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CITY OF SAN MATEO

Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to Section 21000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code and the City of San Mateo Environmental Review Guidelines and Procedures, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is hereby granted for the following project:

1. Project Title:	Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project (Project)
2. Lead Agency and Project Applicant:	City of San Mateo Public Works Department 330 West 20th Avenue San Mateo, CA 94403
3. Contact Person and Phone Number:	Elton Yee Tel: (650) 522-7320 Email: eyee@cityofsanmateo.org
4. Project Location and APNs:	Immediately north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard and adjacent to the Poplar Creek Golf Course within a concrete-lined drainage channel in the City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California. APN 029-350-020
5. General Plan Designation:	Parks/Open Space
6. Zoning:	S-Shoreline
7. Description of Project:	The project would involve installation of a full trash capture device within Poplar Creek at the location immediately north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard and provide native vegetation enhancement along Poplar Creek within the Poplar Creek Golf Course.

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FINDING

The Director of Public Works finds that the project described above will not have a significant effect on the environment. Prior to the release of this draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), the project applicant (City of San Mateo) has made/agrees to make project revisions that clearly mitigate the potentially significant environmental effects identified in the attached Initial Study to a less-than-significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED TO REDUCE POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS TO A LESS-THAN-SIGNIFICANT LEVEL

A. AESTHETICS – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

B. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

C. AIR QUALITY –

Impact AIR-1: Construction activities could produce fugitive dust fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) during ground disturbance, which the Bay Area is currently classified as nonattainment.

Mitigation Measures AIR-1: The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) recommends basic construction measures to ensure minimal impacts on regional air quality. The contractor would be responsible for implementing the following basic measures during construction:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas) will be watered two (2) times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site will be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads will be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Idling times will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to five (5) minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations).
- Clear signage will be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer specifications, and all equipment will be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.

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- A publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding any dust complaints will be posted in or near the project site. The contact person will respond to complaints and take corrective action within 48 hours. BAAQMD's phone number will also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

D. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES –

Impact BIO-1: Construction activities and vegetation removal associated with the project could result in the destruction or abandonment of nests of non-status bird species protected under the MBTA, CFGC, and CEQA.

Mitigation Measures BIO-1: To the extent feasible, project-related activities should be avoided during the nesting bird season, generally defined as February 1 through August 31. If project work must occur during the nesting bird season, pre-construction nesting bird surveys must be conducted within 14 days of ground disturbance to avoid disturbance to active nests, eggs, and/or young of nesting birds. These surveys would determine the presence or absence of active nests that may be affected by project activities. It is also recommended that any trees and shrubs in or adjacent to the project site that are proposed for removal and that could be used as avian nesting sites be removed during the non-nesting season (September 1 through January 31).

E. CULTURAL RESOURCES –

Impact CULT-1: Implementation of the project could result in impacts to buried prehistoric or historical archaeological deposit.

Mitigation Measure CULT-1: If previously unidentified historic resources are encountered during project implementation, the contractor shall avoid altering the materials and their stratigraphic context. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies. The City or its contractor shall comply with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.5, 5097.9 et seq., regarding the discovery and disturbance of cultural materials, should any be discovered during project construction.

Impact CULT-2: Project construction activities could result in impacts to previous undiscovered human remains.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: If human remains are discovered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be stopped. The San Mateo County Coroner shall be notified and make a determination as to whether the remains are of Native American origin or whether an investigation into the cause of death is required. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) immediately. Once the NAHC identifies the most

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likely descendants, the descendants will make recommendations regarding proper burial, which will be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

F. ENERGY – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

G. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

H. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

I. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

J. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY –

Impact HYDR-1: Project construction during in-channel work would have the potential to impact water quality.

Mitigation Measure HYDR-1: The City shall incorporate the following practices into the construction documents to be implemented by the project contractor:

- During channel dewatering, all water pumped out of the work area would be collected in a settling tank and undergo turbidity testing before being discharged back in the channel. The settling tank would be up to 10,000 gallons in size depending on the results of water flow testing at the time of construction and would be located in the designated staging area.
- Equipment fueling and maintenance would occur off-site.
- Fiber rolls would be installed between the staging area and the channel to prevent runoff of sediment into the channel. Rolls will be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis.
- Hazardous waste spill prevention and stockpiling methods will be implemented according to California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) best management practices.

K. LAND USE AND PLANNING – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

L. MINERAL RESOURCES – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

M. NOISE –

Impact NOI-1: Construction noise could exceed the City of San Mateo Municipal Code standard.

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Mitigation Measure NOI-1: The City shall incorporate the following practices into the construction documents to be implemented by the project contractor:

- Construction hours shall be limited to 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday only.
- Notify businesses, residences, and noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to construction sites of the construction schedule in writing. Designate the City's construction manager as responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The construction manager shall determine the cause of the noise complaints (for example starting too early, or a bad muffler) and institute reasonable measures to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the construction manager at the construction site.
- Maximize the physical separation between noise generators and noise receptors. Such separation includes, but is not limited to, the following measures:
  - Use heavy-duty mufflers for stationary equipment and barriers around particularly noisy areas of the site or around the entire site;
  - Where feasible, use shields, impervious fences, or other physical sound barriers to inhibit transmission of noise to sensitive receptors;
  - Locate stationary equipment to minimize noise impacts on the community; and
  - Minimize backing movements of equipment.
- Use quiet construction equipment whenever possible.
- Impact equipment (e.g., jack hammers and pavement breakers) shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Compressed air exhaust silencers shall be used on other equipment. Other quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than using impact equipment, shall be used whenever feasible.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines

N. POPULATION AND HOUSING – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

O. PUBLIC SERVICES – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

P. RECREATION – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

Q. TRANSPORTATION – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

R. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Mitigation Measures CULT-1 and CULT-2 of the project would allow for appropriate treatment of tribal cultural resources and human remains should they be discovered at the site. With implementation of these mitigation measures, the City can preserve and protect unknown tribal cultural resources discovered at the site.

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S. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – The project will not have a significant impact on this resource; therefore, no mitigation is required.

T. WILDFIRE – The project will not be impacted by wildfire or will not exacerbate wildfire conditions in the area; therefore, no mitigation is required.

U. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE – With the implementation of the mitigation measures identified above, and the conditions of approval identified in the Initial Study, the project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially affect the biological resources, or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory. The mitigation measures and standard permit conditions would also ensure that the project's contribution to cumulative impacts would not be cumulatively considerable, and the project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

Before 5:00 p.m. on **February 23, 2022,** any person may:

1. Review the Draft MND as an informational document only; or
2. Submit written comments regarding the information and analysis in the Draft MND. Before the MND is adopted, City staff will prepare written responses to any comments, and revise the Draft MND, if necessary, to reflect any concerns raised during the public review period. All written comments will be included as part of the Final MND.

Elton Yee	1/18/2022
Elton Yee, Associate Engineer	Date
Azalea Mitch	1/20/2022
Azalea Mitch, Director of Public Works	Date

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Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project

CITY OF SAN MATEO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:

City of San Mateo
Public Works Department
330 West 20th Avenue
San Mateo, CA 94403
Contact: Elton Yee

Prepared By:

WRA, Inc.
4225 Hollis Street
Emeryville, CA 94608
Contact: Tali Ashurov
Tali.ashurov@wra-ca.com

Date: January 2022

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Government
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BTU	British thermal unit
C/CAG	City/County Association of Governments
CAAQS	ambient air quality standards
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
Cal/OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CALGreen	Title 24 California Green Building Standards
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CBC	California Building Code
CCC	central California coast
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Information System
City	City of San Mateo
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society

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CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent
CPA	California Power Authority
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	cubic yards
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted sound level
DBH	diameter at breast height
DOE	Department of Energy
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
DTSC	Toxic Substances Control
EAP	Energy Action Plan
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Federal Insurance Rate Maps
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	greenhouse gas
IEPR	Integrated Energy Policy Report
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
kWh	kilowatt-hour
lb	pound
L_{dn}	day-night average noise level
L_{eq}	energy-equivalent noise level
L_{max}	maximum noise level

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LUST	leaking underground storage tanks
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Mpg	miles per gallon
MRP	Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit
MS4s	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MT	metric tons
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NR	National Register
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
PM_{10}	particulate matter smaller than 10 microns
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns
ppm	parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROW	Right-of-way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SMCWPPP	San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
SR 280	State Route 280

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STGA	significant trash generating area
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TOB	top of bank
USC	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VdB	vibration decibel
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group
Williamson Act	California Land Conservation Act

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BACKGROUND

1. **Project Title:** Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project (Project)

2. **Lead Agency and Project Applicant:** City of San Mateo
Public Works Department
330 West 20th Avenue
San Mateo, CA 94403

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Elton Yee
Tel: (650) 522-7320
Email: eyee@cityofsanmateo.org

4. **Project Location:** Immediately north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard and adjacent to the Poplar Creek Golf Course within Poplar Creek in the City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California (see Figures 1 and 2)

5. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:**

The proposed project is located at Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 029-350-020, north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard and within Poplar Creek on the premises of the Poplar Creek Golf Course property at 1700 Coyote Point Drive in San Mateo, San Mateo County (Figure 1). The project proposes to install a full trash capture device within Poplar Creek (Site 1) and to provide native vegetation enhancement along Poplar Creek (Site 2). Both Sites 1 and 2 together will collectively be referred to as the project site. The project footprint is on Poplar Golf Course land and does not encroach on other properties.

The proposed project is located within Poplar Creek which is an intermittent and concrete-lined channel From Site 1, Poplar Creek continues in a northeasterly direction for approximately 3,000 feet past Site 2, at which time the channel becomes unlined and begins to flow in the southeasterly direction. This earthen channel conveys flow for approximately 700 feet before discharging into the open forebay of the Poplar Pump Station. Flow from the forebay enters the pump station intake and is discharged through the earthen flood control levee into San Francisco Bay (Figure 2).

The project site is bounded to the west and south by the City of San Mateo (City) right-of-way (ROW) consisting of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard. Site 1 is across from residential housing on the opposite side of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard. A Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Electrical Substation operates on the southern side of East Poplar Avenue across from Site 2. The sites can be accessed from East Poplar Avenue and through existing golf course infrastructure.

The proposed project falls within the Shoreline Park Specific Plan Zone for the City. The zoning district designated for the project site is S-Shoreline. The General Plan land use designation for the site is Parks/Open Space, and the land use designations in the project vicinity include Parks/Open

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Space to the north and east and Single Family Residential, Medium Density Residential, and Low Density Residential to the south and west.

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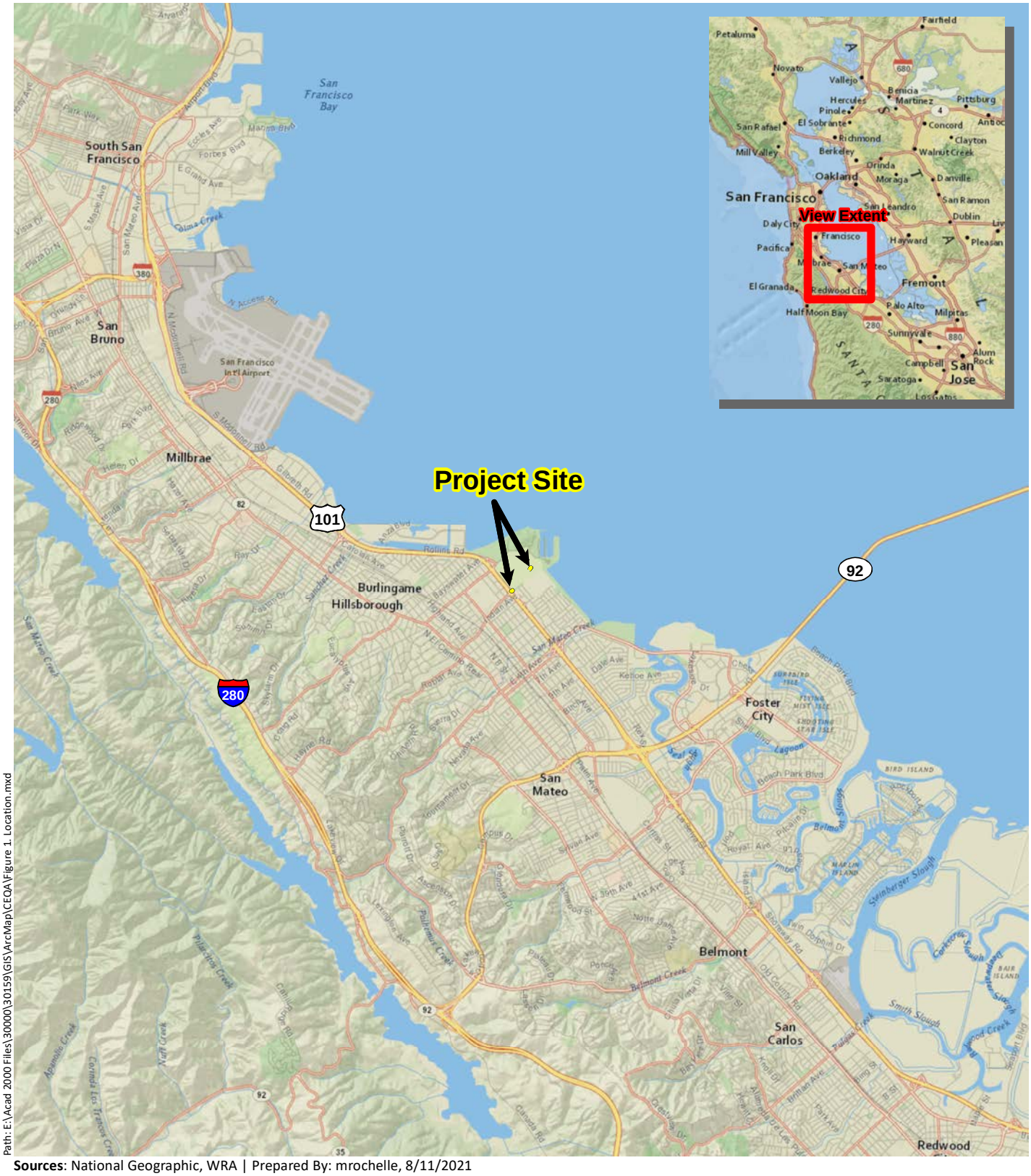

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\CEQA\Figure 1. Location.mxd

Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 8/11/2021

Figure 1. Project Location Map

0 1 2 Miles

N

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Figure 2.
Aerial of Project Site

Site 1: Project Area
(0.08 ac./ 3,286 sq.ft.)

Site 2: Stream Enhancement Area (0.02 ac./ 1,000 sq.ft.)

N

0 200 400

Feet

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\CEQA\Figure 2. Aerial of Project Site.mxd

Sources: San Mateo County 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/11/2021

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6. Existing System:

Poplar Creek is a concrete-lined channel that flows intermittently that passes though the City of San Mateo. With the exception of the Poplar Creek Golf Course, the surrounding area is composed of largely impermeable structures including buildings, maintenance lots, and streets. Mixed woodland vegetation is located above top of bank (TOB) along the southeast side of the channel. The northeast side of the channel is composed of a ruderal grassland community (Figure 3).

Poplar Creek is a section of the City's storm drain system. Currently, there is no device within the channel to facilitate the removal of trash or unwanted debris that enters the system before it gets discharged into the San Francisco Bay.

Under Provision C.10 of the City's Municipal Regional Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, the City of San Mateo is required to reduce trash loads from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) by 100 percent by July 1, 2025. The trash capture device proposed by this project would be used to reduce trash loads from approximately 333 acres of San Mateo's upstream storm drain system, approximately 3.3 acres of the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans') significant trash generating area (STGA), and approximately 15.9 acres of Caltrans right-of-way (ROW).

7. Project Design Alternatives:

Trash Capture Device Placement Considerations

Two (2) site locations for the proposed trash capture device location were evaluated in the project design phase. A Hydraulic Impact Study was conducted to determine which placement would have the least detrimental effect to overall stormwater flow throughout the Poplar Creek System (Appendix A). Site 1 was chosen as the location for the proposed project by the Board of Supervisors.

Stream Enhancement Considerations

Three (3) site locations were analyzed as potential stream enhancement locations. Stream Enhancement Site 2 was selected as the proposed location due to its proximity to Poplar Creek, City ownership, ease of irrigation, and distance from golfer traffic along the Poplar Creek course. Stream Enhancement Site 2 also had the largest available area for enhancement when compared to other proposed areas.

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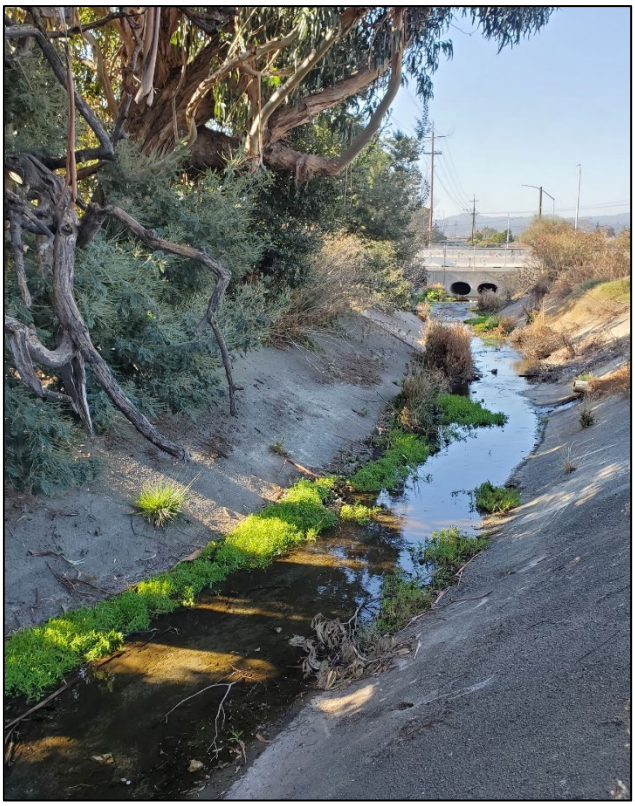
Figure 3. Views of the Project Site

Southeast side of channel with mixed oak woodland.

Northeast side of channel with ruderal upland community.



Polar Creek facing southwest where trash capture device will be installed.

Stream Enhancement Area along Poplar Creek.

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8. Project Description:

Trash Capture Device Installation and Operation

The proposed project would install a trash capture device composed of four (4) Roscoe Moss Storm Flo® Trash Screen Linear Radial Gross Solids Removal Devices, which constitutes a Full Capture System device that is approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Each of the four (4) screens would be made of stainless steel and would be approximately 18 inches in diameter and 25 feet long. The four (4) screens would be prefabricated and would be installed at two-foot intervals along a three-foot high by one-foot-wide concrete weir wall and would be secured with stainless steel anchor plates.

Prior to construction, two (2) temporary cofferdams would be installed within the channel. Each of the cofferdams would be constructed using gravel bags or similar material and would be approximately 10 feet wide and 3.5 feet tall. A temporary 18-inch diameter pipe would be used to bypass the creeks flows while the cofferdams are in place. An existing approximately 10-foot by 30-foot section of the concrete-lined channel would then be removed through saw-cutting and demolished by an excavator stationed outside/above the creek. A reinforced concrete weir would be formed and poured along with the sides and bottom of the channel reconstructed. The trash capture screen will be secured to the new concrete weir. Wooden forms would be used to reconstruct both the new concrete weir and the replacement of the channel sides and bottom. The concrete would be allowed to set for at least three days before the wooden forms would be removed. A visual depiction of the design details can be viewed in the Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Device 75 percent project plans (Appendix B).

Once installed, each screen would capture solids as water passes through. The trash capture device would be visually inspected monthly during the rainy season (October 15 – April 15). Trash would be removed two (2) to three (3) times per year including at the beginning of the rainy season and whenever trash fills more than 50 percent of the device. Trash removal would involve a maintenance staff person to open the hatches on top of each of the four (4) trash capture devices, followed by one (1) to two (2) maintenance staff members to guide a vacuum truck nozzle to the hatch opening. The vacuum truck would be located in the permanent staging area created by the proposed project on the channel's northwestern bank. Hand equipment (e.g., rakes ad shovels) would be used, if needed, to remove debris stuck in the trash capture device screens.

Vegetation Removal

The proposed project would remove approximately 1,064 square feet (0.02 acre) of ruderal grassland vegetation on the northwest side of the creek to construct the staging area. Vegetation in this area is dominated by fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and other non-native grasses. All vegetation removed to create this staging area would occur above TOB.

The project would also remove one (1) invasive non-native shrub located immediately adjacent to the concrete-lined channel and would require trimming up to three trees in the mixed woodland adjacent to Poplar Creek along E. Poplar Avenue. The project would require the removal of

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one (1) shrub and two (2) trees and trimming of a third tree. The shrub proposed for removal is an invasive, non-native Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) located immediately adjacent to the concrete-lined channel. The trees to be removed include a native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and a dead tree of unknown species. The tree to be trimmed by the project is a black acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*).

Stream Enhancement

During pre-application consultation with the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the need to offset project impacts to the Poplar Creek was identified. Stream Enhancement Site 2 has been proposed by the City as a stream enhancement area along the southeastern edge of Poplar Creek where native, pollinator-friendly species would be planted above TOB. The site would include approximately 1,000 square feet (0.02 acre) of stream enhancements located approximately 0.03 mile downstream of Site 1 (Figure 4). Temporary irrigation would be installed, and a monitoring program would be instituted to ensure that the plantings establish.

Figure 4.
Stream Enhancement Site 2 Plan

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\CEQA\Figure 5. Stream Enhancement Area Plan.mxd

Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/11/2021

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Staging and Access

Installation of the trash capture devices would not require road closures. Equipment would be staged in an approximately 1,000 square-foot area north of the channel. Existing ruderal grassland vegetation would be removed from the staging area and the area would be graded to form an earthen pad or an asphalt or concrete parking pad to allow for continued access to the trash capture device for maintenance. In addition, the proposed project would need to trim up to three overhanging trees south of the creek to install the trash capture device.

Construction

Construction would occur over an approximately three-month (approximately 64 working days) duration beginning in April 2022 through June 2022. No weekend or nighttime work would occur. Construction would occur between 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. No road closures would occur.

Construction equipment would include an excavator, skidsteer, pickup trucks, 10-wheel dump truck, and telehandler. The excavator or skidsteer would need to operate within the channel to remove the existing concrete-lined section to be replaced by the proposed project. All other equipment operations would be conducted from outside/above the creek. No heavy machinery would be required for the stream enhancement work.

Grading

The installation of the four (4) Roscoe Moss Storm Flo® screens and associated concrete weir wall would add approximately 9.8 cubic yards (CY), or approximately 180 square feet, of fill to the channel. Approximately 30 CY of fill would be removed from the staging area.

9. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required:

The information contained in this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration will be used by the City of San Mateo (the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] Lead Agency) as it considers whether or not to approve the proposed project. If the project is approved, the Initial Study, as well as the associated Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) would be used by the City and responsible and trustee agencies in conjunction with various approvals and permits. These actions include, but may not be limited to, the following approvals by the agencies indicated:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
    - Nationwide Permit 18
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
    - Fish and Game Code Section 1602, Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement
- RWQCB
    - Clean Water Act, Section 401 Water Quality Certification

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one (1) impact that is potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Greenhouse Gas	☐	Public Services
☐	Agricultural Resources	☐	Hazards/Hazardous	☐	Recreation
☒	Air Quality	☒	Hydrology/Water	☐	Transportation
☒	Biological Resources	☐	Land Use/Planning	☒	Tribal Cultural Resources
☒	Cultural Resources	☐	Mineral Resources	☐	Utilities and Service Systems
☐	Energy	☒	Noise	☐	Wildfire
☐	Geology/Soils	☐	Population/Housing	☒	Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the project MAY have a “Potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature: _____ Date:_____

Name/Title: Azalea Mitch, Director of Public Works, City of San Mateo Public Works Department

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INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

This section describes the existing environmental conditions in and near the project site and evaluates environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The environmental checklist, as recommended in the CEQA Guidelines (Appendix G), was used to identify environmental impacts that could occur if the proposed project is implemented. The right-hand column in the checklist lists the source(s) for the answer to each question. The cited sources are identified at the end of this section.

Each of the environmental categories was fully evaluated, and one (1) of the following four (4) determinations was made for each checklist question:

- **"No Impact"** indicates that no impacts to the resource would occur as a result of implementing the project.
- **"Less than Significant Impact"** indicates that implementation of the project would not result in a substantial and/or adverse change to the resource, and no mitigation measures are required.
- **"Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated"** indicates that the incorporation of one (1) or more mitigation measures is necessary to reduce the impact from potentially significant to less than significant.
- **"Potentially Significant Impact"** indicates that there is either substantial evidence that a project-related effect may be significant, or due to a lack of existing information, could have the potential to be significant.

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I.	**AESTHETICS** — Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant***	***No Impact***
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c)	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Aesthetic resources are often referred to as visual resources because these resources are often plainly visible to the general public. Certain high-quality visual resources are protected such as those in parklands, ridgelines, scenic vistas, and scenic highways. A Scenic Vista is typically defined as a broad panoramic overview of a landscape, often from an elevated perspective, that can be viewed by the public.[1] Highways or roadways are listed by Caltrans or by local jurisdictions and counties as state or county Scenic Highways.[2] Visual character or quality is the arrangement of all visual features (i.e., anything visible, such as trees, hills, houses, sky, water, towers, roads, power lines, etc.) in a

[1] *California Department of Transportation, Landscape Architecture and Community Livability, https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability. accessed January 2, 2020.*

[2] *California Department of Transportation, Scenic Highways – Frequently Asked Questions, https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways-faq2.accessed January 2, 2020.*

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view.[3] The arrangement of visible features on the ground produces the visual character of a site and its surroundings.

There are three state designated scenic highways within San Mateo County, however, none of the designated scenic highways are within close proximity to the project site. The closest officially designated state scenic highway is State Route 280 (SR 280) which is approximately 3.45 miles west of the project site.[4] The portion of North Bayshore Boulevard that is adjacent to the project site is designated by the City as a scenic roadway by the City's General Plan.[5] This road is considered scenic due to the views of Poplar Creek Golf Course and further views of the San Francisco Bay that it offers.

The project site is fully within the Poplar Creek Golf Course, a City-owned and operated course. The golf course is bordered to the north by additional open space and to the east by the San Francisco Bay. North Bayshore Boulevard is along the western border of the project site which separates the golf course from residential neighborhoods to the west. Site 1, which lies mostly within Poplar Creek, is visible from maintenance buildings on the golf course, East Poplar Avenue and Bayshore Boulevard. Stream Enhancement Site 2, which consists of golf course turf along the edge of Poplar Creek, is visible only from the golf course. Existing sources of glare are mainly limited to automobile windshields and reflective building materials associated with residential and commercial uses.

Regulatory Setting

State

Streets and Highway Code Sections 260 through 263

The California Scenic Highway Program (Streets and Highway Code, Sections 260 through 263) is managed by Caltrans. The program is intended to protect and enhance the natural scenic beauty of California highways and adjacent corridors through special conservation treatment.

Local

The following General Plan policy pertaining to aesthetic resources is relevant to this project.

C/OS-2.2: Aesthetic and Habitat Values – Private Creeks. Preserve and enhance the aesthetic and habitat values of privately owned sections of all other creeks and channels, shown in Figure C/OS-2, whenever cost effective or whenever these values outweigh economic considerations.

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[3] *U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Guidelines for the Visual Impact Assessment of Highway Projects," January 2015, https://www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/env_topics/other_topics/VIA_Guidelines_for_Highway_Projects.aspx#chap54.*

[4] Caltrans, California State Scenic Highway System Map, https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa, accessed July 28, 2021.

[5] City of San Mateo, 2030 General Plan – Conservation and Open Space Element, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/7165/COS-PR-Element-?bidId=, accessed August 6, 2021.

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Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The scenic view from North Bayshore Boulevard, which is directly adjacent to Site 1, would be temporarily impacted by proposed project activities through the presence of heavy machinery and construction equipment that could detract from the visual setting. There would be no impact on the scenic view from Bayshore Boulevard during project operation as the trash capture device would be within Poplar Creek and would not be visible from the roadway. While views of the Bay would not be obstructed by project activities, the addition of construction equipment adjacent to the project site might temporarily detract from the scenic view from North Bayshore Boulevard. This stretch of North Bayshore Boulevard is designated a scenic roadway by the City's General Plan. Construction activities would only last for approximately two (2) months. Since the view from the scenic roadway would only be temporarily affected by construction equipment, the impact would be less than significant.

b) ***No Impact.*** One (1) invasive shrub that is located immediately adjacent to the concrete-lined channel would be removed and up to three (3) trees in the mixed woodland adjacent to the creek would require trimming in order to install the trash capture device. Multiple native plants would be installed in the stream enhancement area at Stream Enhancement Site 2. The project is not visible from a state scenic highway and thus would have no impacts on a state scenic highway.

c) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project site is located in an urbanized area surrounded by parks/open space and residential land uses. During construction, temporary impacts would occur to the existing visual quality of the surrounding areas at the golf course. The presence of construction equipment in the staging area could be seen as a detriment to the aesthetic value of the project site. However, these disturbances would be brief. The placement of the trash capture device into Poplar Creek could be seen as a detraction from the visual character of the creek itself. Poplar Creek is listed as a private creek according to the City's General Plan and as such, Policy C/OS-2.2 stated above would apply. The addition of new native vegetation at the stream enhancement site would enhance the aesthetic and habitat value of the project site in the long term and therefore offset any potential negative impacts to aesthetic value caused by the trash capture device installation. Impacts would remain less than significant.

d) ***No Impact.*** Construction of the proposed project would not create any new light sources or sources of glare. The trash capture device nor the stream enhancement area would have lighting. There would be no impact.

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II. **AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES** — (Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Website) In determining whether impacts to 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to 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 Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant***	***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 a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, 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??	☐	☐	☐	☒

Regulatory Setting

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) assesses the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural land and conversion of these lands over time. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status. The best quality land is called Prime Farmland. In CEQA analyses, the FMMP classifications and published county maps are used, in part, to identify whether agricultural resources that could be affected are present on-site or in the project site.[6]

California Land Conservation Act

The California Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners to restrict parcels of land to agricultural or related open space uses. In return, landowners receive lower property tax assessments. In CEQA analyses, identification of properties that are under a Williamson Act contract is used to also identify sites that may contain agricultural resources or are zoned for agricultural uses.[7]

Fire and Resource Assessment Program

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) identifies forest land, timberland, and lands zoned for timberland production that can (or do) support forestry resources.[8] Programs such as CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program and are used to identify

[6] California Department of Conservation. "Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program." Accessed July 28, 2021. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Index.aspx.

[7] California Department of Conservation. "Williamson Act." http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca.

[8] *Forest Land is land that can support 10 percent native tree cover and allows for management of forest resources (California Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); Timberland is land not owned by the federal government or designated as experimental forest land that is available for, and capable of, growing trees to produce lumber and other products, including Christmas trees (California Public Resources Code Section 4526); and Timberland Production is land used for growing and harvesting timber and compatible uses (Government Code Section 51104(g)).*

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whether forest land, timberland, or timberland production areas that could be affected are located on or adjacent to a project site.[9]

Environmental Setting

The project site does not contain any farmland or forestry land and is not designated for agricultural or forestry uses or Prime, Statewide, or Locally Important Farmland.[10] The project site is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land.[11] The proposed project is located within a concrete-lined, intermittent creek on a City-owned and operated golf course. Surrounding land is developed with residential, open space, and light industrial uses.

Discussion of Impacts

a-e) ***No Impact.*** There are no agricultural or forestry resources within the project site. There are no Prime, Unique, Statewide or Locally Important farmlands in the area. The project site is not under a Williamson Act Contract, nor is the project zoned as forest land or timber production. Project work would be confined to the staging area above the creek, the creek itself, and the stream enhancement area. All these areas are City owned properties that are not used for agricultural purposes. No impacts to agricultural or forestry resources would occur.

[9] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. "Fire and Resource Assessment Program." Accessed July 28, 2021. http://frap.fire.ca.gov/.

[10] California Department of Conservation. San Mateo County – Important Farmland 2014. https://planning.smcgov.org/sites/planning.smcgov.org/files/documents/files/smt14.pdf, accessed July 27, 2021.

[11] California Department of Conservation, California Important Farmland Finder, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/, accessed August 12, 2021.

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III.	**AIR QUALITY** — Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is in the San Francisco Bay Area air basin, where air quality is monitored and regulated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Ambient concentrations of key air pollutants have decreased considerably over the course of the last several decades. Air pollution is generated by anything that burns fuel (including but not limited to cars and trucks, construction equipment, backup generators, boilers and hot water heaters, barbeques and broilers, gas-fired cooking ranges and ovens, fireplaces, and wood-burning stoves), almost any evaporative emissions (including the evaporation of gasoline from service stations and vehicles, emissions from food as it is cooked, emissions from paints, cleaning solvents, and adhesives, etc.), and other processes (fugitive dust generated from roadways and construction activities, etc.).

A sensitive receptor is generally defined as a location where human populations, especially children, seniors, and sick persons, are located where there is a reasonable expectation of continuous human exposure to air pollutants. These typically include residences, hospitals, and schools. The site is surrounded by residential, commercial, and light industrial land uses, with no sensitive receptors near the project site. The primary sensitive receptors in the vicinity are residents in the homes along the southeastern edge of East Poplar Avenue and the southwestern edge of US-101, parallel to North Bayshore Boulevard, which may include children, elderly people, or people with respiratory illnesses. The receptors are located approximately 290 feet and 380 feet from Site 1, respectively.

Regulatory Setting

The Bay Area is currently classified as “attainment” or “unclassifiable” with respect to every National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) except ozone and fine particulate matter smaller than

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2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$), for which it is still classified as "nonattainment."[12] Ozone concentrations in the Bay Area have also decreased considerably over the last several decades, but NAAQS are required to be set to be protective of public health "allowing an adequate margin of safety" and have also become more stringent. Prior to 2008, attaining the ozone NAAQS required that the "design value" --i.e., the peak 8-hour average concentration on the 4th-worst day of the year (averaged over three consecutive years) --be below 0.08 parts per million (ppm); the Bay Area was classified as "marginal" nonattainment with respect to that standard.[13] In 2008, the ozone NAAQS was revised to 0.075 ppm. Therefore, while U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not yet finalized its attainment designations for the 2008 ozone standard, it is proposing to designate the Bay Area as "marginal nonattainment" (0.076 - 0.086 ppm) with respect to that standard.[14]

The State of California also has its own ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) which are equivalent to or more stringent than the NAAQS; the Bay Area is currently classified as nonattainment with respect to the CAAQS for ozone, particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM_{10}), and $PM_{2.5}$.[15]

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less Than Significant.*** Project construction would produce fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) during ground disturbance and would generate carbon monoxide, ozone precursors, and other emissions from vehicle and equipment operation. BAAQMD released a Clean Air Plan (CAP) for the Bay Area in 2010 and updated it in 2017 (2017 CAP), which would be the applicable air quality plan for the proposed project.

Projects that result in regional growth in population, employment, or vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and exceed the estimates used to develop the 2017 CAP, which are based on growth projections from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and local general plans, would be inconsistent with the 2017 CAP. Accordingly, projects that propose development that is consistent with the growth anticipated by ABAG and local general plans would be consistent with the 2017 CAP.

As described below in Section XI, Land Use and Planning, the project would be consistent with the City of San Mateo General Plan policies. The project would involve placement of a trash capture device and enhancement of habitat within the project site. The project would not induce population growth. During project operation, one (1) to two (2) maintenance workers would be on-site to remove captured trash two (2) to three (3) times per year at the

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[12] Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status, https://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/research-and-data/air-quality-standards-and-attainment-status, accessed August 2, 2021.

[13] The Bay Area Air Quality Management reported that the maximum 8-hour ozone concentration only exceeded the standard once in 2005 and once in 2007, but exceeded the standard on 12 days in 2006.

[14] EPA's proposed criterion for the "marginal" classification was proposed in the Federal Register on February 14, 2012.

[15] Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status, https://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/research-and-data/air-quality-standards-and-attainment-status, accessed August 2, 2021.

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beginning of the rainy season and whenever trash fills more than 50 percent of the device. No substantial traffic trips would be generated during operation; therefore, no significant VMT effects are anticipated. The project would not generate significant long-term air quality emissions as the project proposes no new development or change in land use. Accordingly, the project would not conflict with the 2017 CAP. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The San Francisco Bay Area is in non-attainment for ozone and particulate matter, including PM_{10} (State status) and $PM_{2.5}$ (State status and 24-hour national standard). Construction activities would result in short-term increases in criteria pollutant emissions from the use of heavy equipment that generates dust, exhaust, and tire-wear emissions; soil disturbance; materials used in construction; and construction traffic. The BAAQMD provides preliminary screening criteria in the 2017 BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines to indicate whether a project would result in the generation of construction-related criteria air-pollutants and/or precursors that exceed defined thresholds of significance. The project, with the basis construction mitigation control measures below (Mitigation Measure AIR-1), meets the screening criteria indicating a less-than-significant impact for construction-related activities as the project does not propose any applicable land use or development exceed such criteria. As discussed under item a), the project would not result in significant criteria pollutant emissions or other significant air quality impacts during operation because the project would be consistent with the 2017 CAP. Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. Impacts would remain less than significant.

c) ***Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Sensitive receptors are typically defined as the segment of the population most susceptible to air quality effects including children, the elderly, and the sick, as well as land uses such as schools, hospitals, parks, and residential communities. Sensitive receptors located within 1,000 feet of the construction area include residential dwellings on the southeastern side of East Poplar Avenue and on the southwestern side of US-101. The sensitive receptors closest to the site would be the residential dwellings to the south and southwest of Site 1, approximately 290 feet from Site 1. Sensitive receptors could be exposed to temporary air pollutants from construction activities, such as fugitive dust, ozone precursors, and carbon monoxide. Construction emissions would be temporary, lasting approximately 64 working days, and would not have long-term effects on air quality in the Bay Area. Thus, there may be temporary significant impacts from fugitive dust during construction that would require implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1.

Impact AIR-1: Construction activities could produce fugitive dust fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) during ground disturbance, which the Bay Area is currently classified as nonattainment.

Mitigation Measure AIR-1: The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) recommends basic construction measures to ensure minimal impacts on

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regional air quality. The contractor would be responsible for implementing the following basic measures during construction:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas) will be watered two (2) times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site will be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads will be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Idling times will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to five (5) minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations).
- Clear signage will be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer specifications, and all equipment will be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- A publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding any dust complaints will be posted in or near the project site. The contact person will respond to complaints and take corrective action within 48 hours. BAAQMD‘s phone number will also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Construction-related activities would also result in temporary project-generated emission of diesel particulate matter (DPM, a toxic air contaminant) exhaust emission, from off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment for site preparation, grading and other construction activities. While sensitive receptors near the construction area may be exposed to contaminants, exhaust emission would disperse rapidly from the site and would not substantially impact the nearest sensitive receptors. In addition, new construction equipment has been subject to increasingly stringent emissions requirements at the Federal level (e.g., 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 89 and 1039), designated “Tier 1”, “Tier 2”, “Tier 3”, etc.; older construction equipment is subject to potential retrofit requirements required by the State of California (13 CCR 2449, 13 CCR 2450-2466, and 17 CCR 93116). Tier 4 diesel engines would be utilized by the contractor during construction to reduce construction toxic air contaminant emissions. As a result, sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project would not be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction activities would involve the use of gasoline or diesel-powered equipment that emits exhaust fumes. These activities would take place intermittently throughout the workday, and the associated odors are expected to dissipate

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within the immediate vicinity of the work area. Persons near the construction work area may find these odors objectionable. However, the project would not include uses that have been identified by BAAQMD as potential sources of objectionable odors, such as restaurants, manufacturing plants, landfills, and agricultural and industrial operations. During device maintenance and trash removal, objectionable odors might be produced when accumulated trash is disturbed. These odors are also expected to dissipate within the immediate vicinity of the work area. The infrequency of the emissions, rapid dissipation of the exhaust and other odors into the air, and short-term nature of the construction activities would result in less than significant odor impacts.

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	IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant***	***No Impact***
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 state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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The following discussion related to biological resources is based on a Biological Resources Technical Report prepared by WRA, Inc. in October 2021 that is provided in Appendix C.

Regulatory Setting

Federal and State

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database.[16][17] Vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 in the CNDDB based on NatureServe's methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive.[18] Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). In addition, this general class includes oak woodlands that are protected by local ordinances under the Oak Woodlands Protection Act.

Waters of the United States Regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps regulates “Waters of the United States” under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the United States are defined in CFR as including the territorial seas, and waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, such as tributaries, lakes and ponds, impoundments of waters of the U.S., and wetlands that are hydrologically connected with these navigable features (33 CFR 328.3). Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands as defined in the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual,* are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology.[19] Unvegetated waters including lakes, rivers, and streams may also be subject to Section 404 jurisdiction and are characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) identified based on field indicators such as the lack of vegetation, sorting of sediments, and other indicators of flowing or standing water. The placement of fill material into

[16] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021a. California Natural Community List. Biogeographic Data Branch. Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, Sacramento, California. September 9.

[17] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021b. California Natural Diversity Database. Biogeographic Data Branch, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, Sacramento, California. Available online at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data; most recently accessed: August 2021.

[18] NatureServe. 2021. NatureServe Conservation Status. Available online at: http://explorer.natureserve.org/ranking.htm. Most recently accessed: September 2021.

[19] Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corp of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Technical Report Y-87-1, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

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Waters of the United States generally requires a permit from the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA.

The Corps also regulates construction in navigable waterways of the U.S. through Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) of 1899 (33 United States Code [USC] 403). Section 10 of the RHA requires Corps approval and a permit for excavation or fill, or alteration or modification of the course, location, condition, or capacity of, any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, lake, harbor or refuge, or enclosure within the limits of any breakwater, or of the channel of any navigable water of the United States. Section 10 requirements apply only to navigable waters themselves, and are not applicable to tributaries, adjacent wetlands, and similar aquatic features not capable of supporting interstate commerce.

Waters of the State, Including Wetlands

The term "Waters of the State" is defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The SWRCB and nine (9) RWQCB protect waters within this broad regulatory scope through many different regulatory programs. Waters of the State in the context of a CEQA Biological Resources evaluation include wetlands and other surface waters protected by the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State*.[20] The SWRCB and RWQCB issue permits for the discharge of fill material into surface waters through the State Water Quality Certification Program, which fulfills requirements of Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a Clean Water Act permit are also required to obtain a Water Quality Certification. If a project does not require a federal permit but does involve discharge of dredge or fill material into surface waters of the State, the SWRCB and RWQCB may issue a permit in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements.

Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code

Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are regulated by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code (CFGC). Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream," which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life [including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (14 CCR 1.72). The term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife.[21] Riparian vegetation has been defined as

[20] State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2019. State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State, May 14, 2019.

[21] California Department of Fish and Game. 1994. A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Sections 1600-1607. Environmental Services Division, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, California.

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"vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself."[22] Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Endangered and Threatened Plants, Fish, and Wildlife

Specific species of plants, fish, and wildlife species may be designated as threatened or endangered by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Specific protections and permitting mechanisms for these species differ under each of these acts, and a species' designation under one (1) law does not automatically provide protection under the other.

The ESA (16 USC 1531 et seq.) is implemented by the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The USFWS and NMFS maintain lists of endangered and threatened plant and animal species (referred to as "listed species"). "Proposed" or "candidate" species are those that are being considered for listing and are not protected until they are formally listed as threatened or endangered. Under the ESA, authorization must be obtained from the USFWS or NMFS prior to take of any listed species. "Take" under the ESA is defined as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Take under the ESA includes direct injury or mortality to individuals, disruptions in normal behavioral patterns resulting from factors such as noise and visual disturbance and impacts to habitat for listed species. Actions that may result in take of an ESA-listed species may obtain a permit under ESA Section 10, or via the interagency consultation described in ESA Section 7. Federally listed plant species are only protected when take occurs on federal land.

The ESA also provides for designation of critical habitat, which are specific geographic areas containing physical or biological features "essential to the conservation of the species." Protections afforded to designated critical habitat apply only to actions that are funded, permitted, or carried out by federal agencies. Critical habitat designations do not affect activities by private landowners if there is no other federal agency involvement.

The CESA (CFGC 2050 et seq.) prohibits a take of any plant and animal species that the CFGC determines to be an endangered or threatened species in California. CESA regulations include take protection for threatened and endangered plants on private lands, as well as extending this protection to candidate species which are proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under CESA. The definition of a "take" under CESA ("hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill") only applies to direct impact to individuals, and does not extend to habitat impacts or harassment. CDFW may issue an Incidental Take Permit under CESA to authorize take if it is incidental to otherwise lawful activity and if specific criteria are met. Take of these species is also authorized if the geographic area is covered by a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), as long as the NCCP covers that activity.

[22] California Department of Fish and Game. 1994. A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Sections 1600-1607. Environmental Services Division, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, California.

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Fully Protected Species and Designated Rare Plant Species

This category includes specific plant and wildlife species that are designated in the CFGC as protected even if not listed under CESA or ESA. Fully Protected Species includes specific lists of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish designated in CFGC. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. No licenses or permits may be issued for take of fully protected species, except for necessary scientific research and conservation purposes. The definition of "take" is the same under the California Fish and Game Code and the CESA. By law, CDFW may not issue an Incidental Take Permit for Fully Protected Species. Under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), CDFW has listed 64 “rare” or “endangered” plant species, and prevents “take”, with few exceptions, of these species. CDFW may authorize take of species protected by the NPPA through the Incidental Take Permit process, or under a NCCP.

Special Protection for Nesting Birds and Bats

The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act provides relatively broad protections to both of North America’s eagle species (bald eagle [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*] and golden eagle [*Aquila chrysaetos*]) that in some regards are similar to those provided by the ESA. In addition to regulations for special-status species, most native birds in the United States, including non-status species, have baseline legal protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and CFGC, i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws/codes, the intentional harm or collection of adult birds as well as the intentional collection or destruction of active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. For bat species, the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) designates conservation status for species of bats, and those with a high or medium-high priority are typically given special consideration under CEQA.

Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act provides for conservation and management of fishery resources in the U.S., administered by NMFS. This Act establishes a national program intended to prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, ensure conservation, and facilitate long-term protection through the establishment of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). EFH consists of aquatic areas that contain habitat essential to the long-term survival and health of fisheries, which may include the water column, certain bottom types, vegetation (e.g., eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.)), or complex structures such as oyster beds. Any federal agency that authorizes, funds, or undertakes action that may adversely affect EFH is required to consult with NMFS.

Species of Special Concern, Movement Corridors, and Other Special-status Species under CEQA.

To address additional species protections afforded under CEQA, CDFW has developed a list of special species as “a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status.” This list includes lists developed by other organizations, including for example, the Audubon Watch List Species, the Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species, and USFWS Birds of Special Concern. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2, as well as some with a Rank of 3, are also considered special-status plant species

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and must be considered under CEQA. Some Rank 3 species and all Rank 4 species are typically only afforded protection under CEQA when such species are particularly unique to the locale (e.g., range limit, low abundance/low frequency, limited habitat) or are otherwise considered locally rare. Additionally, any species listed as sensitive within local plans, policies and ordinances are likewise considered sensitive. Movement and migratory corridors for native wildlife (including aquatic corridors) as well as wildlife nursery sites are given special consideration under CEQA.

Local Plans and Policies

San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan, Chapter 1. Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Policies contains policies pertaining to the following biological resources categories:

- Wetlands, streams, riparian, and aquatic areas (Policy 1.26, 1.37, 1.41, 1.49, etc.)
- Vegetation Resources (Policy 1.25)
- Wildlife Species (Policy 1.27)
- Wildlife Corridors (Policy 1.29)

City of San Mateo Tree Ordinance

City of San Mateo Tree Ordinance. The City of San Mateo Tree Ordinance requires a permit for the removal, major pruning of more than one-fourth of the crown, or removal of any roots within a distance equal to six (6) times the diameter of the trunk of any Heritage tree from any parcel of property in the City. The Ordinance defines a “Heritage trees” as:

1. Any oak having a trunk diameter or diameter at breast height (DBH) of 10 inches or more, measured at 4.5 feet (54 inches) above ground level.
2. Any tree with a trunk diameter of 15 inches or more, measured at 4.5 feet (54 inches) above ground level.
3. Multi-stem trees. Trees with more than one (1) stem (arising at or below 54 inches) shall be measured at the smallest diameter point below the main union of all stems unless the union occurs below grade, in which case each stem shall be measured as a stand-alone tree. For oak trees, if one (1) stem is 10 inches or more in diameter, the tree will constitute one (1) Heritage Tree. For all other species, if one (1) stem is fifteen inches or more in diameter, the tree will constitute one (1) Heritage Tree.
4. Any tree or stand of trees designated by resolution of the City Council to be of special historical value or of significant community benefit; or
5. A stand of trees, the nature of which makes each dependent on the others for survival.

Environmental Setting

The approximately 0.10-acre project site is located immediately north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard and adjacent to the Poplar Creek Golf Course, and within Poplar Creek, an intermittent, concrete-lined stream located in San Mateo, California. The project site includes all areas directly affected by the project, as well as adjacent areas of natural

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cover (i.e., riparian trees and shrubs), as well as upstream and downstream areas that could be temporarily or permanently affected by the project. Additional details of the local setting are below.

Soils and Topography

The overall topography of the project site is flat with elevations ranging from approximately 0 to 2 feet above sea level. According to the Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part and San Francisco County, the project site consists of Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex. The soil series of the project site's mapping units is summarized below.[23]

Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes: This map unit is in areas that were once part of San Francisco Bay and adjacent tidal flats. This unit is about 65 percent Urban land and 30 percent Orthents, reclaimed. Urban land consists of area covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, and other structures. Orthents consist of soils that are very deep and poorly drained and are in areas that have been filled. They are comprised of soil material, gravel, broken cement and asphalt, bay mud, and solid waste materials. This unit also contains small inclusions of Reyes clay, Novato clay, and where those inclusions in present the soil is hydric. These soils are not considered hydric and are poorly drained with slow runoff.[24]

Climate and Hydrology

The project site is located in the coastal region of the City of San Mateo in San Mateo County. The average monthly maximum temperature in the area is 66 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average monthly minimum temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Predominantly, precipitation falls as rainfall between November and March with an annual average precipitation of 20 inches.

The local watershed is San Francisco Bay Estuaries (HUC 12: 180500041001) and the regional watershed is San Francisco Bay (HUC 8: 18050004). The project site is located in the upper portion of the San Francisco Bay watershed. There is a blue-line stream, Poplar Creek in the project site.[25]

Land Use

The surfaces of the project site and immediate surrounding areas have been rendered largely impermeable by the construction of the concrete lined channel, buildings, maintenance lots, and surrounding streets (Google Earth 2021). Undeveloped areas consist of ruderal upland, and the surrounding golf course turf. Historically, the project site was more heavily vegetated with sections used for storage and staging areas.[26]

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[23] U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1991. Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part and San Francisco County.

[24] Ibid

[25] U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2018. San Mateo, California 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

[26] Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2021. Historic Aerials. Available online at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Most recently accessed: September 2021.

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Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover

WRA observed three land cover types within the project site: developed, ruderal grassland, and mixed woodland. Land cover types within the project site are illustrated in Figure 5 and Figure 6 and shown in Table 1 below. The non-sensitive land cover types in the project site include ruderal upland, developed areas, and mixed ornamental woodland while the sensitive communities include the intermittent stream.

Table 1. Vegetation Community and Land Cover Types

Community/Land Cover	Sensitive Status	Rarity Ranking	Acres Within Project Site
Terrestrial Community/Land Cover			
Developed	Non-sensitive	None	0.02
Mixed ornamental woodland	Non-sensitive	None	<0.01
Ruderal upland	Non-sensitive	None	
Aquatic Resources			
Intermittent stream	Sensitive	N/A	0.03

Figure 5.
Biological Communities at Site 1

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\CEQA\Figure 6A. Biological Communities at Site 1.mxd

Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, 2010 ARRA LiDAR, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/1/2021

Figure 6.
Biological Communities at Stream Enhancement Site 2

Site 2: Stream Enhancement Area (0.02 ac./ 1,000 sq.ft.)

Non-Sensitive Communities

Developed (0.02 ac.)

N

0 25 50

Feet

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\CEQA\Figure 6B. Biological Communities at Site 2.mxd

Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/1/2021

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Terrestrial Land Cover

Developed Area (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: None.

The developed areas total 0.04 acre in the project site (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Developed areas are characterized by concrete-lined banks in the channel, a cement culvert forming a bridge across the channel, as well as cement or gravel lots associated with the maintenance yards of the nearby facilities. Developed areas also include landscaped turf within the Poplar Creek Golf Course. Sparse ruderal vegetation occurs growing in cement seams. This community is not considered sensitive by San Mateo County, CDFW, or any other regulatory entity.

Mixed ornamental woodland (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: None.

Mixed ornamental woodland is located above TOB along the southeast side of the channel. The woodland varies from approximately 5 to 15 feet in width in a strip of earth between the channel and the East Poplar Avenue sidewalk (Figure 5). The mixed ornamental woodland is less than 0.01 acre in size and is composed of a planted coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and an unidentified dead tree. The understory consisted of sparse ruderal, non -native grasses and bare ground. This cover type does not meet any of the membership requirements for any vegetation alliances and is not considered sensitive.

Ruderal Upland (multiple vegetation alliances). CDFW Ranks: None.

Although not described in the literature, ruderal upland includes areas that have been partially developed or have been used in the past. However, these areas are not currently in use and have been allowed to revert to a semi-natural condition. Ruderal upland is common throughout California in both rural and urban settings. Vegetation at the TOB of this section of Poplar Creek is dominated by ruderal upland species (Figure 5). Within the project site, most ruderal upland vegetation is dominated by dense stands of fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) interspersed with other non-native upland grass species. The majority of the ruderal upland area meets the membership rules of the Foeniculum vulgare Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance due to the density of fennel growth. Other upland species found in this area are Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.*),* ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). A large Scotch broom *(Cytisus scoparius)* shrub also occurs within this land cover type, along the northwester edge of Poplar Creek.

Aquatic Resources

Intermittent stream. (No Alliance). CDFW Rank: Sensitive

Poplar Creek is identified in the NWI as an intermittent stream at and below the OHWM and occupies approximately 0.03 acre of the project site (Figure 5). Poplar Creek is ranked as a sensitive aquatic community and is considered a water of the United States as well as a water of the state. From the project site, flows from Poplar Creek continue outside of the project site in a northeasterly direction for approximately 3,000 feet, at which time the channel becomes unlined and begins to flow in the southeasterly direction. This earthen channel conveys flow for approximately 700 feet before discharging into the open forebay of the Poplar Pump Station. Flow from the forebay enters the

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pump station intake and is discharged through the earthen flood control levee into the San Francisco Bay.

At the time of the October 2020 survey there was approximately one (1) inch of water flowing in the channel. No substantial precipitation had occurred in the recent few weeks and the flow is presumed to originate largely from nuisance runoff from landscaping or other artificial sources upstream. The channel was observed to be fully concrete lined in the banks and bed in the entire project site. The cement bottom precludes vegetation from establishing. Some sediment has accumulated within the channel, which has allowed sparse vegetation to establish. A survey of the vegetated area within the stream channel following the methods of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region determined that wetlands have not established in or around the channel. The cement-lined area along the stream that lies at and below TOB is not considered a sensitive vegetation community because the area is largely unvegetated and precludes the growth of native, sensitive vegetation communities.

Special-Status Species

Special-Status Plants

Based upon a review of the resource databases, 61 special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the project site. Only one (1) special-status plant species, Franciscan onion (*Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum*), has been documented within 2 miles of the project site. This species and the other 60 species recorded in the neighboring CNDDB quadrangles are presumed absent because the project site consists mostly of unvegetated hardscape and there are no native plant communities present. All of these species documented from the greater vicinity are unlikely or have no potential to occur for one (1) or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., tidal, riverine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the project site;
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., volcanic tuff, serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the project site;
- Associated natural communities (e.g., interior chaparral, tidal marsh) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the project site;
- The historical landscape and/or habitat(s) of the project site were not suitable habitat prior to land/type conversion (e.g., reclaimed shoreline) to support the special-status plant species;
- Land use history and contemporary management (e.g., grading, intensive landscaping) has degraded the localized habitat necessary to support the special-status plant species and created a lack of viable seed bank due to historic soil alterations;
- Non-native species competition.

Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the project site during the site assessment. While none were observed, 36 special-status wildlife species have been documented to occur in the South

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San Francisco, Hunters Point, Montara Mountain and San Mateo USGS 7.5' Quadrangles.[27] Of these, only ten species are documented to occur within 2 miles of the project site in the CNDDB.[28] Most of the special-status species known from the vicinity of the project site were determined to have no potential, or are unlikely to occur due to one (1) or more of the following reasons:

- Aquatic habitats necessary to support the special-status wildlife species (e.g., vernal pools, freshwater streams/rivers) are not present in the project site;
- Vegetation communities (e.g., tidal or freshwater marsh, grassland, oak woodlands, old-growth coniferous forest, riparian woodland/forest) that provide nesting and/or foraging resources necessary support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the project site;
- Structures or vegetation (e.g., caves, old-growth trees) necessary to provide nesting or cover habitat to support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the project site;
- Host plants necessary to provide larval and nectar resources required for the completion of life cycles for specific special-status insects are not present in the project site;
- The project site is outside the special-status wildlife species' local documented range, or specifically nesting range (generally applies to birds);
- The project site is separated from suitable habitats by roads with high traffic volume and is embedded within a highly urbanized setting that does not contain suitable habitat; and
- The project site is surrounded by urban areas and has little to no connectivity to open spaces that would support special-status species.

Based upon the database and literature review, no special-status species documented in the vicinity have the potential to occur within the project site. However, given the proximity to the project site of suitable habitat for some special-status species, three (3) species warrant further discussion and are addressed below.

California Ridgway's rail (*Rallus. longirostris obsoletus*; CRR). Federal Endangered, State Endangered, CDFW Fully Protected Species. Unlikely. Formerly known as California clapper rail, CRR is the resident Ridgway's/clapper rail subspecies of northern and central California. Although more widespread in the past, it is currently restricted to the San Francisco Bay estuary. The CRR occurs only within salt and brackish marshes. Important CRR habitat components include well-developed tidal sloughs and secondary channels, and cordgrass (*Spartina* spp.) beds in the lower marsh zone, dense salt marsh vegetation for cover, nest sites, and brooding areas, intertidal mudflats, gradually sloping banks of tidal channels, abundant invertebrate food resources, and transitional vegetation at the marsh edge to serve as high tide refuge. In south and central San Francisco Bay and along the perimeter of San Pablo Bay, CRR typically inhabits salt marshes dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass. Brackish marshes supporting CRR occur along major

[27] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021b. California Natural Diversity Database. Biogeographic Data Branch, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, Sacramento, California. Available online at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data; most recently accessed: August 2021.

[28] Ibid

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sloughs and rivers of San Pablo Bay and along tidal sloughs of Suisun Marsh. Nesting occurs from March through July, with peak activity in late April to late May. CRR nests, constructed of wetland vegetation and platform-shaped, are placed near the ground in clumps of dense vegetation, usually in the lower marsh zone near small tidal channels.

CRR has been documented approximately 0.5-mile northeast of the project site.[29] Based on aerial imagery, this occurrence exists in a small patch of salt marsh along the edge of the San Francisco Bay.[30] Despite the close proximity of this occurrence, it is unlikely that CRR would inhabit the project site given that the project site does not contain the dense salt marsh vegetation and intertidal mudflats that this species requires for breeding and foraging. Additionally, the project site is more than 700 feet from any suitable habitat, suggesting that any noise impacts associated with project activities would be unlikely to impact CRR breeding behaviors, which are highly dependent on vocalizations. CRR use of the project site, if it were to occur, would be limited to occasional movements through the project site between patches of more suitable habitat; but they would not utilize the area for extended periods of time. Therefore, it is unlikely that CRR would occur within the project site, and no protocol level CRR surveys would be required due to the distance of the project site from any suitable habitat.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Unlikely. The burrowing owl occurs as a year-round resident and winter visitor in much of California's lowlands, inhabiting open areas with sparse or non-existent tree or shrub canopies. Typical habitat is annual or perennial grassland, although human-modified areas such as agricultural lands and airports are also used.[31] This species is dependent on burrowing mammals to provide the burrows that are used characteristically for shelter and nesting, and in northern California is typically found in close association with California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Manmade substrates such as pipes or debris piles may also be occupied in place of burrows. Prey consists of insects and small vertebrates. Breeding typically takes place from March to July.

Burrowing owl has been documented throughout San Mateo County, with the closest documented occurrence approximately 1.25 miles southeast of the project site.[32] However, habitat for this species within the project site is generally marginal. A small ruderal grassland is present along the northwestern side of the project site near the intersection with North Bayshore Boulevard; however,

[29] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021b. California Natural Diversity Database. Biogeographic Data Branch, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, Sacramento, California. Available online at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data; most recently accessed: August 2021.

[30] Google Earth. 2021. Aerial Imagery 1986-2021. Most recently accessed: September 2021.

[31] Poulin, Ray, L. D. Todd, E. A. Haug, B. A. Millsap and M. S. Martell. 2011. Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/061doi:10.2173/bna.61

[32] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021b. California Natural Diversity Database. Biogeographic Data Branch, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, Sacramento, California. Available online at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data; most recently accessed: August 2021.

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no small mammal burrows or burrow surrogates were observed during the site visit that might provide shelter for wintering or breeding burrowing owl. Therefore, it is unlikely that burrowing owls would occur within the project site.

Steelhead – central California coast (CCC) Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*) Federal Threatened. Unlikely. This DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in California streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa River (inclusive), excluding the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin. Steelhead typically migrate to marine waters after spending two (2) years in freshwater, though they may stay up to seven (7). They then reside in marine waters for two (2) to three (3) years prior to returning to their natal stream to spawn as four (4) or five (5)-year-olds. Steelhead adults typically spawn between December and June. Preferred spawning habitat for steelhead is in perennial streams with cool to cold-water temperatures, high dissolved oxygen levels, and fast flowing water. Abundant riffle areas (shallow areas with gravel or cobble substrate) for spawning and deeper pools with sufficient riparian cover for rearing are necessary for successful breeding.

The closest CCC steelhead supporting stream is San Mateo Creek, approximately one (1) mile southeast of the project site.[33] Despite the documented presence of steelhead in nearby waterways, the concrete lined portion of Poplar Creek that passes through the project site would not support steelhead populations. While the stream held water during the October 2020 site visit, flows were extremely low and likely resulted from various urban runoff sources. There is no gravel or cobble substrate that would support the deposition of eggs, and thus a breeding population. Additionally, it is unlikely that steelhead would travel through Poplar Creek to reach better breeding grounds upstream, particularly because Poplar Creek proceeds into lined and underground storm drainages immediately upstream of the project site. Additionally, the mouth of Poplar Creek where it drains into the San Francisco Bay is also channeled through a pump station before discharging to the Bay, therefore rendering it completely disconnected from the Bay. Given the disconnection from the Bay, and lack of suitable breeding habitat within the project site or in the immediate vicinity, and barriers to movement that under most circumstances would prevent this species from entering the project site, steelhead are unlikely to occur within the project site.

Wildlife Corridors and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

No native wildlife nursery sites are present in the project site. Wildlife movement between suitable habitat areas can occur via open space areas lacking substantial barriers. The terms “landscape linkage” and “wildlife corridor” are often used when referring to these areas. The key to a functioning corridor or linkage is that it connects two (2) larger habitat blocks, also referred to as core habitat

[33] Center for Ecosystem Management and Restoration (CEMAR). 2021. Current status of Oncorhynchus mykiss in streams of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California. Online at: http://cemar.org/estuarystreamsreport/images/NewMaps/SF_SanMateo_Counties_Cur.pdf/. Most recently accessed: September 2021.

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areas.[34][35] It is useful to think of a "landscape linkage" as being valuable in a regional planning context, a broad scale mapping of natural habitat that functions to join two (2) larger habitat blocks. The term "wildlife corridor" is useful in the context of smaller, local area planning, where wildlife movement may be facilitated by specific local biological habitats or passages and/or may be restricted by barriers to movement. Above all, wildlife corridors must link two (2) areas of core habitat and should not direct wildlife to developed areas or areas that are otherwise void of core habitat.[36]

The project site is not within a designated wildlife corridor, as based on the Essential Connectivity Areas habitat mapper.[37] The site is generally located within a dense urban and residential matrix, which is typically considered to serve as a barrier to dispersal for most wildlife species. While common and/or urban-adapted wildlife species presumably utilize the site to some degree for movement at a local scale, the project site itself does not provide corridor functions beyond connecting other small habitat patches in surrounding areas.

Methods

Prior to the site visit, background literature was reviewed to determine the potential presence of sensitive vegetation types, aquatic communities, and special-status plant and wildlife species. Resources reviewed for sensitive vegetation communities and aquatic features include aerial photography, mapped soil types, the CNPS Online Database, CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database, and USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database. For database queries, the San Mateo and eight (8) surrounding U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles were included as the focal search area.

In October 2020, WRA biologists conducted a field assessment of the project site to evaluate the potential presence of sensitive vegetation communities and aquatic features and evaluate on-site habitats to determine the potential for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species. Observed plant communities, aquatic features, and plant and wildlife species were noted. Site conditions were noted as they relate to habitat requirements of special-status plant and wildlife species known to occur in the vicinity as determined by the background literature research.

The project site was assessed in terms of potential biological resources impacts on the redevelopment project. This analysis was performed to a level of detail necessary to understand

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[34] Beier, P., and S. Loe. 1992. A checklist for evaluating impacts to wildlife movement corridors. Wildlife Society Bulletin 20(4):434–440.

[35] Soulé, M. E., and J. Terbough. 1999. Conserving nature at regional and continental scales - a scientific program for North America. BioScience 49(10):809–817.

[36] Hilty, J. A., W. Z. Lidicker Jr, and A. M. Merenlender. 2019. Corridor Ecology: Linking Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation. Second Edition. Island Press.

[37] California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2010. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, California Department of Fish and Game, and Federal Highways Administration. Available online at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Connectivity/CEHC. Most recently accessed: September 2021.

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what types of major biological impacts are likely to be associated with the proposed project activities, with a focus on the project footprint within the Biological Study Area.

The conclusions of this analysis are based on conditions observed at the time of the field assessments and regulatory policies and practices in place at the time the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix C) was prepared; changes that may occur in the future with regard to conditions, policies, or practices could affect the conclusions presented in this assessment.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The biological assessment determined that no special-status bird species have the potential to utilize habitats within the project site. Common native bird species may nest within the project site and may be affected by project activities through visual, auditory, or physical disturbance causing nest abandonment or destruction. Due to the protected status of these species under both the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CFGC, impacts to common native nesting birds would be considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA. To reduce potential impacts to native nesting birds to a less than significant level, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would be implemented:

Impact BIO-1: Construction activities and vegetation removal associated with the project could result in the destruction or abandonment of nests of non-status bird species protected under the MBTA, CFGC, and CEQA.

> **Mitigation Measure BIO-1:** To the extent feasible, project-related activities should be avoided during the nesting bird season, generally defined as February 1 through August 31. If project work must occur during the nesting bird season, pre-construction nesting bird surveys must be conducted within 14 days of ground disturbance to avoid disturbance to active nests, eggs, and/or young of nesting birds. These surveys would determine the presence or absence of active nests that may be affected by project activities. It is also recommended that any trees and shrubs in or adjacent to the project site that are proposed for removal and that could be used as avian nesting sites be removed during the non-nesting season (September 1 through January 31).

In the event that a nest of a protected species is located, a no disturbance buffer shall be established around the nest until all young have fledged or the nest otherwise becomes inactive (e.g., due to predation). Suggested buffer zone distances differ depending on species, location, baseline conditions, and placement of nest and will be determined and implemented in the field by a qualified biologist.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Sensitive natural communities within the project site include an intermittent stream, which is located within a concrete-lined channel.

Project impacts by land cover type and community are depicted in Figure 7. The RWQCB required that the project shall be designed to minimize and avoid impacts to the intermittent stream. The installation of the trash capture device will result in placement of fill in the

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concrete-lined channel. The purpose of the trash capture device itself will benefit water quality and hydrology in the stream by helping the City effectively capture and remove trash. Additionally, implementation of downstream stream enhancements will minimize any impacts that could result from the additional fill in the concrete-lined channel. Based on these factors, the installation of the trash capture device will result in a less than significant impact to aquatic resources.

c) ***Less than Significant Impact***. The RWQCB required that the project be designed to minimize and avoid impacts to the intermittent stream, which is considered a sensitive resource. The installation of the trash capture device will result in placement of fill in the concrete-lined channel; however, the trash capture device itself will benefit water quality and hydrology by helping the City effectively remove trash from the creek. Additionally, implementation of downstream stream enhancements will minimize any impacts resulting from the additional fill in the concrete-lined channel. Based on these factors, the installation of the trash capture device will result in a less than significant impact to aquatic resources.

d) ***Less than Significant Impact.***, No portions of the project site provide connectivity between areas of suitable habitat. For terrestrial species, all portions of the project site are within a greater context of urban development, and for aquatic species, there is no connectivity between the project site and upstream freshwater habitats or downstream marine habitats. No impact will occur to migratory corridors for terrestrial and aquatic species.

The proposed project involves the installation of a trash capture device in an intermittent stream. While the project site in general provides suitable cover and habitat for various types of terrestrial wildlife movement, the installation of the trash capture device will not provide a barrier to the dispersal of any wildlife species. Temporary impacts in upland areas associated with staging would also not provide a barrier to dispersal that could not be easily circumnavigated through other similar habitats. The proposed project would not result in temporary or permanent changes to movement of volant species. Based on these factors, the installation of the trash capture device will result in a less-than-significant impact to migratory corridors and habitat linkages.

e) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project would require the removal of two (2) trees and the trimming of a third tree for construction and access. The trees to be removed include a native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and a dead tree of unknown species (see Table 2, below) located at the top of the southern bank in the mixed ornamental woodland. The tree to be trimmed is a non-native, invasive blackwood acacia. The coast live oak to be removed does not qualify as a Heritage tree per the City of San Mateo tree ordinance, as it has a DBH of 6.2 inches, which is under the 10-inch DBH threshold.

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The project will incorporate native tree planting into the stream enhancements located downstream of the project site on the Poplar Creek Golf Course. Table 2 below provides a summary of the proposed tree removal.

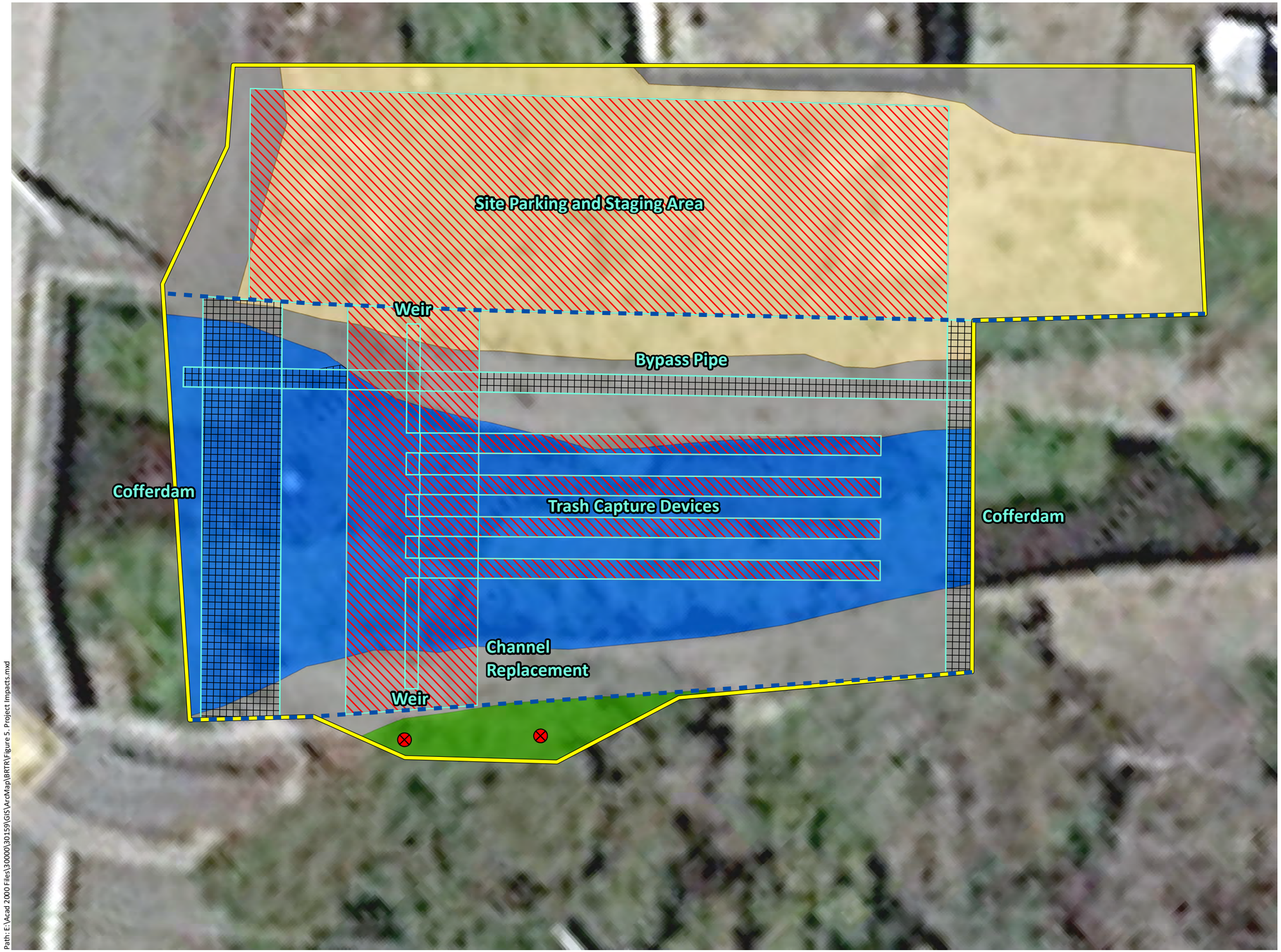
Table 2. Summary of Tree Removal

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NATIVE	HEALTH	QUANTITY
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	Yes	Alive	1
Unknown	*N/A*	N/A	Dead	1

While the impacts under CEQA would be less than significant, and the coast live oak proposed for removal does not meet the definition of a heritage tree per the City's tree ordinance, the RWQCB has requested that additional trees be planted as part of the stream enhancement.

f) ***No Impact.*** There is no Habitat Conservation Plan that applies to projects in the City or County of San Mateo. As such, no impacts would occur.

Figure 7.
Project Impacts



Project Area (0.08 ac.)

Project Components

Permanent Impacts

Temporary Impacts

Tree Removal

Top of Bank (0.04 ac.)

Sensitive Communities

Intermittent Stream - OHWM (0.03 ac.)

Non-Sensitive Communities

Developed (0.02 ac.)

Mixed Ornamental Woodland (<0.01 ac.)

Ruderal Upland (0.03 ac.)

0 10 20

Feet

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\BRTR\Figure 5. Project Impacts.mxd

Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, 2010 ARRA LiDAR, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/1/2021

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V.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES** — Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The following analysis of cultural resource impacts is based on a report compiled by Tom Origer & Associates in October 2021. This report contains confidential information; therefore, this report will be on file with the City of San Mateo and will not be published as a part of this IS/MND.

Environmental Setting

Research on the project site was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC File No. 21-0231) of the California Historical Information System (CHRIS), and additional documents and maps pertinent to the project were reviewed on file at the Tom Origer & Associates offices. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is in the City of San Mateo. The APE consists of two (2) areas, a 0.13-acre area within the Poplar Creek channel on the corner of Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard, and a 0.04-acre mitigation area adjacent to the Poplar Creek Golf Course.

Geology within the APE is comprised of reclaimed land and artificial fill.[38] Soils within the APE belong to the Urban land-Orthents series, which is found on areas that were once a part of the San Francisco Bay and adjacent tidal flats that have been filled. Historically, this soil series was used for homesite, urban, and recreational development.[39]

Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, the City's General Plan was consulted to identify any National, State, or Local historical landmarks with the project site. Review of historic registers and inventories indicate that three (3) listed historical resources are located within 0.25 mile of the APE. These resources are two (2) buildings that have no potential to extend into the APE and one (1) shellmound. The NWIC base maps and files showed that there are no resources recorded

[38] Graymer, R., B. Moring, G. Saucedo, C. Wentworth, E. Brabb, and K. Knudsen, 2006, Geologic Map of the San Francisco Bay Region. U.S. Geological Survey. California Geological Survey.

[39] Kashiwagi, J. and L. Hokholt, 1991, *Soil Survey of San Mateo County, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experimental Station.

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within the APE. Based on the environmental setting there is a very low potential for prehistoric sites to be found within the APE.

Based on criteria derived from Meyer and Rosenthal, the potential for the presence of surface prehistoric and buried archaeological sites throughout the project site is very low.[40]

Based on review of historical maps and aerial photos, the golf course where the APE is located was built in 1933, during the Great Depression by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). It has the potential to be eligible for the National Register under criterion A (see Discussion of Impacts below).

Regulatory Setting

Federal and state criteria have been established for the determination of historical resource significance as defined in National Register (NR) criteria contained in National Register Bulletin 16 (U.S. Department of the Interior 1986:1) and for the purposes of CEQA under Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code and Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) applies to certain projects undertaken requiring approval by federal agencies. Property owners, planners, developers, as well as State and local agencies are responsible for complying with NHPA's requirements regarding the identification and treatment of historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Under NHPA, cultural resources must be evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the NR. If an archaeological resource is determined ineligible for listing on the NR, then the resource is released from management responsibilities and a project can proceed without further cultural resource considerations.

The project site was evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP per the four (4) criteria established in 36 CFR 60.4. As set forth in Title 36, Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for a cultural resource to be deemed significant under the NHPA and thus eligible for listing on the NR, it must meet at least one (1) of the following criteria:

(A) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(B) Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) Embodies 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; or

(D) Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

[40] Meyer, J. and J. Rosenthal. 2017. *Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4.* Documentation S-33600 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

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Furthermore, in order to be considered eligible for listing on the NR, a property must retain aspects of integrity, or its ability to convey its historical significance. These aspects are as follows: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA applies to certain projects undertaken requiring approval by State and/or local agencies. Under CEQA, cultural resources must be evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). If a cultural resource is determined ineligible for listing on the CRHR the resource is released from management responsibilities and a project can proceed without further cultural resource considerations.

As set forth in Section 5024.1(c) of the Public Resources Code for a cultural resource to be deemed "important" under CEQA and thus eligible for listing on CRHR, it must meet at least one (1) of the following criteria:

(1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California History and cultural heritage; or
(2) Associated with the lives of persons important to our past; or
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value; or
(4) Has yielded or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Based on the findings of the Tom Origer & Associates Report, the Poplar Creek Golf Course has the potential for inclusion on the National Register and California Register of Historic Resources due to the fact that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. The Poplar Creek Golf Course was constructed in 1933 by the WPA as a project to help alleviate the financial impact of the Great Depression. The golf course has been in operation since that time and as such is also a piece of the cultural heritage of the area.

Although the proposed project would be taking place within a site that has the potential for inclusion in the historic databases, the proposed activities would not cause a substantial adverse change to the resource. The proposed project would install a trash capture device within Poplar Creek, which flows through the golf course, but is not part of the golf course. Additionally, the area where the trash capture device would be installed is outside out the field of play. The trash capture device would be installed in an area where only maintenance and city workers have access.

The stream enhancement area would be located more directly within the playable golf course area. The location area was selected for its remoteness on the course; however, it is possible that historic resources could be encountered during planting. Implementation of Mitigation

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Measures CULT-1 in Impact b) below would ensure that any impacts to these resources would remain less than significant.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The project site has a very low sensitivity for archaeological resources. Historically, the project site was part of the waters of the San Francisco Bay. As such, there is a low sensitivity for encountering either prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources. Additionally, all proposed project improvements would occur within existing disturbed areas and no improvements would require additional large-scale excavation. The previous construction activity would likely have reduced or eliminated the significance of archaeological resources if they were encountered. In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are found during project activities, the following mitigation measure will ensure that it is preserved:

Impact CULT-1: Implementation of the project could result in impacts to buried prehistoric or historical archaeological deposit.

> **Mitigation Measure CULT-1:** If previously unidentified historic resources are encountered during project implementation, the contractor shall avoid altering the materials and their stratigraphic context. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies. The City or its contractor shall comply with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.5, 5097.9 et seq., regarding the discovery and disturbance of cultural materials, should any be discovered during project construction.

If archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery shall be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

c) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** There are no formal cemeteries on the site, nor are human remains likely to exist on the site. However, there is the potential for the discovery of human remains on the project site during ground disturbance activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CULT-2 would allow for timely identification, analysis, and documentation of any human remains. Therefore, impact related to the destruction of human remains would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

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Impact CULT-2: Project construction activities could result in impacts to previous undiscovered human remains.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: If human remains are discovered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be stopped. The San Mateo County Coroner shall be notified and make a determination as to whether the remains are of Native American origin or whether an investigation into the cause of death is required. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) immediately. Once the NAHC identifies the most likely descendants, the descendants will make recommendations regarding proper burial, which will be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

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VI. **ENERGY** — Would the project:		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
a)	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Energy usage is typically quantified using the British thermal unit (BTU). As a point of reference, the approximate amount of energy contained in common energy sources are as follows: gasoline, 115,000 BTUs per gallon; diesel, 138,500 BTUs per gallon; natural gas, 21,000 BTUs per pound (lb); electricity, 3,414 BTUs per kilowatt-hour (kWh).[41]

Total energy usage in California was 7,967 trillion BTUs in 2018, which equates to an average of 202 million BTUs per capita. Of California's total energy usage, the breakdown by sector is 39.4 percent transportation, 23.1 percent industrial, 18.7 percent residential, and 18.8 percent commercial. Natural gas is California's primary source of electric power, followed by nonhydroelectric renewables, nuclear, and hydroelectric sources.[42]

Given the nature of the proposed project, the only use of energy would occur via construction vehicle fuel and fuel utilized by device maintenance vehicles. The trash capture device would not require any energy to operate and would not tie into the City of San Mateo utility system. All construction would occur during daylight hours. No artificial light sources would be necessary.

Regulatory Setting

Federal and state agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. At the federal level, the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), the United States Department of Energy (DOE), and U.S. EPA are three (3) federal agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. Generally, federal agencies influence and regulate transportation energy consumption through establishment and enforcement of fuel economy

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[41] *U.S. Department of Energy, 2021. Alternative Fuels Data Center – Fuel Properties Comparison. http://www.afdc.energy.gov/fuels/fuel_comparison_chart.pdf*

[42] *US Energy Information Administration. 2021. California State Profile and Energy Estimates. Available at: https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=CA#tabs-4 Accessed on July 2, 2021.*

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standards for automobiles and light trucks, through funding of energy-related research and development projects, and through funding for transportation infrastructure improvements.

At the state level, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the California Energy Commission (CEC) are two (2) agencies with authority over different aspects of energy. The CPUC regulates privately owned utilities in the energy, rail, telecommunications, and water fields. The CEC collects and analyzes energy-related data, prepares statewide energy policy recommendations and plans, promotes, and funds energy efficiency programs, and adopts and enforces appliance and building energy efficiency standards. California is exempt under federal law from rules that otherwise would preempt setting state fuel economy standards for new on-road motor vehicles. Some of the more relevant federal and state energy-related laws and plans are discussed below.

Senate Bill (SB) 1389 requires the CEC to prepare a biennial integrated energy policy report that assesses major energy trends and issues facing the State's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the State's economy; and protect public health and safety.

The 2020 Integrated Energy Policy Report is the most recent update. The State's energy system includes energy extraction, transport, conversion (such as combusting natural gas in power plants to generate electricity or producing gasoline and diesel from crude oil in refineries), and consumption for services (such as electricity for lighting, natural gas use in homes and buildings for space and water heating, pumping water to communities and crops, and gasoline and diesel to fuel cars and trucks), as well as electricity from out of-State plants serving California. In 2019, the State consumed approximately 3.8 billion gallons of diesel.

Federal

Energy Policy Act of 2005

Passed by Congress in July 2005, the Energy Policy Act includes a comprehensive set of provisions to address energy issues. The act includes tax incentives for the following: energy conservation improvements in commercial and residential buildings; fossil fuel production and clean coal facilities; and construction and operation of nuclear power plants, among other things. Subsidies are also included for geothermal, wind energy, and other alternative energy producers. It directs the DOE to study and report on alternative energy sources such as wave and tidal power and includes funding for hydrogen research. The Act also increases the amount of ethanol required to be blended with gasoline and extends daylight saving time (to begin earlier in spring and end later in fall) to reduce lighting requirements. It also requires the federal vehicle fleet to maximize use of alternative fuels. The Act further includes provisions for expediting construction of major energy transmission

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corridors, such as high-voltage power lines, and fossil fuel transmission pipelines. These are just a few examples of the provisions contained in the Act.[43]

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

Signed into law in December 2007, this broad energy bill included an increase in auto mileage standards, and also addressed biofuels, conservation measures, and building efficiency. The U.S. EPA administers the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program, which determines vehicle manufacturers' compliance with existing fuel economy standards. The bill amended the CAFE standards to mandate significant improvements in fuel efficiency (i.e., average fleet wide fuel economy of 35 miles per gallon (mpg) by 2020, versus the previous standard of 27.5 mpg for passenger cars and 22.2 mpg for light trucks).[44]

Another provision includes a mandate to increase use of ethanol and other renewable fuels by 36 billion gallons by 2022, of which 21 million gallons is to include advanced biofuels, largely cellulosic ethanol, that have 50 to 60 percent lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The bill also includes establishment of a new energy block grant program for use by local governments in implementing energy-efficiency initiatives, as well as a variety of green building incentives and programs, among other things.[45]

State

Energy Action Plan

In 2003, the three (3) key energy agencies in California—the CEC, the California Power Authority (CPA), and the CPUC— jointly adopted an Energy Action Plan (EAP) that listed goals for California's energy future and set forth a commitment to achieve these goals through specific actions. In 2005, the CPUC and the CEC jointly prepared the EAP II to identify the further actions necessary to meet California's future energy needs. The EAP II describes the priority sequence for actions to address increasing energy needs, also known as "loading order." The loading order identifies energy efficiency and demand response as the state's preferred means of meeting growing energy needs. After cost-effective efficiency and demand response, the state is to rely on renewable sources of power and distributed generation, such as combined heat and power applications. To the extent that efficiency, demand response, renewable resources, and distributed generation are unable to satisfy increasing energy and capacity needs, the EAP II supports the use of clean and efficient fossil fuel-fired generation.

In 2008, the CPUC and CEC released an Energy Action Plan Update using information and analysis prepared for the Energy Commission's *2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)*. The Update

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[43] United States Congress, Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), passed July 29, 2005. https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/house-bill/6

[44] EPA. 2007. Summary of the Energy Independence and Security Act. Available online at: https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-energy-independence-and-security-act

[45] Ibid 33

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was partially written in response to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (discussed below), intended to keep the EAP I and EAP II process alive while capturing changes in the policy landscape and describing intended activities to accomplish those policies. The focus areas included: energy efficiency, demand response, renewable energy, electricity reliability and infrastructure, electricity market structure, natural gas supply and infrastructure, research and development, and climate change.[46]

The EAP identifies key actions to be taken in all these areas in order to meet the state's growing energy requirements. The plan recommendations are implemented by the governor through executive orders, by the legislature through new statutes, and by the responsible state agencies through regulations and programs.

Title 24 (California Energy Code)

The California Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations, California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings), provides energy conservation standards for all new and renovated commercial and residential buildings constructed in California. The provisions of the California Energy Code apply to the building envelope, space-conditioning systems, and water-heating and lighting systems of buildings and appliances; they also give guidance on construction techniques to maximize energy conservation. Minimum efficiency standards are given for a variety of building elements, including appliances; water and space heating and cooling equipment; and insulation for doors, pipes, walls, and ceilings. The CEC adopted the 2005 changes to the Building Efficiency Standards, which emphasized saving energy at peak periods and seasons, and improving the quality of installation of energy-efficiency measures. It is estimated that implementation of the 2005 Title 24 standards have resulted in an increased energy savings of 8.5 percent relative to the previous Title 24 standards. Compliance with Title 24 standards is verified and enforced through the local building permit process.[47] The 2008 Title 24 Standards, which had an effective date beginning August 1, 2009, include added provisions that require, for example, "cool roofs" on commercial buildings; increased efficiency in heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems; and increased use of skylights and more efficient lighting systems.[48] Title 24 Standards were further updated with the 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which are estimated to lead to 25 percent less energy consumption for residential buildings and 30 percent savings for nonresidential buildings over 2008 Energy Standards. 2013 standards, which updated codes for lighting, space heating and cooling, ventilation, and water heating, took effect on July 1, 2014.

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[46] State of California, Energy Commission and Public Utilities Commission, "Energy Action Plan 2008 Update," February 2008. http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/uploadedFiles/CPUC_Public_Website/Content/Utilities_and_Industries/Energy_-_Electricity_and_Natural_Gas/2008%20Energy%20Action%20Plan%20Update.pdf

[47] California Energy Commission (2016) Web site (Building Efficiency Standards), http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24

[48] Ibid.

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California Green Building Standards Code

All new construction must adhere to the California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11) in place at the time of construction. As an example, the 2013 Title 24 California Green Building Standards, referred to as CALGreen:

- Sets a threshold of a 20 percent reduction in indoor water use and includes voluntary goals for reductions of 30 percent, 35 percent, and 40 percent.
- Requires separate meters for indoor and outdoor water use at nonresidential buildings; and at those sites, irrigation systems for larger landscaped areas must be moisture-sensing.
- Calls for 50 percent of construction waste to be diverted from the landfills and lists higher, voluntary diversion amounts of 65 percent to 75 percent for new homes, and 80 percent for commercial construction.
- Mandates inspections of energy systems -- such as the heat furnace, air conditioning, and mechanical equipment -- for nonresidential buildings that are larger than 10,000 square feet to "ensure that all are working at their maximum capacity according to design efficiencies."
- Requires that paint, carpet, vinyl flooring, particle board, and other interior finish materials be low emitting in terms of pollutants.

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

In September 2006, the governor signed AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which mandates that California's GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. The act directs the California EPA to work with state agencies to implement a cap on GHG emissions (primarily carbon dioxide [CO_2]) from stationary sources of such as electric power generation facilities, and industrial, commercial, and waste-disposal sectors. Since CO_2 emissions are directly proportional to fossil fuel consumption, the cap on emissions is expected to have the incidental effect of forcing a reduction in fossil fuel consumption from these stationary sources. Specifically, AB 32 directs the California EPA to work with other state agencies to accomplish the following: 1) promulgate and implement GHG emissions cap for the electric power, industrial, and commercial sectors through regulations in an economically efficient manner; 2) institute a schedule of greenhouse gas reductions; 3) develop an enforcement mechanism for reducing GHG; 4) establish a program to track and report GHG emissions.[49]

Senate Bill 32

Enacted in 2016, SB 32 codifies the 2030 GHG emissions reduction goal of Executive Order B-30--15 by requiring the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Similar to AB 32, a reduction in GHG emissions typically corresponds with a reduction in energy usage as the bulk of GHGs result

[49] *Assembly Bill 32, Passed August 31, 2006, http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/docs/ab32text.pdf.*

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from the combustion of fossil fuel.

SB 32 was coupled with a companion bill: AB 197.[50] Designed to improve the transparency of CARB's regulatory and policy-oriented processes, AB 197 created the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies, a committee with the responsibility to ascertain facts and make recommendations to the Legislature concerning statewide programs, policies and investments related to climate change. AB 197 also requires CARB to make certain GHG emissions inventory data publicly available on its website; consider the social costs of GHG emissions when adopting rules and regulations designed to achieve GHG emission reductions; and include specified information in all Scoping Plan updates for the emission reduction measures contained therein.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The proposed project would require the use of diesel and other fuels for trucks and equipment during construction, but these activities would be short-term and completed as efficiently as possible for practical and financial reasons. The operation of the project would consume energy from maintenance trucks that would remove accumulated trash from the capture device two (2) to three (3) times a year and maintain the stream enhancement area. Given the important pollutant control functions of the trash capture device, the relatively minor amount of energy used to maintain the device is not wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. Therefore, the trash capture device would result in less-than-significant impacts.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project would install a passive trash capture device in Poplar Creek and enhance vegetation along the creek's banks. As described above, the proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during any project phase. Electricity demands on-site would be substantially the same as under existing conditions, will not increase over time, and will be adequately served by the current provider. Therefore, the project would not conflict with state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be less-than-significant.

[50] Assembly Bill No. 197. State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gases: regulations, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB197, accessed August 16, 2021.

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VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS — Would the project:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) 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 on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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Environmental Setting

Regional Setting

The project site lies within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province of California. Regional topography within the Coast Ranges province is characterized by northwest-southeast trending mountain ridges and intervening valleys that parallel the major geologic structures, including the San Andreas Fault System. The province is also generally characterized by abundant landsliding and erosion, owing in part to its typically high levels of precipitation and seismic activity.

Earthquake Hazards

Earthquakes are the product of the build-up and sudden release of strain along a “fault” or zone of weakness in the earth's crust. Stored energy may be released as soon as it is generated, or it may be accumulated and stored for long periods of time. Faults are seldom single cracks in the earth's crust but are typically comprised of localized shear zones which link together to form larger fault zones. Within the Bay Area, faults are concentrated along the San Andreas fault system, which extends nearly 700 miles along a northwest trend from Mexico to offshore northern California. The movement between rock formations along either side of a fault may be horizontal, vertical, or a combination and is radiated outward in the form of energy waves. The amplitude and frequency of earthquake ground motions partially depends on the material through which it is moving. The earthquake force is transmitted through hard rock in short, rapid vibrations, while this energy becomes a long, high-amplitude motion when moving through soft ground materials, such as Bay Mud.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when a saturated or partially saturated soil substantially loses strength and stiffness in response to an applied stress, such as seismic shaking, which causes a solid to behave like a liquid. Soils susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose, granular deposits. Liquefaction can result in flow failure, lateral spreading, ground movement, settlement, and other related effects. Buried pipelines embedded within liquefied soils may also experience uplift due to buoyancy.

Landslides

Landslides are frequently triggered by strong ground motions. They are an important secondary earthquake hazard. The term landslide includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows. Landslides from seismic activity are a very low risk at the project site given its flat topography and general lack of slopes, cliffs, or flowing water.

An “active” fault is one that shows displacement within the last 11,000 years (i.e., Holocene) and has a reported average slip rate greater than 0.1 millimeters w per year. The California Division of Mines and Geology has mapped various active and inactive faults in the region. The nearest known active

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faults to the site are the San Andreas and Hayward Faults, which are approximately two (2) miles west and 14 miles northeast of the City of San Mateo respectively.[51]

Local Setting

The project site is located immediately west of San Francisco Bay. Work would occur within Poplar Creek, a concrete-lined, intermittent channel, and on surrounding golf course lands. Regional geologic mapping indicates that the site is underlain by artificial fill over Bay Mud.[52] The site is underlain by urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes soils.[53] These soils are characteristic of artificial fill.

The project site, like all properties in the San Francisco Bay area, is situated in a seismically active area. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the San Andreas fault system includes the San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, and other related faults in the San Francisco Bay area. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, there is a 62 percent chance of at least a magnitude 6.7 (or greater) earthquake in the San Francisco Bay region between 2003 and 2032.[54]

The project site is not located within a State of California Earthquake Fault Zone for active faulting and no active faults are mapped on the property. The San Andreas Fault is located approximately 3.9 miles southwest of the site whereas the Hayward Fault is located approximately 14.4 miles to the northeast.[55]

Discussion of Impacts

a-i,) ***No Impact.*** The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, as there are none within the City of San Mateo.[56] Earthquake fault zones are regulatory zones that encompass surface traces of active faults that have a potential for future surface fault rupture. The closet active faults to the site are the San Andreas Fault, located approximately 3.9 miles to the southwest of the project site at its closest point, and the Hayward Fault, approximately 14.4 miles northeast at its closest point. No faults cross through the project

[51] City of San Mateo, Draft Environmental Impact Report – 4.7 Geology and Soils, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/5217/4_7-Geology-Soils?bidId=, accessed August 2, 2021.

[52] United States Geologic Service, Geologic map of San Mateo County, California, https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_49.htm, accessed August 2, 2021.

[53] UC Davis, SoilWeb, https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/, accessed August 3, 2021.

[54] U.S. Geological Survey, Earthquake Probabilities in the San Francisco Bay Region: 2002 – 2031, https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2003/of03-214/, accessed August 9, 2021.

[55] California Department of Conservation, Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/, accessed August 2, 2021.

[56] City of San Mateo, Draft Environmental Impact Report – 4.7 Geology and Soils, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/5217/4_7-Geology-Soils?bidId=, accessed August 2, 2021.

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site, and surface rupture associated with a fault is not anticipated in the City. No impacts would occur.

a-ii) ***Less than Significant Impact***. There would be potential for "violent" seismic ground-shaking at the project site according to ABAG's Resilience Program hazards map.[57] The project site proximity to two (2) active bay site faults (San Andreas and Hayward) leaves it vulnerable to ground shaking, which is common in the Bay Area. The proposed project would not create a need or opportunity for people to reside on-site and thus be exposed to such ground shaking long-term. If an earthquake were to occur during the construction phase, it could create a risk for workers on-site, but under the obligation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), construction workers would be trained to take the necessary precautions to maintain worker safety in the event of an earthquake. The only risk created to workers on-site during the operational phase would be during trash capture device maintenance and stream enhancement area monitoring. Workers on-site would also be trained according to OSHA regulations. The trash capture device itself would be designed to conform to the most recent edition of the California Building Code with flexible connections and California Building Code (CBC) design features. Therefore, the impacts related to this topic would be less than significant.

a-iii) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** According to ABAG's Resilience Program hazards map, the project site has a very high susceptibility to liquefaction.[58] The project would conform to the standard engineering and building practices and techniques specified in the CBC. The project plan would meet the requirements of appropriate Site Development Codes, as adopted by the City of San Mateo. In addition, the proposed trash capture device would be constructed only at a depth of 5.5 inches under the existing concrete channel, which would be at the aggregate base that is used to support the channel.[59] Therefore, the existing aggregate base would support the trash capture device and would not be subject to hazards from liquefaction. Impacts would be less than significant.

a-iv) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project is subject to all federal, state, and local regulations and standards for seismic conditions, including the CBC, and would be designed to conform to all building requirements. According to ABAG's Resilience Program hazards map, the project site is located on flat land and is not susceptible to landslides. Given the low

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[57]Association of Bay Area Governments, MTC/ABAG Hazard Viewer Map, https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4a6f3f1259df42eab29b35dfcd086fc8, accessed August 2, 2021.

[58] Association of Bay Area Governments, MTC/ABAG Hazard Viewer Map, https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4a6f3f1259df42eab29b35dfcd086fc8, accessed August 2, 2021.

[59] Email communication from Stephanie Gindlesperger, Senior Engineer at City of San Mateo, with confirmation from Matt Zucca, Deputy Director of Public Works at City of San Mateo. December 21, 2021.

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risk of landslides at the project site and the legal obligations associated with seismic building design, impacts associated with seismic landslides would be less than significant.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Construction would involve limited soil disturbance during grading of the staging area, which could temporarily expose soils to wind and water erosion. Additional soil disturbance would occur during planting of the stream enhancement area. Plantings would be installed using hand tools or augers and would not disturb substantial topsoil areas. The project would not cause a substantial change to erosion and accretion patterns of the area long-term because the trash capture device installation and stream enhancement would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the area. Temporary construction impacts related to run-off during site grading would occur, but standard measures from the City of San Mateo Municipal and Site Development Codes as well as from the Regional Water Board's Section 401 Water Quality Certification would be implemented to ensure impacts from runoff would remain less than significant. Additionally, there would be no disturbance of native topsoil, as construction activities would take place mainly within existing paved roads. In addition, the soil in the area is non-native fill material. Impacts on soil would therefore be less than significant.

c, d) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The potential for geologic and soil hazards from unstable or expansive soils in the project site is considered low based on the geologic units, soil types, and flat topography discussed previously[60]. The ground disturbance associated with the proposed project would cause minimal soil disturbance and these actions would not result in substantial changes in topography, ground surface relief features, or geologic substructures. The trash capture device itself would be integrated into the concrete lining of Poplar Creek and would not affect soil conditions. Furthermore, the project is subject to all Federal, State, and local regulations and standards for seismic conditions including CBC and would be designed to conform to all building requirements. The stream enhancement area would not substantially impact soil conditions. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts would not destabilize the soil or expose human life or structures to increased risk of on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

e) ***No Impact.*** The project does not involve construction of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. There would be no impact.

f) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project site consists of concrete-lined portions of Poplar Creek, surrounding previously disturbed areas, and golf course lands. Grading of the staging area and minimal concrete excavation would be required, but any disturbed areas would be non-native fill and are unlikely to contain any paleontological resources. The ground disturbance associated with the project would not change the topography or geologic

[60] UC Davis, SoilWeb, https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/, accessed August 3, 2021.

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substructures of the vicinity and would therefore not change any unique geologic features. Impacts would be less than significant.

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VII. **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS** — Would the project:		***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a)	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

GHGs are recognized by wide consensus among the scientific community to contribute to global warming/climate change and associated environmental impacts. The major GHGs released from human activity are CO_2, methane, and nitrous oxide.[61] The primary sources of GHGs are vehicles (including planes and trains), energy plants, and industrial and agricultural activities (such as dairies and hog farms).

In the United States, the main source of GHG emissions is electricity generation, followed by transportation.[62] In California, however, transportation sources (including passenger cars, light-duty trucks, other trucks, buses, and motorcycles) are the largest contributors of GHG emissions.[63] The dominant GHG emitted is CO_2, mostly from fossil fuel combustion.

In 2017, total CO_2 emissions in the City of San Mateo were 541,960 metric tons (MT) CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e). This represents an 18 percent decrease relative to 2005 levels.[64] The largest source of these emissions was on-road transportation.

[61] *Governor's Office of Planning and Research. 2008 CEQA AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Addressing Climate Change Through California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Review. Available at: https://opr.ca.gov/docs/june08-ceqa.pdf Accessed on July 2, 2021*

[62] *U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions. U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report: 1990-2014. Available at:* https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/us-greenhouse-gas-inventory-report-1990-2014 Accessed on: August 24, 2020

[63] California Air Resources Board. GHG Current California Emission Inventory Data. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-inventory-data Accessed on August 24, 2020

[64] City of San Mateo, 2020 Climate Action Plan, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/80652/2020-Climate-Action-Plan?bidId=, accessed August 5, 2021.

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Regulatory Setting

State

Assembly Bill 32

Assembly Bill (AB) 32, adopted in 2006, established the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 which requires the State to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

Senate Bill 32

On September 8, 2016, the governor signed SB 32 into law, extending AB 32 by requiring the State to further reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

Senate Bill 97

SB 97, adopted in 2007, required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to develop CEQA guidelines "for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or the effects of greenhouse gas emissions," and the Resources Agency certified and adopted the amendments to the guidelines on December 30, 2009.

Local

2020 Climate Action Plan

In 2020, the City of San Mateo adopted its Climate Action Plan as a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as directed by the City's General Plan. The Climate Action Plan sets GHG emissions reductions targets and goals for 2020, 2030, and 2050 that are consistent with the overall state reduction targets. The 2020 plan is a direct update of the 2015 CAP and analyzes the progress that the City has made in meeting its GHG reduction targets as well as updates information to achieve more significant and long-term reductions. The Climate Action Plan presents a work plan and monitoring program for the City to track progress over time and maintain the status of the Climate Action Plan as a qualified GHG reduction strategy.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** GHG emissions from the project would be produced from construction-related equipment emissions. Based on the nature of the project and short duration of construction, GHG emissions resulting from construction activities would be both minor and temporary. While the project would have an incremental contribution to GHG emissions within the City and region, the individual project's contribution is less than significant. During the operational phase, maintenance trucks would be utilized during trash removal activities approximately two (2) to three (3) times per year, which results in the emission of an incremental and negligible amount of GHGs. The project would not result in an increase in electricity usage as the trash rack would not use an electricity. The project would not involve the addition of any stationary equipment that would result in GHG emissions. For these reasons, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact due to the generation of GHG emissions.

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b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** As described above, the proposed project would not result in substantial GHG emissions during the construction or operation phase. The proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The City of San Mateo met the 2020 AB 32 reduction targets and has developed the CAP to track progress toward future targets. GHG emissions from off-road equipment and utility electrical usage are identified and planned for in the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan as well as the BAAQMD's Source Inventory of Bay Area Greenhouse Gas Emissions. A primary objective of the 2010 Clean Air Plan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2035. The project would generate emissions similar to existing conditions and, therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

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VIII. **HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** — Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which 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) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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Environmental Setting

A material is considered hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local agency or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. A hazardous material is defined in Title 22, Section 66261.10 of the California Code of Regulations as a substance with physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics which may cause or contribute to mortality or illness or pose a threat to human health or the environment when mismanaged. Chemical and physical properties which may cause a substance to be considered hazardous include toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity.

Under Government Code Section 65962.5, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) maintains a list of hazardous substance sites. This list, referred to as the "Cortese List," includes CALSITE hazardous material sites, sites with leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), and landfills with evidence of groundwater contamination. The SWRCB *GeoTracker* database similarly documents hazardous waste sites throughout the state but focuses on groundwater contamination. According to the Cortese List, there are no Federal superfund sites within five (5) miles of the proposed project. There is an active school investigation site located approximately 0.25-mile east of the project site.[65] *GeoTracker* lists 11 active sites within one (1) mile of the proposed project site, but project activities will not affect the cleanup of any active sites and vice versa. Four (4) of the sites are LUST cleanup sites. The remaining seven (7) sites are sites of former gas stations, heavy machinery lots, and dry cleaners, businesses where the daily operations contaminated the surrounding areas.[66]

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Project construction activities are expected to involve the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., motor fuels, oils, and grease) that could pose a significant threat to human health or the environment if not properly managed. Although small amounts of these materials would be transported, used, and disposed of during project construction, these materials are typically used in construction projects and are not considered acutely hazardous. Workers who handle hazardous materials are required to adhere to health and safety requirements enforced by the federal OSHA and California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA). Hazardous materials must be transported to and from the project site in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and U.S. DOT regulations. Hazardous materials must also be disposed of in accordance with RCRA regulations at a facility that is permitted to accept the waste. compliance with existing regulations is mandatory, project construction

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[65] Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor, https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?global_id=60001438, accessed August 6, 2021.

[66] State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker, https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=Sacramento, accessed August 6, 2021.

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is not expected to create a significant hazard to public health or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

During project operation, vacuum trucks would be used to remove accumulated debris from the trash capture device that would be placed within Poplar Creek. It is not anticipated that the device would capture hazardous wastes, as these materials are not regularly encountered in stormwater systems. The vacuum trucks would remove the trash from the device and transport it to a solid waste facility. The transport of refuse would adhere to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations listed above. As a result, impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during project construction and operation would be less than significant.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The proposed project would be installing a trash capture device within a concrete-lined, intermittent stream. In order to anchor the device within the stream bed, the concrete must be removed and replaced around the device. It is possible that a skidsteer or excavator will be used within the channel to complete the concrete work. This heavy machinery would utilize motor fuels that could pose a significant threat to human health or the environment if not properly managed. However, this work would occur after the site is dewatered to reduce the likelihood of contamination from hazardous materials entering the waterway and unnecessary increases to turbidity. Additionally, all construction best management practices discussed in the project description would be followed. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) ***No Impact.*** There are no schools within one-quarter mile of the project site. Therefore, there would be no impacts on schools.

d) ***No Impact.*** The provisions of Government Code Section 65962.5 require the State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Department of Health Services, and California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to submit information to the California Environmental Protection Agency pertaining to sites that were associated with solid waste disposal, hazardous waste disposal, and/or hazardous materials releases. The compilation of hazardous materials release sites that meet criteria specified in Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code is known as the Cortese List.

There are currently no hazardous materials release sites within the project site that meet the criteria for inclusion on the Cortese List. Therefore, the project would have no impacts related to development on a hazardous materials release site included on the Cortese List.

e) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project site is located approximately 2.7 miles southwest of the San Francisco International Airport and falls within the Comprehensive Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the Environs of San Francisco International Airport plan area. The noise contour map from the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan shows that the project site

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is not significantly affected by noise from the airport.[67] Therefore, there would be no hazards as a result of excessive noise due to proximity to the airport. Additionally, the proposed project does not plan to construct any structures that would visually impair the landscape in a way that would impact the airport's approach or departure zones. The project would have no impacts on the navigable airspace of public use airports and would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project site. Impacts would be less than significant.

f) ***No Impact.*** The proposed project is located within and adjacent to a creek within a City operated golf course. There would be no road closures associated with this project. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not block or impair any existing emergency evacuation routes. There would be no impact.

g) ***No Impact.*** The project site is within and adjacent to a creek and is surrounded by managed open space and paved urbanized uses. There are no wildfire hazard areas within the City of San Mateo.[68] Therefore, the project would have no impact related to wildland fire hazards.

[67] City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County, Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the Environs of San Francisco International Airport, https://ccag.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Consolidated_CCAG_ALUCP_November-20121.pdf, accessed August 9, 2021.

[68] CalFire, San Mateo County Fire Hazard Severity Zones, https://planning.smcgov.org/sites/planning.smcgov.org/files/documents/files/Fire%20Hazard%20Severity%20Zones.pdf, accessed August 16, 2021.

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IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY — Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iii) create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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The following analysis of hydrology and water quality impacts is based on a Hydraulic Impact Study conducted by Schaaf & Wheeler.

Environmental Setting

The project site is located in the San Mateo Plain Groundwater Basin and discharges to the San Francisco Bay.[69] The San Mateo Groundwater Basin encompasses 60,057 acres. The basin consists of mostly urbanized lands throughout the City. The City of San Mateo delineates seven (7) watersheds within the city, the project site falling within the North Shoreview Pump Station Watershed.[70] Groundwater levels at the project site are approximately 306 feet deep.[71]

Project work would occur within Poplar Creek. Poplar Creek is an intermittent, concrete-lined stream that is part of the City's stormwater management system. From Site 1, Poplar Creek continues in a northeasterly direction for approximately 3,000 feet past Stream Enhancement Site 2, at which time the channel becomes unlined and begins to flow in the southeasterly direction. This earthen channel conveys flow for approximately 700 feet before discharging into the open forebay of the Poplar Pump Station. Flow from the forebay enters the pump station intake and is discharged through the earthen flood control levee into San Francisco Bay.

The project site is covered with pervious surfaces such as ruderal grasses in the proposed staging area. At Stream Enhancement Site 2, the site is developed golf course land with existing drainage flowing into Poplar Creek. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), the project site is in Flood Zone AE, which is defined as an area within the 100-year flood zone where a base flood elevation has been determined.[72]

Regulatory Setting

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 402, promulgated by rules developed by the U.S. EPA in 1990, establishes the NPDES stormwater program. The program requires that urban stormwater runoff pollution of the nation's water be regulated for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board issued one (1) Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) in 2015 covering MS4s that serve populations of 100,000 or greater.

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[69] County of San Mateo Office of Sustainability, Groundwater in San Mateo County, https://www.smcsustainability.org/energy-water/groundwater/, accessed August 4, 2021.

[70] City of San Mateo, General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report – 4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/5218/4_8-Hydrology?bidId=, accessed August 4, 2021.

[71] San Mateo Plain Subbasin Assessment, Groundwater Levels, https://smcmaps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2b1097f5afb94e6a81088383b3f01ff5, accessed August 4, 2021.

[72] FEMA Flood Map Service Center, https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=poplar%20creek%20golf%20course#searchresultsanchor, accessed August 4, 2021

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The City of San Mateo is part of the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) which was established in 1990 to reduce the pollution carried by stormwater into local creeks, San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. The program is a partnership of the City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG) which is comprised of each incorporated city and town within San Mateo County. The C/CAG shares a NPDES permit.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Under Provision C.10 of the City's Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES permit, the City of San Mateo is required to reduce trash loads from MS4s by 100 percent by July 1, 2025. The trash capture device proposed by this project would be used to reduce trash loads from approximately 333 acres of San Mateo's upstream storm drain system, approximately 3.3 acres of Caltrans' STGA, and approximately 15.9 acres of Caltrans ROW. This would have a positive impact on water quality during operation and would align with water quality standards.

Construction activities would require ground disturbance for saw-cutting into the creek bed, trash capture device installation, staging area grading, and stream enhancement planting. Two (2) cofferdams would be installed in Poplar Creek prior to in stream work to facilitate dewatering of the project site prior to construction. In addition, the project would be required to implement mitigation measure HYDRO-1 ensure minimal impacts to water quality during in-channel work. Standard construction measures recommended by the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program would be implemented to minimize pollutants carried from the project site in runoff. Water quality impacts during construction would therefore be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO-1 and adherence to applicable regulations, and operational water quality impacts would improve current baseline conditions.

Impact HYDRO-1: Project construction during in-channel work would have the potential to impact water quality.

Mitigation Measure HYDRO-1: The City shall incorporate the following practices into the construction documents to be implemented by the project contractor:

- During channel dewatering, all water pumped out of the work area would be collected in a settling tank and undergo turbidity testing before being discharged back in the channel. The settling tank would be up to 10,000 gallons in size depending on the results of water flow testing at the time of construction and would be located in the designated staging area.
- Equipment fueling and maintenance would occur off-site.
- Fiber rolls would be installed between the staging area and the channel to prevent runoff of sediment into the channel. Rolls will be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis.

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- Hazardous waste spill prevention and stockpiling methods will be implemented according to California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) best management practices.

b) ***No Impact.*** The project would not require use of groundwater supplies or affect groundwater recharge in the area. The project would not install any new impervious surfaces. The project would remove and replace the concrete creek bed of Poplar Creek in order to install the trash capture device. There will be no increase in impervious surfaces. There would be no impact.

c-i-iii) ***Less than Significant Impact***. The proposed project would not result in substantial erosion, increase the rate or amount of surface runoff, or create or contribute to runoff that would exceed the capacity of the current system. The project would remove and replace the concrete lining of Poplar Creek in order to install the trash capture device, but there would be no net increase in impervious surfaces. The project would not cause a substantial change to the erosion and accretion patterns long-term because project activities would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the area. The stream enhancement area might prevent long term erosion; however, the area is already very well managed and does not contribute to erosion. Temporary construction impacts related to run-off from grading could occur, but standard measures from the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program and from the State Water Board's General Permit would be implemented to ensure impacts from runoff would remain less than significant. Impacts would be less than significant.

c-iv) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** A Hydraulic Impact Study was conducted by Schaaf & Wheeler to determine the impacts of installing the trash capture device within Poplar Creek. Their report determined that the installation of the device at the decided upon location would result in between three (3) and one (1) foot of head loss in the stormwater system. Despite this loss, the report concluded that the addition of the trash capture device into the creek channel would not impede flood flows. There would be a less than significant impact.

d) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Seiche and tsunami are short duration, earthquake-generated water waves in large, enclosed bodies of water and the open ocean, respectively. Mudflows typically occur on steep slopes where vegetation is not sufficient to prevent rapid erosion. The project site is located in a flood hazard area (Zone AE). The project site is not located in a tsunami or seiche inundation area.[73] The purpose of the proposed project is to install a trash capture device that would remove pollutants from surfaces waters. Due to the design of the device, even if a flood were to occur pollutants would not be released during device operation. The stream enhancement area would add native vegetation to the project site and would not increase pollutant concentrations. During construction, the project would comply with the best management practices established by

[73] CalOES, MyHazards, https://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/, accessed August 5, 2021.

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the SMCWPPP and the conditions set forth in the project description. Impacts would be less than significant.

e) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project would not have other water quality or groundwater sustainability impacts beyond those discussed under items a) and b) above. The project would comply with the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program and the State Water Board's General Permit. Impacts would be less than significant.

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XI. **LAND USE AND PLANNING** – Would the project:		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a)	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is in a recreational park operated by the City of San Mateo Parks and Recreation Department. Existing land uses adjacent to the project site consist of parks and open space to the northwest and northeast, Low density and medium density single-family residential communities are located to the southwest and southeast. The City of San Mateo 2030 General Plan, adopted in 2010, provides policies and implementation strategies for management of the resources and land uses in the City, and the Municipal Code provides restrictions and requirements to protect resources and comply with local, state, and federal laws. Applicable General Plan and Municipal Code policies are listed below.

Regulatory Setting

City of San Mateo Municipal Code

7.16.040(m) Emanation of noise or vibrations of such a loud, unusual, unnecessary, penetrating. lengthy, raucous, annoying, untimely, or boisterous nature as to unreasonably disturb, annoy, injure, interfere with, or endanger the comfort, repose, health, peace, safety, or welfare of the users of neighboring property.

7.30.060 (e) Noise Special Provisions Construction, alteration, repair or land development activities which are authorized by a valid city permit shall be allowed on weekdays between the hours of 7 A.M. and 7 P.M., on Saturdays between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., and on Sundays and holidays between the hours of 12 P.M. and 4 P.M., or at such other hours as may be authorized or restricted by the permit, if they meet at least one (1) of the following noise limitations:

> (1) No individual piece of equipment shall produce a noise level exceeding 90 dB at a distance of 25 feet. If the device is housed within a structure or trailer on the property, the measurement shall be made outside the structure at a distance as close to 25 feet from the equipment as possible.
>
> (2) The noise level at any point outside of the property plane of the project shall not exceed 90 dB.

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7.32.020 Vehicle – Cover Required No person shall use any vehicle for the conveyance or removal of solid waste unless such vehicle is staunch, tight, and closely covered with a wooden or metal cover so as wholly to prevent leakage or smell. No person shall use any vehicle for the conveyance or removal of solid waste unless such vehicle is provided with a cover securely fastened over the top thereof and be so constructed as to prevent the deposit of such solid waste, or any portion thereof, in or upon the street through which such vehicle may be driven.

7.32.030 Vehicle – License Required No person shall maintain, run, or otherwise operate any vehicle for the purpose of removing or collecting any solid waste of any character, or therewith to remove or collect the same, without first having obtained a license required therefor.

7.32.040 Vehicle – Permit Required No license shall be issued for the purposes mentioned in Section 7.32.030, unless the applicant therefor has first obtained a permit therefor from the Council, on recommendation of the health officer; and if any license has been inadvertently issued without the obtaining of any such permit, the same shall be null and void. In order to obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file with the City Council of City a written petition stating the name and residence of the applicant, describing the vehicle or vehicles to be used by the applicant for the purposes aforesaid, and stating whether the same is metal lined and what character of cover shall be maintained over the solid waste, or other material, to be carried therein. Any permit issued upon the application aforesaid shall be good only for the remainder of the fiscal year during which the same has been issued and shall expire on the 30th day of June following the date of issue. The Council shall have discretion in regard to the granting, or refusal to grant, any such permit.

7.3.170 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Construction Permit

(a) No construction project as defined under Section 7.39.030, Definitions, conducted in or out of the public right-of-way that involves a land disturbance activity and that requires a site development planning application shall be approved without first obtaining a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program construction (SWPPC) permit from the Director of Public Works.

(b) The Director of Public Works may require that a SWPPC permit be required for construction work involving a land disturbance activity that does not require a site development planning application, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

City of San Mateo 2030 General Plan

Land Use Element

LU-1.20: Code Enforcement. As a high priority support code enforcement to ensure that all uses are in compliance with City codes and conditions of development approval.

LU-4.4.5: Stormwater Treatment. Continue to implement the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program to ensure compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

1. Prevent water pollution from point and non-point sources.

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2. Minimize stormwater runoff and pollution by encouraging low-impact design features, such as pervious parking surfaces, bioswales and filter strips in new development.
3. Encourage the use of drought-tolerant and native vegetation in landscaping.

LU-4.3.1: Solid Waste Disposal. Continue to support programs to reduce solid waste materials in landfill areas in accordance with state requirements.

LU-8.9: Air Quality Construction Impacts. The City shall mitigate air quality impacts generated during construction activities by requiring the following measures:

1. Use of appropriate dust control measures, based on project size and latest Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) guidance, shall be applied to all construction activities within San Mateo.
2. Applicants seeking demolition permits shall demonstrate compliance with applicable BAAQMD requirements involving lead paint and asbestos containing materials (ACM's) designed to mitigate exposure to lead paint and asbestos.
3. Utilization of construction emission control measures recommended by BAAQMD as appropriate for the specifics of the project (e.g., length of time of construction and distance from sensitive receptors). This may include the utilization of low emission construction equipment, restrictions on the length of time of use of certain heavy-duty construction equipment, and utilization of methods to reduce emissions from construction equipment (alternative fuels, particulate matter traps and diesel particulate filters).

Urban Design Element

GUD-1.2: Preservation of Natural Focal Points. Preserve and enhance views of and access to the foothills and the Bay through the design of new development consistent with the Shoreline Park Specific Plan.

Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element

C/OS-2.2: Aesthetic and Habitat Values – Private Creeks. Preserve and enhance the aesthetic and habitat values of privately owned sections of all other creeks and channels, shown in Figure C/OS-2 of the General Plan whenever cost effective or whenever these values outweigh economic considerations.

C/OS-2.3: Hydrologic Impacts. Ensure that improvement to creeks and other waterways do not cause adverse hydrologic impacts on upstream or downstream portions of the subject creek; comply with Safety Element Policy S-2.1 regarding flood control.

C/OS-2.6: Water Quality. Continue to strive for the highest possible level of water quality reasonable for an urban environment in City creeks, channels, Marina Lagoon, and the Bay through the provision of administrative, maintenance, and treatment measures. At a minimum, water quality levels must meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, allow for limited water recreation, and sustain aquatic/wildlife habitat appropriate to the water flow.

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C/OS-5.2: Site Evaluations. Require independent professional evaluation of sites during the environmental review process for any public or private development located within known or potential habitat of species designated by state and federal agencies as rare, threatened, or endangered, as shown in Appendix G, and as amended if new species are so designated.

The site evaluation required shall determine the presence/absence of these special-status plant and animal species on the site. The surveys associated with the evaluation shall be conducted for proper identification of the species. The evaluation will consider the potential for significant impacts on special-status plant and animal species and will identify feasible mitigation measures to mitigate such impacts to the satisfaction of the City and appropriate governmental agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Conservation and Open Space Element Adopted by the City Council on October 18, 2010 VI-25 Resolution No. 134-2010 Amended by the City Council on April 18, 2011 Resolution No. 42 (2011) Game). Require adequate mitigation measures for ensuring the protection of sensitive resources and achieving “no net loss” of sensitive habitat acreage, values, and functions. In lieu of the site evaluation, presence of special status plant and animal species may be assumed and mitigation requiring “no net loss” of sensitive habitat acreage may be applied.

C/OS-9.1: Development Requirements. Require new developments to protect and enhance the character of scenic roadways and trails designated on Figure C/OS-4 of the General Plan, including but not limited to treatment of signs and screening, land uses, and preservation of view corridors.

Safety and Hazardous Waste Management Element

S-2.1: Creek Alteration. Prohibit any reduction of creek channel capacity, impoundment or diversion of creek channel flows which would adversely affect adjacent properties or the degree of flooding. Prevent erosion of creek banks.

Noise Element

N-2.1: Noise Ordinance. Continue implementation and enforcement of the City's existing noise control ordinance: a) which prohibits noise that is annoying or injurious to neighbors of normal sensitivity, making such activity a public nuisance, and b) restricts the hours of construction to minimize noise impact.

N-2.2. Minimize Noise Impact. Protect all “noise-sensitive” land uses listed in Tables N-1 and N-2 of the General Plan from adverse impacts caused by the noise generated on-site by new developments. Incorporate necessary mitigation measures into development design to minimize noise impacts. Prohibit long-term exposure increases of 3 dBA (L_{dn}) or greater at the common property line, or new uses which generate noise levels of 60 dBA (L_{dn}) or greater at the property line, excluding existing ambient noise levels.

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Discussion of Impacts

a) ***No Impact.*** The project involves the installation of a trash capture device within a concrete-lined, intermittent stream and stream enhancement along the edge of Poplar Creek. All proposed work would occur within previously developed areas of a developed and maintained park. The project would not physically divide an established community. No impacts would occur.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project would have a significant impact if it were to conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The project is subject to several local policies, plans, and regulations, as described above in the Regulatory Setting. The primary objective of the proposed project is to install a trash capture device within Poplar Creek and enhance native vegetation along the creek's edge. The installation of the device and the enhancement of native vegetation are consistent with General Plan Policies LU-4.4.5, LU-8.9, UD-1.2, and C/OS-2.2. As a result of inserting a device within the creek channel, stormwater flow could be disrupted. The Hydraulic Impact Study completed for this project evaluated the hydraulic conditions of the creek and ensured that the trash capture device would be placed in the best possible location to avoid negative impacts to hydraulic flow, consistent with Policy C/OS-2.3 of the General Plan. The best management practices set forth in the Project Description would ensure that project work would minimize negative impacts to air and water quality caused by construction activities near and within the creek channel. These best management practices would be consistent with Policies LU-8.9 and C/OS-2.6. The project would not conflict with the City of San Mateo General Plan or other applicable land use plans or policies. Impacts would be less than significant.

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XII. **MINERAL RESOURCES** — Would the project:		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a)	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify mineral areas in the state, and the State Mining and Geology Board to designate mineral deposits of regional or statewide significance. The San Mateo County General Plan does not show any mineral resources of value within the vicinity of the project site.[74]

Discussion of Impacts

a, b) ***No Impact.*** The project site is not in or adjacent to any important mineral resource areas. Furthermore, the development of the project would not preclude future excavation of oil or minerals should such extraction become viable. As such, there would be no loss of availability of known mineral resources and no impacts to mineral resources.

[74] San Mateo County, San Mateo County General Plan, https://planning.smcgov.org/sites/planning.smcgov.org/files/SMC-GP%201986.pdf, accessed August 4, 2021.

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XIII. **NOISE** — Would the project result in:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Noise is generally defined as sound that is loud, disagreeable, or unexpected. Sound, as described in more detail below, is mechanical energy transmitted in the form of a wave because of a disturbance or vibration.

There are several methods of characterizing sound. The most common in California is the A-weighted sound level or dBA. This scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is most sensitive. Because sound levels can vary markedly over a short period of time, different types of noise descriptors are used to account for this variability. Typical noise descriptors include maximum noise level (L_{max}), the energy-equivalent noise level (L_{eq}), and the day-night average noise level (L_{dn}). The L_{dn} noise descriptor is commonly used in establishing noise exposure guidelines for specific land uses. For the energy-equivalent sound/noise descriptor called L_{eq} the most common averaging period is hourly, but L_{eq} can describe any series of noise events of arbitrary duration.

Although the A-weighted noise level may adequately indicate the level of environmental noise at any instant in time, community noise levels vary continuously. Most environmental noise includes a conglomeration of noise from distant sources which create a relatively steady background noise in which no particular source is identifiable.

Since the sensitivity to noise increases during the evening hours, 24-hour descriptors have been developed that incorporate artificial noise penalties added to quiet-time noise events. The Day/Night

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Average Sound Level, L_{dn} (sometimes also referred to as DNL), is the average A-weighted noise level during a 24-hour day, obtained after the addition of 10 dB to noise levels measured in the nighttime between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. The Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) is a 24-hour A-weighted noise level from midnight to midnight after the addition of five (5) dBA to sound levels occurring in the evening from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and after the addition of 10 dBA to sound levels occurring in the night between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Construction Noise

Noise impacts resulting from construction depend on the noise generated by various pieces of construction equipment, the timing and duration of noise generating activities, the distance between construction noise sources and noise sensitive receptors and shielding. Construction activities for individual projects are typically carried out in stages. During each stage of construction, there would be a different mix of equipment operating. Construction noise impacts primarily result when construction activities occur during noise-sensitive times of the day (e.g., early morning, evening, or nighttime hours), the construction occurs in areas immediately adjoining noise-sensitive land uses, or when construction lasts over extended periods of time. Where noise from construction activities exceeds 60 dBA L_{eq} and exceeds the ambient noise environment by at least five (5) dBA L_{eq} at noise-sensitive uses in the project vicinity for a period exceeding one (1) year, the impact would be considered significant.

Construction Vibration

Construction operations are potential sources of substantial ground vibration depending on the distance from sensitive receptors, and the type of construction. Ground vibration from construction may consist of rapidly fluctuating motions or waves, which are also measured in decibels. The abbreviation “VdB” is used in this document for vibration decibels to reduce confusion with sound decibels.

Typical background vibration levels in residential areas are usually 50 VdB or lower, well below the threshold of perception for most humans. Perceptible vibration levels inside residences are attributed to the operation of heating and air conditioning systems, door slams and foot traffic. Construction activities, train operations, and street traffic are some of the most common external sources of vibration that can be perceptible inside residences.

Sound is technically described in terms of amplitude (loudness) and frequency (pitch). The standard unit of sound amplitude measurement is the decibel (dB). The decibel scale is a logarithmic scale that describes the physical intensity of the pressure vibrations that make up any sound. The pitch of the sound is related to the frequency of the pressure vibration. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to a given sound level at all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent rating scale has been devised to relate noise to human sensitivity. The dBA scale provides this compensation by discriminating against frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear.

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Noise, on the other hand, is typically defined as unwanted sound. A typical noise environment consists of a base of steady "background" noise that is the sum of many distant and indistinguishable noise sources. Superimposed on this background noise is the sound from individual local sources. These can vary from an occasional aircraft or train passing by to virtually continuous noise from, for example, traffic on a major highway.

Several rating scales have been developed to analyze the adverse effect of community noise on people. Since environmental noise fluctuates over time, these scales consider that the effect of noise upon people is largely dependent upon the total acoustical energy content of the noise, as well as the time of day when the noise occurs. Those that are applicable to this analysis are as follows:

- L_{eq} – A L_{eq}, or equivalent energy noise level, is the average acoustic energy content of noise for a stated period of time. Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure. For evaluating community impacts, this rating scale does not vary, regardless of whether the noise occurs during the day or the night.
- L_{max} – The maximum instantaneous noise level experienced during a given period of time.
- L_{min} – The minimum instantaneous noise level experienced during a given period of time.
- CNEL – The Community Noise Equivalent Level is a 24-hour average Leq with a 5 dBA "weighting" during the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and a 10 dBA "weighting" added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime, respectively. The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60 dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a measurement of 66.7 dBA CNEL.

Noise environments and consequences of human activities are usually well represented by median noise levels during the day, night, or over a 24-hour period. For residential uses, environmental noise levels are generally considered low when the CNEL is below 60 dBA, moderate in the 60–70 dBA range, and high above 70 dBA.[75] Noise levels greater than 85 dBA can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss. Examples of low daytime levels are isolated, natural settings with noise levels as low as 20 dBA and quiet suburban residential streets with noise levels around 40 dBA. Noise levels above 45 dBA at night can disrupt sleep. Examples of moderate level noise environments are urban residential or semi-commercial areas (typically 55–60 dBA) and commercial locations (typically 60 dBA). People may consider louder environments adverse, but most will accept the higher levels associated with noisier urban residential or residential-commercial areas (60-75 dBA) or dense urban or industrial areas (65–80 dBA).

It is widely accepted that in the community noise environment, the average healthy ear can barely perceive CNEL noise level changes of 3 dBA. CNEL changes from 3 to 5 dBA may be noticed by some individuals who are extremely sensitive to changes in noise. A 5 dBA CNEL increase is readily noticeable, while the human ear perceives a 10 dBA CNEL increase as a doubling of sound.

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[75] *Office of Planning and Research, State of California General Plan Guidelines, October 2003 (in coordination with the California Department of Health Services).*

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Noise levels from a particular source generally decline as distance to the receptor increases. Other factors, such as the weather and reflecting or barriers, also help intensify or reduce the noise level at any given location. A commonly used rule of thumb for roadway noise is that for every doubling of distance from the source, the noise level is reduced by about 3 dBA at acoustically "hard" locations (i.e., the area between the noise source and the receptor is nearly complete asphalt, concrete, hard-packed soil, or other solid materials) and 4.5 dBA at acoustically "soft" locations (i.e., the area between the source and receptor is normal earth or has vegetation, including grass). Noise from stationary or point sources is reduced by about 6 to 7.5 dBA for every doubling of distance at acoustically hard and soft locations, respectively. Noise levels are also generally reduced by 1 dBA for each 1,000 feet of distance due to air absorption. Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures – generally, a single row of buildings between the receptor and the noise source reduces the noise level by about 5 dBA, while a solid wall or berm reduces noise levels by 5 to 10 dBA. The normal noise attenuation within residential structures with open windows is about 17 dBA, while the noise attenuation with closed windows is about 25 dBA.[76]

Table 3 lists the Federal Transit Administrations typical construction equipment noise levels at 50 feet.

Table 3. Construction Equipment Noise Generation

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 Ft From Source	Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 Ft From Source
Air Compressor	81	Jack Hammer	88
Backhoe	80	Loader	85
Ballast Equalizer	82	Paver	89
Ballast Tamper	83	Pile-driver (Impact)	101
Compactor	82	Pile-driver (Sonic)	96
Concrete Mixer	85	Pneumatic Tool	85
Concrete Pump	82	Pump	76
Concrete Vibrator	76	Roller	74
Crane, Derrick	88	Saw	76
Crane, Mobile	83	Scarifier	83

[76] *National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 117, Highway Noise: A Design Guide for Highway Engineers, 1971.*

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Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 ft from Source	Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 ft from Source
Dozer	85	Scraper	89
Generator	81	Shovel	82
Grader	85	Spike Driver	77
Impact Wrench	85	Truck	88
Source: Federal Transit Administration. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, 2006			

Construction activities would generate temporary noise from equipment use; the most common noise generated would be from mobile diesel equipment such as excavators, pick-up trucks, saws, a 10-wheel dump truck, and a telehandler. Activities would be restricted to the hours of 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday per the City's Municipal Code.

Table 3 illustrates typical noise levels from construction equipment at a reference distance of 50 feet. Noise levels from construction equipment attenuate at a rate of six (6) dBA per doubling of distance. Therefore, the noise levels at a distance of 100 feet would be six (6) dBA less than those shown in Table 3. Construction equipment would generate maximum noise levels of approximately 101 dB at 50 feet.

Construction noise levels may periodically exceed noise standards in the existing Noise Ordinance, but the temporary noise from construction would not cause a substantial increase in ambient noise or expose sensitive receptors to unacceptable noise levels for long periods of time.

Noise-Sensitive Receptors

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Residential dwellings are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Additional land uses such as parks, historic sites, cemeteries, and recreation areas are also considered sensitive to increases in exterior noise levels. Schools, churches, hotels, libraries, and other places where low interior noise levels are essential are also considered noise-sensitive land uses. The nearest sensitive receptors consist predominantly of residential dwellings on the southeastern side of East Poplar Avenue and the southwestern side of US-101, approximately 290 and 380 feet away from Site 1, respectively.

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Existing Noise Conditions

According to the City's General Plan Existing Noise Contour Map, Site 1 falls within the 75 dBA contour and Stream Enhancement Site 2 falls between the 60 dBA and 64 dBA contours.[77] Noise at Site 1 is a result of heavy vehicle traffic along North Bayshore Boulevard and US-101, nearby residences, the golf course, the electrical substation operations, and vehicular traffic along roads. Noise at Stream Enhancement Site 2 is dissipated noise from these same sources. There are no schools or nursing homes adjacent to the project site. The nearest sensitive noise receptors are residences approximately 290 feet southeast of the project site and students attending College Park Elementary school, located approximately 0.34-mile southwest of the site.

Regulatory Setting

City of San Mateo Municipal Code

The City of San Mateo Municipal Code, Chapter 7.30 regulates noise generated through construction activities[78]. Subsection 7.30.060(e) states that construction, alteration, repair or land development activities which are authorized by a valid city permit shall be allowed on weekdays between the hours of 7 A.M. and 7 P.M., on Saturdays between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., and on Sundays and holidays between the hours of 12 P.M. and 4 P.M., or at such other hours as may be authorized or restricted by the permit, if they meet at least one (1) of the following noise limitations:

- No individual piece of equipment shall produce a noise level exceeding 90 dBA at a distance of 25 feet. If the device is housed within a structure or trailer on the property, the measurement shall be made outside the structure at a distance as close to 25 feet from the equipment as possible.
- The noise level at any point outside of the property plane of the project shall not exceed 90 dBA.

City of San Mateo 2030 General Plan

The City of San Mateo 2030 General Plan contains a noise-sensitive land use and noise compatibility matrix which summarizes the normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, and normally unacceptable noise levels for various land uses. The matrix describes that for parks and playgrounds, typically noise levels greater than 65 dBA CNEL are unacceptable.[79] The project site is within a golf course that is zoned as parks/open space and is a noise-sensitive land use category.

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[77] City of San Mateo, General Plan - Noise Element, Existing Noise Contours, June 2009.

[78] San Mateo Law Library, San Mateo Municipal Code – Section 7.30.060(e), https://sanmateo.ca.us.open.law/us/ca/cities/san-mateo/code/7.30.060#(e), accessed August 4, 2021.

[79] City of San Mateo, 2030 General Plan – Noise Element, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/7167/Noise2010?bidId=, accessed August 4, 2021.

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The following noise-related policies provided in the City of San Mateo 2030 General Plan are relevant to this proposed project:

- Policy N-2.1: Continue implementation and enforcement of the City's existing noise control ordinance: a) which prohibits noise that is annoying or injurious to neighbors of normal sensitivity, making such activity a public nuisance, and b) restricts the hours of construction to minimize noise impact.
- Policy N-2.2: Protect all “noise-sensitive” land uses listed in Tables N-1 and N-2 from adverse impacts caused by the noise generated on-site by new developments. Incorporate necessary mitigation measures into development design to minimize noise impacts. Prohibit long-term exposure increases of 3 dB (Ldn) or greater at the common property line, or new uses which generate noise levels of 60 dB (Ldn) or greater at the property line, excluding existing ambient noise levels.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Construction activities would generate temporary noise from equipment use. The most common noise generated would be from mobile diesel equipment such as excavators, pick-up trucks, saws, a 10-wheel dump truck, and a telehandler. Activities would be restricted to the hours stipulated by the City’s municipal code.

Table 3 illustrates typical noise levels from construction equipment at a reference distance of 50 feet. Noise levels from construction equipment attenuate at a rate of six (6) dBA per doubling of distance. Therefore, the noise levels at a distance of 100 feet would be six (6) dBA less than those shown in Table 3. Construction equipment would generate maximum noise levels of approximately 88 dB at 50 feet.

Construction noise levels may periodically exceed noise standards in the existing Municipal Code, but the temporary noise from construction would not cause a substantial increase in ambient noise or expose sensitive receptors to unacceptable noise levels for long periods of time. Impacts associated with construction noise would cause a potentially significant, temporary increase in noise levels, but incorporation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would reduce noise impacts to a less than significant level.

Long-term operational noise impacts would be less than significant because the conditions would be similar to existing noise levels.

Impact NOI-1: Construction noise could exceed the City of San Mateo Municipal Code standard.

Mitigation Measure NOI–1: The City shall incorporate the following practices into the construction documents to be implemented by the project contractor:

- Construction hours shall be limited to 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday only.

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- Notify businesses, residences, and noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to construction sites of the construction schedule in writing. Designate the City's construction manager as responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The construction manager shall determine the cause of the noise complaints (for example starting too early, or a bad muffler) and institute reasonable measures to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the construction manager at the construction site.
- Maximize the physical separation between noise generators and noise receptors. Such separation includes, but is not limited to, the following measures:
  - Use heavy-duty mufflers for stationary equipment and barriers around particularly noisy areas of the site or around the entire site;
  - Where feasible, use shields, impervious fences, or other physical sound barriers to inhibit transmission of noise to sensitive receptors;
  - Locate stationary equipment to minimize noise impacts on the community; and
  - Minimize backing movements of equipment.
- Use quiet construction equipment whenever possible.
- Impact equipment (e.g., jack hammers and pavement breakers) shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Compressed air exhaust silencers shall be used on other equipment. Other quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than using impact equipment, shall be used whenever feasible.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Ground-borne vibration and noise is typically associated with blasting operations, the use of pile drivers, and large-scale demolition activities. The proposed project would not require the use of any of these activities. Saw cutting into the concrete-lined creek bed would be required to install the trash capture device, but these activities would not generate ground-borne vibration. The impact would be less than significant.

c) ***No Impact.*** The project site falls under the Comprehensive Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the Environs of San Francisco International Airport. San Francisco International Airport is located approximately 2.7 miles northeast of the project site. However, the airport land use plan noise contour map asserts that the noise from aircraft activity associated with

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the airport does not extend to the project site.[80] This distance precludes the possibility that the project would expose people residing or working in the project site to excessive noise in combination with aviation noise. No impacts in this regard would occur.

[80] City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County, Comprehensive Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the Environs of San Francisco International Airport, https://ccag.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Consolidated_CCAG_ALUCP_November-20121.pdf, accessed August 4, 2021.

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XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project:		***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a)	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The project site is located in Poplar Creek, an intermittent stream that is located in a concrete-lined channel in the City of San Mateo. The site is zoned for Parks/Open Space Conservation and is surrounded by residential land uses.

Discussion of Impacts

a, b) ***No Impact.*** The project would install a trash capture device in Poplar Creek at Site 1 and enhance vegetation along the banks of the creek at Stream Enhancement Site 2. The trash capture device would remove pollution from the stormwater system before it reaches the San Francisco Bay. The project would be constructed in the creek and the associated City owned golf course property and would not displace people or housing. The project would not result in the construction of new housing and therefore would not result in a substantial increase in population or housing units in the City. No impacts would occur.

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XV. PUBLIC SERVICES — Would the project:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

San Mateo Fire Department

The San Mateo Fire Department provides for the safety, health, and well-being of all individuals, property, and the environment through programs designed to respond to threats from fire hazard, medical assistance, disaster preparedness, and fire prevention. The Department operates nine (9) fire stations equipped with 10 engines and 154 full-time employees that provide these services within the cities of San Mateo, Belmont, and Foster City.[81] The San Mateo Fire Department has a response time to 90 percent of calls in 6 minutes and 18 seconds.[82]

San Mateo Police Department

The San Mateo Police Department has been in existence since 1856. In its current configuration, the Chief of Police directs three (3) branches: the Field Operations Services Bureau, the Investigation Services Bureau, and the Support Services Bureau. The department has 115 worn full-time officers (one [1] chief, two [2] captains, five [5] lieutenants, 17 sergeants, and 90 officers), 16 dispatchers, 10 community service officers, and five (5) administrative staff who provide police

[81] City of San Mateo, Fire Department, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/74/Fire, accessed August 3, 2021.

[82] City of San Mateo, General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report – 4.11 Public Services, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/5221/4_11-Public-Services?bidId=, accessed August 3, 2021.

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services and public safety dispatching to approximately 100,000 residents for the City of San Mateo.[83]

Public Schools

Three (3) school districts serve the City of San Mateo: the San Mateo-Foster City School District (SMFCSD) serves grades K–8; the San Mateo Union High School District serves grades 9–12; and the County Community College District serves high school graduates and anyone over 18.[84] SMFCSD operates 20 schools. San Mateo Union High School District operates seven (7) high schools, and one (1) adult school. The County Community College District operates three (3) community colleges throughout San Mateo County.

Parks and Recreational Facilities

The City of San Mateo has more than 12 neighborhood parks, nine (9) larger community parks, six (6) recreation/community centers, two (2) pools, two (2) community gardens, a shoreline regional park system, small "mini" parks, an estuary lagoon for boating, and the Poplar Creek 18-hole golf course totaling approximately 200 acres of open space within City limits.[85] There are more than 40 miles of paths and trails throughout the City.

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***No Impact.*** Given the proposed project would not increase the existing residential or employment population in the City, the project would not result in a long-term increase in the demand for public services, schools, public facilities or require construction of new governmental facilities, such as libraries. There would be no road closures associated with the project, so response times for fire and police protection services would not be impacted. Therefore, no impacts to fire protection, police protection, schools, and other public facilities would occur.

Less than Significant Impact. The purpose of the project is to install a trash capture device in Poplar Creek and enhance native vegetation along the creek's extent. The proposed project would occur in the Poplar Creek Golf Course, which is a City owned and operated park. However, golf course function would not be disturbed during construction or operation. The stream enhancement area would be located outside of high traffic areas for golfers and therefore would not impact recreational opportunities for golfers. Impacts to parks would therefore be less than significant.

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[83] City of San Mateo Adopted 2018-20 Business Plan, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/65342/Adopted-2018-20-Business-Plan?bidId=, Accessed August 3, 2021.

[84] City of San Mateo, General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report – 4.11 Public Services, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/5221/4_11-Public-Services?bidId=, accessed August 3, 2021.

[85] Ibid

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XVI. **RECREATION** — Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is located in Poplar Creek which runs through the Poplar Creek Golf Course. This golf course is owned and operated by the City of San Mateo Parks and Recreation Department. The course is a standard 18-hole golf course that was built in 1933 and was completely remodeled in 1999.[86]

Discussion of Impacts

a, b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Given the proposed project would not increase the existing residential or employment population in the City, the project would not increase the use of nearby recreational facilities. The purpose of the project is to install a trash capture device within Poplar Creek and enhance vegetation along the creek. Although the project occurs within the footprint of a City park, golfing activities would not be interrupted during construction or operation. The trash capture device would be installed in an area away from the active golf course and would not be accessible to golfers. The stream enhancement area location is approximately 290 feet from the closest putting green. There would be a less than significant impact on recreational facilities.

[86] Poplar Creek, The Course, https://poplarcreekgolf.com/course/, accessed August 3, 2021.

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XVII. TRANSPORTATION — Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The project site is located within and adjacent to Poplar Creek, immediately north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard. North Bayshore Boulevard runs parallel to US-101, a major highway that runs the length of the west coast. No streets, sidewalks, pedestrian trails, or bicycle paths run through the project site or its vicinity.

Regulatory Setting

The San Mateo 2030 General Plan Circulation Element focuses on human mobility such as public transit, bikeways, pedestrian routes, roadways, and parking facilities. The plan lists North Bayshore Boulevard as a Collector street. A collector street links neighborhoods to arterials and are not intended for through traffic but are nonetheless intended to move traffic in an efficient manner.[87]

San Mateo County Transportation Authority Strategic Plan 2020-2024

The San Mateo County Transportation Authority was established in 1988 through the approval of Measure A, a 20-year half-cent sales tax to fund and leverage other funding sources for transportation projects and programs in San Mateo County. The Strategic Plan identifies the policies, procedures, and methods for administering the expenditure of funds generated by Measure A and 50 percent of funds generated by Measure W. Some of the relevant goals of the plan include:

- Relieve traffic congestion countywide

[87] City of San Mateo, 2030 General Plan – Circulation Element, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/44792/Circulation-Element--CAP-GPA-3-2-15?bidId=, accessed August 11, 2021.

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- Invest in a financially sustainable public transportation system that increases ridership, embraces innovation, creates more transportation choices, improves travel experience, and provides quality, affordable transit options for youth, seniors, people with disabilities, and people with lower incomes
- Implement environmentally-friendly transportation solutions and projects that incorporate green stormwater infrastructure and plan for climate change
- Facilitate the reduction of vehicle miles traveled, travel times, and greenhouse gas emissions

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***No Impact.*** The proposed project would not impact traffic on local roads or highways during construction or operation. The project would always maintain all lanes of traffic on surrounding roadways. Construction equipment would be staged in an existing ruderal grassland area adjacent to Poplar Creek. The area would be graded to allow for continued access to the trash capture device. There would be no impact to traffic on local roads or highways.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** A significant impact may occur if the proposed project were to be inconsistent with provisions outlined in CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b), which sets forth criteria for analyzing transportation impacts. Under the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including a qualitative analysis.

Construction traffic (equipment and materials transport and daily worker traffic) would marginally increase traffic on local roads during the temporary construction phase of the proposed project. Temporary construction traffic would be limited to equipment delivery and material transport, and a few employee vehicles daily, which would be parked on-site at the gravel turnaround and out of the way of main streets. The temporary construction-related traffic would not result in a noticeable increase in traffic on local roads.

The impact of maintenance vehicles during the operational phase would not significantly alter existing traffic conditions. One (1) maintenance vehicle would access the site. The impact of construction and maintenance vehicles would be less than significant.

c) ***No Impact.*** The proposed project would install a trash capture device within Poplar Creek and would enhance vegetation around the creek's banks. No work is proposed to roadways or pathways. The project would be constructed in accordance with City design standards that will ensure that hazards due to a design feature would be avoided. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

d) ***No Impact.*** The proposed project is located within Poplar Creek Golf Course.

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XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project?		***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant***	***No Impact***
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i)	Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii)	A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

Tribal cultural resources are defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are also either: (a) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or (b) included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). A tribal cultural resource would be significantly affected if a project has the potential to substantially alter in an adverse manner the significant characteristics of the resource. Such an impact would result if such a resource were disturbed during construction.

On October 21, 2021, the City of San Mateo sent out notification letters to Native American tribes pursuant to AB 52. On October 24, 2021, the Kanyon Sayers-Roods, a tribal representative on behalf of the Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People, responded to the request. Table 4 below shows the contact log documenting the City's attempts to reach out to the tribal representative to inquire further about this request. The City did not receive a response from the tribe and concluded AB 52 consultation.

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Table 4. Contact Log with Kanyon Sayers-Roods

FROM	TO	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE?
City of San Mateo	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	October 21, 2021	Email	Yes
Kanyon Sayers-Roods	City of San Mateo	October 24, 2021	Email	Yes
City of San Mateo	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	October 26, 2021	Email	No
City of San Mateo	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	November 17, 2021	Phone Call	No*
City of San Mateo	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	November 17, 2021	Email	No
City of San Mateo	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	November 23, 2021	Phone Call	No
City of San Mateo	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	December 8, 2021	Email	No
*Indicates that the City left a voice message.				

Regulatory Setting

Assembly Bill 52

In September 2014, the California Legislature passed AB 52, which added provisions to the Public Resources Code (PRC) concerning the evaluation of impacts on tribal cultural resources under CEQA, and consultation requirements with California Native American tribes. In particular, AB 52 now requires lead agencies to analyze a project's impacts on "tribal cultural resources," separately from archaeological resources (PRC Section 21074; 21083.09). Under AB 52, "tribal cultural resources" include "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" that are either (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the state or local register of historic resources; or (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Section 21074).

AB 52 also requires lead agencies to engage in additional consultation procedures with respect to California Native American tribes (PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3). If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document must discuss (1) whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource and (2) whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures avoid or substantially less the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource (PRC Section 21082.3(b)). Finally, AB 52 required the Office of Planning and Research to update Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines by July 1, 2016, to provide sample questions regarding impacts to tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21083.09). AB 52's provisions apply to projects that have a notice of preparation filed on or after July 1, 2015.

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Discussion of Impacts

a-i, ii) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***.

As described above, the City did not receive a response from the Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People tribe and therefore concluded AB 52 consultation.

The project is located within a concrete-lined channel and is on reclaimed and artificially filled land. As such, there is a low sensitivity for tribal cultural resources to be encountered during construction. All project work would occur within existing disturbed areas and no improvements would require additional large-scale excavation.

Any prehistoric archaeological resources or human remains that may be encountered during construction could represent tribal cultural resources. In the unlikely event that archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during project activities, Mitigation Measure CULT-1 and CULT-2 would be implemented to ensure the discovery is preserved. Per Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location shall be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the County Coroner contacted. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission, who shall identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American in order to provide guidance on handling the remains.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CULT-1 and CULT-2 in Section V, along with compliance with State law, would ensure that impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant.

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XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS — Would the project:		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a)	Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Storm Drainage

The City of San Mateo Public Works Department operates and maintains 130 miles of storm drains, 20 miles of open creeks and drainage channels, one (1) flood control lagoon, nine (9) pumping stations, and three (3) miles of bayfront levee.[88] Stormwater from street runoff does not receive treatment before entering watercourses that ultimately empty into the San Francisco Bay.

[88] City of San Mateo, Storm Drainage System, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/2288/Storm-Drainage-System, accessed August 10, 2021.

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Water

The majority of the City of San Mateo, including the section where the project site is located, receives its water from the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) as part of the Mid-Peninsula District[89]. The Mid-Peninsula District serves San Mateo as well as San Carlos and parts of unincorporated Redwood City, The Highlands, and Palomar Park. The service area is approximately 17 square miles and includes 137,217 residents. The average daily demand of the district is 12.90 million gallons per day. The distribution system includes 22 pressure zones in San Carlos, 18 in San Mateo, 62 booster pumps, 38 storage tanks, 2,832 hydrants, and 363 miles of main.[90]

Solid Waste

The average San Mateo resident produces 3.9 pounds of garbage a day and the average City employee produces 7.6 of garbage per day. This is less than the California average of 5.8 pounds per resident and 13.3 pounds per employee.[91]

Recology provides solid waste and recycling collection services for the City of San Mateo. Upon collection, refuse is taken for sorting at the San Carlos Transfer Station. Non-recyclable waste is disposed of at the Ox Mountain Landfill in Half Moon Bay. The Ox Mountain landfill is permitted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board to receive 3,598 tons per day or 1.3 million tons per year. The landfill's maximum capacity is 60.5 million cubic yards, with an estimated closure year of 2034.[92]

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project would install a trash capture device within Poplar Creek, an intermittent, concrete-lined channel that is part of the City of San Mateo stormwater management system and the enhancement of vegetation along the creek's banks. The stormwater conveyance capacity of the channel would not be significantly impacted, as discussed in the *Hydrology and Water Quality*. No electric power, natural gas, or communication-system facilities would be impacted by the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

b, c) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Neither construction nor operation of the project would generate wastewater or consume potable water. Some water will be used to irrigate the stream enhancement area. The project would install a trash capture device within Poplar

[89] City of San Mateo, General Plan Update – Draft Environmental Impact Report, 4.11.4 Water Supply and Service, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/5221/4_11-Public-Services?bidId=, accessed August 24, 2021.

[90] Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation District, California Water Service – Mid-Peninsula District, https://bawsca.org/members/profiles/mid-peninsula, accessed August 24, 2021.

[91] City of San Mateo, Recycling, Compost, and Garbage, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/2076/Recycling-Compost-and-Garbage, accessed August 10, 2021.

[92] CalRecycle, Solid Waste Facility Permit – Corinda Los Trancos Landfill (Ox Mountain). April 12, 2017.

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Creek. The project would not increase the residential or employment population of the area. As such, there would be less-than-significant impacts related to water supply and wastewater treatment capacity.

d, e) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project would generate soil spoils and solid waste from grading of the staging area and saw cutting of the existing concrete-lined channel during construction. In total, approximately 30 CY of fill would be removed and disposed of during construction. During operation, solid waste would be generated from the removal of accumulated debris from the trash capture device. The trash capture device has the ability to capture 8.8 cubic feet of litter when the screen is 50 percent full. Monthly visual inspections during the wet season would ensure that the device would be cleaned once the 50 percent capacity threshold has been reached. This is anticipated to occur two (2) to three (3) times per year. At this rate, the maximum amount of trash that would be removed and transported to the Ox Mountain landfill per year would be approximately 26.4 cubic feet. The Ox Mountain Landfill has capacity to support the projected amount of trash collected by proposed trash rack device. Any materials used during construction would be properly disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Impacts related to solid waste facilities, statutes, and regulations would be less than significant.

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XX. **WILDFIRE** — If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:		***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***	***Less than Significant***	***No Impact***
a)	Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c)	Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

CAL FIRE maps identify fire hazard severity zones in the State and local responsibility areas. There are no wildland fire hazard areas within the City of San Mateo.[93] The proposed project site is within a concrete-lined channel and a maintained golf course with very little slope.

Discussion of Impacts

a-d) ***No Impact.*** The project site is flat, outside the Wildland Urban Interface, and is not considered a High Severity Zone for wildfire. There would be no impact.

QAEFB0020[93] City of San Mateo, General Plan – Safety Element, https://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/7168/Safety-Element2010?bidId=, accessed August 3, 2021.

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XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** As discussed in prior sections of this IS/MND, the project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially affect biological resources, or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory with implementation of the identified mitigation measures. As discussed in Section III, Air Quality, implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would reduce potentially significant air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level. As discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less-than-significant level. As discussed in Section V, Cultural Resources, implementation of Mitigation Measures CULT-1 and CULT-2 would reduce impacts to historic resources, archaeological resources, and human remains to a less-than-significant level. As discussed in Section XIII, Noise, temporary noise impacts generated during construction of the project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1. Therefore, significant project-level impacts can all be mitigated to a less-than-significant level with mitigation incorporated.

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b) ***Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Cumulatively considerable means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects. The analysis within this IS/MND demonstrates that the project would not have any individually limited, but cumulatively considerable impacts. As presented in the analysis in Section III, Air Quality, Section IV, Biological Resources, Section V, Cultural Resources, Section XIII, Noise, and Section XVIII, Tribal Cultural Resources, any potentially significant impacts would be less than significant after mitigation. Due to the limited scope of direct physical impacts to the environment associated with construction, the project's impacts are project-specific in nature. Compliance with the conditions of approval issued for the proposed development would further assure that project-level impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. Consequently, the project along with other cumulative projects would create a less than significant cumulative impact with respect to all environmental issues.

c) ***Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Consistent with Section 15065(a)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency shall find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment where there is substantial evidence that the project has the potential to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Under this standard, a change to the physical environment that might otherwise be minor must be treated as significant if people would be significantly affected. This factor relates to adverse changes to the environment of human beings generally, and not to effects on particular individuals. While changes to the environment that could indirectly affect human beings would be represented by all the designated CEQA issue areas, those that could directly affect human beings include construction air quality, hazardous materials, and noise. The proposed project would adhere to General Plan policies and implement mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. Section III, Air Quality, implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would reduce potentially significant air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level. As discussed in Section XIII, Noise, temporary noise impacts generated during construction of the project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1. No other direct or indirect adverse effects on human beings have been identified. Impacts on human beings would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.

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REPORT PREPARATION

City of San Mateo – CEQA Lead Agency

Stephanie Gindlesperger PE, Senior Engineer
Elton Yee PE, Associate Engineer

Schaaf & Wheeler – Project Engineer

Caitlin Gilmore, P.E., Senior Project Manager

WRA, Inc. – CEQA and Regulatory Permits Consultant

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Tali Ashurov, Senior Environmental Planner
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Michael Rochelle, GIS Professional

Tom Origer & Associates – CEQA Cultural Resources Subconsultant

Taylor Alshuth, Associate

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Appendix A. Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project Preliminary Location Hydraulic Impact Study

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1171 Homestead Rd., Suite 255
Santa Clara, CA 95050-5485
t. 408-246-4848
f. 408-246-5624
s&w@swsv.com

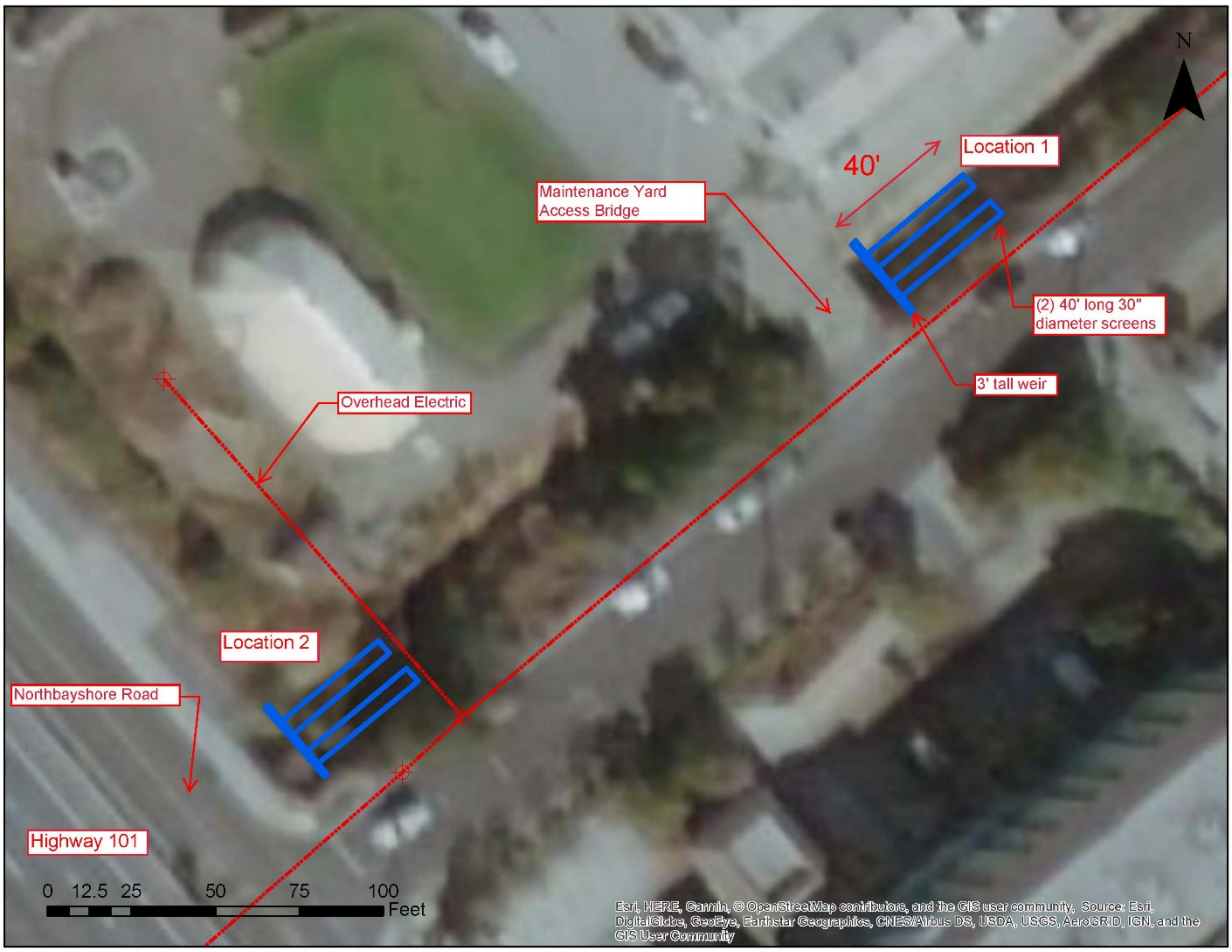
Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Elton Yee, City of San Mateo	DATE:	October 23rd 2020
FROM:	Caitlin Gilmore, PE	JOB#:	CSMT.50.20
SUBJECT:	Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project Preliminary Location Hydraulics		

The purpose of this memorandum is to the provide preliminary hydraulic impacts of trash capture devices at two potential locations along the City drainage channel for the Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture project.

Figure 1 – Project Alternative Locations



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Project Description

The proposed project will consist of installing netting or screening device(s) within the existing City storm drain channel located on the southwest corner of Poplar Creek Golf Course. The channel is trapezoidal and concrete. A weir will be installed across the channel to attach the trash device(s) and allow for the bypass of flows greater than the treatment event over the weir. The channel drains portions of the City of San Mateo and Caltrans ROW, specifically Highway 101 and El Camino Real, and discharges to the forebay of the City's Poplar Pump Station. Both the Roscoe Moss Storm Flo and the OldCastle Net-Tech devices are being considered and are covered by this analysis, however the (2) 40' Roscoe Moss 30" diameter screens are depicted in Figure 1.

For the purposes of this preliminary study a weir height of three feet was assumed to support the trash device(s) and assumes the trash devices are full. An existing MIKE URBAN hydraulic model of the City storm drain network was utilized to compare the impacts of weir placement in the channel at locations #1 and #2 to the existing condition. The model, developed by Schaaf & Wheeler on behalf of the City for the design of the Poplar pump station, uses a 100-year 72-hour design storm. This storm event was used to compare impacts of the device location.

Hydraulic Impacts

Location #2 (green), due to its proximity to the culverts under North Bayshore and Highway 101, results in approximately three feet of head loss at the project location. This increases the hydraulic grade upstream of the project site location of two to three feet which extends throughout the City system west of Highway 101. The Location #2 hydraulic grade line is depicted in Figure 2 below in green. By placing a blockage in the reach upstream of the maintenance yard access bridge, the head loss due to the culverts under Highway 101 is exacerbated.

Location #1 (red) is further from the freeway culverts and within the backwater associated with the Poplar pump station forebay, downstream of the access road bridge. Due to both the backwater effects and the distancing from the culverts, there is significantly lower head loss generated by the device, on the order of approximately one foot total. The loss dissipates upstream as shown by the red hydraulic grade line in the system profile in Figure 2 which is nearer to the existing condition in dark blue.

The furthest upstream location the device can be placed without significant hydraulic impact to the storm drain system is just downstream of the maintenance yard access bridge.

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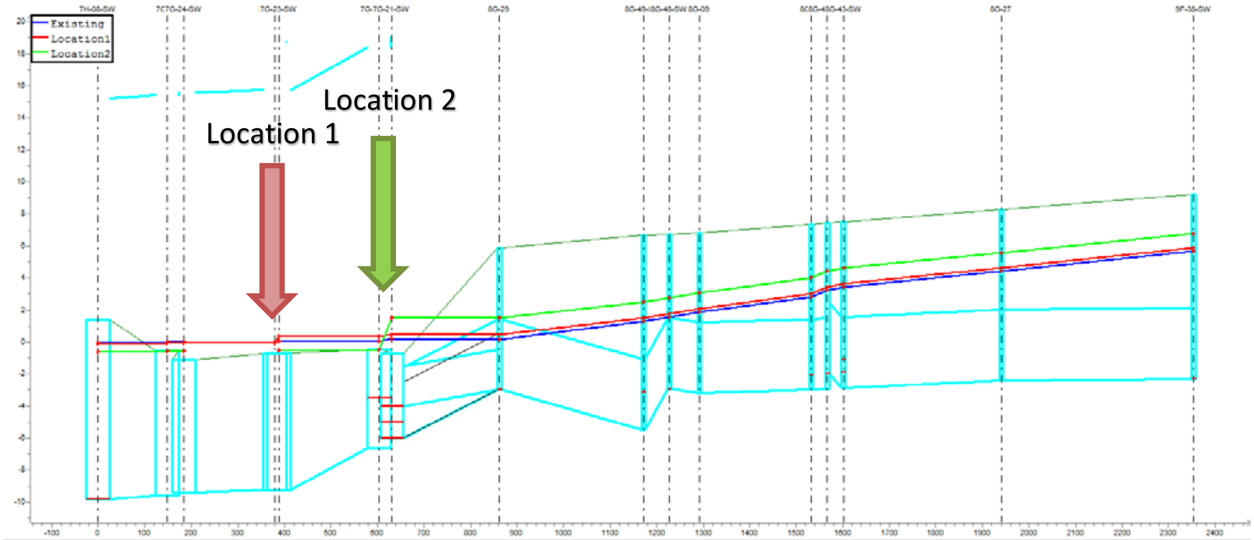
Figure 2 – System Profile



Link ID	7G-19 _ 7H-08-SW		Link_16		7G-22-SW _ 7G-23-SW			8G-49-SW _ 8G-29			8G-07 _ 8G-09			8G-27 _ 8G-43-SW	9F-38-SW _ 8G-27	
Link Diameter	25.0000						4.4200/2.5000/3.5000							4.4200		
Shaft ID	7H-08-SW	7G-19	7G-24-SW	Node_14	7G-23-SW	7G-22-SW	7G-21-SW	8G-29	8G-49-SW		8G-09	8G-07		8G-43-SW	8G-27	9F-38-SW
Shaft Diameter	50.0000							9.0000	7.0000					8.0000	7.0000	8.0000
Ground Level	1.40	-0.50	-1.09	-0.72	-0.71	-0.49	-0.73	5.87	6.68	6.72	6.80	7.33		7.47	8.29	9.22
Invert Level	-9.80	-9.60	-9.40	-9.25		-6.60	-6.00	-3.00	-5.48	-2.92	-3.20	-3.00		-2.85	-2.40	-2.30
Slope	0.14		0.08		1.23		0.00/0.00/0.00							0.00		

1/1/2014

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Appendix B. Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Device 75 Percent Plans

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PLANS FOR
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY OF SAN MATEO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PROVISIONS, STANDARD DRAWINGS, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF SAN MATEO.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE CITY OF SAN MATEO AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. ALL UTILITY SHUTDOWNS ARE TO BE COORDINATED THROUGH THE CITY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. ANY TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE WORK OR SUBSEQUENT RESUMPTION OF WORK REQUIRES THE NOTIFICATION OF THE CITY AND THE ENGINEER.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE AND EXPOSE ALL UTILITY CROSSINGS OR CONNECTIONS AFFECTED BY THE WORK. ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED AND PROTECTED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CITY. IN THE EVENT OF DAMAGE TO ANY UTILITY OCCASIONED BY THE CONTRACTOR OPERATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR, AT HIS SOLE COST AND EXPENSE, WILL IMMEDIATELY CAUSE REPAIRS TO BE MADE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AFFECTED UTILITY. NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY ADJUSTMENTS NECESSITATED BY WAY OF CONFLICT WITH EXISTING UTILITIES.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL LIGHTS, SIGNS, BARRICADES, FLAG MEN, CONES OR OTHER DEVICES NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE, AT HIS EXPENSE, ALL TREES, SHRUBS, LAWNS, FENCES, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS WHICH ARE TO REMAIN INTACT BUT HAVE BEEN REMOVED OR DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT REMOVE OR DAMAGE IMPROVEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN CITY PROPERTY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CITY; OR FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE PROPERTY OWNER.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IF FIELD CONDITIONS VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS, CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
7. BEFORE DIGGING, CALL UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (USA) AT 811. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH USA TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES AND EXCAVATE WITH CAUTION TO AVOID UTILITY DAMAGE. CONTRACTOR IS LIABLE FOR ALL UTILITY DAMAGE REPAIR AS A RESULT OF HIS OPERATIONS.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE DUE CARE AND CONCERN TO AVOID INJURY TO EXISTING FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES, AND PROPERTY. CONTRACTOR TO REPLACE OR RESTORE TO INITIAL CONDITIONS ANY FACILITIES, IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED OR DISTURBED AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION.
9. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY; THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS; AND THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD THE CITY AND ENGINEER HARMLESS FORM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT ARISING FORM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE CITY OR ENGINEER.
10. CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE ELECTRICAL TRENCHES TO AVOID EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT EXISTING UTILITIES IN PLACE AS REQUIRED BY TRENCH INSTALLATION.
11. CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN A MEANS OF ACCESS TO PROPERTIES, DRIVEWAYS, AND DWELLINGS AT ALL TIMES.
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 DIRECTION OF THE CITY ENGINEER.
13. ALL SURPLUS AND UNSUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NEITHER WASTE NOR DEPOSIT ANY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ON THE GRADING SURFACES OR WITHIN THE GRADED CUT AND FILL AREAS OF THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO GASOLINE OR DIESEL FUELS, MOTOR OILS OR TRANSMISSION FLUIDS, ANTIFREEZE, HYDRAULIC FLUIDS, LUBRICANTS, STARTING FLUIDS AND FILTERS, AND/OR CONTAINERS FOR THESE PRODUCTS. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS THAT OCCUR AS A RESULT OF EITHER EQUIPMENT FAILURES OR VANDALISM, INCLUDING ALL ADJACENT CONTAMINATED SOILS, SHALL BE REMOVED AND TRANSPORTED TO AN ENVIRONMENTALLY APPROVED DISPOSAL SITE. ALL REMOVAL, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL COSTS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR OR HIS SUBCONTRACTORS.
15. OVERNIGHT PARKING OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED, EXCEPT AT LOCATION(S) APPROVED BY THE CITY TRAFFIC ENGINEER.
16. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE W/ CITY AND PROPERTY OWNER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK IN CITY YARD.
17. WORK IS LIMITED TO THE SUMMER MONTHS, BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND OCTOBER 31. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT WORK WHEN THERE HAS BEEN MORE THAN 0.25-INCH OF RAIN IN THE PREVIOUS 24 HOURS AND THERE IS A MORE THAN 40% CHANCE OF RAIN OCCURRING. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL RAINWATER, STORMWATER AND GROUNDWATER CONTROL PER PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
18. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY, BY CIRCULAR, AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, ALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND RESIDENCES AFFECTED BY THE WORK, AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. CIRCULAR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS/ CITY ENGINEER.
19. NO CHANGE TO THE PROJECT IMPROVEMENT PLANS SHALL BE PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS/ CITY ENGINEER.
20. ALL PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS REMOVED OR DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION AND CONDITION BY THE CONTRACTOR USING NEW MATERIALS AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
21. CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM HIS CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION IN A MANNER WHICH WILL NOT ALLOW HARMFUL POLLUTANTS TO ENTER WATER COURSES OR SAN FRANCISCO BAY. TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT THE APPROPRIATE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) AS OUTLINED IN THE BROCHURES TITLED "CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES" ISSUED BY THE SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM, TO SUIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND JOB CONDITION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PRESENT HIS PROPOSED BMP AT THE PRE-CONSTUCTION MEETING FOR DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL.
22. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTROL DUST ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFICATIONS.
23. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HANDLING STORM DRAIN AND CREEK WATER DURING CONSTRUCTION.

ABBREVIATIONS

BFP	BACK FLOW PREVENTOR	OD	OUTER DIAMETER
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE	OHWM	ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
C, CONC	CONCRETE	SD	STORM DRAIN
CU . FT	CUBIC FEET	SF	SQUARE FEET
ELEC,	ELECTRICAL	TC	TOP OF CURB
EW	EDGE OF WALK	TOB	TOP OF BANK
(EX)	EXISTING	TOE	TOE OF SLOPE
ID	INNER DIAMETER	TOP	TOP OF SLOPE
L/S	LANDSCAPE	TPZ	TREE PROTECTION ZONE
LIP	LIP OF GUTTER	TR	TREE
NTS	NOT TO SCALE	WM	WATER METER

BENCHMARKS

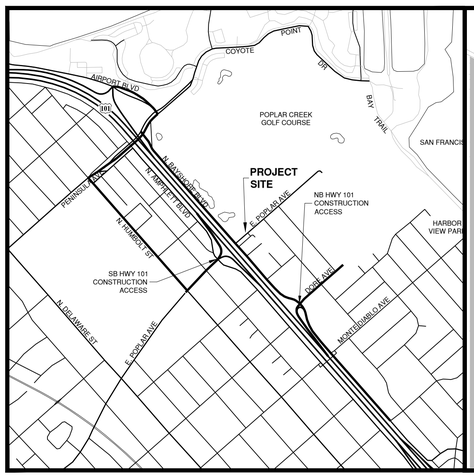
SAN MATEO COUNTY BENCHMARK "BM O55-005", SOUTHWESTERLY BOLT OF ELECTROLIER LOCATED AT THE EAST CORNER OF DORE AVENUE AND KINGSTON STREET. ELEVATION 98.344 FEET, CITY OF SAN MATEO DATUM.

TO OBTAIN ELEVATIONS IN NAVD88 DATUM, SUBTRACT 94.94 FEET.

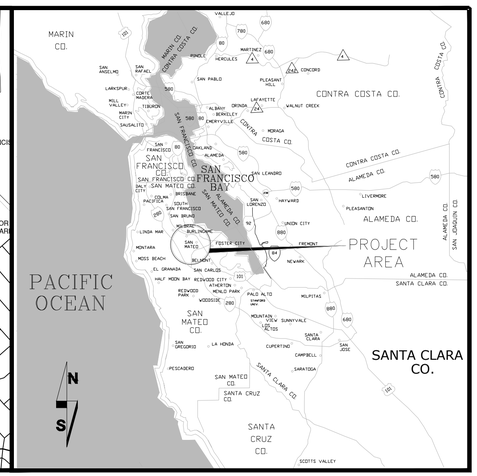
BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE BEARING OF NORTH 48° 39' EAST TAKEN ON THE SOUTHERN ROW LINE OF ROGELL AVENUE AS SHOWN ON THAT CERTAIN SUBDIVISION MAP NUMBER 237, FILED FOR RECORD ON JANUARY 15, 1981, IN BOOK 50 OF MAPS AT PAGE 95, OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY WAS TAKEN AS THE BASIS FOR ALL BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON.

SHEET NUMBERS AND TITLES



LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
870 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1278
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 433-4848

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ★ CAITLIN J. GILMORE No. 76810 Exp. 12-31-18 ★ CIVIL ★ STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

DATE

CAITLIN J. GILMORE
R.C.E 76810, EXPIRES 12/31/22
SCHAAF & WHEELER CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ★ CAITLIN J. GILMORE No. 76810 Exp. 12-31-18 ★ CIVIL ★ STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY OF SAN MATEO RELEASE FOR CONSTRUCTION

THE CITY OF SAN MATEO HEREBY ACCEPTS THESE PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION, AS BEING IN GENERAL COMPLIANCE WITH PLAN PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS OF THIS GOVERNMENT. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF THE PLANS AND RELATED DESIGNS RESIDES WITH THE ENGINEER AND ENGINEERING FIRM OF RECORD.

DATE

Azalea Mitch
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
CITY OF SAN MATEO

DATE

MATTHEW ZUCCA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPUTY DIRECTOR
CITY OF SAN MATEO

DATE

<GARY HEAP, CATHI ZAMMIT OR HAEWON RITCHIE>
ENGINEERING MANAGER
CITY OF SAN MATEO

DATE

<SENIOR ENGINEER NAME>
SENIOR ENGINEER
CITY OF SAN MATEO

CITY OF SAN MATEO ★ INCORPORATED CALIFORNIA

TITLE SHEET
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

DESIGNED BY: CYT	DATE: 07/21/21
DRAWN BY: CYT	DATE: 07/21/21
QC CHECKED BY: CJG	DATE: 07/21/21
PROJECT No. XXX	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	
SUBMITTAL: 75%	

SHEET 1 OF 4

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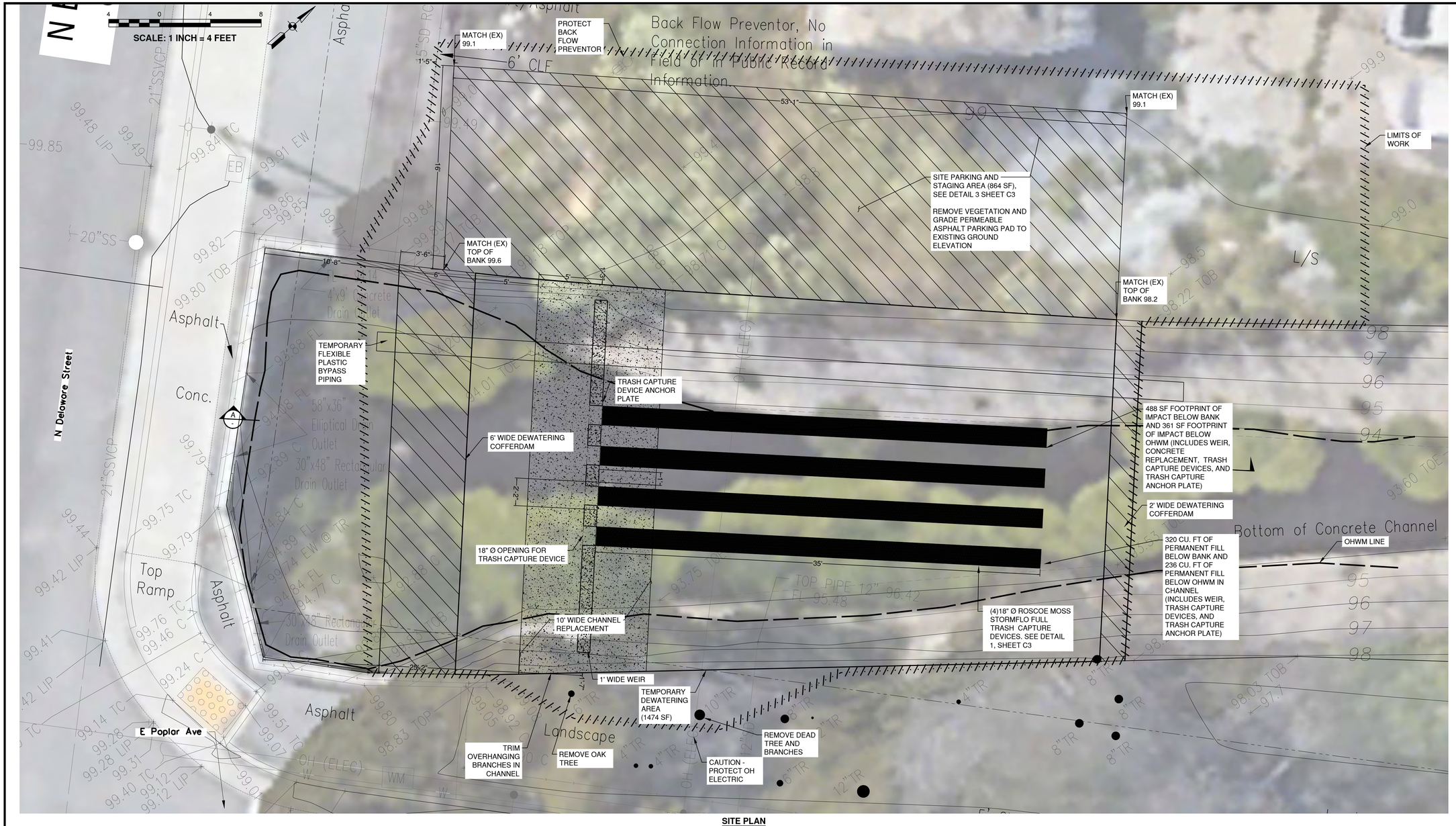
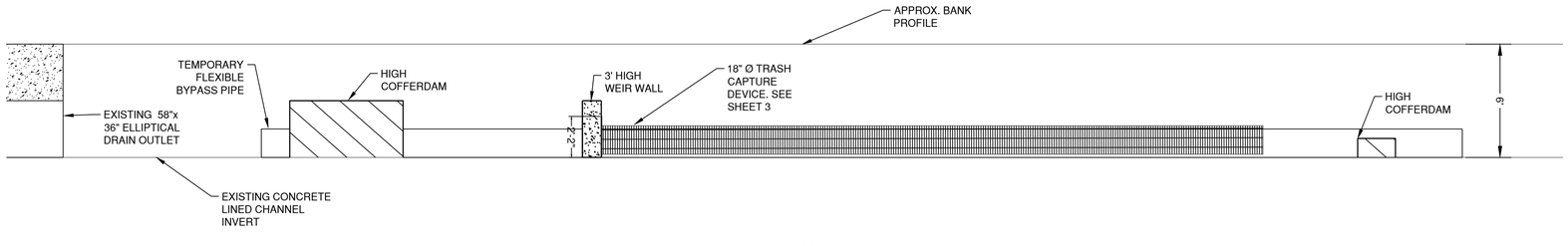


SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=4'



SECTION A
SCALE: 1"=4'

PROJECT IMPACT	
TEMPORARY IMPACT BELOW BANK (340 SF) AND BELOW OHWM (206 SF)	COFFERDAM
	BYPASS PIPE
PERMANENT IMPACT BELOW BANK (1465 SF) AND BELOW OHWM (361 SF)	TRASH CAPTURE DEVICES AND ANCHOR PLATES
	WEIR
	10' WIDE CHANNEL REPLACEMENT
	PERMEABLE ASPHALT PARKING PAD

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
1			
2			
3			
4			

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
870 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1278
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 433-4848

IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND PROFILE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

POPLAR GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXXXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED

DESIGNED BY: CYT
DRAWN BY: CYT
QC CHECKED BY: VB
PROJECT No. XXXXX
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%
DATE: 07/21/21
DATE: 07/21/21
DATE: 07/21/21

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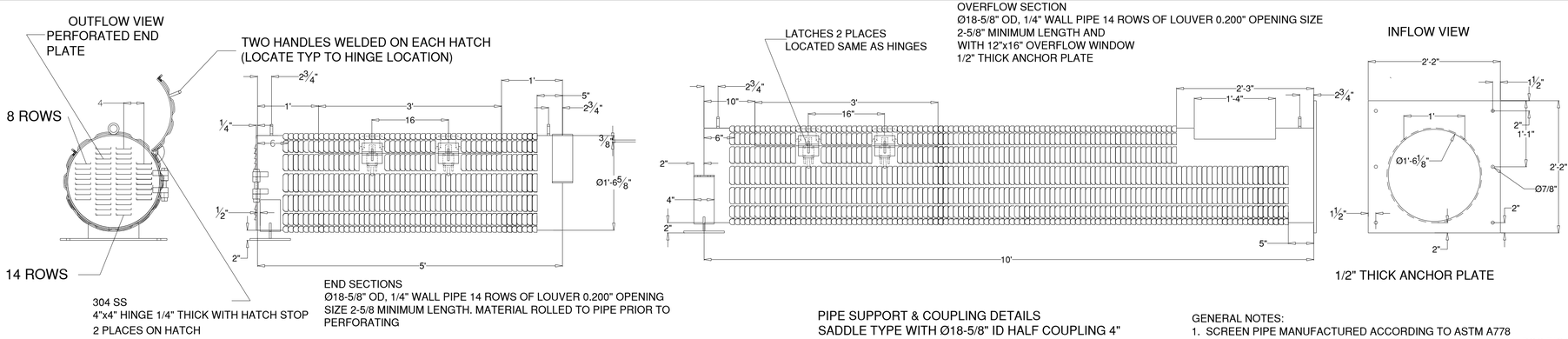
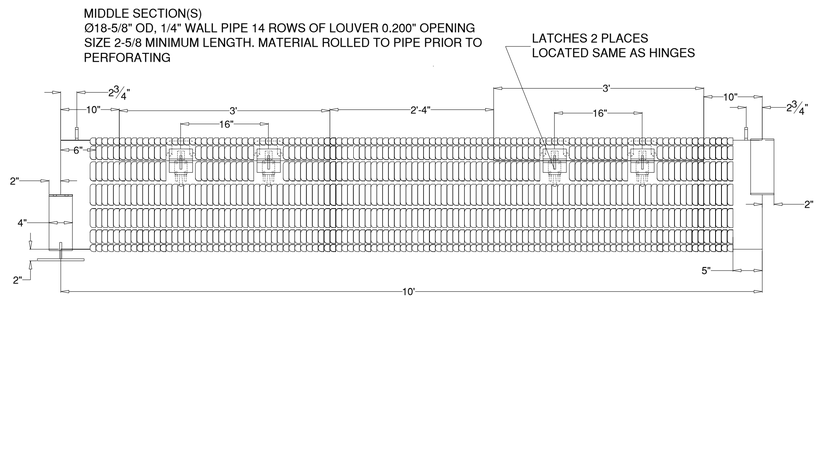
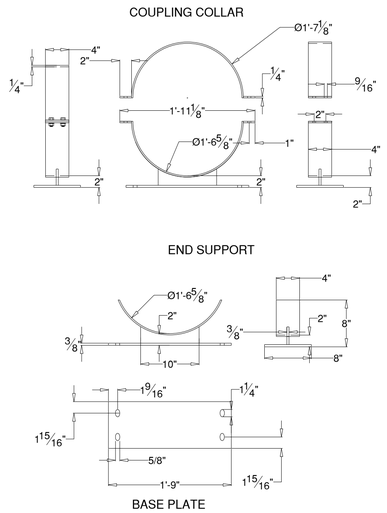
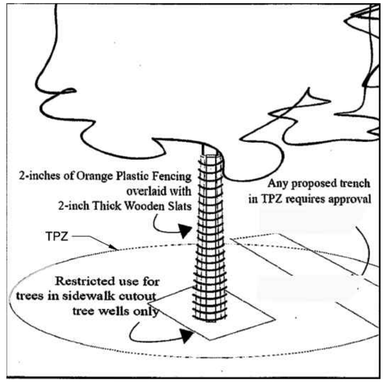






GENERAL NOTES:
1. SCREEN PIPE MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO ASTM A778
2. HATCHES TO HAVE A MECHANICAL STOP TO HOLD ON OPEN POSITION, MATERIAL THICKNESS 1/2"
3. HATCH OPENINGS TO HAVE A 1" X 1/4" BAR FOR FRAME SUPPORT AND SEAT FOR HATCH
4. LATCHES TO BE RATED AT 907Kg, 304L ALL AMERICAN MODEL #341-SS OR COMPARABLE
5. 304L HINGES 1/4" THICK LEAF, 4" x 4" OPEN DIMENSION, Ø5/8 BRASS PIN
6. ALL MATERIALS TO BE 316 SS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
7. WELDING TO CONFORM WITH AWS D1.6 2017 ED PRE-QUALIFIED
8. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9. FRACTIONAL TOLERANCES ± 1/4" FOR DIAMETERS UP TO 24"OD AND ± 1/2 FOR DIAMETERS ABOVE 24" OD
10. HATCH OPENING ORIENTATION TO MATCH CONFIGURATION AS DETAILED IN CE&G PROJECT PLANS

TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE 1/- NTS

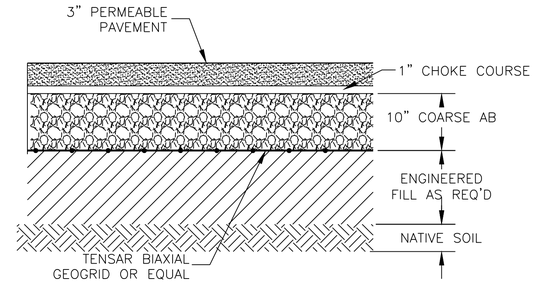


NOTES:
1. TREE PROTECTED ZONE (TPZ), HAS RADIUS OF 10 FEET OR 10-TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE TREE, WHICHEVER IS GREATER

2. ANY PROPOSED TRENCH OR FORM WORK WITHIN THE TPZ OF A PROTECTED TREE REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE ARBORIST

3. TREE FENCING IS REQUIRED AND SHALL BE ERECTED BEFORE DEMOLITION, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL 2/- NTS



SITE PAVEMENT DETAIL 3/- NTS

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
870 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1278
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 433-4848

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CAITLIN J. GILMORE No. 76810 Exp. 12-31-18 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REV. NO. | DESCRIPTION | BY | DATE

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE
TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY: CYT | DATE: 07/21/21
DRAWN BY: CYT | DATE: 07/21/21
QC CHECKED BY: CJG | DATE: 07/21/21
PROJECT No: XXX
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%

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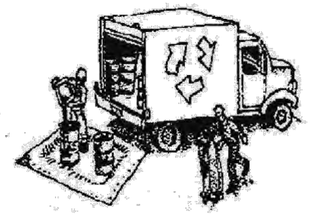
SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE
Water Pollution Prevention Program
Clean Water. Healthy Community.

Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Construction projects are required to implement the stormwater best management practices (BMP) on this page, as they apply to your project, all year long.

Materials & Waste Management



Non-Hazardous Materials

- ❑ Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or if not actively being used within 14 days.
- ❑ Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.

Hazardous Materials

- ❑ Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with city, county, state and federal regulations.
- ❑ Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ❑ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- ❑ Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

Waste Management

- ❑ Cover waste disposal containers securely with tarps at the end of every work day and during wet weather.
- ❑ Check waste disposal containers frequently for leaks and to make sure they are not overfilled. Never hose down a dumpster on the construction site.
- ❑ Clean or replace portable toilets, and inspect them frequently for leaks and spills.
- ❑ Dispose of all wastes and debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled (such as asphalt, concrete, aggregate base materials, wood, gyp board, pipe, etc.)
- ❑ Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.

Construction Entrances and Perimeter

- ❑ Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.
- ❑ Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

Equipment Management & Spill Control

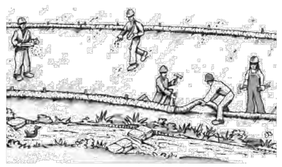
Maintenance and Parking

- ❑ Designate an area, fitted with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle and equipment parking and storage.
- ❑ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- ❑ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done onsite, work in a bermed area away from storm drains and over a drip pan or drop cloths big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done onsite, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
- ❑ Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment.

Spill Prevention and Control

- ❑ Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
- ❑ Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- ❑ Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- ❑ Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).
- ❑ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Do not try to wash them away with water, or bury them.
- ❑ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- ❑ Report significant spills immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill: 1) Dial 911 or your local emergency response number, 2) Call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Earthmoving



- ❑ Schedule grading and excavation work during dry weather.
- ❑ Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- ❑ Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary, and seed or plant vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- ❑ Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses by installing and maintaining appropriate BMPs, such as fiber rolls, silt fences, sediment basins, gravel bags, berms, etc.
- ❑ Keep excavated soil on site and transfer it to dump trucks on site, not in the streets.

Contaminated Soils

- ❑ If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Regional Water Quality Control Board:
  - Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor.
  - Abandoned underground tanks.
  - Abandoned wells
  - Buried barrels, debris, or trash.

Paving/Asphalt Work

- ❑ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.
- ❑ Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.
- ❑ Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do NOT sweep or wash it into gutters.
- ❑ Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement.

Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- ❑ Protect nearby storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system.
- ❑ Shovel, abosorb, or vacuum saw-cut slurry and dispose of all waste as soon as you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day (whichever is sooner!).
- ❑ If sawcut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.

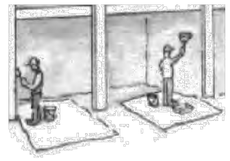
Concrete, Grout & Mortar Application

- ❑ Store concrete, grout, and mortar away from storm drains or waterways, and on pallets under cover to protect them from rain, runoff, and wind.
- ❑ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a designated washout area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent leaching into the underlying soil or onto surrounding areas. Let concrete harden and dispose of as garbage.
- ❑ When washing exposed aggregate, prevent washwater from entering storm drains. Block any inlets and vacuum gutters, hose washwater onto dirt areas, or drain onto a bermed surface to be pumped and disposed of properly.

Landscaping

- ❑ Protect stockpiled landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps all year-round.
- ❑ Stack bagged material on pallets and under cover.
- ❑ Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during wet weather.

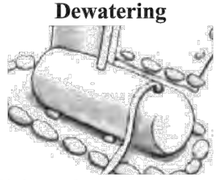
Painting & Paint Removal



Painting Cleanup and Removal

- ❑ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.
- ❑ For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- ❑ For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.
- ❑ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.

Dewatering



- ❑ Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible send dewatering discharge to landscaped area or sanitary sewer. If discharging to the sanitary sewer call your local wastewater treatment plant.
- ❑ Divert run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas.
- ❑ When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- ❑ In areas of known or suspected contamination, call your local agency to determine whether the ground water must be tested. Pumped groundwater may need to be collected and hauled off-site for treatment and proper disposal.

Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of up to $10,000 per day!

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ★ CATINA J. GILMORE ★ No. 76810 ★ Exp. 12-31-18 ★ CIVIL ★ STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SMCWPPP CONSTRUCTION BMP's
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE
TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO ★ INCORPORATED ★ CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY: CYT DATE: 07/21/21
DRAWN BY: CYT DATE: 07/21/21
QC CHECKED BY: CJG DATE: 07/21/21
PROJECT No. XXX
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%

SHEET 4 OF 4

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GENERAL

1. BASIS OF DESIGN: 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
2. ALL MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, TESTING AND INSPECTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE, 2019 EDITION, AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS ON THE JOBSITE WITH A COMPLETE SET OF THE LATEST DRAWINGS. OMISSIONS OR DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK.
4. DETAILS SHOWN ARE TYPICAL, AND APPLY TO SIMILAR CONDITIONS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
5. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR ROUGH GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLANS AND FOR LAYOUT OF ALL NEW AND/OR EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR JOBSITE SAFETY, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE SHORING, BRACING, AND GUYS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.
7. DRAWINGS SHALL NOT BE SCALED OR MEASURED FOR DIMENSIONS.
8. SPECIAL INSPECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED AS REQUIRED BY THE STATEMENT OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS ON THIS SHEET.

CONCRETE

1. CONCRETE FOR USE IN CONSTRUCTION OF WEIR WALL & CHANNEL SHALL BE PER SECTION 90 "CONCRETE" OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. MAXIMUM WATER–CEMENT RATIO, BY WEIGHT, SHALL BE 0.52. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE MAINTAINED ABOVE 50 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AND IN A MOIST CONDITION FOR AT LEAST 7 DAYS AFTER PLACEMENT.
2. ALL CONCRETE SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM 28–DAY STRENGTHS, U.N.O.
   WEIR WALL & CHANNEL 4,000 PSI
3. CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE INTENTIONALLY ROUGHENED BY SAND BLASTING OR MECHANICAL MEANS AND CLEANED BEFORE NEW POUR. REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE CONTINUOUS THROUGH CONSTRUCTION JOINT AND BE LAP SPLICED WITH REINFORCEMENT IN NEW POUR.

REINFORCING STEEL

1. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE ASTM A615, GRADE 60 DEFORMED BARS, U.N.O. REINFORCING STEEL TO BE WELDED SHALL BE ASTM A706.
2. ALL REINFORCING STEEL AND EMBEDMENTS TO BE HELD SECURELY IN PLACE PRIOR TO PLACING CONCRETE. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT SUPPORTS TO ALLOW WALKING ON REINFORCEMENT.
3. WELDING OF REINFORCING IS PROHIBITED UNLESS EXPLICITLY SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.
4. PROVIDE CONTINUOUS REINFORCEMENT WHEREVER POSSIBLE, PLACE ONLY AS SHOWN OR APPROVED, STAGGER SPLICES WHERE POSSIBLE.
5. WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHALL BE ASTM A1064.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. NON–SHRINK, NON–METALLIC GROUT SHALL BE FLOWABLE, WITH A MINIMUM 28–DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 6000 PSI. NON–SHRINK, NON–METALLIC GROUT SHALL BE "MASTERFLOW 928" AS MANUFACTURED BY BASF CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS, LLC OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. STRUCTURAL EPOXY FOR CRACK REPAIR SHALL BE ONE OF THE "ETI" INJECTION EPOXY PRODUCTS BY SIMPSON STRONG–TIE. CONTRACTOR SHALL SELECT THE APPROPRIATE EPOXY PRODUCT BASED ON CRACK WIDTH AND OTHER PROJECT CONDITIONS. CRACK REPAIR SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
3. EPOXY BONDING AGENT SHALL BE "MASTEREMACO ADH 326" AS MANUFACTURED BY BASF CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS, LLC OR APPROVED EQUAL. SURFACE PREPARATION, MIX PROPORTIONS AND APPLICATION SHALL BE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT CONDITIONS.
4. EPOXY ANCHORS IN CONCRETE SHALL BE INSTALLED USING "SET–3G" EPOXY AS MANUFACTURED BY SIMPSON STRONG–TIE COMPANY, INC., PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA OR APPROVED EQUAL. THREADED ROD ANCHORS SHALL BE ASTM F593 CW TYPE 316 WITH ASTM F594 TYPE 316 NUTS, U.N.O. ON THE DRAWINGS. PREPARATION OF HOLES AND INSTALLATION OF ANCHORS SHALL BE PER THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMENDATIONS AND ICC–ES REPORT NO. ESR–4057. ANCHORS SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED IN CONCRETE LESS THAN 21 DAYS OLD WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE ENGINEER.
5. EXPANSION ANCHORS IN CONCRETE SHALL BE "STRONG–BOLT 2" ANCHORS AS MANUFACTURED BY SIMPSON STRONG–TIE COMPANY, INC., PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA OR APPROVED EQUAL. PREPARATION OF HOLES AND INSTALLATION OF ANCHORS SHALL CONFORM TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND ICC–ES REPORT NO. ESR–3037.

SHOP DRAWINGS / CONSTRUCTION SUBMITTALS (DEFERRED)

SHOP DRAWINGS AND CONSTRUCTION SUBMITTALS FOR THE ENGINEER'S REVIEW WILL BE REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS:

1. CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS
2. BAR REINFORCING STEEL SHOP DRAWINGS

CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A MINIMUM OF THREE SETS OF EACH SUBMITTAL FOR REVIEW. CONSTRUCTION OR FABRICATION SHALL NOT PROCEED UNTIL SUBMITTALS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

CONSTRUCTION LIABILITY

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AND HIS SUBCONTRACTORS AGREE THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AND HIS SUBCONTRACTORS WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY; THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL BE MADE TO APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS, AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AND HIS SUBCONTRACTORS FURTHER AGREE TO DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD DESIGN PROFESSIONAL HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPT LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

SPECIAL INSPECTION
– INSPECTION OF THE MATERIALS, INSTALLATION, FABRICATION, ERECTION OR PLACEMENT OF COMPONENTS AND CONNECTIONS REQUIRING SPECIAL EXPERTISE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS AND THE 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (CBC). THIS INSPECTION IS IN ADDITION TO THOSE REQUIRED BY SECTION 110, CHAPTER 1 OF THE 2019 CBC.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR
– THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL BE A QUALIFIED PERSON WHO SHALL DEMONSTRATE COMPETENCE, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, FOR INSPECTION OF THE PARTICULAR TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION REQUIRING SPECIAL INSPECTION.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR
– THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL INSPECT THE WORK ASSIGNED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPROVED DESIGN DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

– SPECIAL INSPECTORS SHALL KEEP RECORDS OF ALL INSPECTIONS. THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL FURNISH INSPECTION REPORTS TO THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, THE ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT OF RECORD, AND OTHER DESIGNATED PERSONS. REPORTS SHALL INDICATE THAT WORK INSPECTED WAS DONE IN CONFORMANCE TO APPROVED CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS. DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF THE CONTRACTOR FOR CORRECTION, THEN IF UNCORRECTED, TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL AND ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT OF RECORD.

– THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL SUBMIT A FINAL SIGNED REPORT STATING WHETHER THE WORK REQUIRING SPECIAL INSPECTION WAS, TO THE BEST OF THE INSPECTOR'S KNOWLEDGE, IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND THE APPLICABLE WORKMANSHIP PROVISIONS OF THE CODE.

REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
– ITEMS REQUIRING SPECIAL INSPECTION SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND TESTS OF CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

TYPE	CONTINUOUS SPECIAL INSPECTION[1]	PERIODIC SPECIAL INSPECTION[1]	REFERENCED STANDARD[2]	CBC SECTION
1. Inspect reinforcement, including prestressing tendons, and verify placement.	–	X	ACI 318: 20, 25.2, 25.3, 26.6.1–26.6.3	1908.4
2. Reinforcing bar welding: a. Verify weldability of reinforcing bars other than ASTM A706; b. Inspect single–pass fillet welds, maximum $\frac{5}{16}$"; and c. Inspect all other welds.	– – X	X X –	AWS D1.4 ACI 318: 26.6.4	–
3. Inspect anchors cast in concrete.	–	X	ACI 318: 17.8.2	–
4. Inspect anchors post–installed in hardened concrete members.[3] a. Adhesive anchors installed in horizontally or upwardly inclined orientations to resist sustained tension loads b. Mechanical anchors and adhesive anchors not defined in 4.a.	X –	– X	ACI 318: 17.8.2.4 ACI 318: 17.8.2	–
5. Verify use of required design mix.	–	X	ACI 318: 19, 26.4.3, 26.4.4	1904.1, 1904.2, 1908.2, 1908.3
6. Prior to concrete placement, fabricate specimens for strength tests, perform slump and air content tests, and determine the temperature of the concrete.	X	–	ASTM C172 ASTM C31 ACI 318: 26.5, 26.12	1908.10
7. Inspect concrete and shotcrete placement for proper application techniques.	X	–	ACI 318: 26.5	1908.6, 1908.7, 1908.8
8. Verify maintenance of specified curing temperature and techniques.	–	X	ACI 318: 26.5.3–26.5.5	1908.9
9. Inspect prestressed concrete for: a. Application of prestressing forces; and b. Grouting of bonded prestressing tendons.	X X	– –	ACI 318: 26.10	–
10. Inspect erection of precast concrete members.	–	X	ACI 318: 26.9	–
11. Verify in–situ concrete strength, prior to stressing of tendons in post–tensioned concrete and prior to removal of shores and forms from beams and structural slabs.	–	X	ACI 318: 26.11.2	–
12. Inspect formwork for shape, location and dimensions of the concrete member being formed.	–	X	ACI 318: 26.11.1.2(b)	–

1. Refer to CBC Section 202 for definition of continuous and periodic inspections.
2. Where applicable, see also CBC Section 1705.12, Special inspections for seismic resistance.
3. Specific requirements for special inspection shall be included in the research report for the anchor issued by an approved source in accordance with 17.8.2 in ACI 318, or other qualification procedures. Where specific requirements are not provided, special inspection requirements shall be specified by the registered design professional and shall be approved by the building official prior to the commencement of the work.

REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND TESTS OF POST–INSTALLED CONCRETE ANCHORS

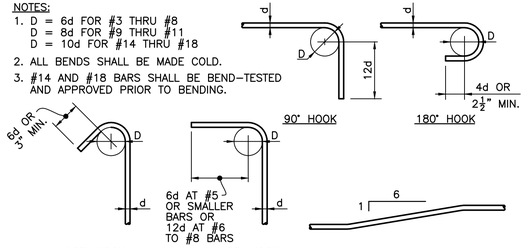
TYPE	CONTINUOUS SPECIAL INSPECTION[1]	PERIODIC SPECIAL INSPECTION[1]	PRODUCT NAME AND EVALUATION REPORT REFERENCE
EXPANSION ANCHORS			
1. During anchor installation, verify the following:			Simpson Strong–Bolt 2 ICC ESR–3037 or Hilti Kwik Bolt TZ ICC ESR–1917
a. Anchor type	–	X	
b. Anchor dimensions	–	X	
c. Hole cleanliness/cleaning procedures	–	X	
d. Concrete type/compressive strength/thickness	–	X	
e. Drill bit diameter	–	X	
f. Anchor embedment depth	–	X	
g. Edge/End distance(s)/Anchor spacing(s)	–	X	
h. Tightening Torque	–	X	
i Compliance with the appropriate Evaluation Report and manufacturer's published installation instructions, as well as the approved construction documents.	–	X	
EPOXY ANCHORS			
1. During the initial installation of a series of anchors of the same type and size, installed by the same construction personnel, verify the following[2]:			Simpson SET–3G ICC ESR–4057 or Simpson SET–XP ICC ESR–2508 or Hilti HIT–HY 200 ICC ESR–3187
a. Adhesive name, expiration date, proper nozzle	–	X	
b. Anchor material, grade, diameter, length and cleanliness	–	X	
c. Hole cleanliness/cleaning procedures	–	X	
d. Concrete type/compressive strength/thickness	–	X	
e. Drill bit diameter	–	X	
f. Anchor embedment depth	–	X	
g. Edge/End distance(s)/Anchor spacing(s)	–	X	
h. Compliance with the appropriate Evaluation Report and manufacturer's published installation instructions, as well as the approved construction documents.	–	X	

1. Refer to CBC Section 202 for definition of continuous and periodic inspections.
2. Any change in anchor product or personnel performing the installation requires an initial reinspection. For ongoing installations over an extended period, the special inspector must make regular inspections to confirm proper handling and installation of the product.

ABBREVIATIONS

&	AND	H.M.	HOLLOW METAL
@	AT	HORIZ.	HORIZONTAL
ø	DIAMETER	I.D.	INSIDE DIAMETER
#	NUMBER	INT.	INTERIOR
AB	AGGREGATE BASE	INV.	INVERT
A.B.	ANCHOR BOLT	JST.	JOIST
ARCH.	ARCHITECT	LOL	LAYOUT LINE
BM.	BEAM	LDGR.	LEDGER
BRG.	BEARING	LL	LIVE LOAD
BLKG.	BLOCKING	LLH	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL
BNDY.	BOUNDARY	LLV	LONG LEG VERTICAL
BOTT.	BOTTOM	LONG.	LONGITUDINAL
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL	MAX.	MAXIMUM
CAM	CAMBER UP	M.B.	MACHINE BOLTS
C.J.	CEILING JOIST	MECH.	MECHANICAL
CLG.	CEILING	MIN.	MINIMUM
℄	CENTERLINE	(N)	NEW
CLR.	CLEAR	N/A	NOT APPLICABLE
COL.	COLUMN	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
CONN.	CONNECTION	O.C.	ON CENTER
CONC.	CONCRETE	O.D.	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	OG	ORIGINAL GRADE
CONST.	CONSTRUCTION	O.H.	OPPOSITE HAND
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	P.P.	PARTIAL PENETRATION
DBL.	DOUBLE	PL	PLATE
DIAG.	DIAGONAL	RCB	REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX
DP.	DEEP	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
DS	DOWNSTREAM	REINF.	REINFORCEMENT
DWGS.	DRAWINGS	R.R.	ROOF RAFTER
E.N.	EDGE NAILING	S.A.D.	SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
ELEC.	ELECTRICAL	SHT.	SHEET
EL.	ELEVATION	SHTG.	SHEATHING
ELEV.	ELEVATION	SIM.	SIMILAR
EMBED.	EMBEDMENT	S.O.G.	SLAB ON GRADE
EQ.	EQUAL	S.S.	STAINLESS STEEL
(E)	EXISTING	STA.	STATION
EXT.	EXTERIOR	STD.	STANDARD
FG	FINISHED GRADE	THK.	THICK
FLR.	FLOOR	THD.	THREADED
FL	FLOWLINE	T.O.C.	TOP OF CONCRETE
FND.	FOUNDATION	T.O.S.	TOP OF STEEL
FTG.	FOOTING	TW	TOP OF WALL
F.H.	FULL HEIGHT	T&B	TOP & BOTTOM
F.P.	FULL PENETRATION	TYP.	TYPICAL
F.J.	FLOOR JOIST	U.N.O.	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
GA.	GAGE	US	UPSTREAM
GALV.	GALVANIZED	VERT.	VERTICAL
G.S.M.	GALVANIZED SHEET METAL	WSEL	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
GMU	GLASS MASONRY UNIT	WWSI	WESTERN WOOD STRUCTURES, INC.
HDR.	HEADER	WW	WING WALL
HGRS.	HANGERS	W/	WITH
H.S.B.	HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS		

NOTES:
1. D = 6d FOR #3 THRU #8
   D = 8d FOR #9 THRU #11
   D = 10d FOR #14 THRU #18
2. ALL BENDS SHALL BE MADE COLD.
3. #14 AND #18 BARS SHALL BE BEND–TESTED AND APPROVED PRIOR TO BENDING.



DETAIL 1/S1 NTS

CONCRETE REINFORCING LAP SPLICES		
CONCRETE STRENGTH	f'_c = 4000 PSI	
BAR SIZE	TOP BARS	OTHER BARS
#3	1'–4"	1'–4"
#4	1'–8"	1'–4"
#5	2'–1"	1'–7"
#6	2'–5"	1'–11"
#7	3'–7"	2'–9"
#8	4'–1"	3'–1"
#9	4'–7"	3'–6"
#10	5'–2"	3'–11"
#11	5'–8"	4'–5"

NOTES:
1. LAP SPLICE LENGTHS SHALL BE INCREASED BY 50% WHERE BAR CLEAR COVER IS LESS THAN 2 BAR DIAMETERS OR WHERE SPACING BETWEEN BARS BEING SPLICED IS LESS THAN 5 BAR DIAMETERS.
2. TOP BARS ARE HORIZONTAL BARS WITH MORE THAN 12 INCHES OF CONCRETE CAST BELOW THE BARS.

DETAIL 2/S1 NTS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER JEFFREY A. FINN C 43928 S 3672 CIVIL & STRUCTURAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

Finn Design Group, Inc.
Structural Engineers
3825 Hopyard Road, Suite 125
Pleasanton, CA 94588
OFFICE (925) 737–1600
FAX (925) 737–1601
FDG

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

POPLAR GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE

CITY PROJECT NO. XXXXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

DESIGNED BY: TEE	DATE: 08/26/21
DRAWN BY: REM	DATE: 08/26/21
QC CHECKED BY: JAF	DATE: 08/26/21
PROJECT No. 21-124.2	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	
SUBMITTAL: 75%	

M:\1DRAWINGS\21–DWGS\21–124.2 SAN MATEO CONCRETE CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS\21–1242S1.DWG 8/25/2021 3:49:06 PM RONALD MOE

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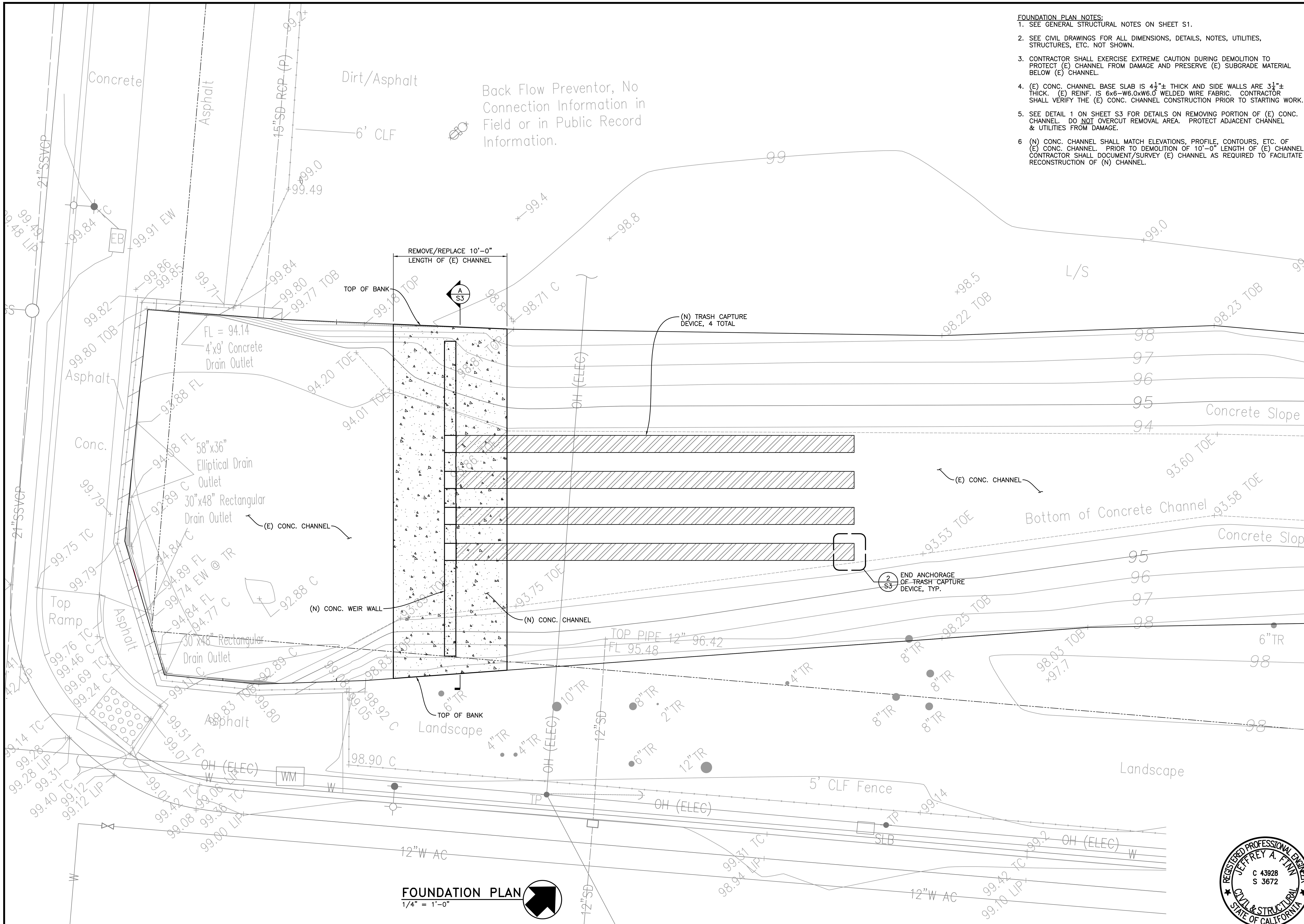
FOUNDATION PLAN NOTES:

1. SEE GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES ON SHEET S1.
2. SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR ALL DIMENSIONS, DETAILS, NOTES, UTILITIES, STRUCTURES, ETC. NOT SHOWN.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION DURING DEMOLITION TO PROTECT (E) CHANNEL FROM DAMAGE AND PRESERVE (E) SUBGRADE MATERIAL BELOW (E) CHANNEL.
4. (E) CONC. CHANNEL BASE SLAB IS 4½"± THICK AND SIDE WALLS ARE 3¼"± THICK. (E) REINF. IS 6x6–W6.0xW6.0 WELDED WIRE FABRIC. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE (E) CONC. CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO STARTING WORK.
5. SEE DETAIL 1 ON SHEET S3 FOR DETAILS ON REMOVING PORTION OF (E) CONC. CHANNEL. DO NOT OVERCUT REMOVAL AREA. PROTECT ADJACENT CHANNEL & UTILITIES FROM DAMAGE.
6 (N) CONC. CHANNEL SHALL MATCH ELEVATIONS, PROFILE, CONTOURS, ETC. OF (E) CONC. CHANNEL. PRIOR TO DEMOLITION OF 10'–0" LENGTH OF (E) CHANNEL, CONTRACTOR SHALL DOCUMENT/SURVEY (E) CHANNEL AS REQUIRED TO FACILITATE RECONSTRUCTION OF (N) CHANNEL.



FOUNDATION PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

REV. NO. | DESCRIPTION | BY | DATE

Finn Design Group, Inc.
Structural Engineers
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FAX (925) 737-1601
FDG

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FOUNDATION PLAN

POPLAR GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE

CITY PROJECT NO. XXXXX

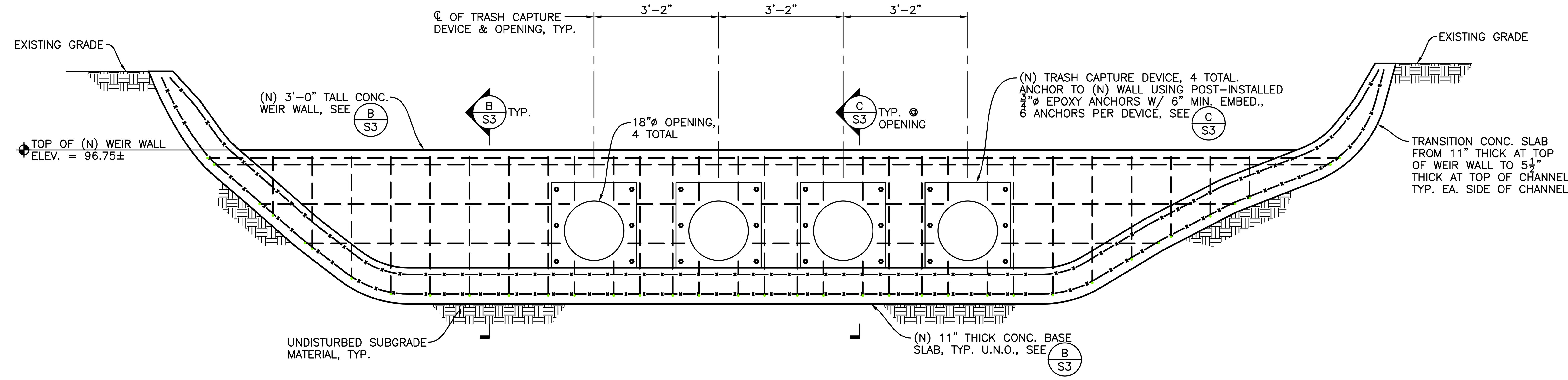
CITY OF SAN MATEO · INCORPORATED 1894 · CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER · JEFFREY A. FINN · C 43928 · S 3672 · CIVIL & STRUCTURAL · STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY: TEE — DATE: 08/26/21
DRAWN BY: REM — DATE: 08/26/21
QC CHECKED BY: JAF — DATE: 08/26/21
PROJECT No. 21-124.2
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%

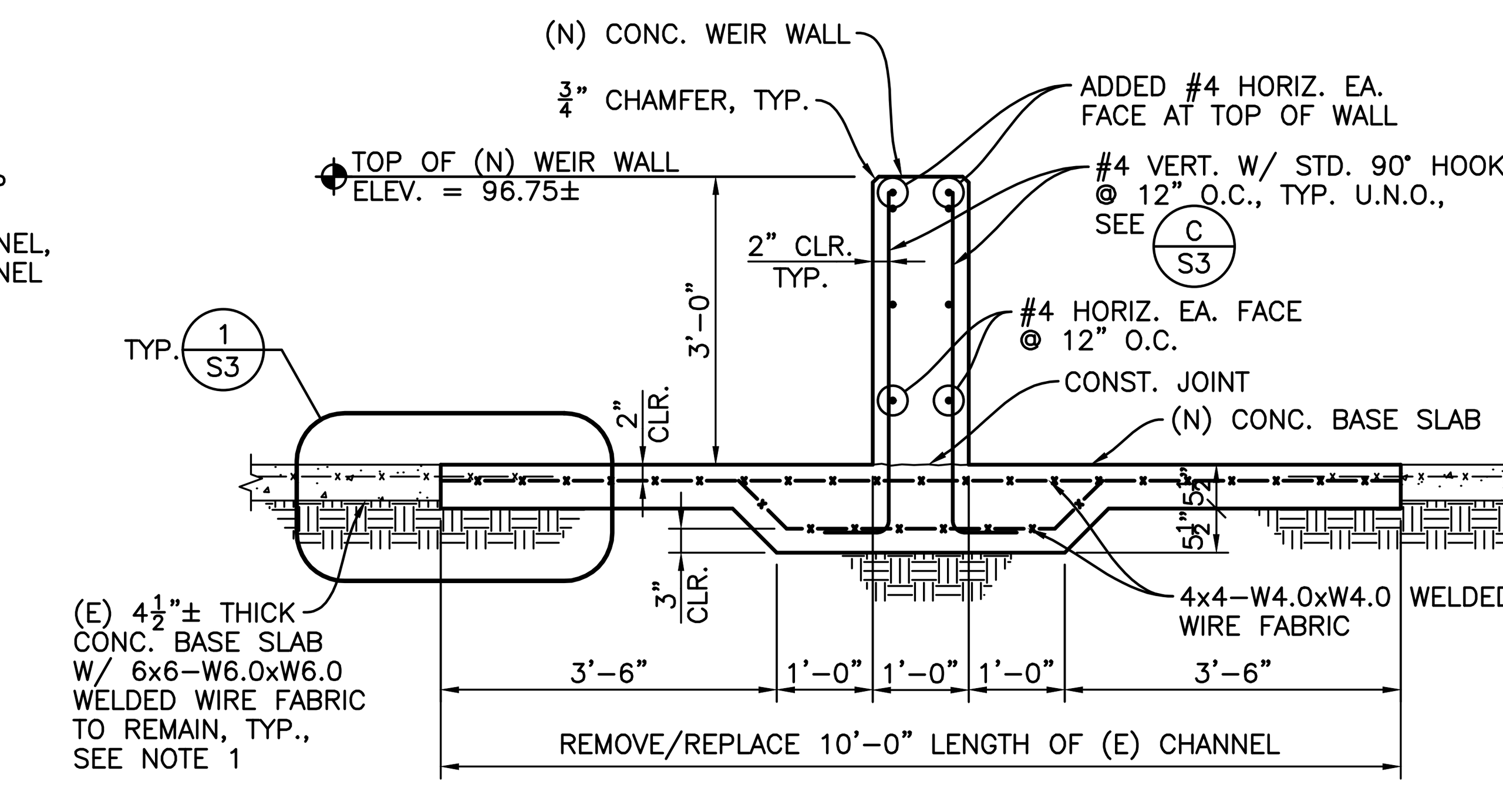
DocuSign Envelope ID: 7C7BBE9D-C386-4924-8762-49AF3D288BE6

NOTES:
1. (E) CONC. CHANNEL SIDE WALLS ARE ONLY 3¼"± THICK.
2. TOP SURFACE OF (N) CONC. CHANNEL BASE SLAB & SIDE WALLS SHALL MATCH PROFILE OF (E) CHANNEL.
3. SEE FOUNDATION PLAN NOTES ON SHEET S2.
4. (N) CONC. CHANNEL BASE SLAB & SIDE WALLS SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE MATERIAL. CONTRACTOR SHALL CAREFULLY REMOVE SUBGRADE MATERIAL AS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE (N) CONCRETE THICKNESSES SHOWN.

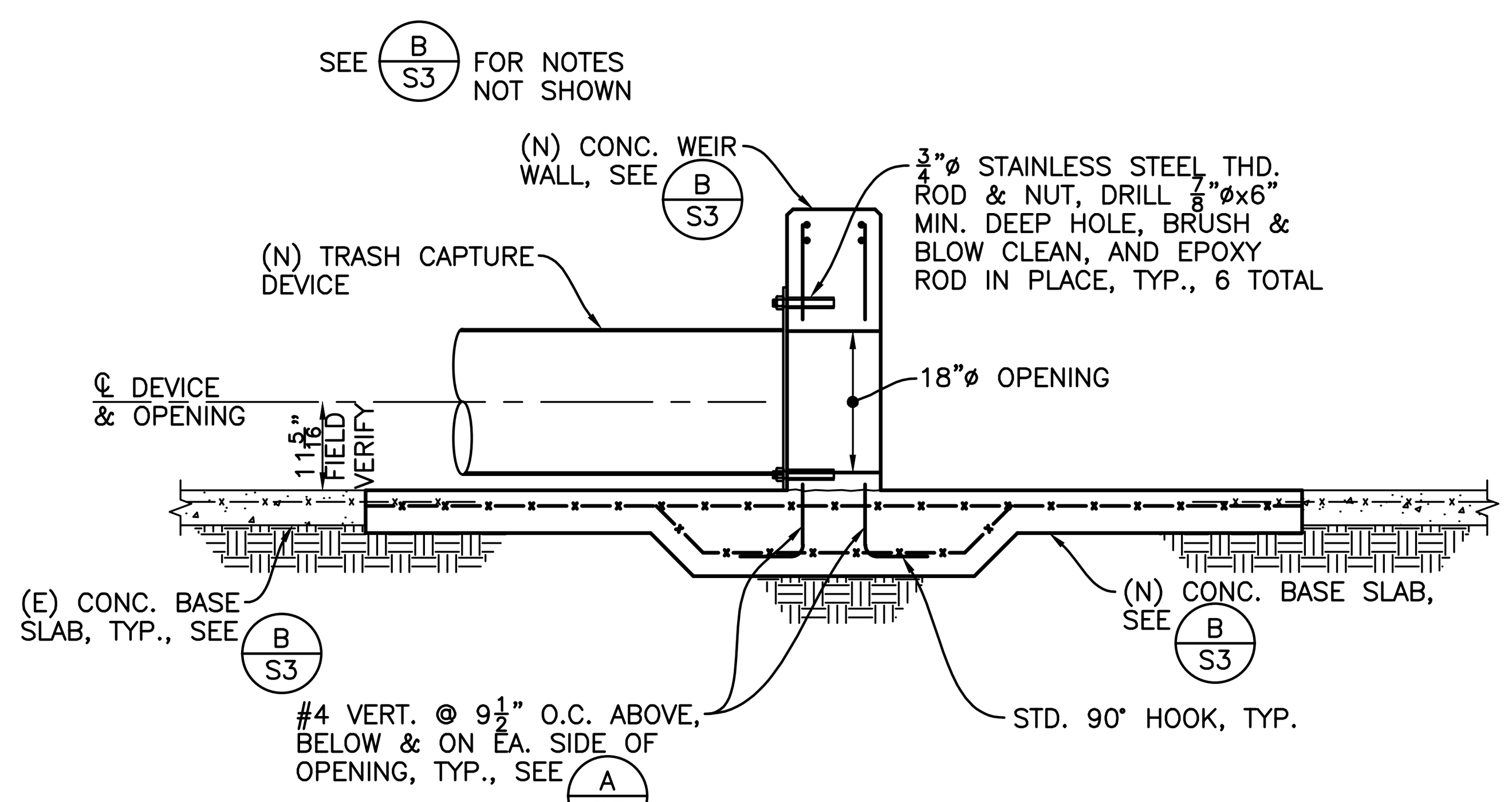


APPROXIMATE EXISTING CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION AT NEW WEIR WALL

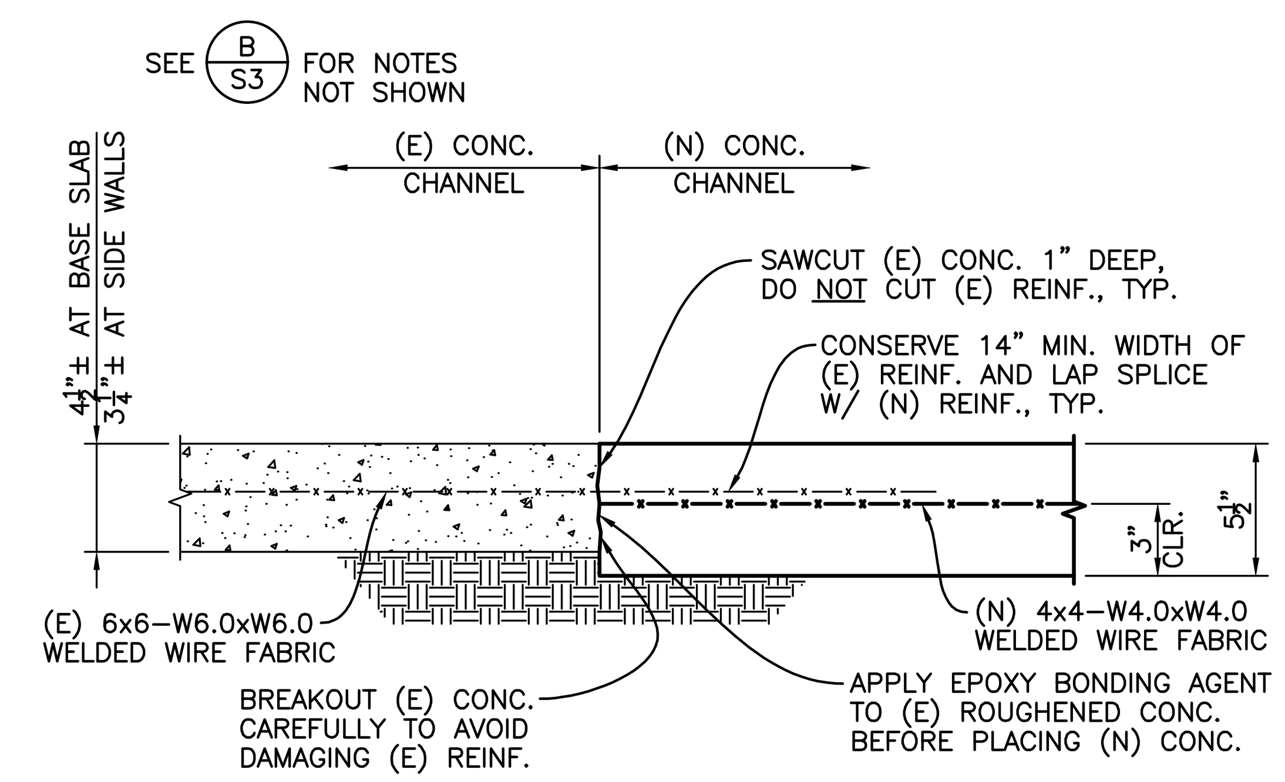
SECTION A / S3
1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION B / S3
1/2" = 1'-0"

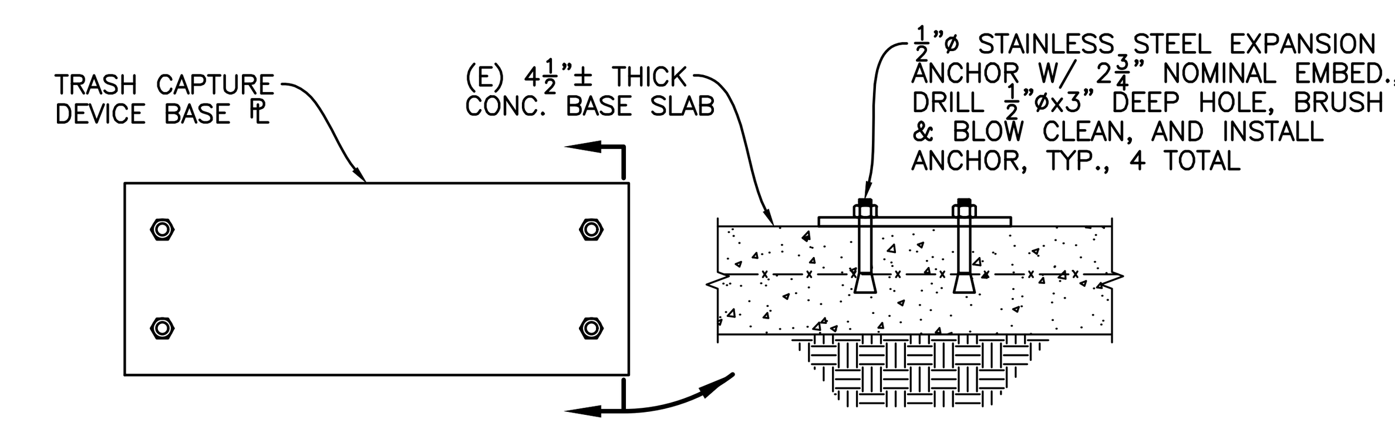


SECTION C / S3
1/2" = 1'-0"



DETAIL 1 / S3
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN DRILLING HOLES SO THAT THEY DO NOT BREAK OUT BOTTOM OF (E) CONC. CHANNEL BASE SLAB.



TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE – END ANCHORAGE

DETAIL 2 / S3
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JEFFREY A. FINN
C 43928
S 3672
CIVIL & STRUCTURAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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FDG

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SECTIONS & DETAILS

POPLAR GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE

CITY PROJECT NO. XXXXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO

DESIGNED BY: TEE DATE: 08/26/21
DRAWN BY: REM DATE: 08/26/21
QC CHECKED BY: JAF DATE: 08/26/21
PROJECT No. 21-124.2
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL 75%

SHEET 3 OF 3

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Appendix C. Biological Resources Technical Report

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE PROJECT

CITY OF SAN MATEO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of San Mateo
330 W. 20th Ave.
San Mateo, CA 94403

Attn: Matthew P. Zucca
mzucca@cityofsanmateo.org

Prepared by:

WRA, Inc.
2169-G East Francisco Boulevard
San Rafael, CA 94901

Attn: Jemma Williams
Williams@wra-ca.com

WRA #30159
OCTOBER 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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LIST OF PHOTOS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF PREPARERS

Leslie Allen – Principal-in-Charge
Jemma Williams – Biologist
Brian Kearns – Wildlife Biologist
Michael Rochelle – GIS Analyst

DEFINITIONS

Project Area: The area encompassing the proposed project; the area evaluated for potential impacts to sensitive biological resources.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BIOS	Biogeographic Information and Observation System
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
County	County of San Mateo
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CSRL	California Soils Resources Lab
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWPL	National Wetland Plant List
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
Rank	California Rare Plant Ranks
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resource Control Board
TOB	Top of Bank
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group
WRA	WRA, Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Biological Resources Technical Report, prepared by WRA, Inc. (WRA), evaluates existing biological resources, potential impacts, and mitigation measures (if required) for the Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture Project located in the City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California (Figure 1, Appendix A). The proposed project (Project) involves the installation of an approximately 489-square-foot (0.011 acre) Full Capture System trash capture device approved by the State Water Board, and the construction of an approximately 864-square-foot (0.02 acre) staging area that would be installed on the northwest side of Poplar Creek. The staging area would be graded to form a permanent, permeable asphalt maintenance pad to allow for stormwater percolation while maintaining continued access to the trash capture device for required maintenance. Implementation of approximately 1,000 square feet (0.02 acre) of stream enhancement in the form of riparian vegetation planting is also proposed as part of this project within the Poplar Creek Golf Course.

1.1 Overview and Purpose

This report provides an assessment of biological resources within the Project Area and immediate vicinity. The assessment included a reconnaissance-level site visit to assess plant, wildlife, and other features relevant to the biological resources present on the Project Area. The purpose of the assessment was to develop and gather information on sensitive biological communities and special-status plant and wildlife species to support an evaluation of the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report describes the results of the site visit, which assessed the Project Area for (1) the presence of sensitive biological communities, special-status plant species, and special-status wildlife species, (2) the potential for the site to support special-status plant and wildlife species. Based on the results of the site assessment, potential impacts to sensitive biological communities and special-status species resulting from the proposed project were evaluated. If the project has the potential to result in significant impacts to these biological resources, measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate for those significant impacts are described.

A biological resources assessment provides general information on the presence, or potential presence, of sensitive species and habitats. This assessment is based on information available at the time of the study and on-site conditions that were observed on the dates the site was visited. Conclusions are based on currently available information used in combination with the professional judgement of the biologists completing this study.

1.2 Project Description

The City of San Mateo is planning to install a full trash capture device at the Poplar Golf Course to help reduce trash loads in the storm drain system and comply with Provision C.10 of the Municipal Regional Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The proposed Project would install a trash capture device composed of four Roscoe Moss Storm Flo® Trash Screen Linear Radial Gross Solids Removal Devices, a Full Capture System device approved by the State Water Board. Each of the four Storm Flo® screens would be made of stainless steel and would be approximately 18 inches in diameter and 35 feet long. The four screens would be prefabricated and would be installed at 2-foot intervals along a 3-foot high by 1-foot-thick concrete weir wall and would be secured with stainless steel anchor plates. This trash capture device would involve approximately 489 square feet (0.011 acre) installed below top of bank (TOB) into a concrete lined channel of Poplar Creek.

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The proposed Project would involve removing and replacing an approximately 10-foot by 30-foot section of the existing concrete channel with new concrete and a reinforced concrete weir. The trash capture screens would attach to the weir with epoxy anchors. Once installed, each Storm Flo® screen would capture solids as water passes through.

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the creek would be dewatered using two temporary cofferdams. Construction of the trash capture device would require use of an excavator, skidsteer, pickup trucks, a 10-wheel dump truck, and a telehandler. The excavator or skidsteer would need to operate within the channel to remove the section of the existing concrete-lined channel (both sides) to be replaced by the proposed Project. All other equipment operations would be conducted from outside/above the creek.

An approximately 864-square-foot (0.02 acre) staging area would be installed on the northwest side of Poplar Creek. The staging area would be graded to form a permanent, permeable asphalt maintenance pad to allow for stormwater percolation while maintaining continued access to the trash capture device for required maintenance.

In order to minimize impacts to aquatic resources, the project also includes approximately 1,000 square feet (0.02 acre) of stream enhancements located approximately 0.03 mile downstream of the trash capture device installation site. These enhancements will include native plant and tree installation in a turf/landscaped area along Poplar Creek within the Poplar Creek Golf Course.

The construction duration would be two months (approximately 40 working days) with construction tentatively beginning and completing the Spring of 2022. No weekend or nighttime work would occur.

1.3 Summary of Results

The surfaces of the Project Area and immediate surrounding areas have been rendered largely impermeable by the construction of the concrete lined channel (Poplar Creek), buildings, maintenance lots, and surrounding streets. There is a small area of mixed ornamental woodland along the southern edge of the channel, and a strip of ruderal upland area that extends along the northwestern edge of the channel. The soils throughout the Project Area are classified as Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, which is a soil comprised of fill materials mixed with native clay inclusions.

The Project Area is composed of the following communities, ruderal upland, mixed ornamental woodland, developed, and intermittent stream. Poplar Creek is identified in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) as an intermittent stream. The channel was observed to be fully concrete lined in the banks and bed in the entire Project Area. The cement bottom precludes vegetation from establishing.

No special-status plant species have the potential to occur within the Project Area. The nearest documented species, Franciscan onion (Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum), was documented within 2 miles of the Project Area. Non-status birds with baseline legal protections, as well as roosting bats, have the potential to occur in the Project Area. No special-status species documented in the vicinity have the potential to occur within the Project Area. Avoidance and minimization measures and best management practices have been developed and provided herein to avoid and minimize impacts to these resources.

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TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

CEQA ASSESSMENT CATEGORY[1] IV. -BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONSIDERED	RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS	RESPONSIBLE REGULATORY AGENCY	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & REPORT SECTION[2]
Question A. Special-status species	Special-status Plants Special-status Wildlife Designated Critical Habitat	Federal Endangered Species Act California Endangered Species Act California Native Plant Protection Act Migratory Bird Treaty Act Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Marine Fisheries Service California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Potentially significant impacts were identified and mitigation measures included that reduce those impacts to a level that is less than significant. **See Section 7.1 for more information**
Question B. Sensitive natural communities & riparian habitat	Sensitive Natural Communities Streams, Lakes, & Riparian Habitat	California Fish and Game Code Oak Woodland Conservation Act Porter-Cologne Act Clean Water Act	California Department of Fish and Wildlife U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Environmental Protection Agency State Water Resources Control Board Regional Water Quality Control Board	Potentially significant impacts were not identified. **See Section 7.2 for more information**
Question C. State and federally protected wetlands	Wetlands Unvegetated surface waters	Clean Water Act Sections 404/401 Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 Porter Cologne Act	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Environmental Protection Agency State Water Resources Control Board Regional Water Quality Control Board	Potentially significant impacts were not identified. **See Section 7.3 for more information**
Question D. Fish & wildlife corridors	Essential Fish Habitat Wildlife Corridors	California Fish and Game Code Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management Act	California Department of Fish and Wildlife National Marine Fisheries Service	Potentially significant impacts were not identified. **See Section 7.4 for more information**

[1] CEQA Questions have been summarized here; see Section 6.0 for details.
[2] As given in this report; see Section 7.0 subheadings

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TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

CEQA ASSESSMENT CATEGORY[1] IV. -BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONSIDERED	RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS	RESPONSIBLE REGULATORY AGENCY	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & REPORT SECTION[2]
Question E. Local policies	Protected Trees Coastal zone resources Other biological protections	Local Tree Ordinance General Plan (e.g., Stream & Wetland Setbacks) Local ordinances	Local and regional agencies California Coastal Commission San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	Potentially significant impacts were not identified. **See Section 7.5 for more information**
Question F. Local, state, federal conservation plans	Habitat Conservation Plans Natural Community Conservation Plans	Federal Endangered Species Act Natural Community Conservation Planning Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Potentially significant impacts were not identified. **See Section 7.6 for more information**

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2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The following sections explain the regulatory context of the biological assessment, including applicable laws and regulations that were applied to the field investigations and analysis of potential project impacts. Table 1 shows the correlation between these regulations and each Biological Resources question in the Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix G) of the CEQA guidelines.

2.1 Federal and State Regulatory Setting

2.1.1 Vegetation and Aquatic Communities

CEQA provides protections for particular vegetation types defined as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFW), and aquatic communities protected by laws and regulations administered by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB). The laws and regulations that provide protection for these resources are summarized below.

Sensitive Natural Communities: Sensitive natural communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" (CDFW 2021a) and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2021b). Vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 in the CNDDB based on NatureServe's (2021) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). In addition, this general class includes oak woodlands that are protected by local ordinances under the Oak Woodlands Protection Act.

Waters of the United States, Including Wetlands: The Corps regulates “Waters of the United States” under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the United States are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as including the territorial seas, and waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, such as tributaries, lakes and ponds, impoundments of waters of the U.S., and wetlands that are hydrologically connected with these navigable features (33 CFR 328.3). Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands as defined in the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Corps Manual; Environmental Laboratory 1987), are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Unvegetated waters including lakes, rivers, and streams may also be subject to Section 404 jurisdiction and are characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) identified based on field indicators such as the lack of vegetation, sorting of sediments, and other indicators of flowing or standing water. The placement of fill material into Waters of the United States generally requires a permit from the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA.

The Corps also regulates construction in navigable waterways of the U.S. through Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) of 1899 (33 USC 403). Section 10 of the RHA requires Corps approval and a permit for excavation or fill, or alteration or modification of the course, location, condition, or capacity of, any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, lake, harbor or refuge, or enclosure within the limits of any breakwater, or of the channel of any navigable water of the United States. Section 10 requirements apply

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only to navigable waters themselves, and are not applicable to tributaries, adjacent wetlands, and similar aquatic features not capable of supporting interstate commerce.

Waters of the State, Including Wetlands: The term "Waters of the State" is defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The SWRCB and nine RWQCB protect waters within this broad regulatory scope through many different regulatory programs. Waters of the State in the context of a CEQA Biological Resources evaluation include wetlands and other surface waters protected by the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (SWRCB 2019). The SWRCB and RWQCB issue permits for the discharge of fill material into surface waters through the State Water Quality Certification Program, which fulfills requirements of Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a Clean Water Act permit are also required to obtain a Water Quality Certification. If a project does not require a federal permit but does involve discharge of dredge or fill material into surface waters of the State, the SWRCB and RWQCB may issue a permit in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements.

Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code: Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are regulated by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code (CFGC). Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream," which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life [including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (14 CCR 1.72). The term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFG 1994). Riparian vegetation has been defined as "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself" (CDFG 1994). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

2.1.2 Special-status Species

Endangered and Threatened Plants, Fish, and Wildlife. Specific species of plants, fish, and wildlife species may be designated as threatened or endangered by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Specific protections and permitting mechanisms for these species differ under each of these acts, and a species' designation under one law does not automatically provide protection under the other.

The ESA (16 USC 1531 et seq.) is implemented by the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The USFWS and NMFS maintain lists of endangered and threatened plant and animal species (referred to as "listed species"). "Proposed" or "candidate" species are those that are being considered for listing and are not protected until they are formally listed as threatened or endangered. Under the ESA, authorization must be obtained from the USFWS or NMFS prior to take of any listed species. "Take" under the ESA is defined as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Take under the ESA includes direct injury or mortality to individuals, disruptions in normal behavioral patterns resulting from factors such as noise and visual disturbance and impacts to habitat for listed species. Actions that may result in take of an ESA-listed

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species may obtain a permit under ESA Section 10, or via the interagency consultation described in ESA Section 7. Federally listed plant species are only protected when take occurs on federal land.

The ESA also provides for designation of critical habitat, which are specific geographic areas containing physical or biological features "essential to the conservation of the species." Protections afforded to designated critical habitat apply only to actions that are funded, permitted, or carried out by federal agencies. Critical habitat designations do not affect activities by private landowners if there is no other federal agency involvement.

The CESA (CFGC 2050 et seq.) prohibits a take of any plant and animal species that the CFGC determines to be an endangered or threatened species in California. CESA regulations include take protection for threatened and endangered plants on private lands, as well as extending this protection to candidate species which are proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under CESA. The definition of a "take" under CESA ("hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill") only applies to direct impact to individuals, and does not extend to habitat impacts or harassment. CDFW may issue an Incidental Take Permit under CESA to authorize take if it is incidental to otherwise lawful activity and if specific criteria are met. Take of these species is also authorized if the geographic area is covered by a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), as long as the NCCP covers that activity.

Fully Protected Species and Designated Rare Plant Species. This category includes specific plant and wildlife species that are designated in the CFGC as protected even if not listed under CESA or ESA. Fully Protected Species includes specific lists of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish designated in CFGC. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. No licenses or permits may be issued for take of fully protected species, except for necessary scientific research and conservation purposes. The definition of "take" is the same under the California Fish and Game Code and the CESA. By law, CDFW may not issue an Incidental Take Permit for Fully Protected Species. Under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), CDFW has listed 64 "rare" or "endangered" plant species, and prevents "take", with few exceptions, of these species. CDFW may authorize take of species protected by the NPPA through the Incidental Take Permit process, or under a NCCP.

Special Protections for Nesting Birds and Bats. The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act provides relatively broad protections to both of North America's eagle species (bald eagle [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*] and golden eagle [*Aquila chrysaetos*)] that in some regards are similar to those provided by the ESA. In addition to regulations for special-status species, most native birds in the United States, including non-status species, have baseline legal protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and CFGC, i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws/codes, the intentional harm or collection of adult birds as well as the intentional collection or destruction of active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. For bat species, the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) designates conservation status for species of bats, and those with a high or medium-high priority are typically given special consideration under CEQA.

Essential Fish Habitat. The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act provides for conservation and management of fishery resources in the U.S., administered by NMFS. This Act establishes a national program intended to prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, ensure conservation, and facilitate long-term protection through the establishment of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). EFH consists of aquatic areas that contain habitat essential to the long-term survival and health of fisheries, which may include the water column, certain bottom types, vegetation (e.g., eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.)), or complex structures such as oyster beds. Any federal agency that authorizes, funds, or undertakes action that may adversely affect EFH is required to consult with NMFS.

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Species of Special Concern, Movement Corridors, and Other Special-status Species under CEQA. To address additional species protections afforded under CEQA, CDFW has developed a list of special species as "a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status." This list includes lists developed by other organizations, including for example, the Audubon Watch List Species, the Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species, and USFWS Birds of Special Concern. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2, as well as some with a Rank of 3, are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA. Some Rank 3 species and all Rank 4 species are typically only afforded protection under CEQA when such species are particularly unique to the locale (e.g., range limit, low abundance/low frequency, limited habitat) or are otherwise considered locally rare. Additionally, any species listed as sensitive within local plans, policies and ordinances are likewise considered sensitive. Movement and migratory corridors for native wildlife (including aquatic corridors) as well as wildlife nursery sites are given special consideration under CEQA.

2.2 Local Plans and Policies

San Mateo County General Plan. The San Mateo County General Plan, Chapter 1. Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Policies contains policies pertaining to the following biological resources categories:

- Wetlands, streams, riparian, and aquatic areas (Policy 1.26, 1.37, 1.41, 1.49, etc.)
- Vegetation Resources (Policy 1.25)
- Wildlife Species (Policy 1.27)
- Wildlife Corridors (Policy 1.29)

City of San Mateo Tree Ordinance. The City of San Mateo Tree Ordinance requires a permit for the removal, major pruning of more than ¼ of the crown, or removal of any roots within a distance equal to 6 times the diameter of the trunk of any Heritage tree from any parcel of property in the City. The Ordinance defines a "Heritage trees" as:

1. Any oak having a trunk diameter or diameter at breast height (DBH) of 10 inches or more, measured at 4.5 feet (54 inches) above ground level.
2. Any tree with a trunk diameter of 15 inches or more, measured at 4.5 feet (54 inches) above ground level.
3. Multi-stem trees. Trees with more than one stem (arising at or below 54 inches) shall be measured at the smallest diameter point below the main union of all stems unless the union occurs below grade, in which case each stem shall be measured as a stand-alone tree. For oak trees, if one stem is ten inches or more in diameter, the tree will constitute one Heritage Tree. For all other species, if one stem is fifteen inches or more in diameter, the tree will constitute one Heritage Tree.
4. Any tree or stand of trees designated by resolution of the City Council to be of special historical value or of significant community benefit; or
5. A stand of trees, the nature of which makes each dependent on the others for survival.

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3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

On October 29, 2020, WRA biologists visited the Project Area to map vegetation, aquatic communities, unvegetated land cover types, document plant and wildlife species present, and evaluate on-site habitat for the potential to support special-status species as defined by CEQA. Prior to the site visit, WRA biologists reviewed literature resources and performed database searches to assess the potential for sensitive biological communities (e.g., wetlands) and special-status species (e.g., endangered plants), including:

- Soil Survey of San Mateo County, California (USDA 1991)
- South San Francisco, Hunters Point, Montara Mountain, and San Mateo 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (USGS 2018)
- Contemporary aerial photographs (Google Earth 2021)
- Historical aerial photographs (NETR 2021)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2021a)
- California Aquatic Resources Inventory (SFEI 2021)
- CNDDB (CDFW 2021b)
- CNPS Inventory (CNPS 2021a)
- Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH 2021a, CCH 2021b)
- USFWS List of Federal Endangered and Threatened Species (USFWS 2021b)
- eBird Online Database (eBird 2021)
- CDFW Publication, California Bird Species of Special Concern in California (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- CDFW and University of California Press publication California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern (Thomson et al. 2016)
- A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003)
- A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2021b)
- Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities (Holland 1986)
- California Natural Community List (CDFW 2021a)

Database searches (i.e., CNDDB, CNPS) for special-status species focused on the San Francisco South, Hunters Point, Montara Mountain, and San Mateo USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles.

Following the remote assessment, WRA biologists Jemma Williams and Brian Kearns completed a field review on October 29, 2020 to document: (1) land cover types (e.g., terrestrial communities, aquatic resources), (2) existing conditions and to determine if such provide suitable habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species, (3) if and what type of aquatic natural communities (e.g., wetlands) are present, and (4) if special-status species are present.

3.1 Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover Types

During the site visit, WRA evaluated the species composition and area occupied by distinct vegetation communities, aquatic communities, and other land cover types. Mapping of these classifications utilized a combination of aerial imagery and ground surveys. In most instances, communities are characterized and mapped based on distinct shifts in plant assemblage (vegetation) and follow the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2021a) and A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2021b). These resources cannot anticipate every component of every potential vegetation assemblage in California, and so in some cases, it is necessary to identify other appropriate vegetative classifications based on best

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professional judgment of WRA biologists. When undescribed variants are used, it is noted in the description. Vegetation alliances (natural communities) with a CDFW Rank of 1 through 3 (globally critically imperiled [S1/G1], imperiled [S2/G2], or vulnerable [S3/G3]), were evaluated as sensitive as part of this evaluation (CDFW 2021a).

On October 29, 2020, the site was reviewed for the presence of wetlands and other aquatic resources according to the methods described in the Corps Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West/Western Mountains and Valleys Region* (Arid West; Corps 2008), A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (Lichvar and McColley 2008). Areas meeting these indicators were mapped as aquatic resources and categorized using the vegetation community classification methods described above. Aquatic communities which are mapped in the NMFS EFH Mapper (NMFS 2021) or otherwise meet criteria for designation as EFH are indicated as such in the community description below in Section 5.1. The presence of riparian habitat was evaluated based on woody plant species meeting the definition of riparian provided in *A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Section 1600-1607, California Fish and Game Code* (CDFG 1994) and based on best professional judgement of biologists completing the field surveys.

3.2 Special-status Species

Potential occurrence of special-status species in the Project Area was evaluated by first determining which special-status species occur in the vicinity of the Project Area through a literature and database review as described above. Presence of suitable habitat for special-status species was evaluated during the site visit based on physical and biological conditions of the site as well as the professional expertise of the investigating biologists. Species warranting more discussion relative to the Project Area are discussed in greater detail below.

If a more thorough assessment was deemed necessary, a targeted or protocol-level assessment or survey was conducted or recommended as a future study. If a special-status species was observed during the site visit, its presence was recorded and discussed below in Section 5.2. If designated critical habitat is present for a species, the extent of critical habitat present and an evaluation of critical habitat elements is provided as part of the species discussions below.

3.3 Wildlife Corridors and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

To account for potential impacts to wildlife movement/migratory corridors, biologists reviewed maps from the California Essential Connectivity Project (Caltrans 2010), and habitat connectivity data available through the CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS; CDFW 2021b). Additionally, aerial imagery (Google 2021) for the local area was referenced to assess if local core habitat areas were present within or connected to the Project Area. This assessment was refined based on observations of on-site physical and/or biological conditions, including topographic and vegetative factors that can facilitate wildlife movement, as well as on-site and off-site barriers to connectivity.

The potential presence of native wildlife nursery sites is evaluated as part of the site visit and discussion of individual wildlife species below. Examples of native wildlife nursery sites include nesting sites for native bird species (particularly colonial nesting sites), marine mammal pupping sites, and colonial roosting sites for other species (such as for monarch butterfly [*Danaus plexippus*]).

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4.0 ECOLOGICAL SETTING

The approximately 0.10-acre Project Area is located immediately north of the intersection of East Poplar Avenue and North Bayshore Boulevard and adjacent to the Poplar Creek Golf Course, and within Poplar Creek, an intermittent, concrete-lined stream located in San Mateo, California (Figure 2, Appendix A). The Project Area includes all areas directly affected by the Project, as well as adjacent areas of natural cover (i.e., riparian trees and shrubs), as well as upstream and downstream areas that could be temporarily or permanently affected by the Project. Additional details of the local setting are below.

4.1 Soils and Topography

The overall topography of the Project Area is flat with elevations ranging from approximately 0 to 2 feet above sea level. According to the *Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part and San Francisco County* (USDA 1991), the Project Area consists of Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex. Soil mapping units within the Project Area are shown in Figure 3 (Appendix A). The soil series of the Project Area's mapping units is summarized below.

Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes: This map unit is in areas that were once part of San Francisco Bay and adjacent tidal flats. This unit is about 65 percent Urban land and 30 percent Orthents, reclaimed. Urban land consists of area covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, and other structures. Orthents consist of soils that are very deep and poorly drained and are in areas that have been filled. They are comprised of soil material, gravel, broken cement and asphalt, bay mud, and solid waste materials. This unit also contains small inclusions of Reyes clay, Novato clay, and where those inclusions in present the soil is hydric. These soils are not considered hydric and are poorly drained with slow runoff. (USDA 1991).

4.2 Climate and Hydrology

The Project Area is located in the coastal region of the City of San Mateo in San Mateo County. The average monthly maximum temperature in the area is 66 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average monthly minimum temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Predominantly, precipitation falls as rainfall between November and March with an annual average precipitation of 20 inches.

The local watershed is San Francisco Bay Estuaries (HUC 12: 180500041001) and the regional watershed is San Francisco Bay (HUC 8: 18050004). The Project Area is located in the upper portion of the San Francisco Bay watershed. There is a blue-line stream, Poplar Creek in the Project Area (USGS 2018). Detailed descriptions of aquatic resources are provided in Section 5.1 below.

4.3 Land-use

The surfaces of the Project Area and immediate surrounding areas have been rendered largely impermeable by the construction of the concrete lined channel, buildings, maintenance lots, and surrounding streets (Google Earth 2021). Undeveloped areas consist of ruderal upland, and the surrounding golf course turf. Detailed plant community descriptions are included in Section 5.1 below, and all observed plant species are included in Appendix B. Historically, the Project Area was more heavily vegetated with sections used for storage and staging areas (NETR 2021).

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5.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover

WRA observed three land cover types within the Project Area: developed, ruderal grassland, and mixed woodland. Land cover types within the Project Area are illustrated in Figure 4 (Appendix A) and shown in Table 2 below. The non-sensitive land cover types in the Project Area include ruderal upland, developed areas, and mixed ornamental woodland while the sensitive communities include the intermittent stream. Plants species observed within the Project Area are include in Appendix B.

TABLE 2. VEGETATION COMMUNITY AND LAND COVER TYPES

COMMUNITY/LAND COVER	SENSITIVE STATUS	RARITY RANKING	ACRES WITHIN PROJECT AREA
Terrestrial Community/Land Cover			
Developed	Non-sensitive	None	0.02
Mixed ornamental woodland	Non-sensitive	None	<0.01
Ruderal upland	Non-sensitive	None	
Aquatic Resources			
Intermittent stream	Sensitive	N/A	0.03

5.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover

Developed Area (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: None.
The developed areas total 0.04 acre in the Project Area. Developed areas are characterized by concrete-lined banks in the channel, a cement culvert forming a bridge across the channel, as well as cement or gravel lots associated with the maintenance yards of the nearby facilities. Developed areas also include landscaped turf within the Poplar Creek Golf Course. Sparse ruderal vegetation occurs growing in cement seams. This community is not considered sensitive by San Mateo County, CDFW, or any other regulatory entity.

PHOTO 1. PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DEVELOPED AREA (CONCRETE LINED CHANNEL) ON-SITE.

Mixed ornamental woodland (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: None. Mixed ornamental woodland is located above TOB along the southeast side of the channel (Photo 2 below). The woodland varies from approximately 5 to 15 feet in width in a strip of earth between the channel and the East Poplar Avenue sidewalk. The mixed ornamental woodland is less than 0.01 acre in size and is composed of a planted coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and an unidentified dead tree. The understory consisted of sparse ruderal, non -native grasses and bare ground. This cover type does not meet any of the membership requirements for any vegetation alliances and is not considered sensitive.

PHOTO 2. PHOTOGRAPH OF MIXED ORNAMENTAL WOODLAND ON SITE.

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Ruderal Upland (multiple vegetation alliances). CDFW Ranks: None.
Although not described in the literature, ruderal upland includes areas that have been partially developed or have been used in the past. However, these areas are not currently in use and have been allowed to revert to a semi-natural condition. Ruderal upland is common throughout California in both rural and urban settings. Vegetation at the TOB of this section of Poplar Creek is dominated by ruderal upland species. Within the Project Area, the majority of ruderal upland vegetation is dominated by dense stands of fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) interspersed with other non-native upland grass species (Photo 3). The majority of the ruderal upland area meets the membership rules of the Foeniculum vulgare Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance due to the density of fennel growth. Other upland species found in this area are Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.*),* ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). A large Scotch broom *(Cytisus scoparius)* shrub also occurs within this land cover type, along the northwester edge of Poplar Creek.

PHOTO 3. PHOTOGRAPH OF RUDERAL UPLAND AREA AT TOP OF BANK.

5.1.2 Aquatic Resources

Intermittent stream. (No Alliance). CDFW Rank: Sensitive
Poplar Creek is identified in the NWI as an intermittent stream at and below the OHWM and occupies approximately 0.03 acre of the Project Area. Poplar Creek is ranked as a sensitive aquatic community and is considered a water of the United States as well as a water of the state. From the Project Area, flows from Poplar Creek continue outside of the Project Area in a northeasterly direction for approximately 3,000 feet, at which time the channel becomes unlined and begins to flow in the southeasterly direction. This earthen channel conveys flow for approximately 700 feet before discharging into the open forebay of the Poplar Pump Station. Flow from the forebay enters the pump station intake and is discharged through the earthen flood control levee into the San Francisco Bay.

PHOTO 4. PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERMITTENT STREAM WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

At the time of the October 2020 survey there was approximately 1 inch of water flowing in the channel. No substantial precipitation had occurred in the recent few weeks and the flow is presumed to originate largely from nuisance runoff from landscaping or other artificial sources upstream. The channel was observed to be fully concrete lined in the banks and bed in the entire Project Area. The cement bottom precludes vegetation from establishing. Some sediment has accumulated within the channel, which has allowed sparse vegetation to establish. A survey of the vegetated area within the stream channel following the methods of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region determined that wetlands have not established in or around the channel. The cement-lined area along the stream that lies at and below TOB is not considered a sensitive vegetation community because the area is largely unvegetated and precludes the growth of native, sensitive vegetation communities.

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5.2 Special-status Species

5.2.1 Special-status Plants

Based upon a review of the resource databases listed in Section 3.0, 61 special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the Project Area. Only one special-status plant species, Franciscan onion (Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum), has been documented within 2 miles of the Project Area. This species and the other 60 species recorded in the neighboring CNDDB quadrangles are presumed absent because the Project Area consists mostly of unvegetated hardscape and there are no native plant communities present. All of these species documented from the greater vicinity are unlikely or have no potential to occur for one or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., tidal, riverine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Project Area;
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., volcanic tuff, serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Project Area;
- Associated natural communities (e.g., interior chaparral, tidal marsh) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Project Area;
- The historical landscape and/or habitat(s) of the Project Area were not suitable habitat prior to land/type conversion (e.g., reclaimed shoreline) to support the special-status plant species;
- Land use history and contemporary management (e.g., grading, intensive landscaping) has degraded the localized habitat necessary to support the special-status plant species and created a lack of viable seed bank due to historic soil alterations.
- Non-native species competition

5.2.2 Special-status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the Project Area during the site assessment. While none were observed, 36 special-status wildlife species have been documented to occur in the South San Francisco, Hunters Point, Montara Mountain and San Mateo USGS 7.5' Quadrangles (CDFW 2021). Of these, only ten species are documented to occur within 2 miles of the Project Area in the CNDDB (CDFW 2021; Appendix D). Most of the special-status species known from the vicinity of the Project Area were determined to have no potential, or are unlikely to occur due to one or more of the following reasons:

- Aquatic habitats necessary to support the special-status wildlife species (e.g., vernal pools, freshwater streams/rivers) are not present in the Project Area;
- Vegetation communities (e.g., tidal or freshwater marsh, grassland, oak woodlands, old-growth coniferous forest, riparian woodland/forest) that provide nesting and/or foraging resources necessary support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Project Area;
- Structures or vegetation (e.g., caves, old-growth trees) necessary to provide nesting or cover habitat to support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Project Area;
- Host plants necessary to provide larval and nectar resources required for the completion of life cycles for specific special-status insects are not present in the Project Area;
- The Project Area is outside the special-status wildlife species' local documented range, or specifically nesting range (generally applies to birds);
- The Project Area is separated from suitable habitats by roads with high traffic volume and is embedded within a highly urbanized setting that does not contain suitable habitat; and

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- The Project Area is surrounded by urban areas and has little to no connectivity to open spaces that would support special-status species.

Based upon the database and literature review, no special-status species documented in the vicinity have the potential to occur within the Project Area. However, given the proximity to the Project Area of suitable habitat for some special-status species, three (3) species warrant further discussion and are addressed below.

California Ridgway's rail (*Rallus. longirostris obsoletus*; CRR). Federal Endangered, State Endangered, CDFW Fully Protected Species. Unlikely. Formerly known as California clapper rail, CRR is the resident Ridgway's/clapper rail subspecies of northern and central California. Although more widespread in the past, it is currently restricted to the San Francisco Bay estuary. The CRR occurs only within salt and brackish marshes. Important CRR habitat components include well-developed tidal sloughs and secondary channels, and cordgrass (*Spartina* spp.) beds in the lower marsh zone, dense salt marsh vegetation for cover, nest sites, and brooding areas, intertidal mudflats, gradually sloping banks of tidal channels, abundant invertebrate food resources, and transitional vegetation at the marsh edge to serve as high tide refuge. In south and central San Francisco Bay and along the perimeter of San Pablo Bay, CRR typically inhabits salt marshes dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass. Brackish marshes supporting CRR occur along major sloughs and rivers of San Pablo Bay and along tidal sloughs of Suisun Marsh. Nesting occurs from March through July, with peak activity in late April to late May. CRR nests, constructed of wetland vegetation and platform-shaped, are placed near the ground in clumps of dense vegetation, usually in the lower marsh zone near small tidal channels.

CRR has been documented approximately 0.5-mile northeast of the Project Area (CDFW 2021b). Based on aerial imagery (Google Earth 2021), this occurrence exists in a small patch of salt marsh along the edge of the San Francisco Bay. Despite the close proximity of this occurrence, it is unlikely that CRR would inhabit the Project Area given that the Project Area does not contain the dense salt marsh vegetation and intertidal mudflats that this species requires for breeding and foraging. Additionally, the Project Area is more than 700 feet from any suitable habitat, suggesting that any noise impacts associated with Project activities would be unlikely to impact CRR breeding behaviors, which are highly dependent on vocalizations. CRR use of the Project Area, if it were to occur, would be limited to occasional movements through the Project Area between patches of more suitable habitat; but they would not utilize the area for extended periods of time. Therefore, it is unlikely that CRR would occur within the Project Area, and no protocol level CRR surveys would be required due to the distance of the Project Area from any suitable habitat.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Unlikely. The burrowing owl occurs as a year-round resident and winter visitor in much of California's lowlands, inhabiting open areas with sparse or non-existent tree or shrub canopies. Typical habitat is annual or perennial grassland, although human-modified areas such as agricultural lands and airports are also used (Poulin et al. 2011). This species is dependent on burrowing mammals to provide the burrows that are used characteristically for shelter and nesting, and in northern California is typically found in close association with California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Manmade substrates such as pipes or debris piles may also be occupied in place of burrows. Prey consists of insects and small vertebrates. Breeding typically takes place from March to July.

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Burrowing owl has been documented throughout San Mateo County, with the closest documented occurrence approximately 1.25 miles southeast of the Project Area (CDFW 2021b). However, habitat for this species within the Project Area is generally marginal. A small ruderal grassland is present along the northwestern side of the Project Area near the intersection with North Bayshore Boulevard; however, no small mammal burrows or burrow surrogates were observed during the site visit that might provide shelter for wintering or breeding burrowing owl. Therefore, it is unlikely that burrowing owls would occur within the Project Area.

Steelhead – central California coast (CCC) Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*) Federal Threatened. Unlikely. This DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in California streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa River (inclusive), excluding the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin. Steelhead typically migrate to marine waters after spending two years in freshwater, though they may stay up to seven. They then reside in marine waters for two to three years prior to returning to their natal stream to spawn as four or five-year-olds. Steelhead adults typically spawn between December and June. Preferred spawning habitat for steelhead is in perennial streams with cool to cold-water temperatures, high dissolved oxygen levels, and fast flowing water. Abundant riffle areas (shallow areas with gravel or cobble substrate) for spawning and deeper pools with sufficient riparian cover for rearing are necessary for successful breeding.

The closest CCC steelhead supporting stream is San Mateo Creek, approximately one mile southeast of the Project Area (CEMAR 2021). Despite the documented presence of steelhead in nearby waterways, the concrete lined portion of Poplar Creek that passes through the Project Area would not support steelhead populations. While the stream held water during the October 2020 site visit, flows were extremely low and likely resulted from various urban runoff sources. There is no gravel or cobble substrate that would support the deposition of eggs, and thus a breeding population. Additionally, it is unlikely that steelhead would travel through Poplar Creek to reach better breeding grounds upstream, particularly because Poplar Creek proceeds into lined and underground storm drainages immediately upstream of the Project Area. Additionally, the mouth of Poplar Creek where it drains into the San Francisco Bay is also channeled through a pump station before discharging to the Bay, therefore rendering it completely disconnected from the Bay. Given the disconnection from the Bay, and lack of suitable breeding habitat within the Project Area or in the immediate vicinity, and barriers to movement that under most circumstances would prevent this species from entering the Project Area, steelhead are unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

5.3 Wildlife Corridors and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

No native wildlife nursery sites are present in the Project Area.

Wildlife movement between suitable habitat areas can occur via open space areas lacking substantial barriers. The terms “landscape linkage” and “wildlife corridor” are often used when referring to these areas. The key to a functioning corridor or linkage is that it connects two larger habitat blocks, also referred to as core habitat areas (Beier and Loe 1992; Soulé and Terbough 1999). It is useful to think of a “landscape linkage” as being valuable in a regional planning context, a broad scale mapping of natural habitat that functions to join two larger habitat blocks. The term “wildlife corridor” is useful in the context of smaller, local area planning, where wildlife movement may be facilitated by specific local biological habitats or passages and/or may be restricted by barriers to movement. Above all, wildlife corridors must

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link two areas of core habitat and should not direct wildlife to developed areas or areas that are otherwise void of core habitat (Hilty et al. 2019).

The Project Area is not within a designated wildlife corridor, as based on the Essential Connectivity Areas habitat mapper (Caltrans 2010). The site is generally located within a dense urban and residential matrix, which is typically considered to serve as a barrier to dispersal for most wildlife species. While common and/or urban-adapted wildlife species presumably utilize the site to some degree for movement at a local scale, the Project Area itself does not provide corridor functions beyond connecting other small habitat patches in surrounding areas.

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6.0 ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD CRITERIA

Pursuant to Appendix G, Section IV of the State CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant impact on biological resources if it would:

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 Wildlife 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, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) 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; and/or,
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.

These thresholds were utilized in completing the analysis of potential project impacts for CEQA purposes. For the purposes of this analysis, a "substantial adverse effect" is generally interpreted to mean that a potential impact could directly or indirectly affect the resiliency or presence of a local biological community or species population. Potential impacts to natural processes that support biological communities and special-status species populations that can produce similar effects are also considered potentially significant. Impacts to individuals of a species or small areas of existing biological communities may be considered less than significant if those impacts are speculative, beneficial, de minimis, and/or would not affect the resiliency of a local population.

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7.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION EVALUATION

Using the CEQA analysis methodology outlined in Section 6.2 above, the following section describes potential significant impacts to sensitive resources within the Project Area as well as suggested mitigation measures which are expected to reduce impacts to less than significant.

7.1 Special-status Species

This section analyzes the Project's potential impacts and mitigation for special-status species in reference to the significance threshold outlined in CEQA Appendix G, Part IV (a):

> *Does the project have the potential to 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?*

Potential impacts and mitigation for potentially significant impacts are discussed below

Native Nesting Birds

This assessment determined that no special-status bird species have potential to utilize habitats within the Project Area. However, common native bird species may nest within the Project Area and may be affected by Project activities through visual, auditory, or physical disturbance causing nest abandonment or destruction. Due to the protected status of these species under both the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CFGC, impacts to common native nesting birds would be considered a **potentially significant impact** under CEQA.

> **Potential Impact BIO-1:** Construction activities and vegetation removal associated with the proposed Project could result in the destruction or abandonment of nests of non-status bird species protected under the MBTA, CFGC, and CEQA.

To reduce potential impacts to native nesting birds to a less-than-significant level, the following measure should be implemented:

> **Mitigation Measure BIO-1:** To the extent feasible, Project-related activities should be avoided during the nesting bird season, generally defined as February 1 – August 31. If Project work must occur during the nesting bird season, pre-construction nesting bird surveys be conducted within 14 days of ground disturbance to avoid disturbance to active nests, eggs, and/or young of nesting birds. These surveys would determine the presence or absence of active nests that may be affected by Project activities. It is also recommended that any trees and shrubs in or adjacent to the Project Area that are proposed for removal and that could be used as avian nesting sites be removed during the non-nesting season (September 1 through January 31).
>
> In the event that a nest of a protected species is located, a no disturbance buffer shall be established around the nest until all young have fledged or the nest otherwise becomes inactive (e.g., due to predation). Suggested buffer zone distances differ depending on species, location, baseline conditions, and placement of nest and will be determined and implemented in the field by a qualified biologist.

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Implementation of this mitigation measure will reduce potential impacts to native nesting birds to a less-than-significant level.

7.2 Sensitive Natural Communities and Land Cover Types

This section addresses the question:

> *b) Does the Project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;*

Sensitive natural communities within the Project Area include: intermittent stream.

Project impacts by land cover type/community are depicted in Figure 5 (Appendix A). The RWQCB required that the Project be designed to minimize and avoid impacts to sensitive resources. The installation of the trash capture device will result in placement of fill in the intermittent stream; however, the trash capture device itself will benefit water quality and hydrology in the stream by helping the City effectively capture and remove trash. Additionally, implementation of downstream enhancements will minimize any impacts that could result from the additional fill in the concrete-lined channel. Based on these factors, the installation of the trash capture device will result in a **less than significant impact** to aquatic resources.

7.3 Aquatic Resources

This section analyzes the Project's potential impacts and mitigation for wetlands and other areas presumed or determined to be within the jurisdiction of the Corps or BCDC in reference to the significance threshold outlined in CEQA Appendix G, Part IV (c):

> *c) Does the Project have the potential to have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;*

The RWQCB required that the Project be designed to minimize and avoid impacts to sensitive resources. The installation of the trash capture device will result in placement of fill in the stream; however, the trash capture device itself will benefit water quality and hydrology by helping the City effectively remove trash from the creek. Additionally, implementation of downstream riparian enhancements will minimize any impacts resulting from the additional fill in the concrete-lined channel. Based on these factors, the installation of the trash capture device will result in a **less than significant impact** to aquatic resources.

7.4 Wildlife Corridors and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

This section analyzes the Project's potential impacts and mitigation for habitat corridors and linkages in reference to the significance threshold outlined in CEQA Appendix G, Part IV (d):

> *d) Does the Project have the potential to 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;*

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As noted in Section 3.2.6, no portions of the Project Area provide connectivity between areas of suitable habitat. For terrestrial species, all portions of the Project Area are within a greater context of urban development, and for aquatic species, there is no connectivity between the Project Area and upstream freshwater habitats or downstream marine habitats. No impact will occur to migratory corridors for terrestrial and aquatic species.

The proposed Project involves the installation of a trash capture device in an intermittent stream. While the Project Area in general provides suitable cover and habitat for various types of terrestrial wildlife movement, the installation of the trash capture device will not provide a barrier to the dispersal of any wildlife species. Temporary impacts in upland areas associated with staging would also not provide a barrier to dispersal that could not be easily circumnavigated through other similar habitats. The proposed Project would not result in temporary or permanent changes to movement of volant species. Based on these factors, the installation of the trash capture device will result in a **less than significant impact** to migratory corridors and habitat linkages.

7.5 Local Policies and Ordinances

This section analyzes the Project's potential impacts and mitigation based on conflicts with local policies and ordinances in reference to the significance threshold outlined in CEQA Appendix G, Part IV (e):

> *e) Does the Project have the potential to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance;*

Local plans and policies related to biological resources examined in this analysis are:

- City of San Mateo Tree Ordinance.

The Project would require the removal of two trees and the trimming of a third tree for construction and access. The trees to be removed include a native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and a dead tree of unknown species (see Table 3, below) located at the top of the southern bank in the mixed ornamental woodland. The tree to be trimmed is a non-native, invasive blackwood acacia. The coast live oak to be removed does not qualify as a Heritage tree per the local tree ordinance, as it has a DBH of 6.2 which is under the 10 DBH threshold.

The Project will incorporate native tree planting into the stream enhancements located downstream of the Project Area on the Poplar Creek Golf Course. Table 3 below provides a summary of the proposed tree removal.

TABLE 3.SUMMARY OF TREE REMOVAL

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NATIVE	HEALTH	QUANTITY
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	Yes	alive	1
Unknown	*N/A*	N/A	Dead	1

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While the impacts under CEQA would be less than significant, and the coast live oak proposed for removal does not meet the definition of a heritage tree per the City's tree ordinance, the RWQCB is requiring that additional trees be planted as part of the stream enhancement.

7.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

This section analyzes the Project's potential impacts and mitigation based on conflicts with any adopted local, regional, and state habitat conservation plans in reference to the significance threshold outlined in CEQA Appendix G, Part IV (f):

> *f) Does the Project have the potential to conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan;*

There is no Habitat Conservation Plan that applies to projects in the City or County of San Mateo.

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APPENDIX A – FIGURES

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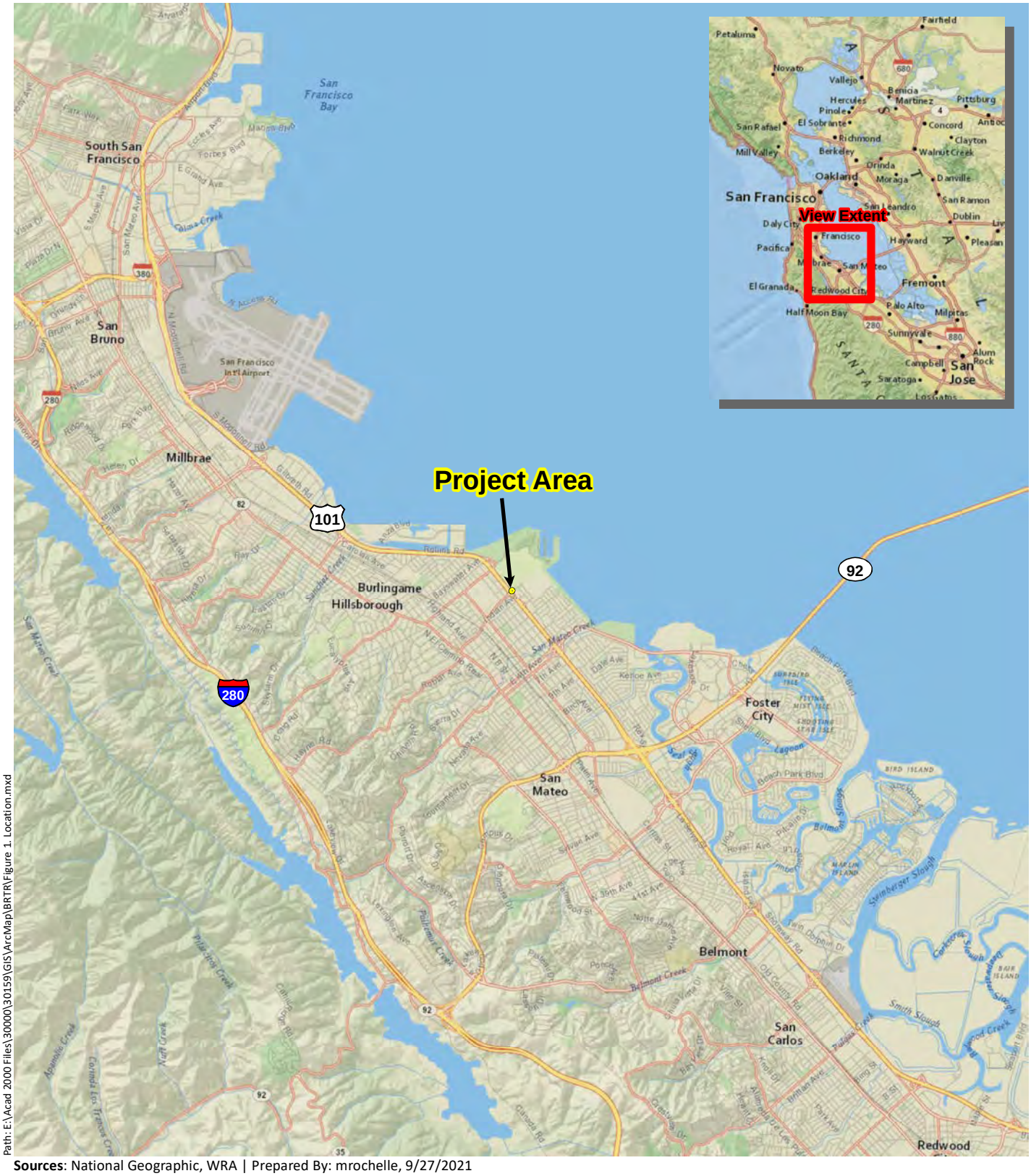

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\BRTR\Figure 1. Location.mxd

Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 9/27/2021

Figure 1. Project Area Location

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture
San Mateo, San Mateo County, California

0 1 2 Miles

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Figure 2.
Aerial of Project Area

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture
San Mateo, San Mateo County, California

Project Area
(0.08 ac./ 3,286 sq.ft.)

Stream Enhancement Area
(0.02 ac./ 1,000 sq.ft.)

N

0 200 400

Feet

wra
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Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\BRTR\Figure 2. Aerial with Enhancement.mxd

Sources: San Mateo County 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/11/2021

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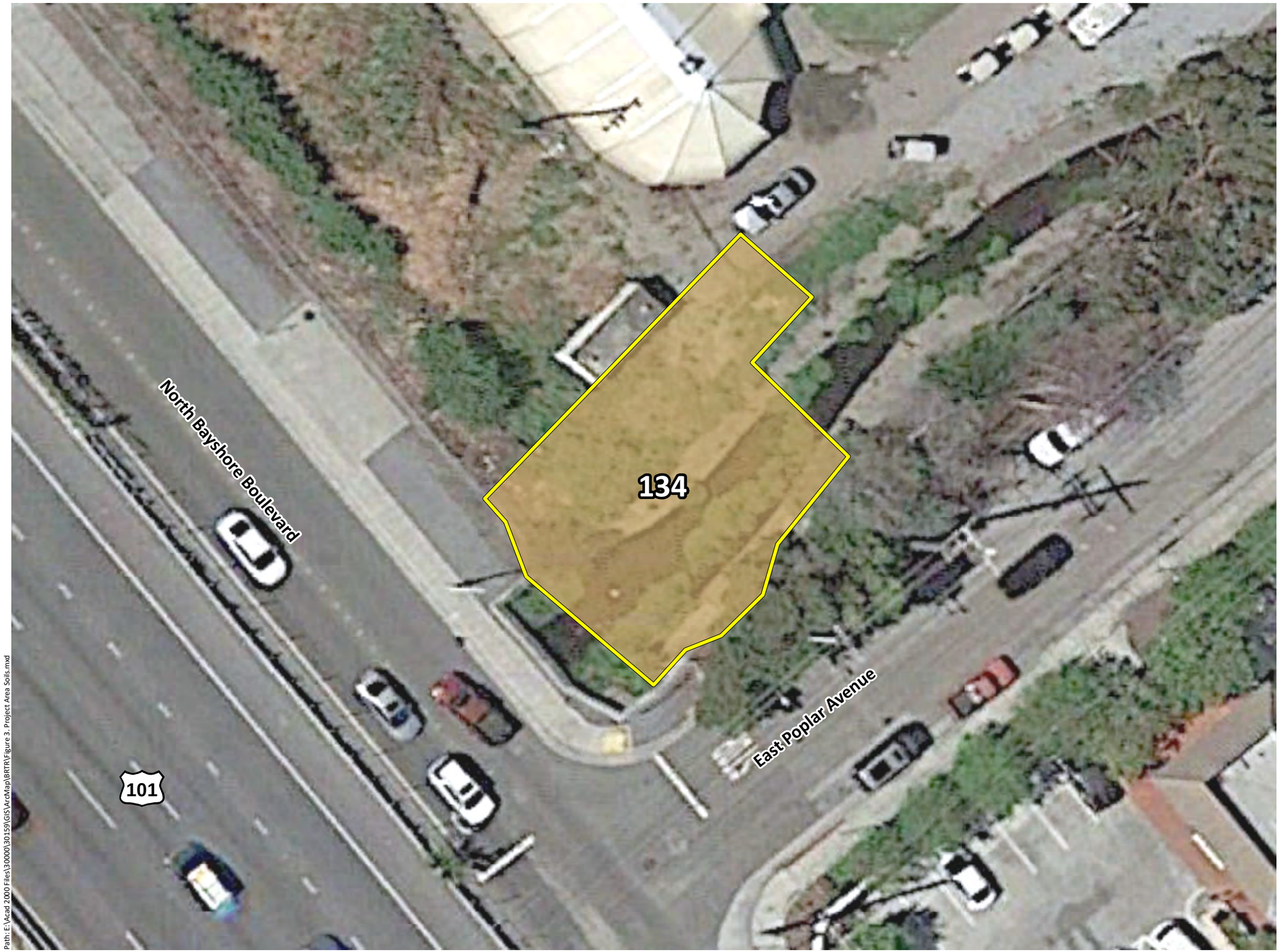

Figure 3.
Project Area Soils

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture
San Mateo, San Mateo County, California

Project Area (0.08 ac.)

Soil Unit

134: Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

N

0 25 50
Feet

wra
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Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, 2010 ARRA LiDAR, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/1/2021

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Figure 4A.
Natural Communities and Land Cover within the Project Area

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture
San Mateo, San Mateo County, California

Project Area (0.08 ac.)

Top of Bank (0.04 ac.)

Sensitive Communities

Intermittent Stream - OHWM (0.03 ac.)

Non-Sensitive Communities

Developed (0.02 ac.)

Mixed Ornamental Woodland (<0.01 ac.)

Ruderal Upland (0.03 ac.)

N

0 25 50

Feet

wra
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Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/1/2021

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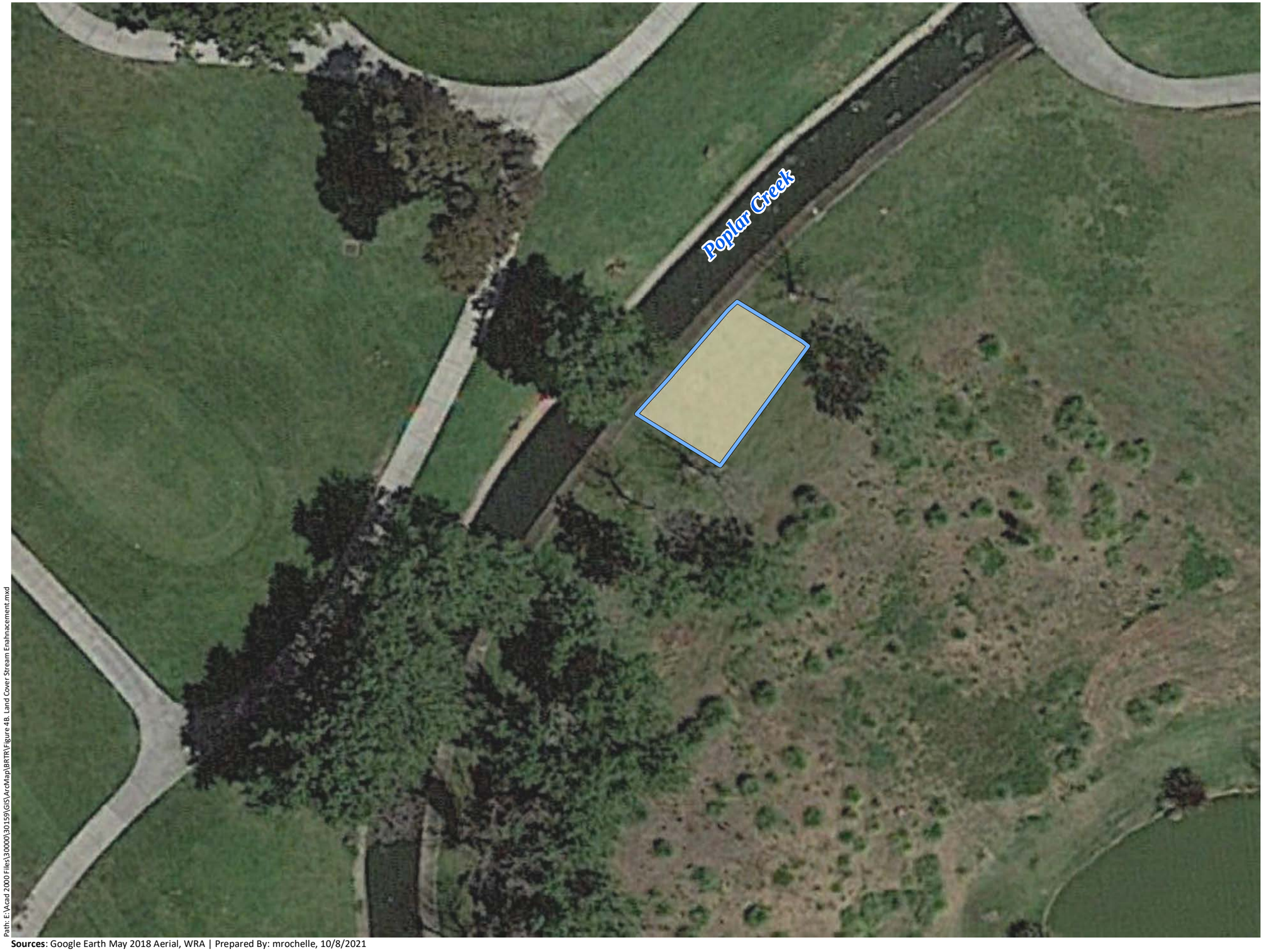

Figure 4B.
Natural Communities and Land Cover within the Stream Enhancement Area

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture
San Mateo, San Mateo County, California

Stream Enhancement Area (0.02 ac./ 1,000 sq.ft.)

Non-Sensitive Communities

Developed (0.02 ac.)

N

0 25 50

Feet

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Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\BRTR\Figure 4B. Land Cover Stream Enahnacement.mxd

Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/8/2021

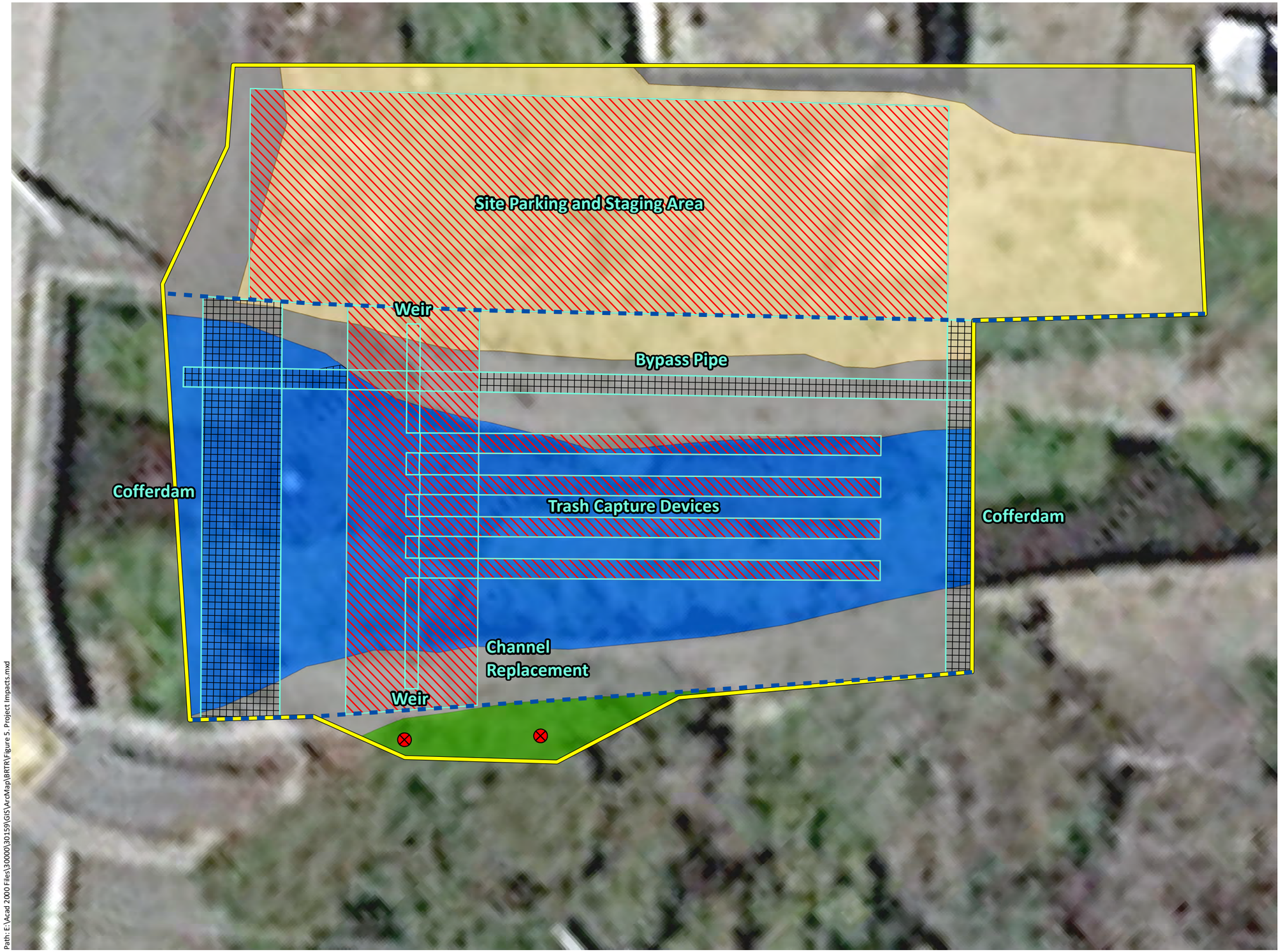

Figure 5.
Project Impacts

Poplar at Golf Course Trash Capture
San Mateo, San Mateo County, California

- Project Area (0.08 ac.)
- Project Components
- Permanent Impacts
- Temporary Impacts
- Tree Removal
- Top of Bank (0.04 ac.)

Sensitive Communities

- Intermittent Stream - OHWM (0.03 ac.)

Non-Sensitive Communities

- Developed (0.02 ac.)
- Mixed Ornamental Woodland (<0.01 ac.)
- Ruderal Upland (0.03 ac.)

N

0 10 20
Feet

wra
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Path: E:\Acad 2000 Files\30000\30159\GIS\ArcMap\BRTR\Figure 5. Project Impacts.mxd

Sources: Google Earth May 2018 Aerial, 2010 ARRA LiDAR, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 10/1/2021

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APPENDIX B – SPECIES OBSERVED IN AND AROUND THE PROJECT AREA

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Appendix B-1. List of Plant Species Observed within and around the Study Area on October 29, 2020

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Rarity Status	CAL-IPC Status	Wetland Status (Corps 2018)
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle	non-native (invasive)	tree	-	Moderate	-
Avena sp.	oat	non-native	annual grass	-	-	-
Brassica sp.	mustard	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-	Moderate	-
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	-	Moderate	-
Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. *pycnocephalus*	non-native (invasive)	tree	annual herb	-	Moderate	-
Cotula coronopifolia	brass-buttons	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-	Limited	OBL
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	non-native (invasive)	perennial grass	-	Moderate	FACU
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flat sedge	native	perennial herb	-	-	FACW
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom	non-native (invasive)	perennial shrub	-	High	-
Epilobium ciliatum	fringed willow herb	native	perennial herb	-	-	FACW
Eucalyptus globulus	blue gum	non-native (invasive)	tree	-	Limited	-
Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial grass	-	Moderate	FAC
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-	Moderate	-
Helminthotheca echioides	bristly ox-tongue	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-	Limited	FAC
Lycoperiscon esculentum	tomato	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-	-	-
Malva nicaeensis	bull mallow	non-native	annual herb	-	-	-
Olea eurpaea	olive	non-native (invasive)	shrub or tree	-	Limited	-

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Pinus sp.	pine	native	tree	-	-	-
Polypogon monspeliensis	annual beard grass	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	-	Limited	FACW
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	native	tree	-	-	-
Rumex crispus	curly dock	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-	Limited	FAC
Silybum marianum	milk thistle	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-	-	-
Typha sp.	cattail	native	perennial herb	-	-	OBL

All species identified using the *Jepson Flora Project* (Jepson eFlora 2021); nomenclature follows Jepson eFlora. Sp.: "species", intended to indicate that the observer was confident in the identity of the genus but uncertain which species.

[1]Rare Status: The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021b)

FE: Federal Endangered
FT: Federal Threatened
SE: State Endangered
ST: State Threatened
SR: State Rare
Rank 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
(*Rank 1B: Rare in native stands only)
Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
Rank 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – a review list
Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

[2]Invasive Status: California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal-IPC 2021)

High: Severe ecological impacts; high rates of dispersal and establishment; most are widely distributed ecologically.
Moderate: Substantial and apparent ecological impacts; moderate-high rates of dispersal, establishment dependent on disturbance; limited-moderate distribution ecologically
Limited: Minor or not well documented ecological impacts; low-moderate rate of invasiveness; limited distribution ecologically
Assessed: Assessed by Cal-IPC and determined to not be an existing current threat

[3]Wetland Status: National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands, Arid West Region (Corps 2018)

OBL: Almost always a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands
FACW: Usually a hydrophyte, but occasionally found in uplands
FAC: Commonly either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte
FACU: Occasionally a hydrophyte, but usually found in uplands
UPL: Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands
NL: Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands
NI: No information; not factored during wetland delineation

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Appendix B-2. List of Wildlife Species Observed within and around the Study Area on October 29, 2020

Scientific name	Common Name	Status
Mammals		
Procyon lotor	raccoon	No status
Birds		
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	No status
Egretta thula	snowy egret	Known roost sites protected by CDFW
Setophaga townsendii	Townsend's warbler	No status
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe	No status
Regulus calendula	ruby-crowned kinglet	No status
Fulica americana	American coot	No status
Bucephala albeola	bufflehead	No status
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	No status
Setophaga coronata	yellow-rumped warbler	No status
Zonotrichia leucophrys	white-crowned sparrow	No status

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APPENDIX C – PROPOSED PROJECT 75% PLANS

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PLANS FOR
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY OF SAN MATEO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PROVISIONS, STANDARD DRAWINGS, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF SAN MATEO.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE CITY OF SAN MATEO AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. ALL UTILITY SHUTDOWNS ARE TO BE COORDINATED THROUGH THE CITY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. ANY TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE WORK OR SUBSEQUENT RESUMPTION OF WORK REQUIRES THE NOTIFICATION OF THE CITY AND THE ENGINEER.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE AND EXPOSE ALL UTILITY CROSSINGS OR CONNECTIONS AFFECTED BY THE WORK. ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED AND PROTECTED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CITY. IN THE EVENT OF DAMAGE TO ANY UTILITY OCCASIONED BY THE CONTRACTOR OPERATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR, AT HIS SOLE COST AND EXPENSE, WILL IMMEDIATELY CAUSE REPAIRS TO BE MADE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AFFECTED UTILITY. NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY ADJUSTMENTS NECESSITATED BY WAY OF CONFLICT WITH EXISTING UTILITIES.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL LIGHTS, SIGNS, BARRICADES, FLAG MEN, CONES OR OTHER DEVICES NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE, AT HIS EXPENSE, ALL TREES, SHRUBS, LAWNS, FENCES, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS WHICH ARE TO REMAIN INTACT BUT HAVE BEEN REMOVED OR DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT REMOVE OR DAMAGE IMPROVEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN CITY PROPERTY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CITY; OR FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE PROPERTY OWNER.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IF FIELD CONDITIONS VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS, CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
7. BEFORE DIGGING, CALL UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (USA) AT 811. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH USA TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES AND EXCAVATE WITH CAUTION TO AVOID UTILITY DAMAGE. CONTRACTOR IS LIABLE FOR ALL UTILITY DAMAGE REPAIR AS A RESULT OF HIS OPERATIONS.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE DUE CARE AND CONCERN TO AVOID INJURY TO EXISTING FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES, AND PROPERTY. CONTRACTOR TO REPLACE OR RESTORE TO INITIAL CONDITIONS ANY FACILITIES, IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED OR DISTURBED AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION.
9. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY; THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS; AND THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD THE CITY AND ENGINEER HARMLESS FORM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT ARISING FORM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE CITY OR ENGINEER.
10. CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE ELECTRICAL TRENCHES TO AVOID EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT EXISTING UTILITIES IN PLACE AS REQUIRED BY TRENCH INSTALLATION.
11. CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN A MEANS OF ACCESS TO PROPERTIES, DRIVEWAYS, AND DWELLINGS AT ALL TIMES.
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 DIRECTION OF THE CITY ENGINEER.
13. ALL SURPLUS AND UNSUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NEITHER WASTE NOR DEPOSIT ANY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ON THE GRADING SURFACES OR WITHIN THE GRADED CUT AND FILL AREAS OF THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO GASOLINE OR DIESEL FUELS, MOTOR OILS OR TRANSMISSION FLUIDS, ANTIFREEZE, HYDRAULIC FLUIDS, LUBRICANTS, STARTING FLUIDS AND FILTERS, AND/OR CONTAINERS FOR THESE PRODUCTS. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS THAT OCCUR AS A RESULT OF EITHER EQUIPMENT FAILURES OR VANDALISM, INCLUDING ALL ADJACENT CONTAMINATED SOILS, SHALL BE REMOVED AND TRANSPORTED TO AN ENVIRONMENTALLY APPROVED DISPOSAL SITE. ALL REMOVAL, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL COSTS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR OR HIS SUBCONTRACTORS.
15. OVERNIGHT PARKING OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED, EXCEPT AT LOCATION(S) APPROVED BY THE CITY TRAFFIC ENGINEER.
16. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE W/ CITY AND PROPERTY OWNER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK IN CITY YARD.
17. WORK IS LIMITED TO THE SUMMER MONTHS, BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND OCTOBER 31. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT WORK WHEN THERE HAS BEEN MORE THAN 0.25-INCH OF RAIN IN THE PREVIOUS 24 HOURS AND THERE IS A MORE THAN 40% CHANCE OF RAIN OCCURRING. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL RAINWATER, STORMWATER AND GROUNDWATER CONTROL PER PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
18. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY, BY CIRCULAR, AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, ALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND RESIDENCES AFFECTED BY THE WORK, AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. CIRCULAR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS/ CITY ENGINEER.
19. NO CHANGE TO THE PROJECT IMPROVEMENT PLANS SHALL BE PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS/ CITY ENGINEER.
20. ALL PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS REMOVED OR DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION AND CONDITION BY THE CONTRACTOR USING NEW MATERIALS AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
21. CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM HIS CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION IN A MANNER WHICH WILL NOT ALLOW HARMFUL POLLUTANTS TO ENTER WATER COURSES OR SAN FRANCISCO BAY. TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT THE APPROPRIATE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) AS OUTLINED IN THE BROCHURES TITLED "CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES" ISSUED BY THE SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM, TO SUIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND JOB CONDITION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PRESENT HIS PROPOSED BMP AT THE PRE-CONSTUCTION MEETING FOR DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL.
22. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTROL DUST ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFICATIONS.
23. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HANDLING STORM DRAIN AND CREEK WATER DURING CONSTRUCTION.

ABBREVIATIONS

BFP	BACK FLOW PREVENTOR	OD	OUTER DIAMETER
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE	OHWM	ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
C, CONC	CONCRETE	SD	STORM DRAIN
CU . FT	CUBIC FEET	SF	SQUARE FEET
ELEC,	ELECTRICAL	TC	TOP OF CURB
EW	EDGE OF WALK	TOB	TOP OF BANK
(EX)	EXISTING	TOE	TOE OF SLOPE
ID	INNER DIAMETER	TOP	TOP OF SLOPE
L/S	LANDSCAPE	TPZ	TREE PROTECTION ZONE
LIP	LIP OF GUTTER	TR	TREE
NTS	NOT TO SCALE	WM	WATER METER

BENCHMARKS

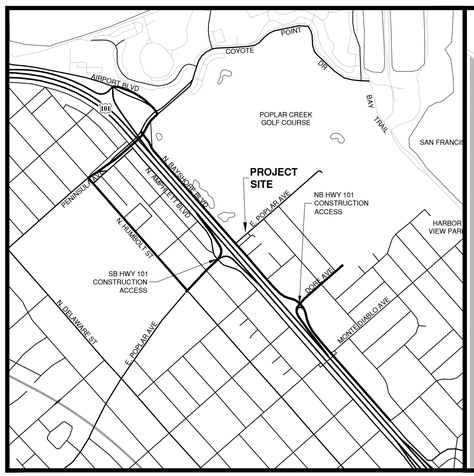
SAN MATEO COUNTY BENCHMARK "BM O55-005", SOUTHWESTERLY BOLT OF ELECTROLIER LOCATED AT THE EAST CORNER OF DORE AVENUE AND KINGSTON STREET. ELEVATION 98.344 FEET, CITY OF SAN MATEO DATUM.

TO OBTAIN ELEVATIONS IN NAVD88 DATUM, SUBTRACT 94.94 FEET.

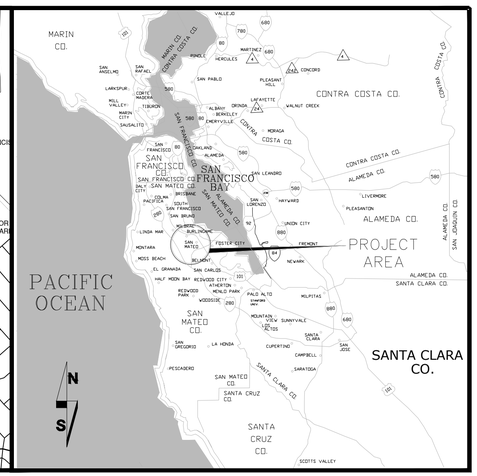
BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE BEARING OF NORTH 48° 39' EAST TAKEN ON THE SOUTHERN ROW LINE OF ROGELL AVENUE AS SHOWN ON THAT CERTAIN SUBDIVISION MAP NUMBER 237, FILED FOR RECORD ON JANUARY 15, 1981, IN BOOK 50 OF MAPS AT PAGE 95, OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY WAS TAKEN AS THE BASIS FOR ALL BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON.

SHEET NUMBERS AND TITLES



LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

DATE

CAITLIN J. GILMORE
R.C.E 76810, EXPIRES 12/31/22
SCHAAF & WHEELER CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CAITLIN J. GILMORE
No. 76810
Exp. 12-31-18
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY OF SAN MATEO RELEASE FOR CONSTRUCTION

THE CITY OF SAN MATEO HEREBY ACCEPTS THESE PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION, AS BEING IN GENERAL COMPLIANCE WITH PLAN PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS OF THIS GOVERNMENT. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF THE PLANS AND RELATED DESIGNS RESIDES WITH THE ENGINEER AND ENGINEERING FIRM OF RECORD.

DATE

Azalea Mitch
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
CITY OF SAN MATEO

DATE

MATTHEW ZUCCA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPUTY DIRECTOR
CITY OF SAN MATEO

DATE

<GARY HEAP, CATHI ZAMMIT OR HAEWON RITCHIE>
ENGINEERING MANAGER
CITY OF SAN MATEO

DATE

<SENIOR ENGINEER NAME>
SENIOR ENGINEER
CITY OF SAN MATEO

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
870 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1278
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 433-4848

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CAITLIN J. GILMORE
No. 76810
Exp. 12-31-18
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TITLE SHEET
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO INCORPORATED CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY: CYT	DATE: 07/21/21
DRAWN BY: CYT	DATE: 07/21/21
QC CHECKED BY: CJG	DATE: 07/21/21
PROJECT No. XXX	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	
SUBMITTAL: 75%	

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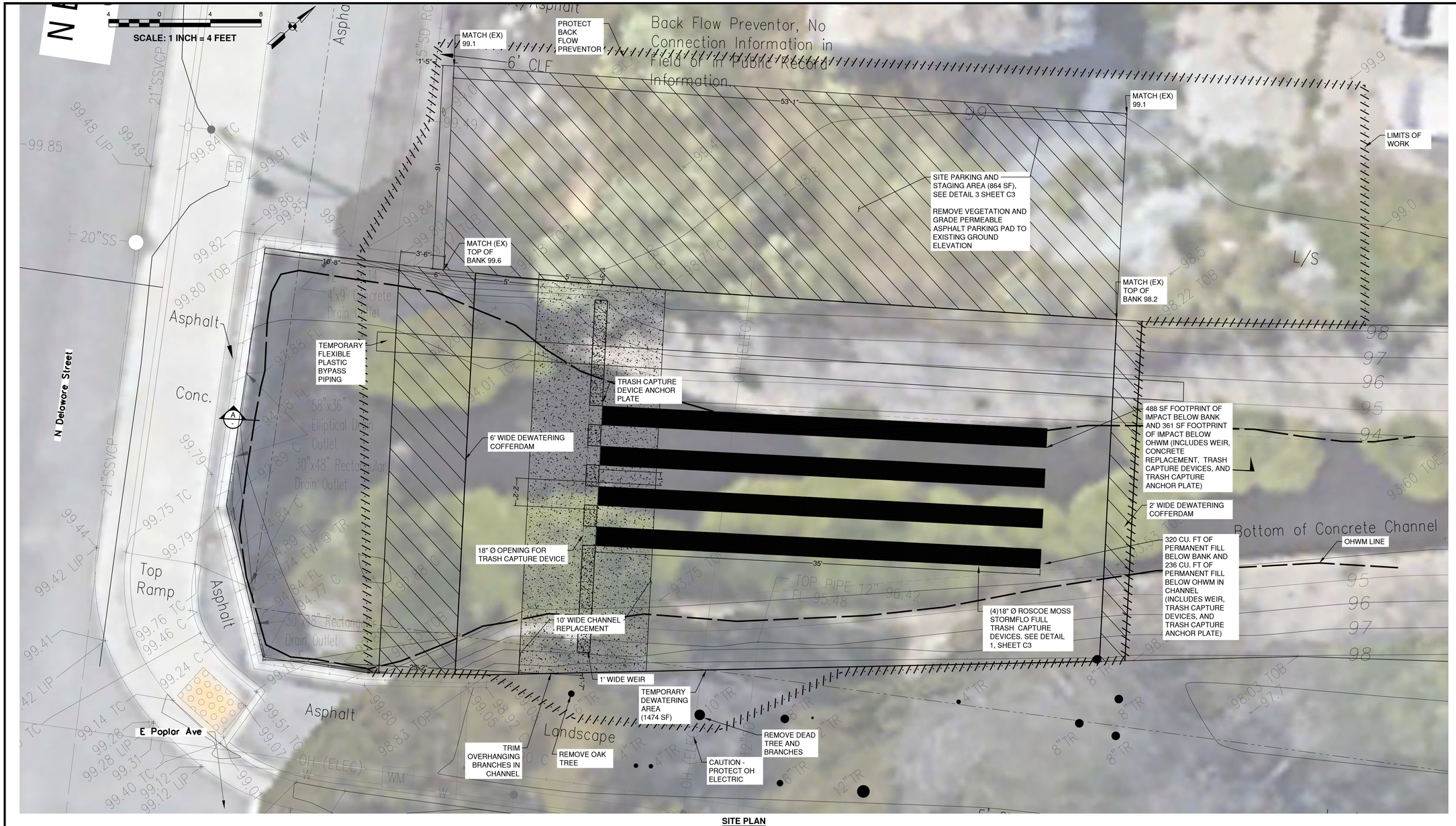
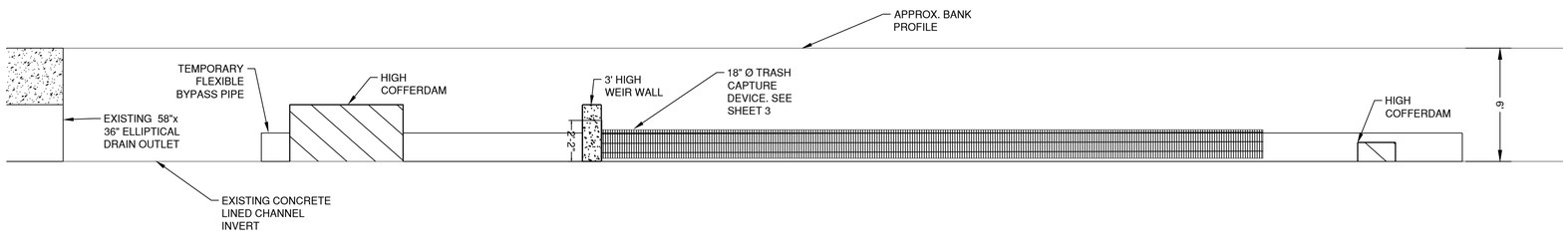


SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=4'



SECTION A
SCALE: 1"=4'

PROJECT IMPACT	
TEMPORARY IMPACT BELOW BANK (340 SF) AND BELOW OHWM (206 SF)	COFFERDAM
	BYPASS PIPE
PERMANENT IMPACT BELOW BANK (1465 SF) AND BELOW OHWM (361 SF)	TRASH CAPTURE DEVICES AND ANCHOR PLATES
	WEIR
	10' WIDE CHANNEL REPLACEMENT
	PERMEABLE ASPHALT PARKING PAD

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
1			
2			
3			
4			

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
870 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1278
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 433-4848

IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND PROFILE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

POPLAR GOLF COURSE TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXXXX

DESIGNED BY: CYT
DRAWN BY: CYT
QC CHECKED BY: VB
PROJECT No. XXXXX
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%
DATE: 07/21/21
DATE: 07/21/21
DATE: 07/21/21

SHEET 2 OF 4

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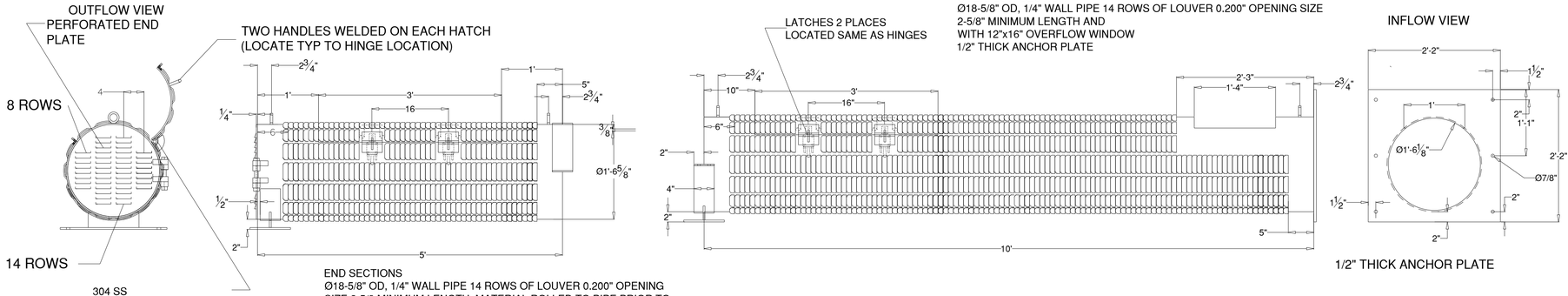
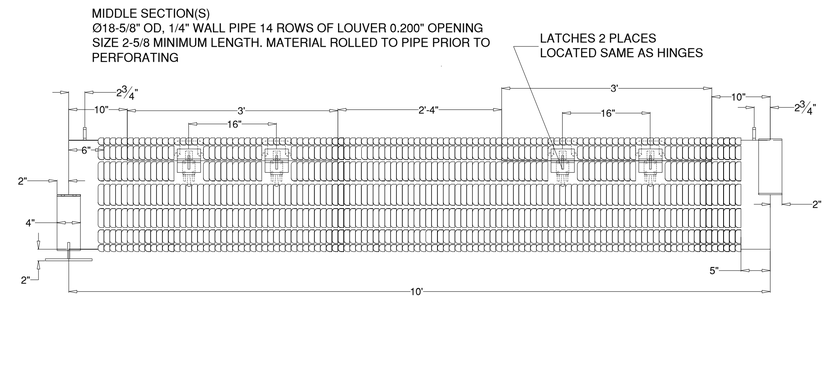
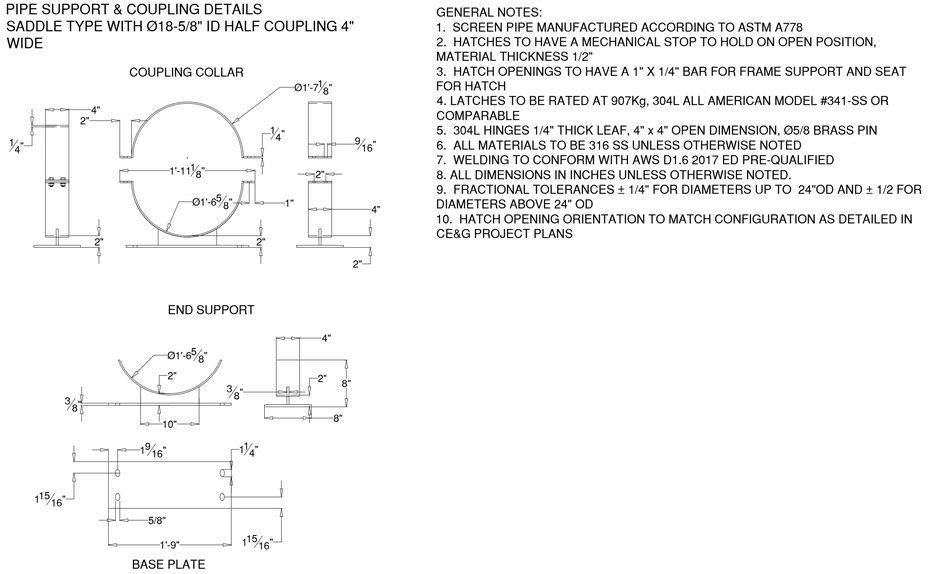
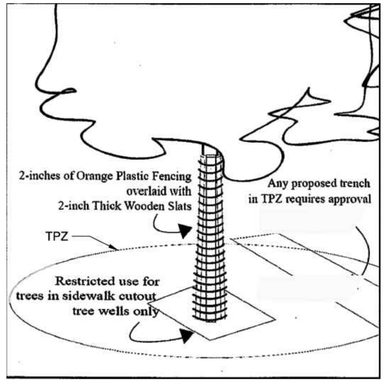






GENERAL NOTES:
1. SCREEN PIPE MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO ASTM A778
2. HATCHES TO HAVE A MECHANICAL STOP TO HOLD ON OPEN POSITION, MATERIAL THICKNESS 1/2"
3. HATCH OPENINGS TO HAVE A 1" X 1/4" BAR FOR FRAME SUPPORT AND SEAT FOR HATCH
4. LATCHES TO BE RATED AT 907Kg, 304L ALL AMERICAN MODEL #341-SS OR COMPARABLE
5. 304L HINGES 1/4" THICK LEAF, 4" x 4" OPEN DIMENSION, Ø5/8 BRASS PIN
6. ALL MATERIALS TO BE 316 SS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
7. WELDING TO CONFORM WITH AWS D1.6 2017 ED PRE-QUALIFIED
8. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9. FRACTIONAL TOLERANCES ± 1/4" FOR DIAMETERS UP TO 24"OD AND ± 1/2 FOR DIAMETERS ABOVE 24" OD
10. HATCH OPENING ORIENTATION TO MATCH CONFIGURATION AS DETAILED IN CE&G PROJECT PLANS

TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE 1 / - NTS

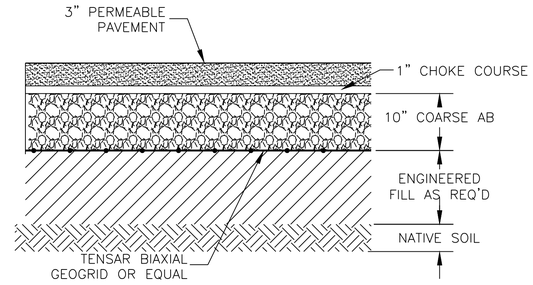


NOTES:
1. TREE PROTECTED ZONE (TPZ), HAS RADIUS OF 10 FEET OR 10-TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE TREE, WHICHEVER IS GREATER

2. ANY PROPOSED TRENCH OR FORM WORK WITHIN THE TPZ OF A PROTECTED TREE REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE ARBORIST

3. TREE FENCING IS REQUIRED AND SHALL BE ERECTED BEFORE DEMOLITION, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL 2 / - NTS



SITE PAVEMENT DETAIL 3 / - NTS

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
870 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1278
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 433-4848

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CAITLIN J. GILMORE No. 76810 Exp. 12-31-18 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE
TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

DESIGNED BY: CYT DATE: 07/21/21
DRAWN BY: CYT DATE: 07/21/21
QC CHECKED BY: CJG DATE: 07/21/21
PROJECT No: XXX
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%

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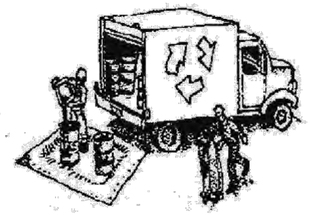
SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE
Water Pollution Prevention Program
Clean Water. Healthy Community.

Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Construction projects are required to implement the stormwater best management practices (BMP) on this page, as they apply to your project, all year long.

Materials & Waste Management



Non-Hazardous Materials

- ❑ Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or if not actively being used within 14 days.
- ❑ Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.

Hazardous Materials

- ❑ Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with city, county, state and federal regulations.
- ❑ Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ❑ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- ❑ Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

Waste Management

- ❑ Cover waste disposal containers securely with tarps at the end of every work day and during wet weather.
- ❑ Check waste disposal containers frequently for leaks and to make sure they are not overfilled. Never hose down a dumpster on the construction site.
- ❑ Clean or replace portable toilets, and inspect them frequently for leaks and spills.
- ❑ Dispose of all wastes and debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled (such as asphalt, concrete, aggregate base materials, wood, gyp board, pipe, etc.)
- ❑ Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.

Construction Entrances and Perimeter

- ❑ Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.
- ❑ Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

Equipment Management & Spill Control

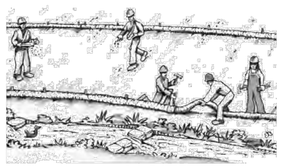
Maintenance and Parking

- ❑ Designate an area, fitted with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle and equipment parking and storage.
- ❑ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- ❑ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done onsite, work in a bermed area away from storm drains and over a drip pan or drop cloths big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done onsite, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
- ❑ Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment.

Spill Prevention and Control

- ❑ Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
- ❑ Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- ❑ Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- ❑ Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).
- ❑ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Do not try to wash them away with water, or bury them.
- ❑ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- ❑ Report significant spills immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill: 1) Dial 911 or your local emergency response number, 2) Call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Earthmoving



- ❑ Schedule grading and excavation work during dry weather.
- ❑ Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- ❑ Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary, and seed or plant vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- ❑ Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses by installing and maintaining appropriate BMPs, such as fiber rolls, silt fences, sediment basins, gravel bags, berms, etc.
- ❑ Keep excavated soil on site and transfer it to dump trucks on site, not in the streets.

Contaminated Soils

- ❑ If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Regional Water Quality Control Board:
  - Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor.
  - Abandoned underground tanks.
  - Abandoned wells
  - Buried barrels, debris, or trash.

Paving/Asphalt Work

- ❑ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.
- ❑ Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.
- ❑ Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do NOT sweep or wash it into gutters.
- ❑ Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement.

Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- ❑ Protect nearby storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system.
- ❑ Shovel, abosorb, or vacuum saw-cut slurry and dispose of all waste as soon as you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day (whichever is sooner!).
- ❑ If sawcut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.

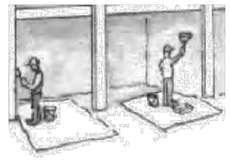
Concrete, Grout & Mortar Application

- ❑ Store concrete, grout, and mortar away from storm drains or waterways, and on pallets under cover to protect them from rain, runoff, and wind.
- ❑ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a designated washout area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent leaching into the underlying soil or onto surrounding areas. Let concrete harden and dispose of as garbage.
- ❑ When washing exposed aggregate, prevent washwater from entering storm drains. Block any inlets and vacuum gutters, hose washwater onto dirt areas, or drain onto a bermed surface to be pumped and disposed of properly.

Landscaping

- ❑ Protect stockpiled landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps all year-round.
- ❑ Stack bagged material on pallets and under cover.
- ❑ Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during wet weather.

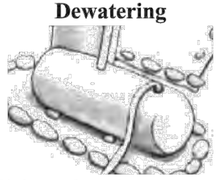
Painting & Paint Removal



Painting Cleanup and Removal

- ❑ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.
- ❑ For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- ❑ For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.
- ❑ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.

Dewatering



- ❑ Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible send dewatering discharge to landscaped area or sanitary sewer. If discharging to the sanitary sewer call your local wastewater treatment plant.
- ❑ Divert run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas.
- ❑ When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- ❑ In areas of known or suspected contamination, call your local agency to determine whether the ground water must be tested. Pumped groundwater may need to be collected and hauled off-site for treatment and proper disposal.

Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of up to $10,000 per day!

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ★ CATINA J. GILMORE ★ No. 76810 ★ Exp. 12-31-18 ★ CIVIL ★ STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SMCWPPP CONSTRUCTION BMP's
POPLAR AT GOLF COURSE
TRASH CAPTURE DEVICE
CITY PROJECT NO. XXX

CITY OF SAN MATEO ★ INCORPORATED ★ CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY: CYT DATE: 07/21/21
DRAWN BY: CYT DATE: 07/21/21
QC CHECKED BY: CJG DATE: 07/21/21
PROJECT No. XXX
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SUBMITTAL: 75%

SHEET 4 OF 4

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APPENDIX D – DATABASE RESULTS FOR SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

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Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Francisco South (3712264) OR Hunters Point (3712263) OR San Mateo (3712253) OR Montara Mountain (3712254))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Acanthomintha duttonii San Mateo thorn-mint	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	325 550	5 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Adela oplerella Opler's longhorn moth	G2 S2	None None		100 100	14 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Agrostis blasdalei Blasdale's bent grass	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	50 50	62 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum Franciscan onion	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	20 1,025	25 S:10	1	4	1	0	0	4	4	6	10	0	0
Amsinckia lunaris bent-flowered fiddleneck	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	220 475	93 S:5	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	3	5	0	0
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	40 40	420 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Arctostaphylos franciscana Franciscan manzanita	GHC S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	700 700	4 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Arctostaphylos imbricata San Bruno Mountain manzanita	G1 S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	900 1,000	2 S:2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Arctostaphylos montana ssp. ravenii Presidio manzanita	G3T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	700 700	7 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Arctostaphylos montaraensis Montara manzanita	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	900 1,500	4 S:4	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	0	0
Arctostaphylos pacifica Pacific manzanita	G1 S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,045 1,045	1 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arctostaphylos regismontana Kings Mountain manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	1,000 1,000	17 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus coastal marsh milk-vetch	G2T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley		25 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	G2T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	50 50	65 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 5	2011 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Banksula incredula incredible harvestman	G1 S1	None None		1,110 1,110	1 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	G4? S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	30 400	181 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	5	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	G2G3 S1	None Candidate Endangered	USFS_S-Sensitive	40 800	306 S:9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
Brachyramphus marmoratus marbled murrelet	G3 S2	Threatened Endangered	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	800 800	110 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Caecidotea tomalensis Tomales isopod	G2 S2S3	None None		50 2,100	6 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Calicina minor Edgewood blind harvestman	G1 S1	None None		400 400	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Callophrys mossii bayensis San Bruno elfin butterfly	G4T1 S3	Endangered None		600 1,882	6 S:6	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	5	6	0	0
Carex comosa bristly sedge	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1 IUCN_LC-Least Concern	0 0	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi pappose tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	10 23	39 S:2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	G3T3 S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 10	138 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	G4?T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	5 5	76 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Chorizanthe cuspidata var. cuspidata San Francisco Bay spineflower	G2T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	50 650	17 S:8	0	0	2	0	0	6	5	3	8	0	0
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta robust spineflower	G2T1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	150 150	20 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cirsium andrewsii Franciscan thistle	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	100 450	31 S:3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Cirsium fontinale var. fontinale fountain thistle	G2T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	400 400	5 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Cirsium occidentale var. compactum compact cobwebby thistle	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	100 100	30 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Collinsia corymbosa round-headed Chinese-houses	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	25 25	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	100 700	36 S:16	0	4	0	0	0	12	9	7	16	0	0
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	320 700	635 S:2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 S2S3	Candidate None	USFS_S-Sensitive	100 150	383 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	G3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	650 650	234 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dipodomys venustus venustus Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	G4T1 S1	None None		42 42	29 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	255 1,265	90 S:15	3	3	2	0	0	7	4	11	15	0	0
Dufourea stagei Stage's dufourine bee	G1G2 S1	None None		700 700	1 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	40 525	1398 S:10	1	7	2	0	0	0	2	8	10	0	0
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	G5 S3	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	509 509	523 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Eriophyllum latilobum San Mateo woolly sunflower	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 900	8 S:6	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	6	6	0	0
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	20 20	127 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Euphydryas editha bayensis Bay checkerspot butterfly	G5T1 S1	Threatened None		100 1,000	30 S:5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	1	4
Falco columbarius merlin	G5 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	65 65	37 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	G4T4 S3S4	Delisted Delisted	CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 10	58 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Fritillaria biflora var. ineziana Hillsborough chocolate lily	G3G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	550 550	2 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	295 800	82 S:6	0	2	0	0	1	3	4	2	5	0	1

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	G5T3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	25 480	112 S:4	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0
Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis blue coast gilia	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	10 650	37 S:4	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	0	0
Gilia millefoliata dark-eyed gilia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive		54 S:3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	2
Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima San Francisco gumplant	G5T1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3.2 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	50 1,000	15 S:9	0	0	1	1	1	6	9	0	8	0	1
Helianthella castanea Diablo helianthella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	700 700	107 S:2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta congested-headed hayfield tarplant	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley		52 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia short-leaved evax	G4T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	400 500	72 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Hesperolinon congestum Marin western flax	G1 S1	Threatened Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	200 600	27 S:5	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	3	4	1	0
Heteranthera dubia water star-grass	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 IUCN_LC-Least Concern		9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	G4T1? S1?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	150 600	58 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	1	0
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	300 300	36 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0

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Hydrochara rickseckeri Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	G2? S2?	None None		35 35	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hydroporus leechi Leech's skyline diving beetle	G1? S1?	None None		680 680	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Hypogymnia schizidiata island tube lichen	G2G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3	1,290 1,780	10 S:3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Ischnura gemina San Francisco forktail damselfly	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	25 540	7 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	1	0
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	G3G4 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	20 20	238 S:6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha perennial goldfields	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	40 350	59 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	G3G4T1 S1	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 25	303 S:2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Layia carnosa beach layia	G2 S2	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	40 40	25 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Leptosiphon croceus coast yellow leptosiphon	G1 S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	50 50	1 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Leptosiphon rosaceus rose leptosiphon	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	70 70	31 S:4	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Lessingia arachnoidea Crystal Springs lessingia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	300 500	11 S:6	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	6	0	0
Lessingia germanorum San Francisco lessingia	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	150 500	5 S:2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
Lichnanthe ursina bumblebee scarab beetle	G2 S2	None None		15 20	8 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. ornduffii Ornduff's meadowfoam	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	30 50	2 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Malacothamnus arcuatus arcuate bush-mallow	G2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	10 700	30 S:6	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	2	5	0	1
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	G5T2? S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	10 42	38 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens northern curly-leaved monardella	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden		25 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	640 640	68 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Mylopharodon conocephalus hardhead	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	20 20	33 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	500 500	86 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	G5T2T3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	311 522	42 S:5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	5	0	0

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Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_MH-Medium-High Priority	150 150	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8 steelhead - central California coast DPS	G5T2T3Q S2S3	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened	100 550	44 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
Pentachaeta bellidiflora white-rayed pentachaeta	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	500 500	14 S:3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1
Phalacrocorax auritus double-crested cormorant	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	30 75	39 S:3	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus Choris' popcornflower	G3T1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	75 1,250	42 S:5	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	3	5	0	0
Plebejus icarioides missionensis Mission blue butterfly	G5T1 S1	Endangered None		200 750	14 S:13	0	2	1	0	1	9	11	2	13	0	0
Polemonium carneum Oregon polemonium	G3G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		16 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Polygonum marinense Marin knotweed	G2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3.1		32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	25 240	4 S:2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	G3T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	0 15	99 S:8	0	1	4	0	1	2	3	5	7	1	0
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	G3 S3	None Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	878 878	2476 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	6 4,005	1664 S:58	16	17	13	0	1	11	7	51	57	1	0
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	G1G2 S1S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	2 2	144 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Riparia riparia bank swallow	G5 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	10 40	298 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
Sanicula maritima adobe sanicle	G2 S2	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	250 250	17 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	640 640	98 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Silene scouleri ssp. scouleri Scouler's catchfly	G5T4T5 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	780 1,025	23 S:11	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	4	11	0	0
Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda San Francisco campion	G5T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	25 1,500	20 S:7	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	3	5	2	0
Speyeria callippe callippe callippe silverspot butterfly	G5T1 S1	Endangered None		250 900	12 S:6	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	3	6	0	0
Speyeria zerene myrtleae Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	G5T1 S1	Endangered None		20 60	17 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt	G5 S1	Candidate Threatened		0 0	46 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Suaeda californica California seablite	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	5 5	18 S:3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Taxidea taxus American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,500 1,500	594 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia San Francisco gartersnake	G5T2Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	10 1,000	66 S:22	2	7	2	0	4	7	10	12	18	0	4
Trachusa gummifera San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee	G1 S1	None None		93 93	3 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Trifolium amoenum two-fork clover	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture		26 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		56 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Triphysaria floribunda San Francisco owl's-clover	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	5 450	50 S:14	0	0	0	0	5	9	14	0	9	3	2
Triquetrella californica coastal triquetrella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	400 1,200	13 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	0 0	39 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

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IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

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Location

San Mateo County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS

Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse Reithrodontomys raviventris — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613

Birds

NAME	STATUS

California Clapper Rail Rallus longirostris obsoletus — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240

California Least Tern Sterna antillarum browni — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104

Marbled Murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467

Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS

Green Sea Turtle Chelonia mydas — Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199

San Francisco Garter Snake Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5956

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

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California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — Threatened
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus	Threatened

Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus	Candidate

Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
California Seablite Suaeda californica	Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6310

Fountain Thistle Cirsium fontinale var. fontinale — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7939

Marin Dwarf-flax Hesperolinon congestum — Threatened
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5363

San Mateo Thornmint Acanthomintha obovata ssp. duttonii — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2038

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San Mateo Woolly Sunflower Eriophyllum latilobum Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7791

White-rayed Pentachaeta Pentachaeta bellidiflora Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7782

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip:

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enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Black Oystercatcher Haematopus bachmani This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
Black Skimmer Rynchops niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15

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Black Tern Chlidonias niger — Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093

Black Turnstone Arenaria melanocephala — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum — Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Gull-billed Tern Gelochelidon nilotica — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501

Long-eared Owl asio otus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

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Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

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Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

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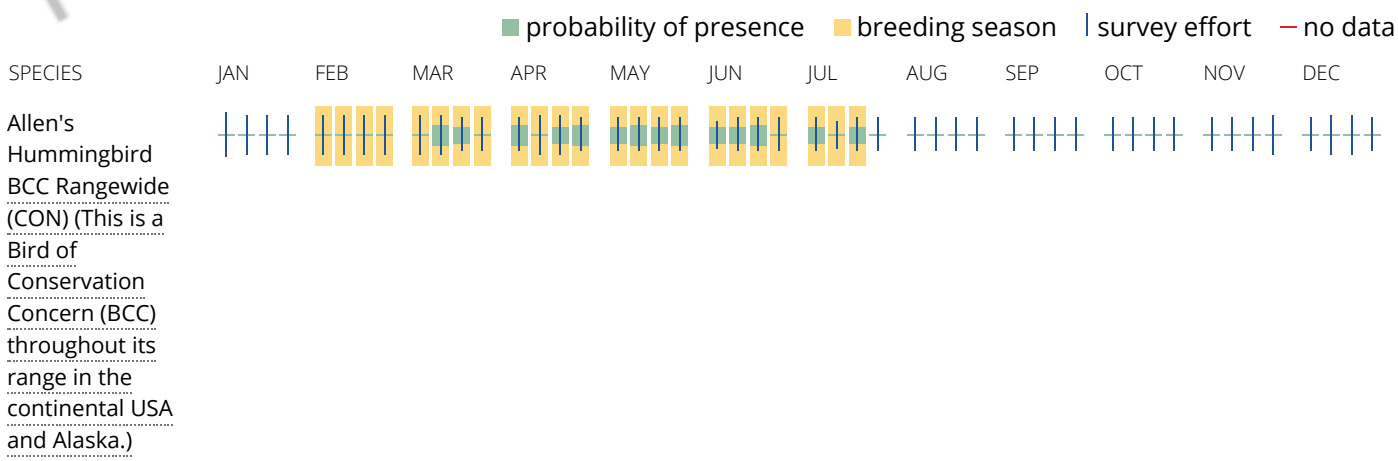
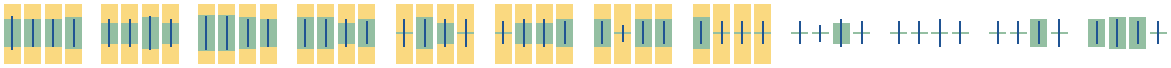
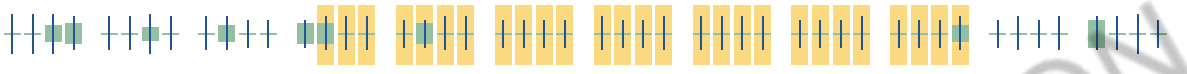


Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)

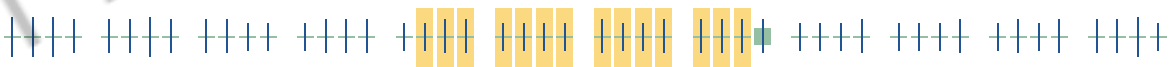


Black Oystercatcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Black Skimmer BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Black Tern BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Black Turnstone BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

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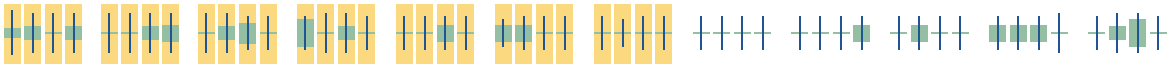
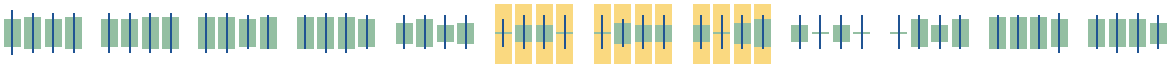
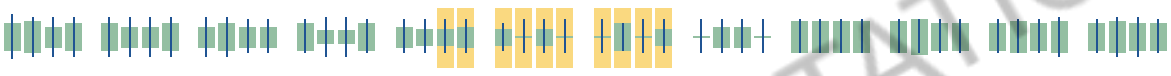
California Thrasher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



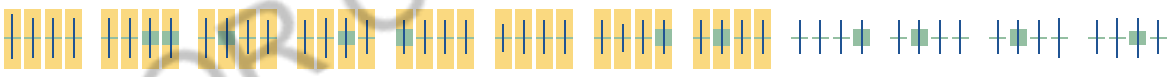
Clark's Grebe BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



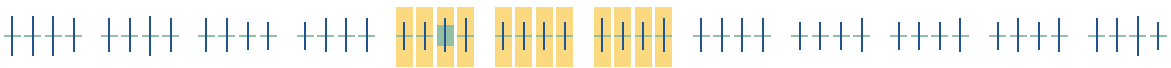
Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Gull-billed Tern BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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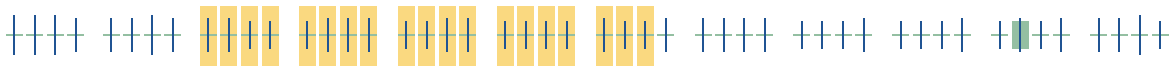
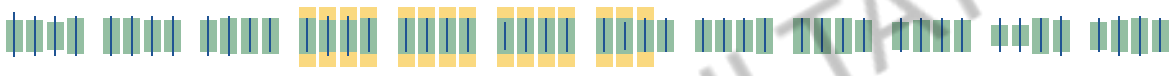


Long-eared Owl BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

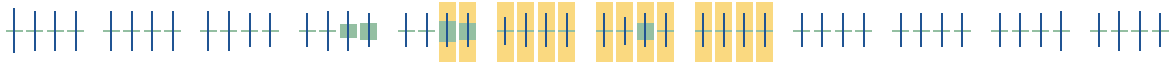
SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Marbled Godwit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Nuttall's Woodpecker BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

Oak Titmouse BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

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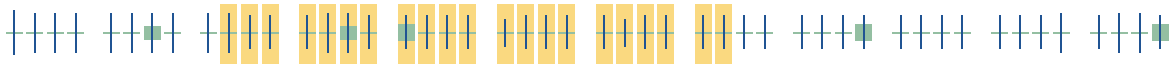
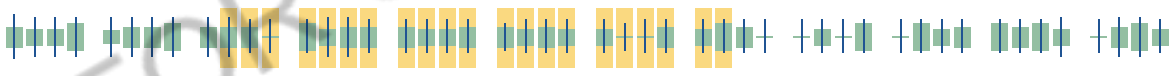
Short-billed Dowitcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Tricolored Blackbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Willet BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Wrentit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

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Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

PEM1Cx
PEM1Ch

FRESHWATER POND

PUBHx

RIVERINE

R4SBAx

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal,

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state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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Completed	Security Checked	1/20/2022 11:45:35 AM

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Screen Resolution:	800 x 600 minimum
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