported</li> <li>0</li> <li>0</li> <li>No reclamation requirements associated with this facility. The facility is not a POTW.</li> <li>Minor Threat to Water Quality. A violation of a regional board order should cause a relatively minor impairment of beneficial uses com 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</li> </ul>	er Ipared	

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

# S102006833

#### **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

Level. A Zero (0) may be used to code those NURDS that are found to represent no threat to water quality. 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:

Complexity:

Region: Facility Id: Agency Name: Place Type: Place Subtype: Facility Type: Agency Type: # Of Agencies: Place Latitude: Place Longitude: SIC Code 1: SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: SIC Desc 2: SIC Code 3: SIC Desc 3: NAICS Code 1: NAICS Desc 1: NAICS Code 2: NAICS Desc 2: NAICS Code 3: NAICS Desc 3: # Of Places: Source Of Facility: Design Flow: Threat To Water Quality: Complexity: Pretreatment: Facility Waste Type: Facility Waste Type 2: Facility Waste Type 3: Facility Waste Type 4: Program: # Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id: Reg Measure Type: Region: Order #: Npdes# CA#: Major-Minor: Npdes Type: Reclamation: Dredge Fill Fee: 301H: Application Fee Amt Received: Status: Status Date:

3 215859 KING REYNOLDS VENTURES Facility Not reported Municipal/Domestic **Privately-Owned Business** 1 Not reported Not reported 4952 Sewerage Systems Not reported 1 Reg Meas 5.00000000 3 В X - Facility is not a POTW Designated domestic sewage Not reported Not reported Not reported NON15 3 411001001 143841 WDR 3 89-023 Not reported Not reported Not reported N - No Not reported Not reported Not reported Active 07/15/2010

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s)

EPA ID Number **S102006833** 

#### **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

Effective Date: 10/13/1989 10/11/2009 Expiration/Review Date: Termination Date: WDR Review - Amend: WDR Review - Revise/Renew: WDR Review - Rescind: 1/10/2000 WDR Review - No Action Required: WDR Review - Pending: WDR Review - Planned: Status Enrollee: Ν Individual/General: Т Fee Code: Direction/Voice: Passive Enforcement Id(EID): 378660 Region: Order / Resolution Number: Enforcement Action Type: Effective Date: Adoption/Issuance Date: Achieve Date: Termination Date: ACL Issuance Date: **EPL** Issuance Date: Status: Draft Title: Description: NON15 Program: Latest Milestone Completion Date: # 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: Place Type: Facility Place Subtype: Facility Type: Agency Type: # Of Agencies: 1 Place Latitude: Place Longitude: SIC Code 1: 4952 SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: SIC Desc 2: SIC Code 3: SIC Desc 3: NAICS Code 1: NAICS Desc 1: NAICS Code 2:

NAICS Desc 2:

Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX) Not reported Notice of Violation Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported NOV for KING REYNOLDS VENTURES Not reported Not reported KING REYNOLDS VENTURES Not reported Municipal/Domestic **Privately-Owned Business** Not reported Not reported Sewerage Systems Not reported 
Not reported

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

# EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

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S102006833

# **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

NAICS Code 3: NAICS Desc 3: # Of Places: Source Of Facility: Design Flow: Threat To Water Quality: Complexity: Pretreatment: Facility Waste Type: Facility Waste Type 2: Facility Waste Type 3: Facility Waste Type 4: Program: # Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id: Reg Measure Type: Region: Order #: Npdes# CA#: Major-Minor: Npdes Type: Reclamation: Dredge Fill Fee: 301H: Application Fee Amt Received: Status: Status Date: Effective Date: Expiration/Review Date: Termination Date: WDR Review - Amend: WDR Review - Revise/Renew: WDR Review - Rescind: WDR Review - No Action Required: WDR Review - Pending: WDR Review - Planned: Status Enrollee: Individual/General: Fee Code: Direction/Voice: Enforcement Id(EID): Region: Order / Resolution Number: Enforcement Action Type: Effective Date: Adoption/Issuance Date: Achieve Date: Termination Date: ACL Issuance Date: **EPL** Issuance Date: Status: Title: Description:

Not reported Not reported 1 **Reg Meas** 5.00000000 3 В X - Facility is not a POTW Designated domestic sewage Not reported Not reported Not reported NON15 3 411001001 143841 WDR 3 89-023 Not reported Not reported Not reported N - No Not reported Not reported Not reported Active 07/15/2010 10/13/1989 10/11/2009 Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported 1/10/2000 Not reported Not reported Ν Т 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX) Passive 307817 3 Not reported Notice of Violation 06/10/2005 Not reported Not reported 06/10/2005 Not reported Not reported Historical NOV for Costanoa Resort NOV letter sent regarding late report due 01/30/05, FTS letter had already been sent on 03/24/05.

Program: Latest Milestone Completion Date: NON15

Not reported

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

# EDR ID Number

Database(s)

EPA ID Number

# S102006833

COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)	
# 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:	1
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
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:	5.0000000
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	В
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
Status Date.	01/10/2010

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s)

EPA ID Number **S102006833** 

#### **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

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: Ν Individual/General: Т Fee Code: Direction/Voice: Passive Enforcement Id(EID): 255429 Region: Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOWN Enforcement Action Type: Effective Date: 03/24/2005 Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported Not reported Achieve Date: Termination Date: 03/24/2005 ACL Issuance Date: Not reported **EPL** Issuance Date: Not reported Status: Historical Title: Description: 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: Place Type: Facility Place Subtype: Not reported Facility Type: Agency Type: # Of Agencies: 1 Place Latitude: Not reported Place Longitude: Not reported SIC Code 1: 4952 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:

58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX) Staff Enforcement Letter Enforcement - 3 411001001 Failed to submit annual report. KING REYNOLDS VENTURES Municipal/Domestic **Privately-Owned Business** Sewerage Systems Not reported

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

# EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

\_\_\_\_\_

# **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

NAICS Code 3: NAICS Desc 3: # Of Places: Source Of Facility: Design Flow: Threat To Water Quality: Complexity: Pretreatment: Facility Waste Type: Facility Waste Type 2: Facility Waste Type 3: Facility Waste Type 4: Program: # Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id: Reg Measure Type: Region: Order #: Npdes# CA#: Major-Minor: Npdes Type: Reclamation: Dredge Fill Fee: 301H: Application Fee Amt Received: Status: Status Date: Effective Date: Expiration/Review Date: Termination Date: WDR Review - Amend: WDR Review - Revise/Renew: WDR Review - Rescind: WDR Review - No Action Required: WDR Review - Pending: WDR Review - Planned: Status Enrollee: Individual/General: Fee Code: Direction/Voice: Enforcement Id(EID): Region: Order / Resolution Number: Enforcement Action Type: Effective Date: Adoption/Issuance Date: Achieve Date: Termination Date: ACL Issuance Date: **EPL** Issuance Date: Status: Title: Description: Program: Latest Milestone Completion Date: # Of Programs1:

Not reported Not reported 1 **Reg Meas** 5.00000000 3 В X - Facility is not a POTW Designated domestic sewage Not reported Not reported Not reported NON15 3 411001001 143841 WDR 3 89-023 Not reported Not reported Not reported N - No Not reported Not reported Not reported Active 07/15/2010 10/13/1989 10/11/2009 Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported 1/10/2000 Not reported Not reported Ν Т 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX) Passive 239953 3 UNKNOWN **Oral Communication** 02/06/2002 Not reported Not reported 02/06/2002 Not reported Not reported Historical Enforcement - 3 411001001 Discharger had TDS, BO violations. NON15 Not reported 1

#### S102006833

0 0

0

EDR ID Number

Database(s)

EPA ID Number

#### COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)

**Total Assessment Amount:** Initial Assessed Amount: Liability \$ Amount: Project \$ Amount: Liability \$ Paid: Project \$ Completed: Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: Region: Facility Id: Agency Name: Place Type: Place Subtype: Facility Type: Agency Type: # Of Agencies: Place Latitude: Place Longitude: SIC Code 1: SIC Desc 1: SIC Code 2: SIC Desc 2: SIC Code 3: SIC Desc 3: NAICS Code 1: NAICS Desc 1: NAICS Code 2: NAICS Desc 2: NAICS Code 3: NAICS Desc 3: # Of Places: Source Of Facility: Design Flow: Threat To Water Quality: Complexity: Pretreatment: Facility Waste Type: Facility Waste Type 2: Facility Waste Type 3: Facility Waste Type 4: Program: # Of Programs: WDID: Reg Measure Id: Reg Measure Type: Region: Order #: Npdes# CA#: Major-Minor: Npdes Type: **Reclamation:** Dredge Fill Fee: 301H: Application Fee Amt Received: Status: Status Date: Effective Date:

0 0 0 0 3 215859 KING REYNOLDS VENTURES Facility Not reported Municipal/Domestic **Privately-Owned Business** Not reported Not reported 4952 Sewerage Systems Not reported **Reg Meas** 5.00000000 3 В X - Facility is not a POTW Designated domestic sewage Not reported Not reported Not reported NON15 1 3 411001001 143841 WDR 3 89-023 Not reported Not reported Not reported N - No Not reported Not reported Not reported Active 07/15/2010 10/13/1989

Map ID Direction Distance Distance (ft.)Site

EDR ID Number

Database(s)

# EPA ID Number **S102006833**

#### **COSTANOA RESORT (Continued)**

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: Ν Individual/General: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX) Fee Code: Direction/Voice: Passive Enforcement Id(EID): 227597 Region: 3 Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOWN Enforcement Action Type: **Oral Communication** 02/11/2000 Effective Date: 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: Not reported 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

#### 9

#### CASCADE RANCH 3100 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060

#### LUST:

Region: STATE Global Id: T0608140156 Latitude: 37.147011 -122.321424 Longitude: Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site Completed - Case Closed Status: 08/26/2009 Status Date: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP Lead Agency: DGM Case Worker: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP Local Agency: Not reported **RB** Case Number: LOC Case Number: 018042 File Location: Local Agency Potential Media Affect: **Under Investigation** Potential Contaminants of Concern: Diesel Site History: Not reported

LUST S106034861 San Mateo Co. BI N/A HAZNET

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S106034861

#### **CASCADE RANCH (Continued)**

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 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS Address: City: SAN MATEO Email: dmilano@smcgov.org Phone Number: 6503726292 Global Id: T0608140156 Regional Board Caseworker Contact Type: 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 07/02/2009 Date: Action: Staff Letter - #20090702 Global Id: T0608140156 ENFORCEMENT Action Type: 08/28/2003 Date: Action: Notice of Responsibility - #1 T0608140156 Global Id: ENFORCEMENT Action Type: 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 01/01/1950 Date: Action: Leak Reported Global Id: T0608140156 Action Type: ENFORCEMENT 09/27/2007 Date: Action: Staff Letter - #20070927

EDR ID Number

Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

# **CASCADE RANCH (Continued)**

S106034861

SCADE RANCH (Continued)	
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

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

# CASCADE RANCH (Continued)

# S106034861

ASCADE RANCH (COI	iunueu)	
Date: Action:		11/02/2005 Request for Closure
Global Id: Action Type:		T0608140156 RESPONSE
Date: Action:		10/23/2006 CAP/RAP - Feasibility Study Report
Global Id: Action Type: Date:		T0608140156 RESPONSE 01/25/2008
Action:		CAP/RAP - Other Report
Global Id: Action Type:		T0608140156 RESPONSE
Date: Action:		10/28/2003 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. LUS	т.	
Region:		ΝΜΑΤΕΟ
Facility ID:	018	042
Facility Status:	9- (	Case Closed
Global ID:	T06	608140156
APN Number:	089	221100
Case Type:	SAI	N MATEO CO. LUST
San Mateo Co. BI:		
Region:	SA	N MATEO
Facility ID:		0010503
Prog Element Code:	UN	DERGROUND TANK - GENERAL
Record Id:		0044798
Description:	UN	DERGROUND TANK - GENERAL
HAZNET:		
Year:	2003	
Gepaid:	CAC0025643	351
Contact:	DICK WAYM	EN
Telephone:	5102861015	
Mailing Name:	Not reported	
Mailing Address:	1330 BROAD	DWAY 11TH FLR

		MAP FINDINGS	
Map ID Direction Distance		Ч	EDR ID Number
Distance (fi	t.)Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
	CASCADE RANCH (Cor	tinued)	S106034861
	Mailing City,St,Zip: Gen County: TSD EPA ID: TSD County: Waste Category: Disposal Method: Tons: Facility County:	OAKLAND, CA 94612 San Mateo CAD009466392 San Mateo Other empty containers 30 gallons or more Recycler 0.1 San Mateo	
9	CASCADE RANCH 3100 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 95060	San Mateo Co. Bl	S103892761 N/A
	San Mateo Co. BI: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id: Description: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id: Description:	PR0070328 GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT SAN MATEO FA0025234	
10	HALFMOON BAY MAINT 2300 CABRILLO HWY HALFMOON BAY, CA 94		1000229807 CAD982522500
	RCRA-SQG: Date form received b	y agency: 04/05/1989 HALFMOON BAY MAINTENANCE STAT 2300 CABRILLO HWY HALFMOON BAY, CA 94019 CAD982522500 150 OAK STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94120 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER 2300 CABRILLO HWY HALFMOON BAY, CA 94019 US (415) 557-1356 Not reported 09 Small Small Quantity Generator 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; or generates more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time	f
	Owner/Operator Summ Owner/operator nam Owner/operator add	e: STATE OF CALIFORNIA	

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

1000229807

# HALFMOON BAY MAINTENANCE STAT (Continued)

Owner/operator country: Owner/operator telephone: Legal status: Owner/Operator Type: Owner/Op start date: Owner/Op end date:	(415) Private Owne Not re	-	
Owner/operator name: Owner/operator address: Owner/operator country:	NOT F	REQUIRED REQUIRED REQUIRED, ME 99999 ported	
Owner/operator telephone:		555-1212	
Legal status:	Privat	е	
Owner/Operator Type:	Opera	itor	
Owner/Op start date:		ported	
Owner/Op end date:	Not re	ported	
Handler Activities Summary:			
U.S. importer of hazardous w		No	
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive):		No No	
Recycler of hazardous waste:		No	
Transporter of hazardous waste: 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 market	er:	No	
Used oil transfer facility:		No	
Used oil transporter:		No	

Violation Status:

No violations found

#### SHELLDANCE NURSERY 2000 CABRILLO HIGHWAY PACIFICA, CA 94044

# HIST UST:

11

51 051.	
Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	0000064985
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

12

12

EDR ID Number Database(s) **EPA ID Number** SHELLDANCE NURSERY (Continued) U001594449 Tank Construction: Not reported Leak Detection: None **RANCHO SIEMPRE VERDE** San Mateo Co. BI S103892757 2050 HWY 1 N/A 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 STANLEY C. STEELE** HIST UST U001594466 2070 CABRILLO HWY N/A PESCADERO, CA 94060 HIST UST: STATE Region: Facility ID: 00000048102 Facility Type: Other Other Type: Not reported Total Tanks: 0001 Contact Name: Not reported 4158790432 Telephone: Owner Name: STANLEY C. STEELE 2070 CABRILLO HWY. Owner Address: Owner City,St,Zip: PESCADERO, CA 94060 Tank Num: 001 Container Num: 1 Year Installed: 1972 Tank Capacity: 00000500

# 13

ANO NUEVO FLOWER GROWERS 1701 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060

Tank Used for:

Leak Detection:

Tank Construction:

Type of Fuel:

AST:

Owner:	Not reported
Total Gallons:	1,320
Certified Unified Program Agencies:	San Mateo

PRODUCT

Not reported

Stock Inventor, None

DIESEL

AST A100340101 N/A

Database(s) EF

EPA ID Number

ANO NUEVO FLOWER GROW 1701 HWY 1 PESCADERO, CA 94060	/ERS	San Mateo Co. Bl	S1064987 N/A
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		

# MRS. BERNICE S. TAYLOR 1701 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060

13

# 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

HIST UST U001594460 N/A

Map ID	L	MAP FINDINGS		
Direction Distance				EDR ID Numb
Distance (ft	.)Site		Database(s)	EPA ID Numbe
14	CABRILLO FARMS AGRICULTU 981 CABRILLO HWY MOSS BEACH, CA 94019	RE	San Mateo Co. Bl	S106797922 N/A
	San Mateo Co. BI: Region:	SAN MATEO		
	Facility ID:	FA0022322		
	Prog Element Code: Record Id: Description:	GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVE PR0033989 GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT		
	Region:	SAN MATEO		
	Facility ID: Prog Element Code:	FA0022322 STORES HAZ MAT <219GAL,1,999LB, 879FT3		
	Record Id: Description:	PR0033574 STORES HAZ MAT <219GAL,1,999LB, 879CF		
14	RESIDENCE 1120 CABRILLO HWY PESCADERO, CA 94060		San Mateo Co. Bl	S106981437 N/A
	San Mateo Co. BI: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id:	SAN MATEO FA0016074 UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL PR0022069		
15	COASTWAYS RANCH INC 640 HWY 1	UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL	San Mateo Co. Bl	S103892759 N/A
	PESCADERO, CA 94060			
	San Mateo Co. BI: Region: Facility ID: Prog Element Code: Record Id:	SAN MATEO FA0008179 STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY PR0033502		
	Description:	STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY		
16	CHEVRON 9-7927 375 SOUTH CABRILLO HIGHWA HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019	Ŷ	HIST CORTESE LUST	S110060547 N/A
	CORTESE: Region: Facility County Code: Reg By: Reg Id:	CORTESE 41 LTNKA 41-0142		
	LUST: Region: Global Id: Latitude: Longitude: Case Type:	STATE T0608100135 37.469829952 -122.433462 LUST Cleanup Site Completed - Case Closed		

# EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S110060547

#### CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

Potential Contaminants of

Status Date: Lead Agency: Case Worker: Local Agency: RB Case Number: LOC Case Number: File Location: Potential Media Affect:

Site History:

	07/12/2004
	SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
	CLI
	SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
	41-0142
	230031
	Local Agency Warehouse
	Aquifer used for drinking water supply
Concern:	Gasoline
	Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

# LUST:

Global Id: Contact Type: Contact Name: Organization Name: Address: City: Email: Phone Number:

Global Id: Contact Type: Contact Name: Organization Name: Address: City: Email: Phone Number:

#### LUST:

Global Id: Action Type: Date: Action:

Global Id: Action Type: Date: Action: T0608100135 Local Agency Caseworker CHARLES ICE SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS SAN MATEO cice@smcgov.org 6503726295

T0608100135 Regional Board Caseworker NANCY KATYL SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2) 1515 CLAY STREET OAKLAND nkatyl@waterboards.ca.gov Not reported

T0608100135 ENFORCEMENT 05/27/2003 Staff Letter - #20030527

T0608100135 ENFORCEMENT 08/09/2000 Staff Letter - #20000809

T0608100135 ENFORCEMENT 07/12/2004 Closure/No Further Action Letter - #20040712

T0608100135 ENFORCEMENT 08/07/1998 Notice of Responsibility - #1

T0608100135 ENFORCEMENT 11/06/2000 Staff Letter - #20001106

Database(s) **EPA ID Number** 

# S110060547

#### CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

Date: Action:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date:

Date: Action:

Action:

Action:

Action:

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Action:

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Action:

Action:

Action:

Global Id: T0608100135 ENFORCEMENT Action Type: 02/19/2004 \* Verbal Communication - #20040219 Global Id: T0608100135 RESPONSE Action Type: 08/15/2004 Monitoring Report - Quarterly T0608100135 Global Id: RESPONSE Action Type: 04/15/2001 Monitoring Report - Quarterly Global Id: T0608100135 RESPONSE Action Type: 04/15/2002 Monitoring Report - Quarterly Global Id: T0608100135 RESPONSE Action Type: 04/15/2003 Monitoring Report - Quarterly Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: RESPONSE 10/16/2002 Monitoring Report - Quarterly Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: RESPONSE 10/15/2000 Monitoring Report - Quarterly Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: RESPONSE 02/15/2004 Monitoring Report - Quarterly T0608100135 Global Id: Action Type: RESPONSE 10/15/2002 Monitoring Report - Quarterly Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: RESPONSE 08/27/2003 Other Report / Document T0608100135 Global Id: Action Type: RESPONSE 04/05/2003 Sensitive Receptor Survey Report Global Id: T0608100135 Action Type: RESPONSE

EDR ID Number

Database(s) EPA ID Number

S110060547

# CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

<b>``</b>			
Date:	01/01/3001		
Action:	Sensitive Receptor Survey Report		
Global Id:	T0608100135		
Action Type:	RESPONSE		
Date:	06/01/2004		
Action:	Request for Closure		
Global Id:	T0608100135		
Action Type:	Other		
Date:	01/01/1950		
Action:	Leak Discovery		
Global Id:	T0608100135		
Action Type:	Other		
Date:	01/01/1950		
Action:	Leak Reported		
Region:	STATE		
Global Id:	T0608191811		
Latitude:	37.47228		
Longitude:	-122.43518		
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site		
Status:	Completed - Case Closed		
Status Date:	01/26/1994		
Lead Agency:	SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)		
Case Worker:	NK		
Local Agency:	SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP		
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:			
UST:			

# LUST:

Date:

T0608191811
Local Agency Caseworker
CHARLES ICE
SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS
SAN MATEO
cice@smcgov.org
6503726295
T0608191811
Other
01/01/1950
Leak Reported

Global Id: Action Type: Leak Reported T0608191811

Other 01/01/1950

Database(s) EPA ID Number

# S110060547

# CHEVRON 9-7927 (Continued)

Action:

Action:

Global Id: Action Type: Date: Leak Discovery

T0608191811 Other 01/01/1950 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 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012 Number of Days to Update: 75 Source: EPA Telephone: N/A Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2012 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 Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3 Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4 Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 5 Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 10 Telephone 206-553-8665 EPA Region 6 Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 8 Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 9 Telephone: 415-947-4246

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 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012 Number of Days to Update: 75 Source: EPA Telephone: N/A Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2012 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: 06/07/2012SoDate Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2012TelDate Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012LasNumber of Days to Update: 75Ne

Source: EPA Telephone: N/A Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2012 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	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 56	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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2012	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 80	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

<b>o o i</b>	List lace. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental
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
such as groundwater use restrictions, constru	ols lace. Institutional controls include administrative measures, ction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation ure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally
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
ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System Emergency Response Notification System. El substances.	RNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous
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
Number of Days to Update: 72	Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually
Number of Days to Update: 72 HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reportin	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually
Number of Days to Update: 72 HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reportin	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually g System
Number of Days to Update: 72 HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reportin Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. Date of Government Version: 04/01/2012 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2012 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually g System HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT. Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Telephone: 202-366-4555 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/14/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

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

Number of Days to Update: 131

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
UMT	shut down, large piles of the sand-like material the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioact	for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from ive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings 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 t Subtitle D Criteria.	that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258
	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
DEB	RIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation III A listing of illegal dump sites location on the To County and northern Imperial County, Californi	rres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside
	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
MIN	ES: Mines Master Index File Contains all mine identification numbers issued violation information.	for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes
	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	5: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifie land in reportable quantities under SARA Title	es facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and 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	Source: EPA Telephone: 202-566-0250 Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2012 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/11/2013

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	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010	Telephone: 202-260-5521
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010	Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2012
Number of Days to Update: 64	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	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	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	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40	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
		em (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement e needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
	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 (RADINI Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regu	FO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. lations for radiation and radioactivity.
	Date of Government Version: 10/02/2012	Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Date of Government version. 10/02/2012	Source: Environmental Protection Agenc
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2012	Telephone: 202-343-9775
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012	Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012
Number of Days to Update: 34	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).

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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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011	Telephone: 202-566-0517
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/02/2012
Number of Days to Update: 83	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	Source: Department of Energy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009	Telephone: 202-586-8719
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009	Last EDR Contact: 10/16/2012
Number of Days to Update: 76	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	Source: FEMA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010	Telephone: 202-646-5797
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010	Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 55	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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2011	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011	Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2012
Number of Days to Update: 77	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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2011	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011	Last EDR Contact: 10/09/2012
Number of Days to Update: 36	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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012	Telephone: 202-566-1917
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2012
Number of Days to Update: 69	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	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2012	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012	Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2012
Number of Days to Update: 32	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	Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006	Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21	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	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2012	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2012	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2012
Number of Days to Update: 24	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 Davs 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 i nactive 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	Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2012	Telephone: 916-341-6320
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 44	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	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000	Telephone: 916-227-4448
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000	Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
Number of Days to Update: 30	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	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007	Telephone: 916-341-5227
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007	Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 9	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	Source: Deaprtment of Conservation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2012	Telephone: 916-445-2408
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012	Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 14	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	
	Site List ate Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board tances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the	
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	
Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, La	Database J. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Jassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, tanislaus, 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 Lis Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more curr Board's LUST database.	st rent information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control	
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	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003	Telephone: 805-542-4786
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003	Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.	s. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa
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, Mod please refer to the State Water Resources Co	oc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, ontrol 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
storage tank incidents. Not all states maintair	ank Report Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground n these records, and the information stored varies by state. For erground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory
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 Tar For more current information, please refer to	nk Case Listing 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 Tank California Regional Water Quality Control Bo to the State Water Resources Control Board'	ard Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer
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 Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations	c Case Listing s. 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

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Number of Days to Update: 27

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tan Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations.	k Case Listing . 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 Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For m Control Board's LUST database.	Report nore current information, please refer to the State Water Resources
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
	s a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage 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 Cl from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 Cl from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cl from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	o Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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
	Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanu The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	p Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 & Cleanu The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	p Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 & Cleanu The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	p Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 & Clear The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	hup Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 & Cleanu The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	p Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 & Cleanu The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and C from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.	p Cost Recovery Listing leanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality
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 r	egulatory 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 Data A listing of underground storage tank location	
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 Contair The Hazardous Substance Storage Containe source for current data.	ner Database r Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county
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 environme	ntal 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 Plar	nning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and

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	Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009	Telephone: 213-576-6726
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009	Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 13	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	Source: State Water Resoruces Control Board Telephone: 916-445-9379 Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41	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
PR	DC: 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 permittir 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.		alifornia, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous
	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

Data Release Frequency: Varies

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing Financial Assurance information

Telephone: 916-255-3628

Last EDR Contact: 11/02/2012

Data Release Frequency: Varies

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

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

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/11/2013

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	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007	Telephone: 703-308-8245
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008	Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 52	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	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2012	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 62	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: 08/02/2012Source: EPA FDate Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2012Telephone: 31Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2012Last EDR ContNumber of Days to Update: 94Next Schedule

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	Source: EPA Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2012	Telephone: 913-551-7003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49	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	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2012	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/16/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 75	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	Source: EPA, Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1102 Last EDR Contact: 10/02/2012
Number of Days to Update: 14	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 Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A Date Made Active in Reports: N/A Number of Days to Update: N/A

### COUNTY RECORDS

Source: EDR, Inc. Telephone: N/A Last EDR Contact: N/A Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

# 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	Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/12/2012	Telephone: 510-567-6700
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2012
Number of Days to Update: 12	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.

Industrial waste and Underground Storage 1	ank 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	f 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 spi	II 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	e 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	e 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

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: 09/17/2012SDate Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2012TDate Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012LNumber of Days to Update: 15N

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	Source: Monterey County Health Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2012	Telephone: 831-796-1297
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 15	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	Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2012	Telephone: 530-745-2363
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012	Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 22	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 Riv	verside 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 p	otentially 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 or waste generators.	n site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks,
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	Source: Environmental Health Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/25/2012	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2012	Last EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
Number of Days to Update: 28	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	Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2012	Telephone: 650-363-1921
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012	Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2012
Number of Days to Update: 15	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	Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011	Telephone: 805-686-8167
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011	Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 28	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
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	Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2012	Telephone: 530-822-7500
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2012	Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 22	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	Source: Environmental Health Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012	Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49	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	Source: Environmental Health Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008	Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 37	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

# **GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING**

#### NY MANIFEST: 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: 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

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

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

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 Environmental Conservation Telephone: 518-402-8651 Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2012 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/18/2013 Data Release Frequency: Annually

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

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

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.

# **GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING**

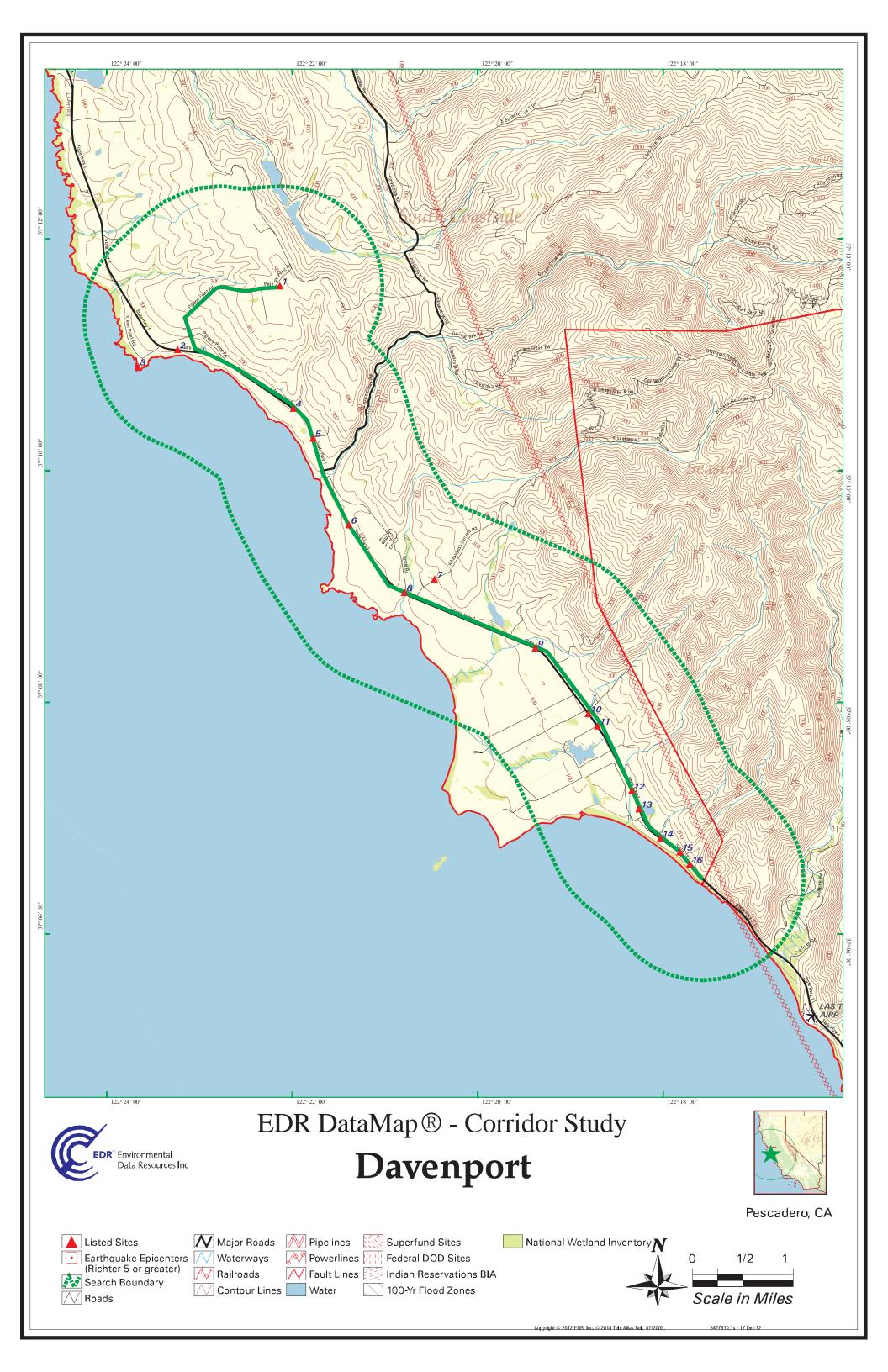
Private Schools Source: National Center for Education Statistics Telephone: 202-502-7300 The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States. Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities Source: Department of Social Services Telephone: 916-657-4041

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

Date: July 22, 2013

Name of Applicant: Crown Castle (Formerly NextG Networks)

#### Utility ID:

**Location (Address):** Highway 1, San Mateo County. Figures included in the EA dated September, 2012.

**Route Description:** "Davenport" project. Highway 1, San Mateo County. USGS Topographic Quadrangles: Ano Nuevo and Franklin Point. See EA dated September, 2012 for more complete description.

#### Area Description:

Photo Documentation: (Yes, if checked)

	Urban
	Suburban
$\boxtimes$	Rural

#### Substrate:

Asphalt/Concrete

🛛 Soil

Other: Road shoulder

#### **Biological Resources:**

$\leq$	Yes		No	CNDDB	Search
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Yes D No T&E Species Present – Not observed but CNDDB records for California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, western snowy plover, and San Francisco popcorn flower within 1 mile of project

- 🛛 Yes 🔲 No Riparian Vegetation (List SPP) Willow species
  - Yes 🖂 No Tree Removal Needed? tree/shrub pruning may be required
- Yes 🛛 No Nests Present? (List SPP) None observed but may be present during construction
- Yes 🗌 No Raptors Present? Red-tailed hawk and white-tailed kite observed flying
- Yes 🗌 No Burrows Present? Small mammal

## ATTACHMENT Y

#### PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY CHECKLIST Biological Resources (2)

**Route Description:** Highway 1, San Mateo County. Figures included in the EA dated September, 2012.

**Notes and Recommendations:** Some work areas may impact habitat for special-status species. Therefore, implement NextG's construction protocol measures 10.1-10.3 for working in non-disturbed areas as well as additional measures to protect nesting birds and wintering monarch butterflies.

# Fish & Game/Wildlife Service Consultation Required? Yes No Consultation Results: N/A

#### Water Resources & Wetlands:

Yes 🗌 No Drainages Present

Yes 🗌 No Lake or Pond

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 2 – Oak woodland at Ano Nuevo State Park



Site Photo 3 –Underground section along road shoulder of Highway 1looking south



Photo 3 – Road shoulder of Hwy1 where underground

section looking north



Photo 4– Drainage crossed by underground section



Photo 5– Where underground section ties back into above-

ground stringed section



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.

Ms. Sharon James May 29, 2013 Page 2 of 9

# 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

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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

- 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 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.

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If you have any questions regarding the results of the survey, please contact me at (916) 737-3000.

Sincerely,

Holson

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





Figure 1 1-Mile CNDDB - Plants

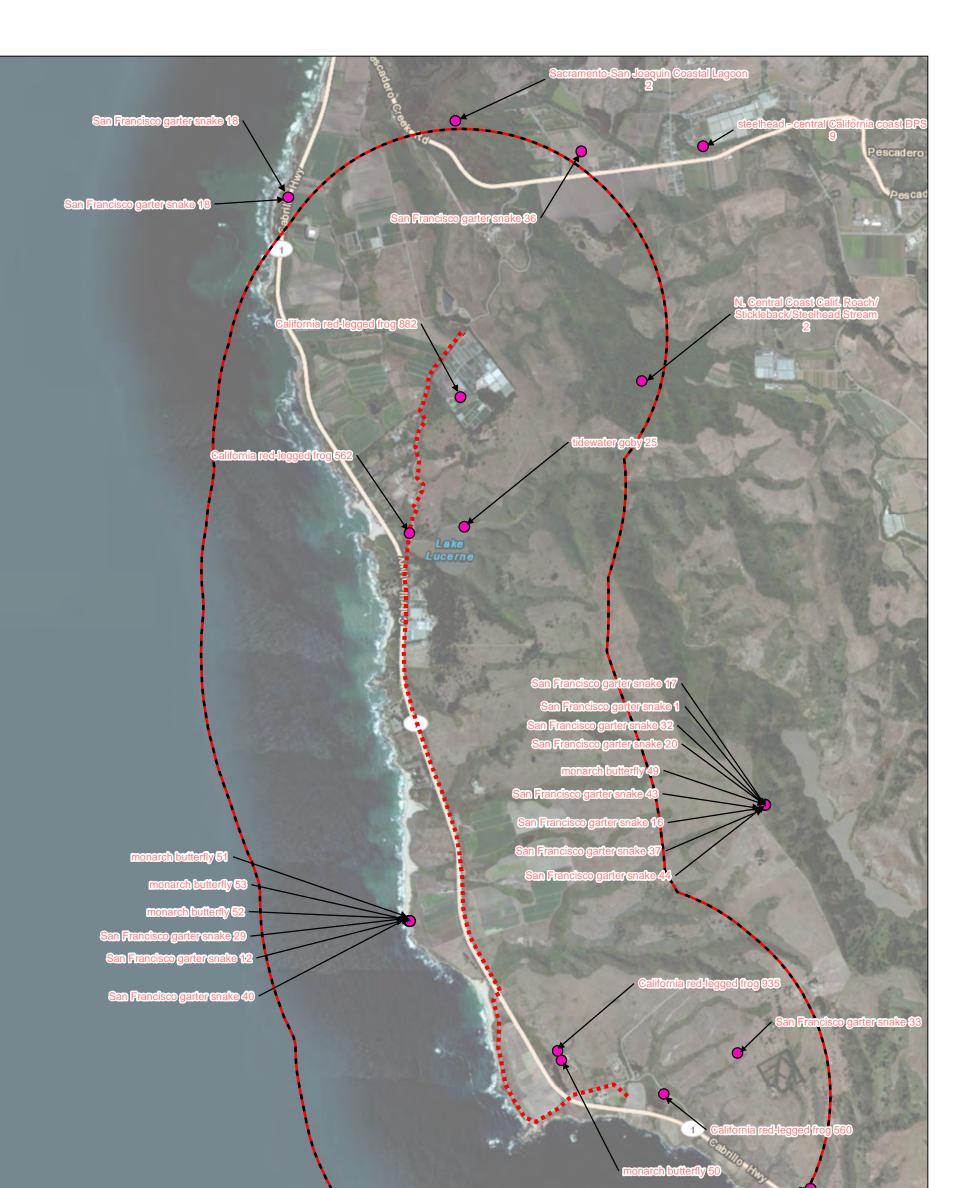






Figure 2 1-Mile CNDDB - Wildlife





# Figure 3 5-Mile CNDDB - Plants

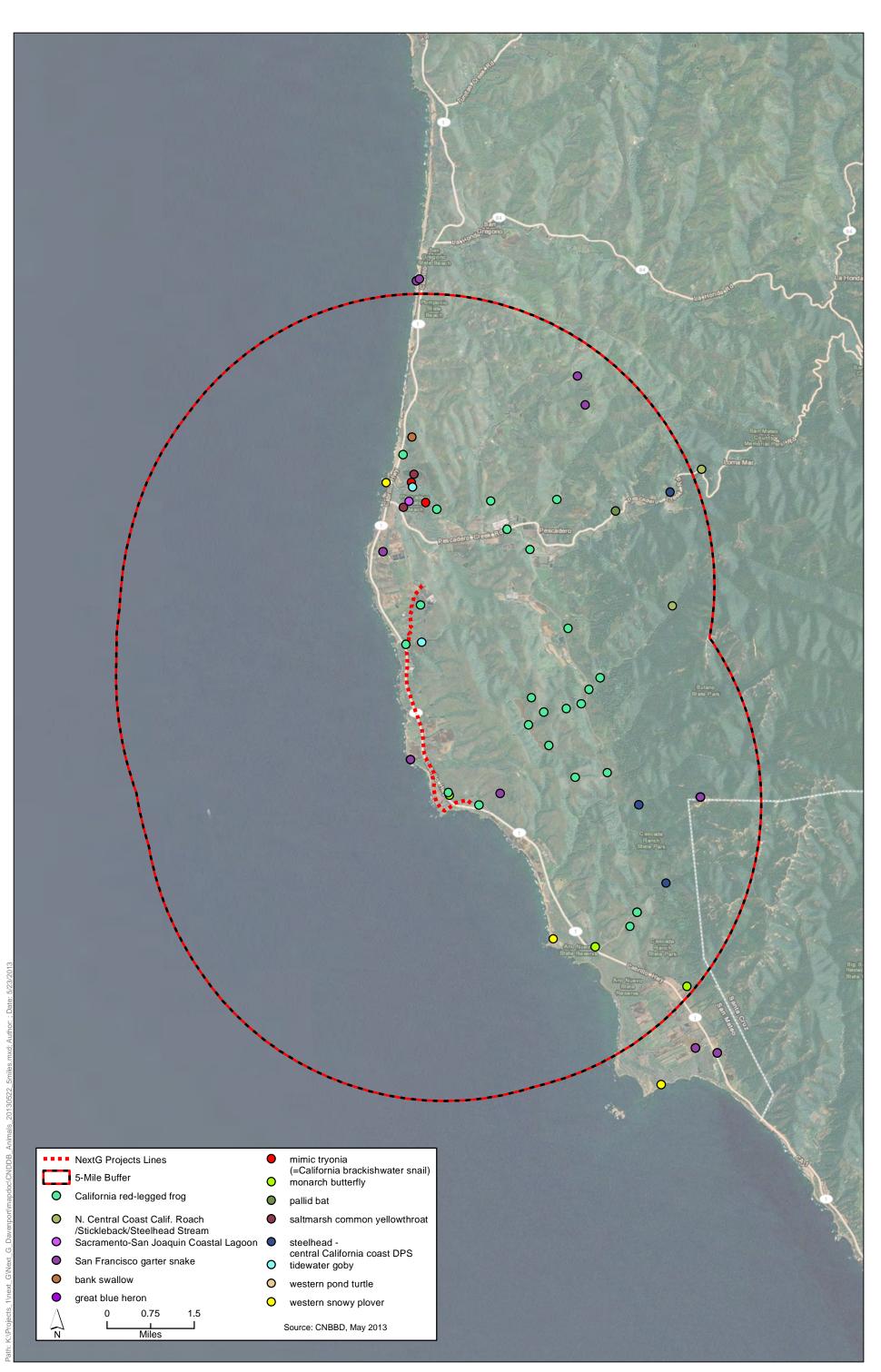




Figure 4 5-Mile CNDDB - Wildlife

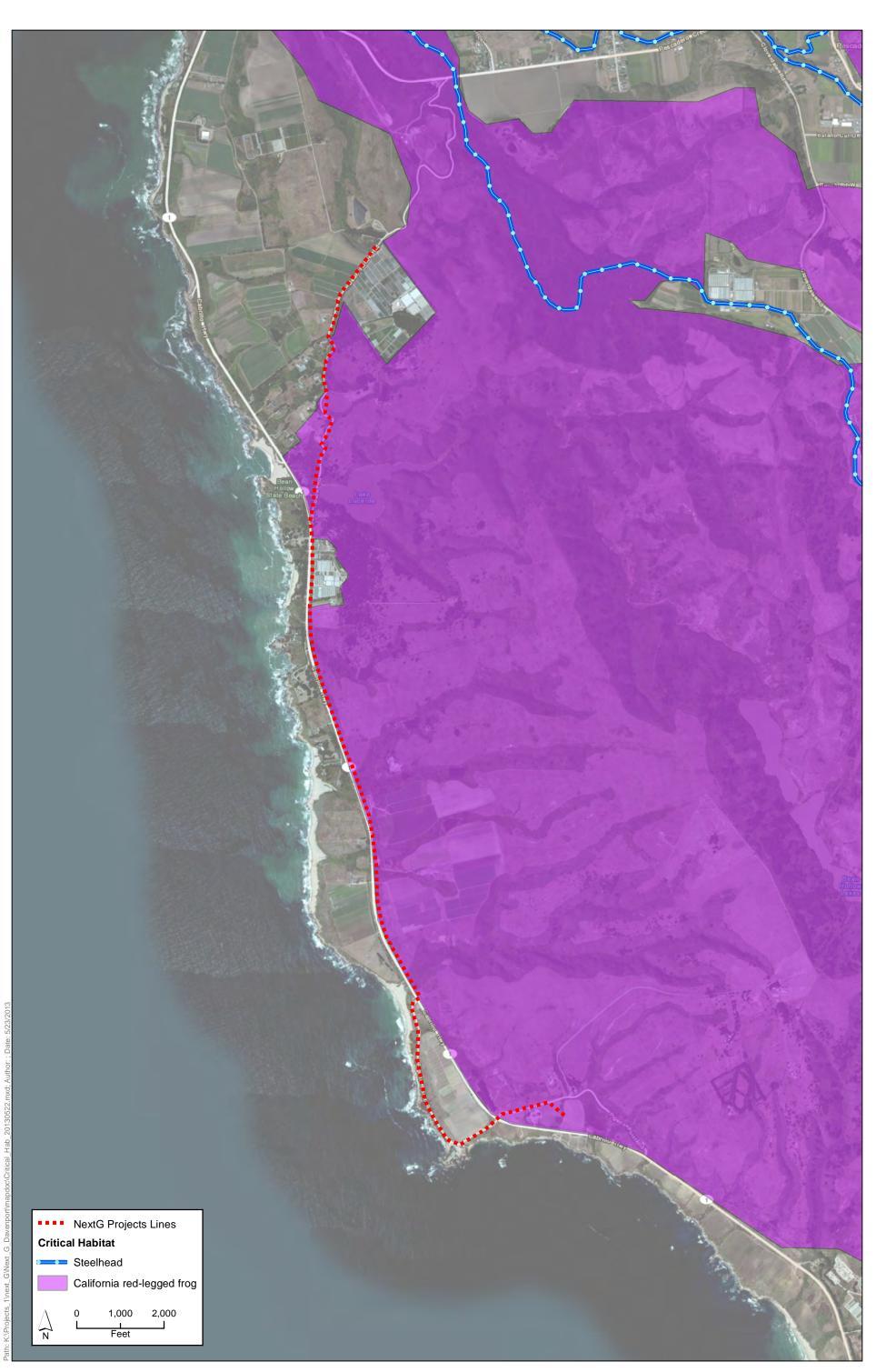




Figure 5 Critical Habitat

# Attachment A **Preconstruction Checklist**

## ATTACHMENT A

#### PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY CHECKLIST Biological Resources

Date: May 29, 2013

Name of Applicant: Crown Castle (Formerly NextG Networks)

Utility ID:

Location (Address): Highway 1 and Bean Hollow Road, San Mateo County.

**Route Description:** "Davenport" project. Highway 1 Highway 1 and Bean Hollow Road, San Mateo County. USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Pigeon Point.

#### Area Description:

Photo Documentation: 🖂 (Yes, if checked)

	Urban
	Suburban
$\mathbf{X}$	Rural

#### Substrate:

$\boxtimes$	Asphalt/Concrete
$\boxtimes$	Soil
$\boxtimes$	Other: Road shoulder
N/A	

#### **Biological Resources:**

$\times$	Yes	No No	CNDDB	Search

Yes D No T&E Species Present – Not observed but CNDDB records for California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, tidewater goby, and San Francisco popcorn flower within 1 mile of project

- Yes 🗌 No Riparian Vegetation (List SPP) Arroyo Willow, Sitka Willow
- \_\_ Yes ⊠ No Tree Removal Needed? tree/shrub pruning may be required
- Yes 🛛 No Nests Present? (List SPP) None observed but may be present during construction
- Yes D No Raptors Present? Red-tailed hawk and red shouldered hawk observed flying
- Yes D No Burrows Present? Small mammal; 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, red-legged 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 Lake or Pond

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.

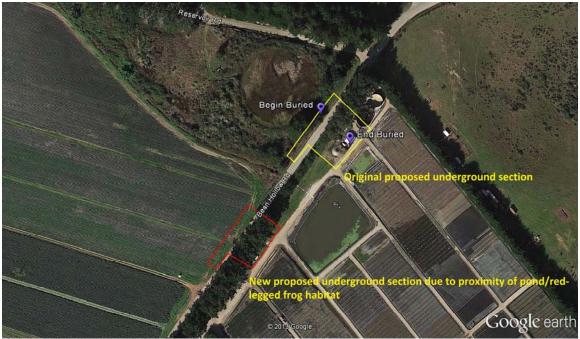


Photo 7– New proposed work area for underground section.

# 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

Birds       Red-winged blackbird         Age laivs phoenceus       Red-winged blackbird         Anas platyrhynchos       Mallard duck         Aphelocoma californica       Western scrub jay         Buteo jamaicensis       Red-tailed hawk         Buteo jamaicensis       Red-shouldered hawk         Contracts cura       Turkey vulture         Chamaeo fasciata       Wrentit         Corvus corax       Common raven         Euphagus cyanocephalus       Berewer's blackbird         Geathlypis trichas       Common raven         Hirundo rustica       Barn swallow         Junco hyemalis       Dark-eyed junco         Larus occidentalis       Western gull         Pipilo maculatus       Spotted towhee         Stala mexicana       Western gull         Pipilo maculatus       Spotted towhee         Stala mexicana       Western gull         Mammals       Consi caran collared dove         Zenaida macrouro       Mourning dove         Mammals       Consi caran galare         Adenotom gasciulatum       Chiefornia ground squirrel         Plants       Plants         Adiatum aleuticum       Five finger maidenhair         Aesculus californica       Buckeye	Scientific Name	Common Name
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Carex bolanderiBolander's sedgeCarex obnuptaSlough sedge		
Carex obnupta Slough sedge	-	
Carpobrotus eaulis Iceplant	•	
	Carpobrotus eaulis	ιcepiant

### Attachment B. Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the Project Area San Mateo, California

Scientific Name	Common Name
astilleja exserta ssp. latifolia	Purple owl's clover
Seanothus 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
-	Wild strawberry
Fragaria vesca	•
Frangula californica Castridium phlaaidas	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
ris douglasiana	Douglas iris
uncus bufonius	Common toad rush
uncus 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 Iasiolepis	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).

	:	Status <sup>1</sup>		_		Die eminer	Elevation	Habitat Present	Detential to Occur in
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	cinity	-	-				
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i> 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 <sup>1</sup>				Dia amina	Elevation	Habitat Present	Detential to Occur in
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
<i>California macrophylla</i> 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.
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> 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.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> 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.
<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i> 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.
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i> 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.

	:	Status 1				<b>.</b>	Elevation	Habitat Present within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)		
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> 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.
<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> 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.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	-	-	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils and in openings.	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.
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i> 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.

	5	Status <sup>1</sup>					Elevation	Habitat Present	Detential (a Oceannin
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Habitat	California Distribution	Blooming Period	Range (meters)	within Study Area?	Potential to Occur in Survey Area
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> ssp. <i>sulphurea</i> 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.
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> 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.
<i>Microseria paludosa</i> 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.
<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i> 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.
<i>Pinus radiata</i> 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	-	E	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.
<i>Rosa pinetorum</i> 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.

	Status <sup>1</sup>						Elevation	Habitat Present	
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.
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> 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.

#### <sup>1</sup> Status:

### 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)

	Status <sup>a</sup>			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.	Open habitats including fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides. Monarch butterflies roost in wind-protected tree groves (such as eucalyptus) with nectar and water sources nearby.	None. No suitable <i>Eucalyptus</i> groves present in study area.
Amphibians				
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylii</i>	/SSC	Occurs in the Coast Ranges from Orgeon border south to Transverse mountains (Los Angeles County). Also found in northern California west of the Cascade crest, along the western flank of the Sierra south to Kern County.	Rocky, fast-moving streams in a variety of habiats.	None. No suitable habitat present in study area.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>		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		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	T/	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.

# Attachment D. Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity.

	Status <sup>a</sup>			Occurrence in the Study
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle <i>Emmys marmorata</i>	/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 Birds	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.
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> (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 <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> (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, usually in snags	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.

	Status <sup>a</sup>			Occurrence in the Study
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area
Bald eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus				
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>			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		altitudes in the Sierra Nevada. Winters in the Central Valley, southeastern desert		Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat present in riparian habitats in project area.
American peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus anatum		south Coast Ranges. May summer in the Cascade and Klamath Ranges and	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 coturniculus		Bay and east-ward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; small populations in Marin, Santa Cruz,	Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations	None. No suitable nesting habitat in or near the project area.

	Status <sup>a</sup>			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 <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	/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.	Nests in moist crevices, caves on sea cliffs above the surf or on cliffs near waterfalls.	None. No suitable nesting habitat present in study area.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	/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.

	Status <sup>a</sup>			Occurrence in the Study
Common and Scientific Name	Federal/State	California Distribution	Habitats	Area
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat 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	
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		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	/SSC	Throughout California, except for the	Requires sufficient food, friable	Moderate – Suitable habitat
Taxidea taxus		humid coastal forests of northwestern California in Del Norte County and the northwestern portion of Humboldt County	soils, and relatively open uncultivated ground. Preferred habitat includes grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline.	in annual grassland and coastal terrace prairie.
Ringtail Basariscus astutas		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. E =
- = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Т
- 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

0.Gov	CALIFORNIA DEPARTM	
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Quad is (Pigeon Point (3712224) or Ano Nuevo (3712213) or Franklin Point (3712223) or San Gregorio (3712234) or La Honda (3712233))

ScientificName	CommonName	ElementCode		GlobalRank		FederalListingStatus	StateListingStatus	CNPSList	OtherStatus	На
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	428	G2G3	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_SSC- Special Concern   IUCN_EN- Endangered   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshw marsh swamp   Wetlar
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	Cismon 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	Chaparn Coastal Desert II Great B grasslar Great B scrub   Mojave: scrub   Woodlar Sonoral scrub   montan coniferc   Valley grasslar
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	PDERI04030	40	G2	S2?	None	None	1B.2		Broadle upland Chapan North co conifero
Arctostaphylos glutinosa	Schreiber's manzanita	PDERI040G0	6	G2	S2.1	None	None	1B.2		Chapar Closed- conifero
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	132	G5	S4	None	None		CDF_S- Sensitive   IUCN_LC- Least Concern	Brackisl Estuary Freshwa marsh   swamp Riparian Wetland
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus	coastal marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B2	25	G2T2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S- Sensitive	Coastal Marsh &   Wetlar
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	PDGER01070	155	G2	S2	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S- Sensitive	Cismon woodlar Valley & grasslar
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNE03031	120	G4T3	S2	Threatened	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   USFWS_BCC -Birds of Conservation Concern	Great B standing   Sand s Wetland
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 Coastal scrub   scrub   Ultrama
Coastal Brackish Marsh	Coastal Brackish Marsh	CTT52200CA	30	G2	S2.1	None	None			Marsh &

Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	25	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Closed conifer   Coas
Cypseloides niger	black swift	ABNUA01010	46	G4	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation 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			Close
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	52	G2G3	S2S3	None	None	1B.2		Broadl uplanc Chapa Cismo woodla Closed conifer   North conifer   Ripar   Ripar woodla
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	Aquati Artificia waters Klama coast f waters Klama coast s waters & waters Sacrar Joaqui waters Sacrar Joaqui standii   South flowing South standii   Wetla
Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	PDAST3N060	4	G1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Cismo woodla Ultram
Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	PDBRA16010	22	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S- Sensitive	Chapa Coast Coast
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	117	G3	S2S3	Endangered	None		AFS_EN- Endangered   CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU- Vulnerable	Aquati Klama coast waters Sacrar Joaqui waters coast waters
Eumetopias jubatus	Steller (=northern) sea-lion	AMAJC03010	3	G3	S2	Threatened	None		IUCN_EN- Endangered   MMC_SSC- Species of Special Concern	Marine & spla comm Protect deepw coasta comm Rock
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	PMLIL0V010	32	G3	S3.2	None	None	4.2		Chapa Cismo woodl Ultram Valley grassl
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		Chapa Closed conifer   Lowe conifer

									USFS_S- Sensitive	Chapar Closed conifer   Coast   Coast
Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	26	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Coasta Coasta Coasta
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	235	G5	S4?	None	None		IUCN_LC- Least Concern   WBWG_M- Medium Priority	Broadle upland Cismor woodla Lower conifen   North conifen
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	PDAST5L0C5	38	G3T2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Coasta scrub   dunes scrub
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	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 Conservation Concern	
Leptosiphon croceus	eus coast yellow leptosiphon PDPLM09170 4 G1 S1 None None		None	1B.1		Coasta scrub   prairie				
Leptosiphon rosaceus	rose leptosiphon	PDPLM09180	25	G1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Coasta scrub
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea	Point Reyes meadowfoam	PDLIM02038	12	G4T2	S2	None	Endangered	1B.2		Cismor woodla Coasta Freshw marsh swamp pool   V
Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	21	G2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Chapa
Margaritifera falcata	western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	74	G4	S2S3	None	None			Aquatio
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0	31	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Cismor woodla Closed conifer   Coast Valley grassla
Mielichhoferia elongata	elongate copper moss	NBMUS4Q022	20	G4?	S2	None	None	2.2	USFS_S- Sensitive	Cismor woodla
Monterey Pine Forest	Monterey Pine Forest	CTT83130CA	11	G1	S1.1	None	None			Closed conifer
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 conifer
Oncorhynchus kisutch	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	7	G4	S2?	Endangered	Endangered		AFS_EN- Endangered	Aquatio
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	38	G5T2Q	S2	Threatened	None		AFS_TH- Threatened	Aquatio Sacran Joaquii waters
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	PGPIN040V0	5	G1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Cismor woodla Closed conifer
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	12	G3T2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Chapai Coasta Coasta
Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcornflower	PDBOR0V080	12	G1Q	S1	None	Endangered	1B.1		Coasta Valley grassla
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	804	G3	S2S3	None	None		BLM_S- Sensitive   CDFW_SSC- Species of	Aquatic Chapar Cismor woodla

Riparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S253NoneThreatenedRosa pinetorumpine rosePDROS1.00W011G2QS2.2NoneNone1B.2Sacramento-San JoaquinSacramento-San JoaquinCALA1380CA2GNRSNRNoneNone1B.2Salar everounda ssp. verecundaSan Francisco campionPDCAR0U21312GST2S2.2NoneNone1B.2Slebbinsoseris decipiensSanta Cruz microserisPDAST8EGS016G2S2.4NoneNone1B.2Stuckenia filformissiender-leaved pondveedPMPOT0309021G5S3NoneNone22Tarmoophis sittalis tartaleniaSan Francisco garter snakeARADB3013B38G5T2S2NoneNone12.1Trifollum buckwestiorumSanta Cruz cloverPDFAB402W023G2S2NoneNone15.1Tryonia imitatorImite bronia ("Calliornia"IMGAS.J704039G2G3S2S3NoneNone16.1	Sensitive   UCN_EC- Concern C- Concern	Joaastar star Store Star Star Star Star Star Star Star Star
Riparia ripariaJank swallowABPAU08010S2S5S2S3NoneTheatenedIB.2Riparia ripariapank swallowABPAU08010S2S5S2S3NoneNone1B.2Rosa pinetorumpine rosePDROS1JUW11G2QS2.2NoneNone1B.2Sacramento-San JoaquinCALA1360CA2GNRSNRNoneNone1B.2Silene verecunda ssp.San Francisco campionPDCAR0U213I2GST2S2.2NoneNoneIB.2Slebbinsoseris decipiensSanta Cruz microserisPDAST6E660I6S2S2NoneNoneIB.2Suckenia filformissender-leaved pondweedPMP0T03090I1G5S1NoneNone2.2Thamophis sirtalissan Francisco garter snakeARADB3613BS6S1NoneIndangeredI2I2Totis un buotureztionerSente Cruz microserisBEBB107100I2G2S2NoneNone12	Sensitive     V  BLM_S- Sensitive     V  BLM_S- Sensitive     V  BLM_S- Concern Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Classical Cl	Joaa star   Sc flow Soustar   W Ripi Ripi woc Cloic con Cloic con
Riparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S2S3NoneThreatenedItelatenedRosa pinetorumpine rosePDROS1J0W01G2QS2NoneNone18.2Sacaramento-San JoaquinCALA1360CA2GNRSNRNoneNone18.2Silene verecunda ssp.San Francisco campionPDCAR0U21312.0GST2S2.2NoneNone18.2Silene verecunda ssp.San Francisco campionPDCAR0U21312.0GST2S2.2NoneNone18.2Subbinsoseris decipiensSanta Cruz microserisPDAST6E05016.0G2S2.2NoneNone18.2Subkenia filiformissiender-leaved pondweedPMPOT3030021.0G5T2S2.4NoneNone2.2Thremochis sirtalisSan Francisco garter snaleARADB36138S3.8G5T2S2.4IndageredFindangered	Statistics of the second state of the second s	Joaa star Star Sou Ripi, Sc Ripi, Ripi, Ripi, Ripi, Ripi, Star Sou Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Cha Coo con Coo con Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo C
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Riparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S2S3NoneThreatenedRiparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S2S3NoneNone16.2Rosa pinetorumpine rosePDROS1J0W011G2QS2.2NoneNone18.2Sacramento-San JoaquinCALA1360CA2GNRSNRNoneNone18.2Silene verecunda ssp.San Francisco campionPDCAR0U21312G5T2S2.2NoneNone18.2Silene verecundaLLLLLLLLLLLSilene verecundaSan Francisco campionPDCAR0U21312G5T2S2.2NoneNone18.2LLLLLLLLLLLLL	Sensitive   IIICN_LC- Least Concern Co	Joaa star star Sou Sou Star Ripi W Ripi Ripi Woo Cha Coo Son Son Son Son Son Son Son Son Son S
Riparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S2S3NoneThreatenedRiparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S2S3NoneThreatenedRosa pinetorumpine rosePDROS1J0W011G2QS2.2NoneNone1B.2Sacramento-San Joaquin Coastal LagoonCALA1360CA2GNRSNRNoneNone1B.2Silene verecunda ssp.San Francisco campionPDCARDIL21312G5T2S2.2NoneNone1B.2	Sensitive   Rig UCN_LC- Least vo Concern Clc Cor Concern Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Cor Clc Clc Clc Cor Clc Clc Clc Clc Clc Clc Clc Clc	Joa starar   Sc Sou Sou starar   W Ripi Ripi Woo Cloic con Cha Ccoa Sc Cha Coa Sc Cha Coa Sc Sc Cha Cha Coa Sc Sc Cha Cha Coa Sc Sc Cha Cha Coa Sc Sc Cha Cha Cha Coa Sc Sc Cha Cha Cha Cha Cha Cha Cha Cha Cha Cha
Riparia ripariabank swallowABPAU08010282G5S2S3NoneThreatenedILLRosa pinetorumpine rosePDROS1J0W011G2QS2.2NoneNone1B.2Sacramento-San JoaquinSacramento-San JoaquinCALA1260CA2CNIRSNIRNoneNoneNone	BLM_S- Sensitive   Rip IUCN_LC- Least Concern Concern	Joa star   So flow Sou star   Wo Ripa woo
Riparia riparia       bank swallow       ABPAU08010       282       G5       S2S3       None       Threatened       Image: Control of the contr	BLM_S- Sensitive   Rip IUCN_LC- Least Concern Concern	Joa star   So flow Sou star   Wo Ripa woo
Riparia riparia       bank swallow       ABPAL08010       282       G5       S2S3       None       Threatened	sta  S: flov So sta  W BLM_S- Sensitive   IUCN_LC- Least wo	Joa star   Sc flow Sou star   We Ripa
	sta   S flov So sta	Joa star   So flow Sou star
	Threatened   mo USFS_S- Sensitive   M Sec forn wo Sa Joa wa Wa R CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern   Sa Concern   Sa Sa Sa Joa Wa Sa Sa Joa Wa Sa Sa Joa Wa Sa Sa Joa Wa Sa Sa Joa Sa Sa Joa Sa Sa Joa Sa Sa Joa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa	con   Me see fore Voc Sac Joa wat Aqu Artii wat star   Fro mar swa Ripp Rip Soa Sac Joa wat

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Attachment F CNPS Search Results

lal	iforn		DC fati <mark>ve Plant</mark> Socié	Inventory Endanger	of Rare an red Plants	d
			- Mon, May. 20, 2013 15:10 ET c n/409B 429C 429D 409A 40	Search		
Tip: W	ords me	eant to	be searched as a unit shou help.][search history]		<b>es, e.g., "</b> coastal	
			<b>1: Pigeon Point (409B) 37122</b> Ilin Point (409A) 3712223, An			3
ts 1 to : equest		-	cify topo quads will ret	urn only Lists 1-3.		
			ords for later study, click the	ADD button.		
			s to Plant Press check all ar in a new window.	check none		
open			scientific	common	family	CNP
È		1	Agrostis blasdalei 🖾	Blasdale's bent grass	Poaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Amsinckia lunaris 🖾	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Anomobryum julaceum	slender silver moss	Bryaceae	List 2.2
È		1	<u>Arctostaphylos</u> andersonii 🖾	Anderson's manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Arctostaphylos</u> glutinosa	Schreiber's manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Arctostaphylos regismontana 🖾	Kings Mountain manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Astragalus</u> <u>pycnostachyus</u> var. <u>pycnostachyus</u> 🚳	coastal marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	List 1B.1
È		1	Cirsium andrewsii 🖾	Franciscan thistle	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Collinsia multicolor 🖾	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Corethrogyne</u> <u>leucophylla</u> 🗯	branching beach aster	Asteraceae	List 3.2
È		1	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Eriophyllum latilobum</u> @	San Mateo woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
È		1	Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2
À		1	Fritillaria liliacea 🚳	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	List 1B.2
		1			Asteraceae	

			<u>Grindelia hirsutula</u> var. <u>maritima</u> 🛍	San Francisco gumplant		List 3.2
È		1	Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. butanoensis	Butano Ridge cypress	Cupressaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Horkelia cuneata</u> var. <u>sericea</u>	Kellogg's horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.1
È		1	Horkelia marinensis 🖾	Point Reyes horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha 🗯	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Leptosiphon croceus	coast yellow leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	List 1B.1
È		1	Leptosiphon rosaceus	rose leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	List 1B.1
È		1	Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea 🖾	Point Reyes meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush- mallow	Malvaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Microseris paludosa</u> 🛱	marsh microseris	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Mielichhoferia elongata</u>	elongate copper moss	Mniaceae	List 2.2
È		1	Pinus radiata 🖾	Monterey pine	Pinaceae	List 1B.1
È		1	<u>Plagiobothrys</u> <u>chorisianus</u> var. <u>chorisianus</u> 🗯	Choris' popcorn- flower	Boraginaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcorn-flower	Boraginaceae	List 1B.1
È		1	Rosa pinetorum 🕮	pine rose	Rosaceae	List 1B.2
Å		1	<u>Sidalcea hickmanii</u> ssp. viridis 🛱	Marin checkerbloom	Malvaceae	List 1B.3
È		1	Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda 🖾	San Francisco campion	Caryophyllaceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Stebbinsoseris</u> decipiens	Santa Cruz microseris	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
È		1	<u>Stuckenia</u> <u>filiformis</u>	slender-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	List 2.2
È		1	Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	Fabaceae	List 1B.1
ADD ch	necked i s will ap	tems	rds for later study, click the A	DD button. heck none		
💙 ' 14'					powe	red by

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)
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> 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  $7\frac{1}{2}$  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 <u>Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants</u>.

### 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 <u>Protocol</u> and <u>Recovery Permits</u> 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 <u>Map Room</u> 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

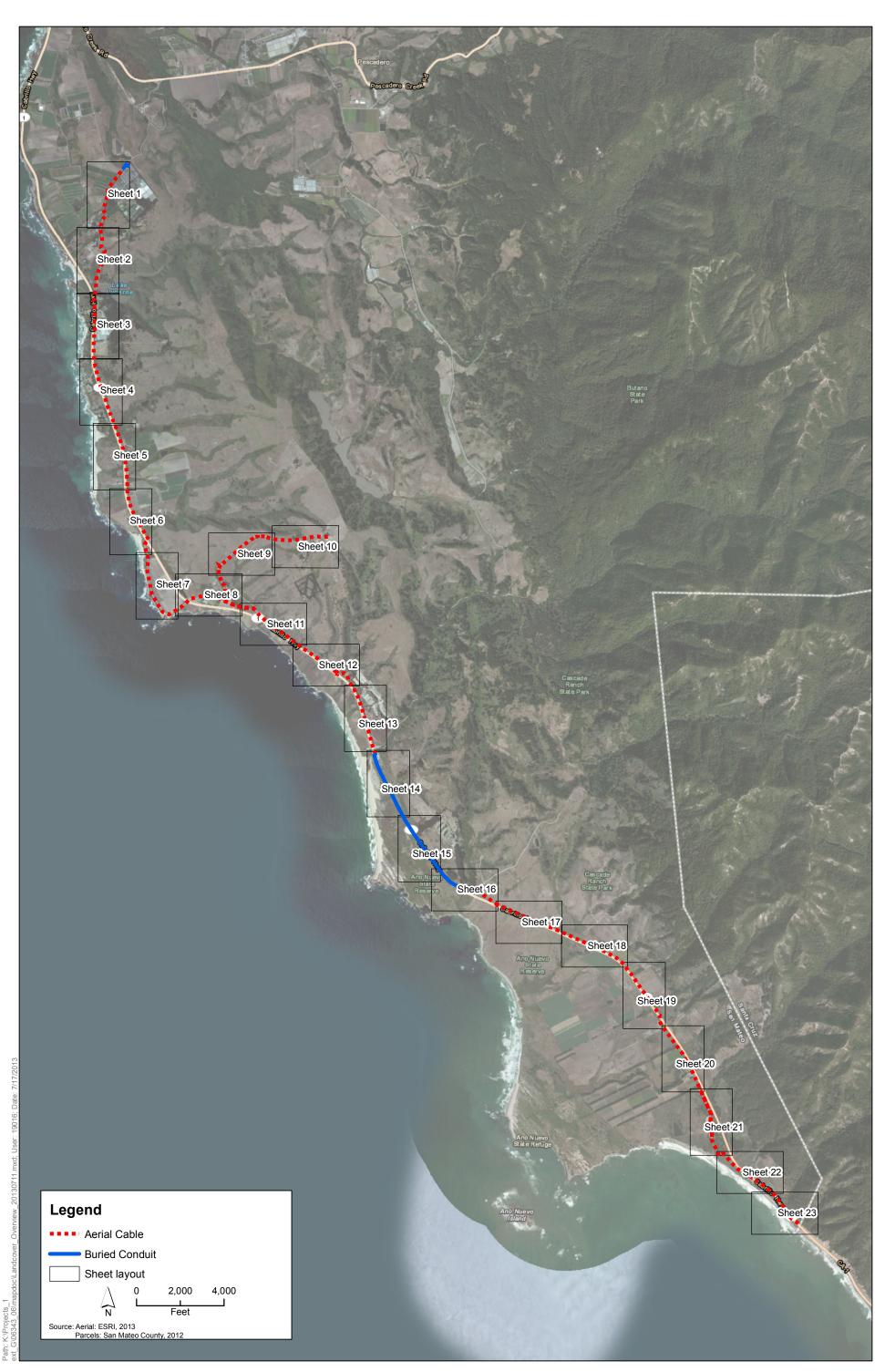
The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts. <u>More info</u>

### 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.

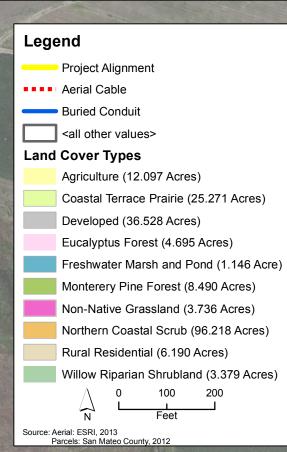
### Updates

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.



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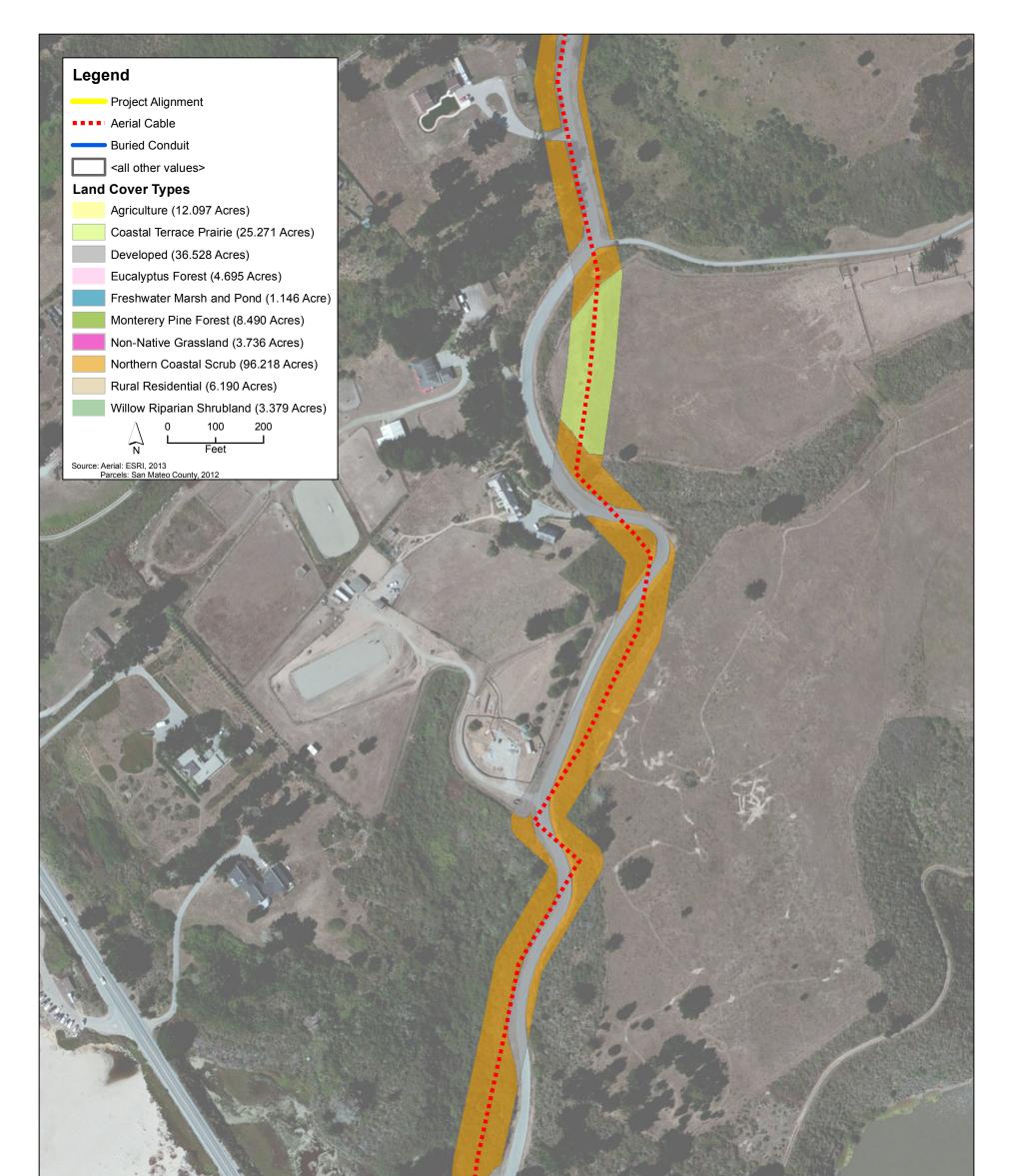
Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - )

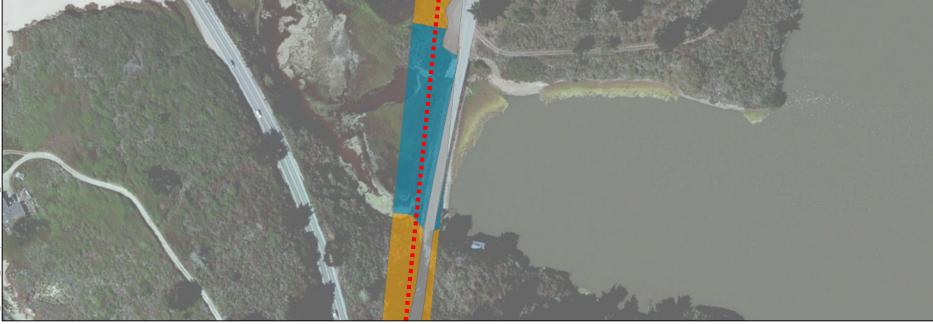




Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 1)







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Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 2)



Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 3)



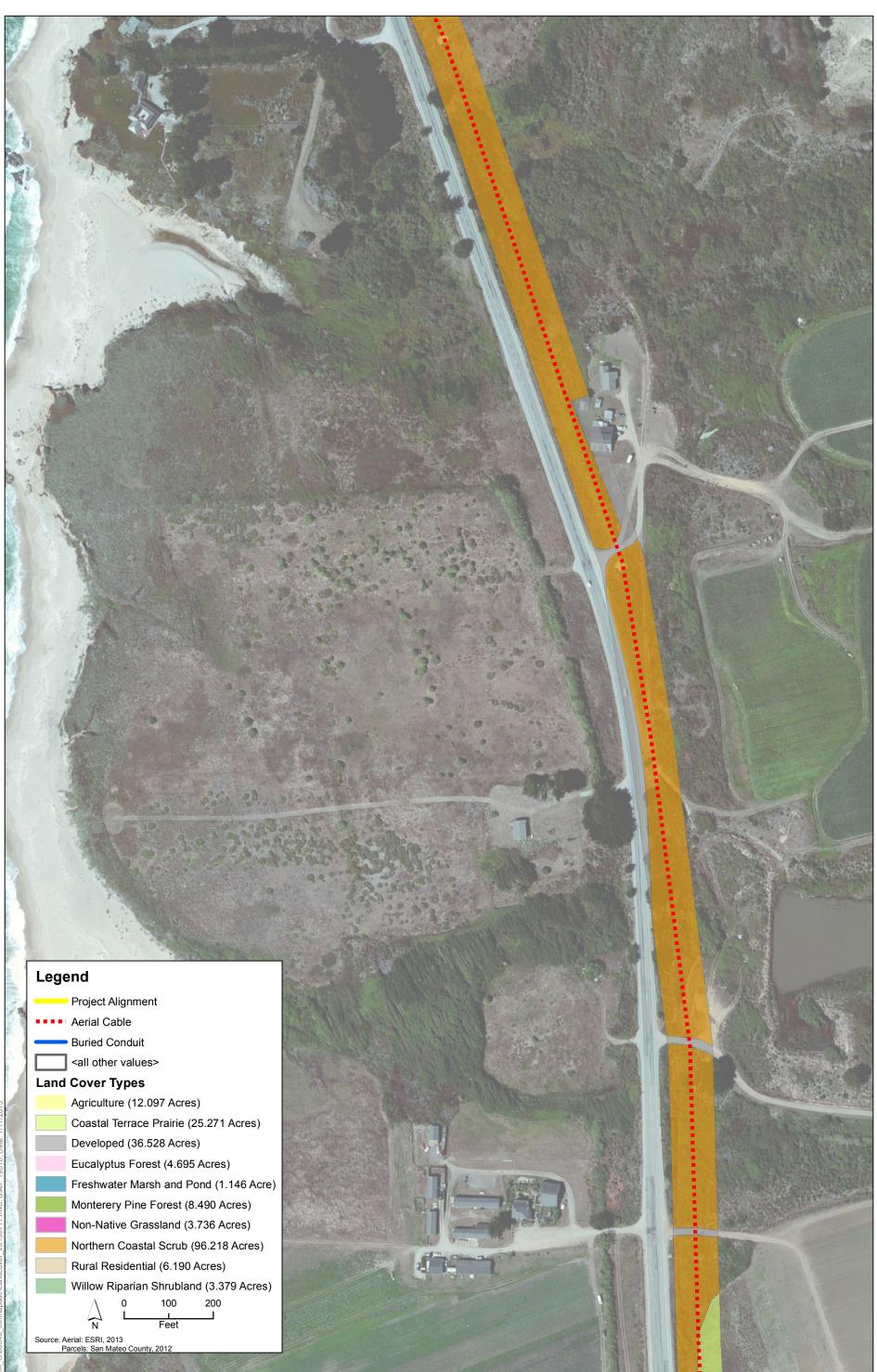


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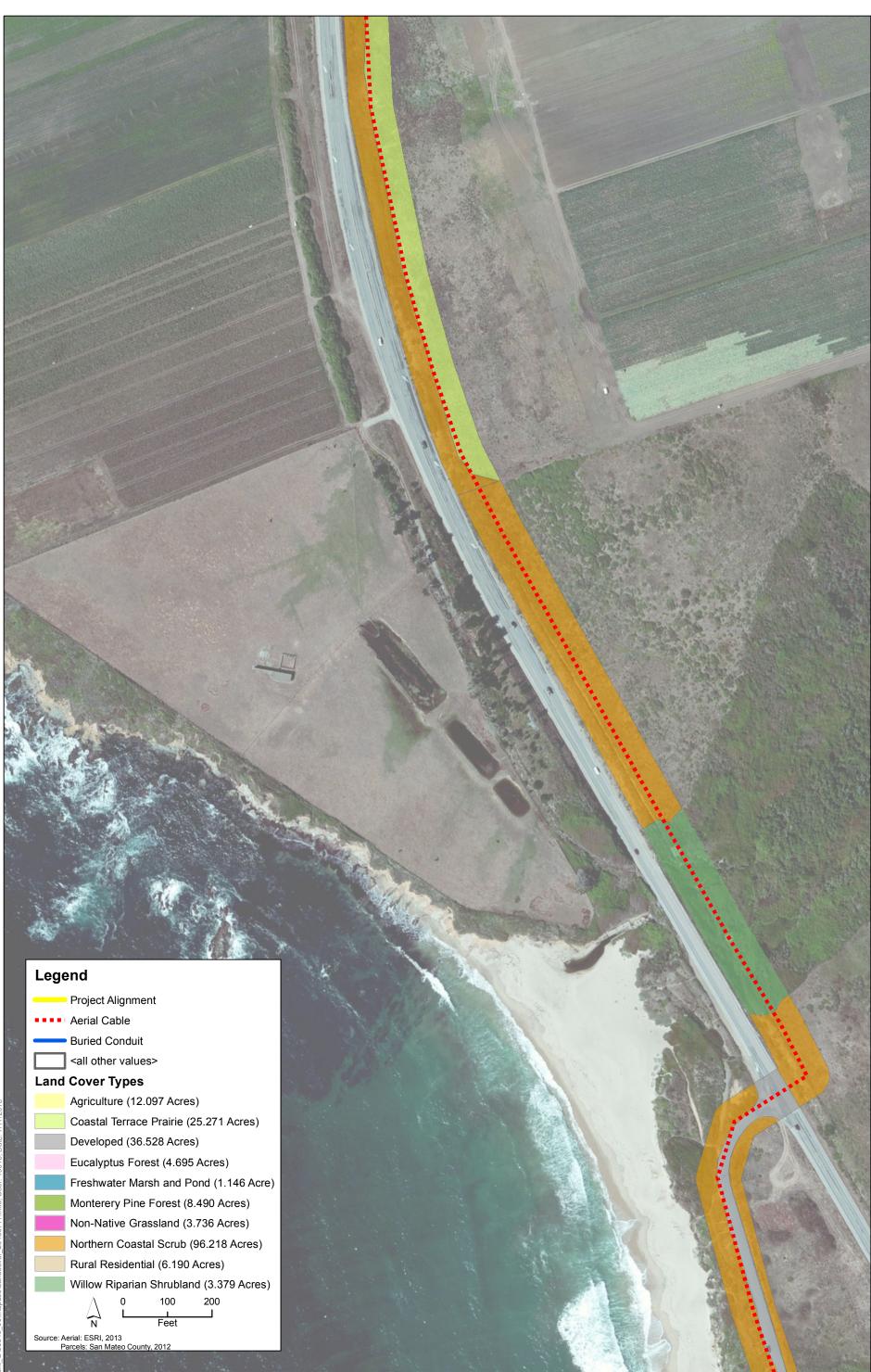
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### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 5)





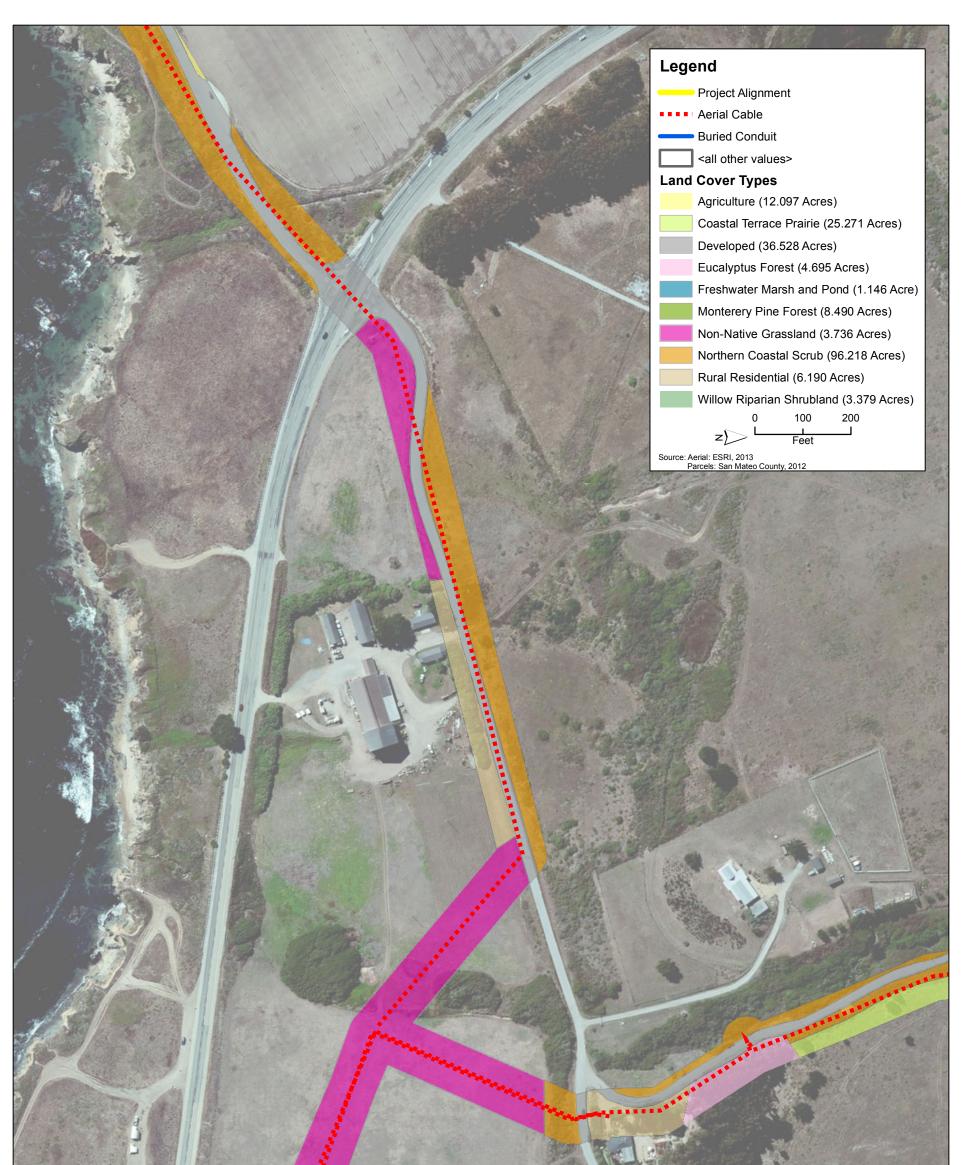
### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 6)





### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 7)



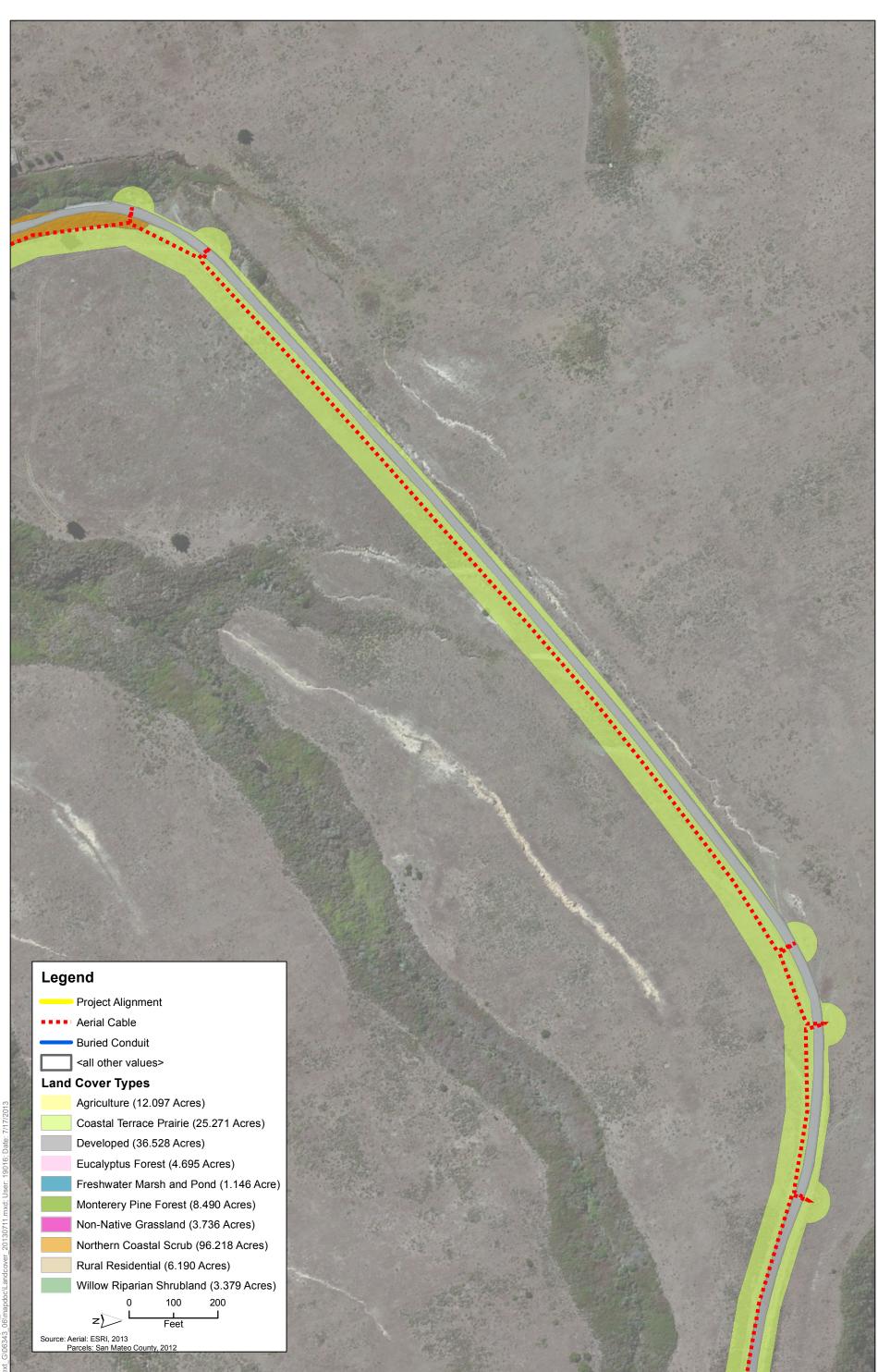




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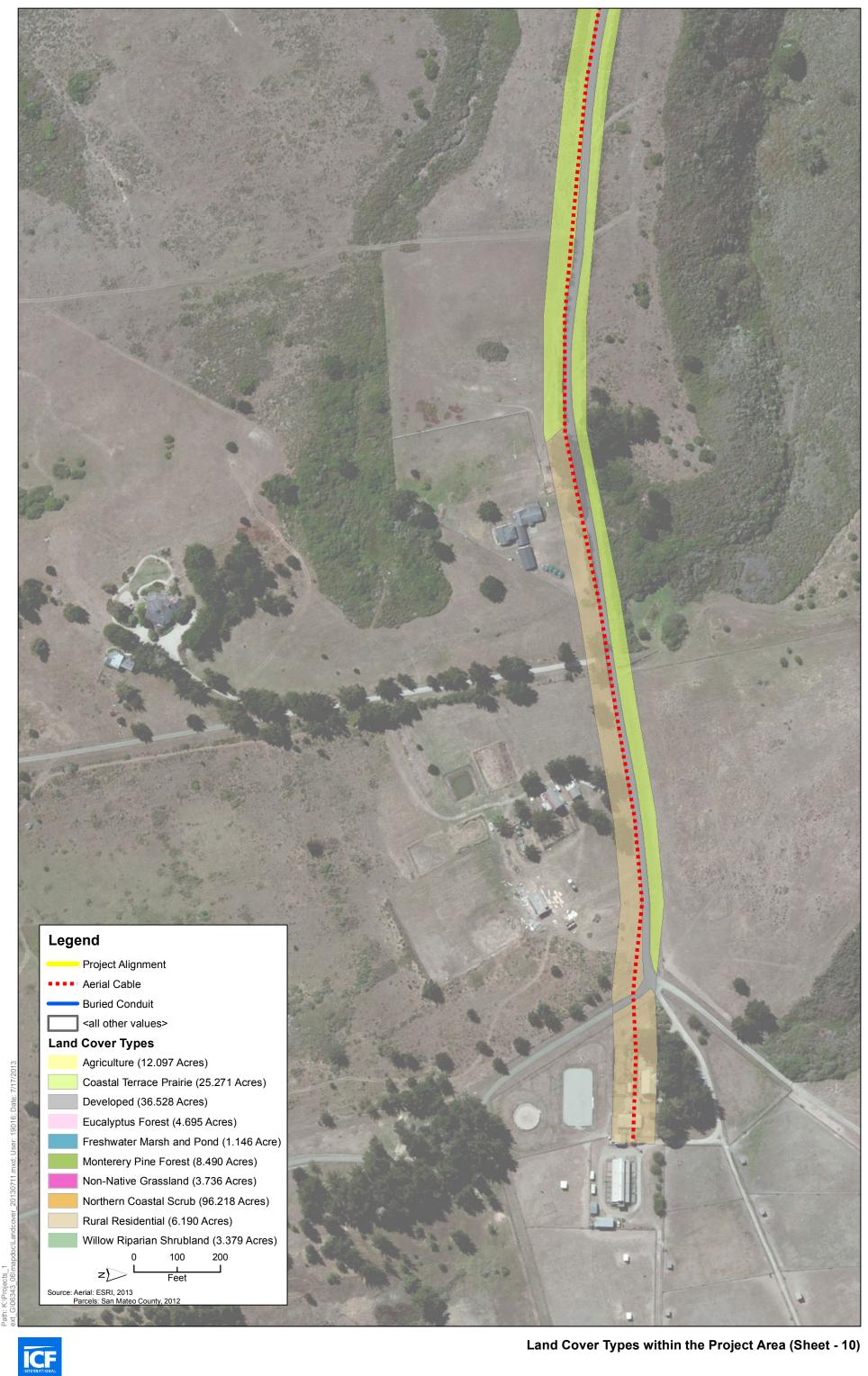
Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 8)



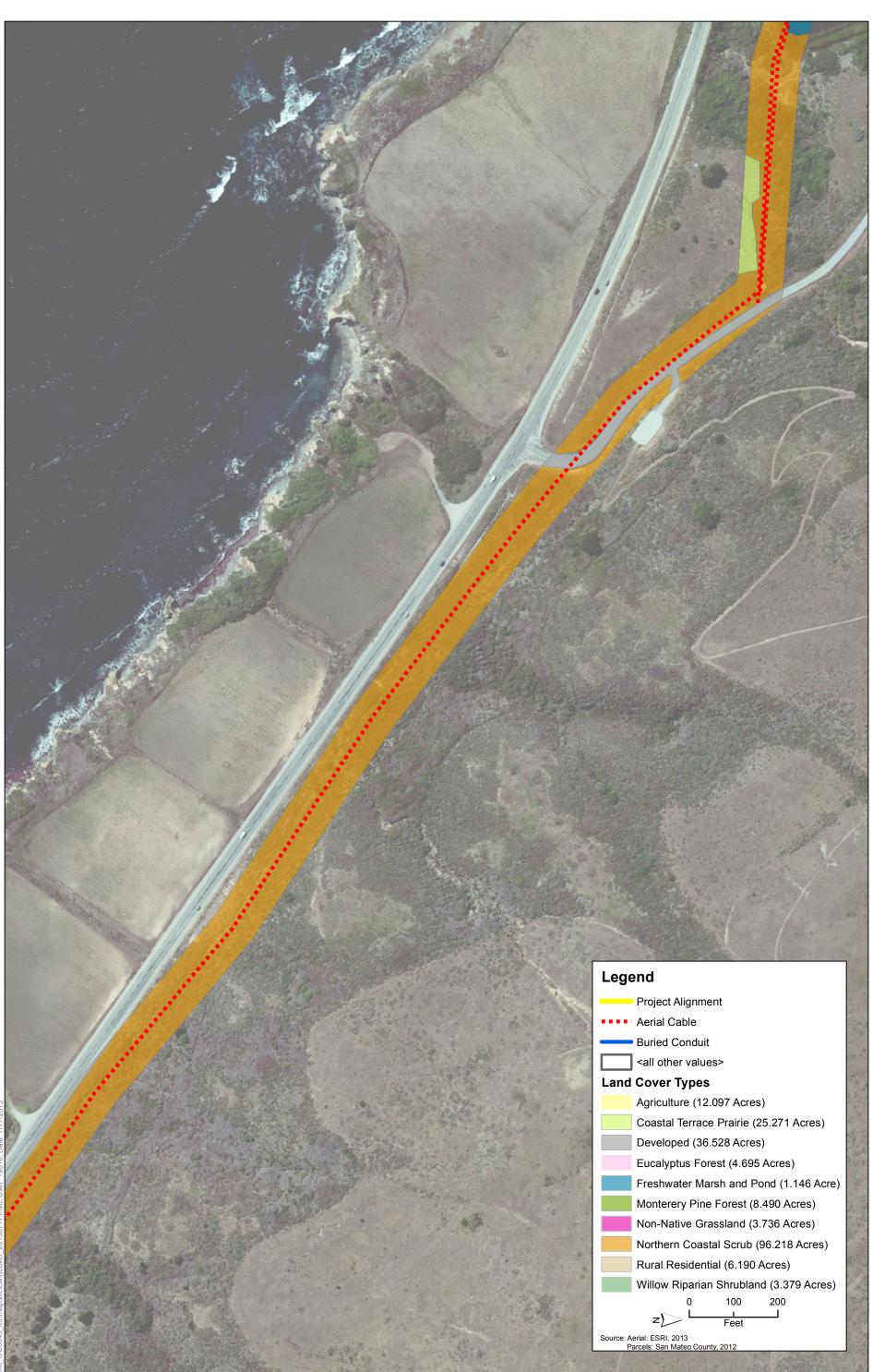
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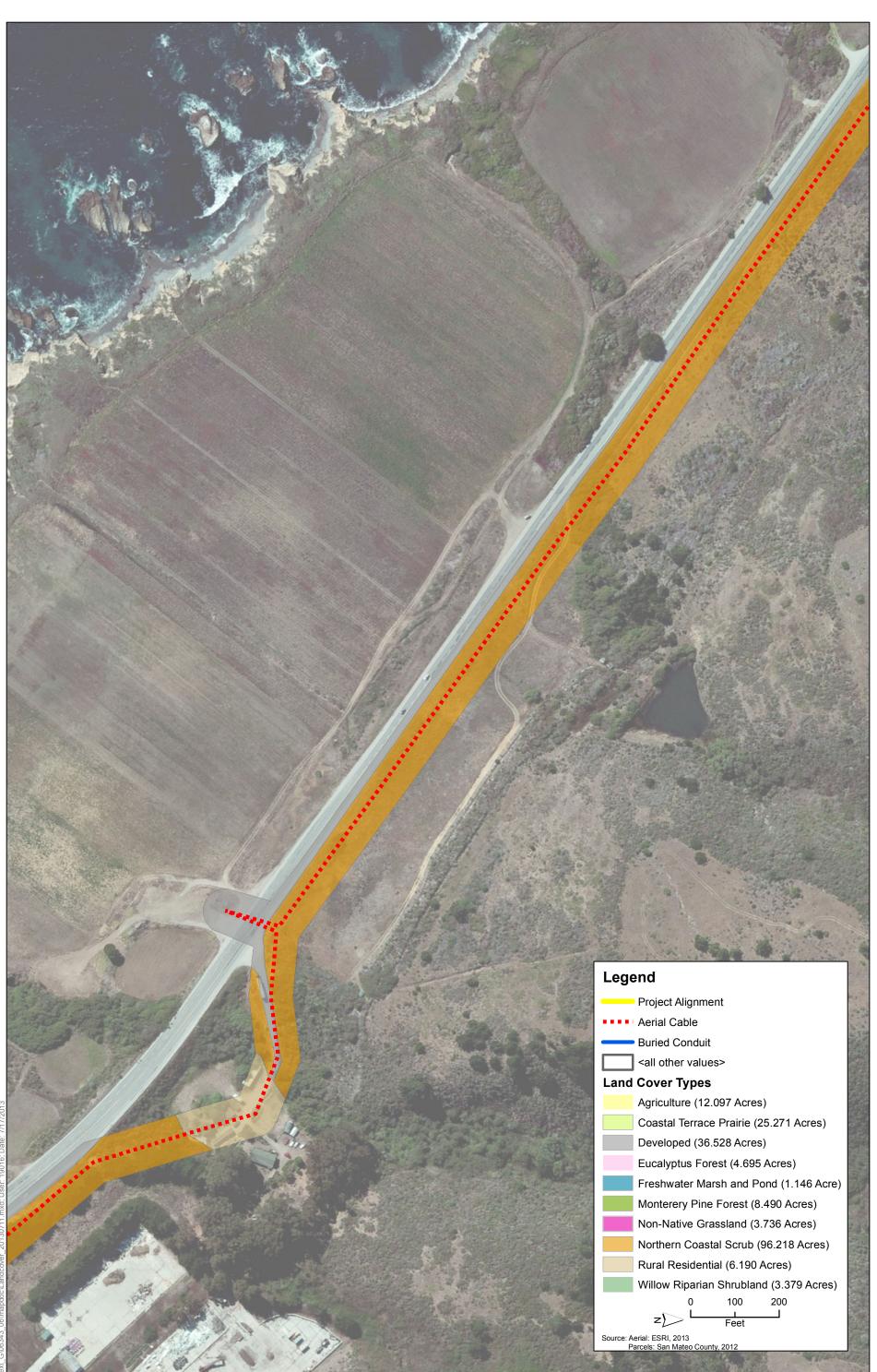
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### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 11)







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Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 12)



### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 13)





### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 14)

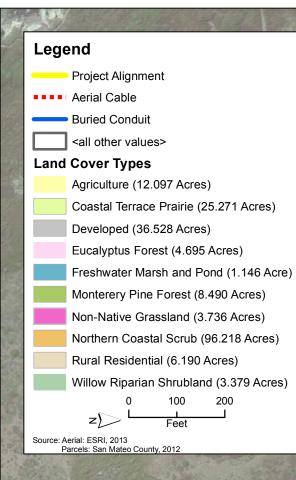


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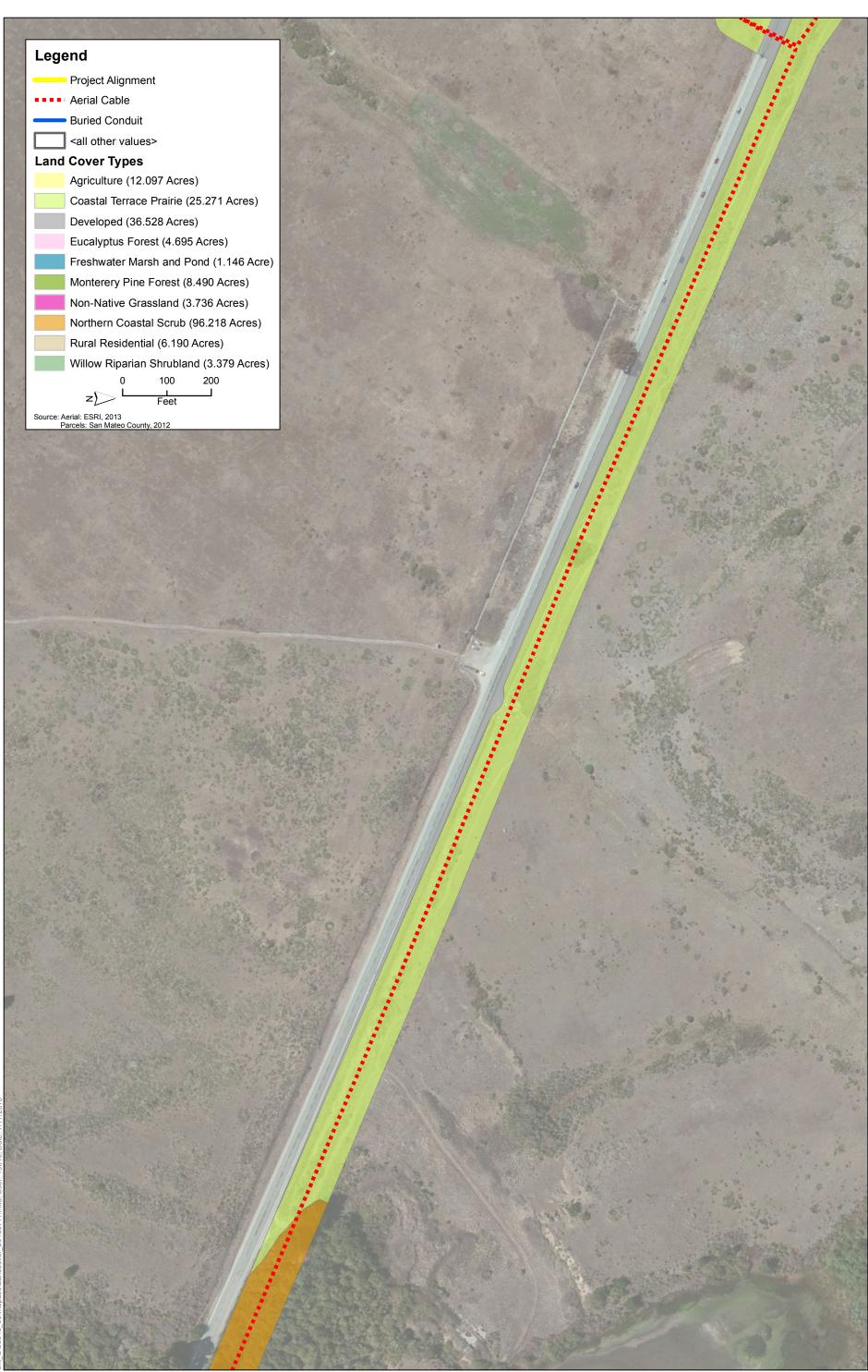




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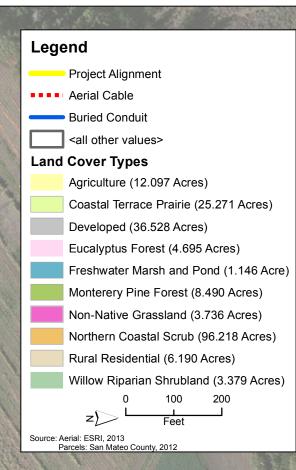
Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 16)



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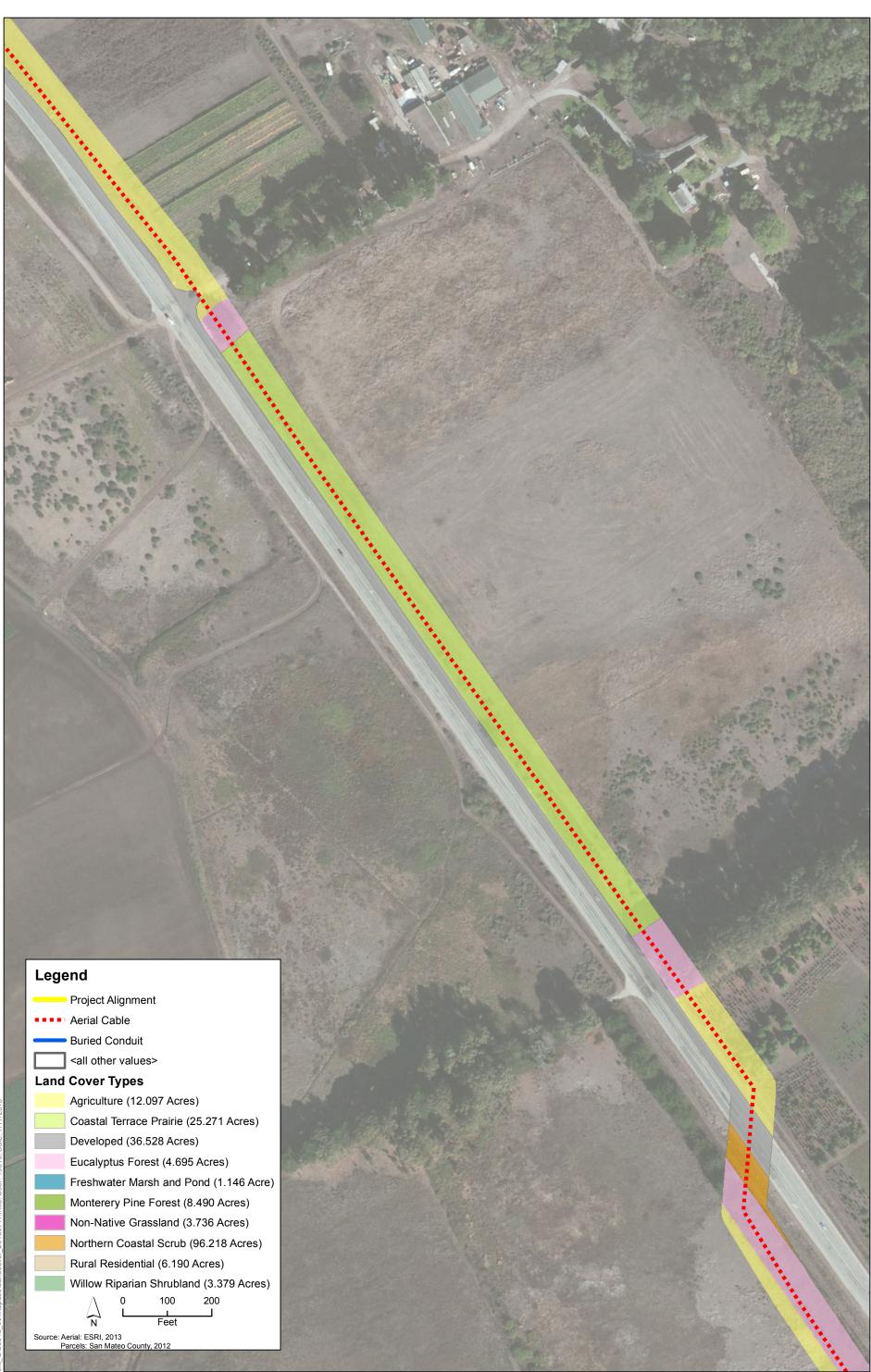


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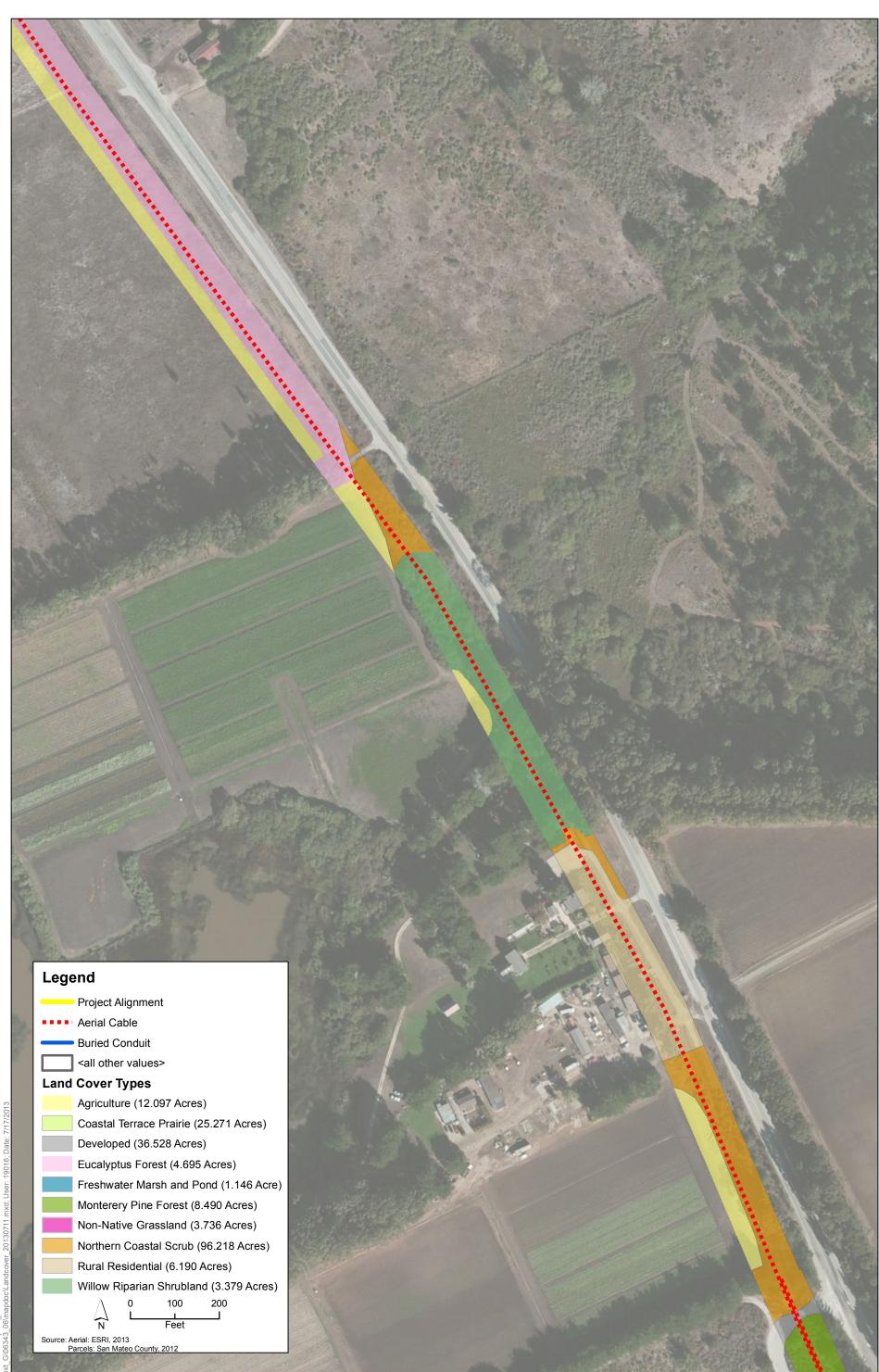


Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 18)



### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 19)



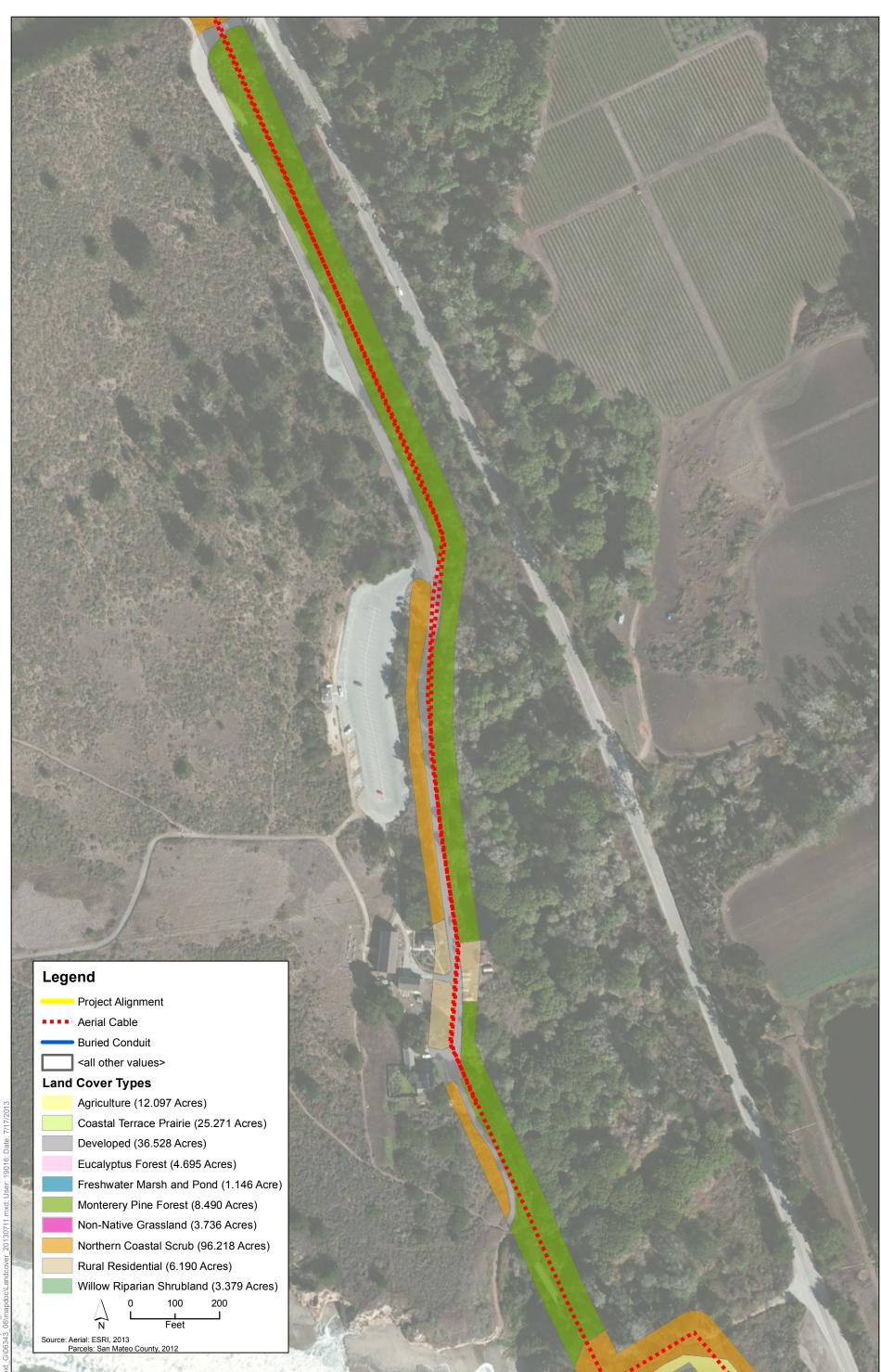


### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 20)



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### Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 21)









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Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 22)

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Land Cover Types within the Project Area (Sheet - 23)