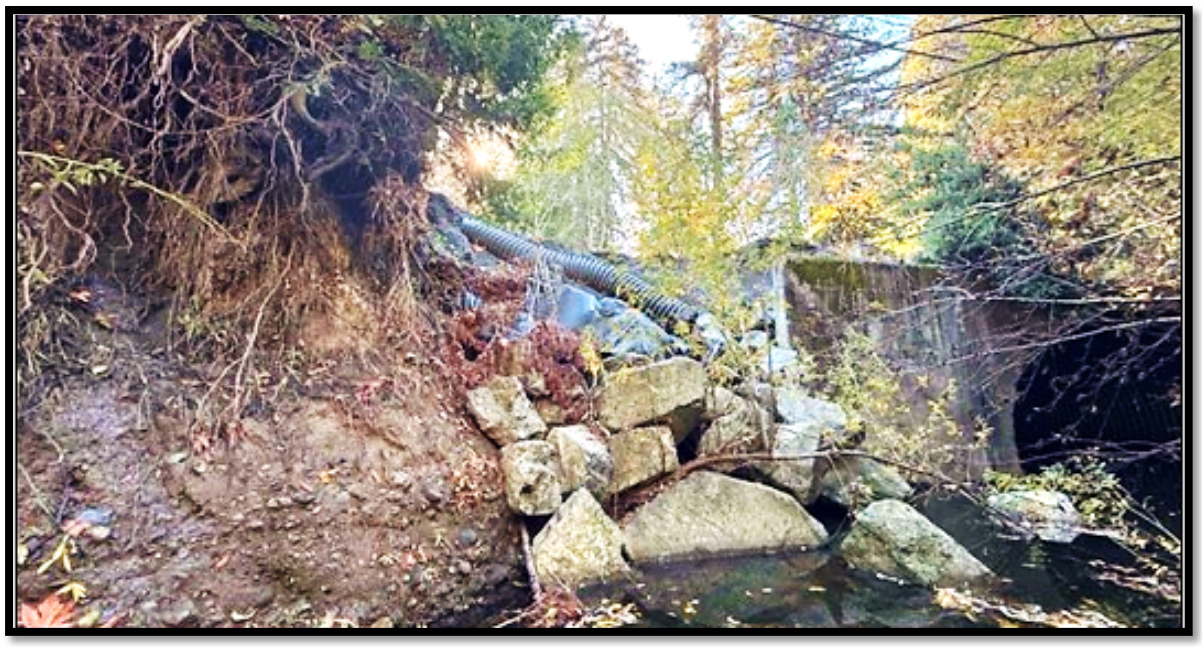


County of San Mateo

Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Prepared for:

County of San Mateo, Department of Public Works
555 County Center 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

Prepared by:

Montrose Environmental
1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340
Oakland, California 94612

December 2025

Montrose Environmental. 2025. Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project. Prepared for the County of San Mateo. December. (MES 24.045). Oakland, CA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1-1
1.1 Intent and Scope of this Document 1-1
1.2 Public Involvement Process 1-2
1.3 Organization of this Document 1-2
1.4 Impact Terminology 1-3

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 2-1
2.1 Introduction 2-1
2.2 Project Location and Setting 2-1
2.3 Project Purpose 2-4
2.4 Alternative Analysis 2-4
2.5 Project Components 2-5
2.6 Construction Plan 2-7
2.7 Project Best Management Practices 2-9
2.8 Permits and Approvals 2-42

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST 3-1
3.1 Aesthetics 3-3
3.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources 3-8
3.3 Air Quality 3-12
3.4 Biological Resources 3-20
3.5 Cultural Resources 3-54
3.6 Energy 3-65
3.7 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity 3-68
3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 3-77
3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials 3-81
3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality 3-89
3.11 Land Use and Planning 3-100
3.12 Mineral Resources 3-103
3.13 Noise 3-105
3.14 Population and Housing 3-112
3.15 Public Services 3-115
3.16 Recreation 3-118
3.17 Transportation 3-120
3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources 3-124
3.19 Utilities and Service Systems 3-128
3.20 Wildfire 3-132
3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance 3-137

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED 4-1

5.0 DETERMINATION 5-1

6.0 REPORT PREPARATION.....6-1

7.0 REFERENCES 7-1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1 Construction BMPs for the Project.....2-10
Table 2-2 Applicable Permit and Regulatory Requirements 2-42
Table 3.3-1 BAAQMD Air Quality Thresholds of Significance (Project Level).....3-14
Table 3.3-2 Estimated Criteria Pollutant Emissions for the Proposed Project.....3-18
Table 3.4-1 Special-status Plants with Potential to Occur.....3-34
Table 3.4-2 Special-status Wildlife with Potential to Occur.....3-37
Table 3.6-1 Project Fossil Fuel Use 3-67
Table 3.7-1 Soil Types in the Project Area.....3-71
Table 3.10-1 Beneficial Uses for Waterbodies Potentially Affected by the Proposed Project.....3-93
Table 3.13-1 Examples of Common Noise Levels.....3-106
Table 3.13-2 San Mateo County Construction Ordinance Hours 3-109
Table 3.21-1 List of other Projects near the Proposed Project Area 3-138
Table 3.21-2 Summary of Cumulative Significant Impacts and Proposed Project's Contribution 3-139

LIST OF FIGURES

2-1 Project Vicinity.....2-2
2-2 Project Location Map 2-3
3.4-1 Special Status Plant Species Occurrences 3-31
3.4-2 Special Status Animal Species Occurrences 3-32
3.4-3 Mapped Critical Habitat 3-33

APPENDICES

Appendix A Air Quality and GHG Emissions Calculations
Appendix B Biological Conditions Report
Appendix C Cultural Resources Assessment Report
Appendix D Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Plan

Acronyms and Abbreviations

§	symbol
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg/m3	micrograms per cubic meter
A	
AB	Assembly Bill
ATCM	airborne toxic control measure
af	acre-foot
amsl	above mean sea level
B	
BAAD	Bay Area Air District
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan
BERD	Built Environmental Resource Discovery
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	best management practice
C	
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CalEEMod	California Emission Estimator Model
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal-IPC	California Invasive Plant Council
Cal/OSHA	California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDMG	California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit
CGS	California Geological Survey

CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalents
County	County of San Mateo Department of Public Works
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	cubic yard

D

dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
dbh	diameter at breast height
DIA	diameter
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DDT	dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
DTSC	[California] Department of Toxic Substances Control

E

EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
ESA	Endangered Species Act

F

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FT	feet
FTA	Federal Transit Administration

G

GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographic information system
GSA	groundwater sustainability agency
GSPS	GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN
GWP	Global warming potential

H

HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HCP	habitat conservation plan
Hz	Hertz

I

In	inches
In/sec	Inches per second
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

K

kV	kilovolt
kV/m	kilovolt per meter
kW	kilowatt
kW/m^2	kilowatt per square meter

L

Ldn	Day-night sound level
Leq	equivalent sound level
LF	linear feet
Lmax	maximum sound level
Lmin	minimum sound level
LRA	local responsibility area
Lxx	percentile-exceeded sound level
lb/day	pounds per day
LCP	Local Coastal Program
LSAA	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

M

MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MRZ	mineral resource zone

N

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NHTSA	National Highway Transportation Safety Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NWIC	Northwest Information Center

O

O_3	ozone
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OS	parks and open space
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

P

Project or Proposed Project	Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project
PF	Public facility
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter with aerodynamic radius of 10 micrometers or less
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with aerodynamic radius of 2.5 micrometers or less
ppm	Parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
PROS	Parks Recreation Open Space
PS	Public space
Pub. Res. Code	Public Resources Code

R

RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMP	Routine Maintenance Program
Road Inventory	Pescadero-Butano Watershed County Road Inventory and Sediment Assessment
ROG	reactive organic gases
RSP	rock slope protection
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

S

SB	Senate Bill
sf	square feet
SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SRA	state fire responsibility area
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

T

TAC	toxic air contaminant
TCP	traditional cultural property
TCR	tribal cultural resource
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TPY	Tons per year

U

UCMP	University of California Museum of Paleontology
U.S.	United States of America
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USC	U.S. Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground storage tank

V

VdB	vibration velocity in decibels
VHFHSZ	very high fire hazard severity zone
VC	Village core
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compound

W

WQO	water quality objective
WQC	water quality certification
WDRs	waste discharge requirements

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

The County of San Mateo (County) has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) to provide the public, responsible agencies, and trustee agencies with information about the potential environmental effects of construction and operation of the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project or Proposed Project). The Proposed Project and its location are described in depth in Chapter 2, *Project Description*. This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 *et seq.*).

1.1 Intent and Scope of this Document

This IS/MND has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, under which the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Project are evaluated at the project level of analysis (CEQA Guidelines Section 15378). The County, as the lead agency under CEQA, will consider the Proposed Project's potential environmental impacts when considering whether to approve the Project. The IS/MND does not recommend approval or denial of the Proposed Project but provides decision-makers and the public with information on which to base an informed decision.

The site plans for the Proposed Project used to support the analysis in this IS/MND are at the 60% level of design. The County anticipates that the final design for the Proposed Project would include some modifications to these plans, and the environmental analysis has been developed with conservative assumptions regarding potential project impacts to accommodate some level of modification.

This IS/MND describes the Proposed Project, its environmental setting, including existing conditions and regulatory setting, as necessary, and the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project on, or with regard to, the following topics:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture/Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology, Soils, and Seismicity
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Energy
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

1.2 Public Involvement Process

Public disclosure and dialogue are priorities under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Sections 15073 and 15105(b) require that the lead agency designate a period during the IS/MND process when the public and other agencies can provide comments on the potential impacts of the Proposed Project. Accordingly, the County is now circulating this document for a 30-day public and agency review period. The electronic version of this document is available online at:

https://www.smcgov.org/publicworks/entrada-way-slip-out-project

To provide input on this project, please send comments to the following contact:

Julie Casagrande
County of San Mateo, Department of Public Works
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
Email: DPW_CEQA_Comments@smcgov.org

During its deliberations on whether to approve the Proposed Project, the County will consider all comments received before 5:00 p.m. on the date identified in the Notice of Intent for closure of the public comment period.

1.3 Organization of this Document

This IS/MND contains the following components:

Chapter 1, *Introduction*, provides a brief description of the intent and scope of this IS/MND, the public involvement process under CEQA, and the organization of and terminology used in this IS/MND.

Chapter 2, *Project Description*, describes the Proposed Project including its purpose and objectives, the site where the Proposed Project would be constructed, the construction approach and activities, operation-related activities, and related permits and approvals.

Chapter 3, *Environmental Checklist*, presents the checklist used to assess the Proposed Project's potential environmental effects, which is based on the model provided in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. This chapter also includes a brief environmental setting description for each resource topic and identifies the Proposed Project's anticipated environmental impacts, as well as any mitigation measures that would be required to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Chapter 4, *Environmental Factors Potentially Affected*. This chapter lists the environmental factors potentially affected by the proposed Project based on the environmental impact evaluation.

Chapter 5, *Determination*. This chapter contains a determination on the Project based on conclusions and recommendations of the environmental evaluation.

Chapter 6, *Preparers*. This chapter provides a list of persons involved in preparing this IS/MND.

Chapter 7, *References*. This chapter provides a bibliography of printed references, web sites, and personal communications used in preparing this IS/MND.

Appendix A Air Quality and GHC Emissions Calculations

Appendix B Biological Resources Report

Appendix C Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Appendix D Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

1.4 Impact Terminology

This IS/MND uses the following terminology to describe the environmental effects of the Proposed Project:

- A finding of *no impact* is made when the analysis concludes that the Proposed Project would not affect a particular environmental resource or issue.
- An impact is considered *less than significant* if the analysis concludes that there would be no substantial adverse change in the environment and that no mitigation is needed.
- An impact is considered *significant* if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions of the environment. Significant impacts are identified by using specific significance criteria as the basis of evaluation. Mitigation measures are identified to reduce otherwise significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

This IS/MND identifies particular mitigation measures that are intended to lessen Proposed Project impacts. The State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR Section 15370) define mitigation as:

- avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation;
- rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- reducing or eliminating the impact over time of preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and
- compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Chapter 2
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

The County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project or Proposed Project) to stabilize and repair a bank failure along La Honda Creek, upstream of Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. La Honda Creek in the Project area has migrated laterally over time with the thalweg (deepest part of the channel) currently running along the left (east) bank toe. The creek alignment has severely eroded the left bank leaving a near vertical slope that immediately threatens existing infrastructure, including stormwater infrastructure, the Entrada Way roadway, and overhead utility poles located at the top of the bank. In addition, the current creek alignment results in a sharp S-bend for the creek to enter the existing culvert through Entrada Way.

In response to severe storm damage in 2017, the County implemented emergency measures to temporarily repair the site by placing large boulders to stabilize the roadway embankment. However, ongoing erosion continues to threaten the stability of the bank, adjacent infrastructure, and roadway, necessitating a permanent design solution to address the failed bank and compromised road shoulder.

The Proposed Project involves a biotechnical approach to stabilize and repair the left bank of La Honda Creek directly upstream from Entrada Way. The Project includes removal of the rock boulders that were placed during the emergency action and construction of an engineered log structure (cribwall) along the lower bank with vegetated soil lifts (VSLs) on the upper slopes above the cribwall. The existing culvert headwall parallel to the roadway would be extended approximately 22 linear feet (LF) toward the left bank. The Project also includes repositioning the creek thalweg to its original pre-erosional alignment away from the left bank and closer to the center of the channel in line with the culvert. Other Project activities include realignment of an associated storm drainpipe to discharge downstream of Entrada Way and minor roadway improvements.

2.2 Project Location and Setting

The Proposed Project is located immediately east of the intersection of Highway 84/La Honda Road and Entrada Way (**Figure 2-1**). Entrada Way is the primary access into the Cuesta La Honda Guild community. The Project area includes the Entrada Way roadway over La Honda Creek, the 18-foot by 29-foot (approximate) arched culvert conveying La Honda Creek under Entrada Way, approximately 300 LF of La Honda Creek, and a temporary staging area approximately 200 feet east of the bank repair site, off Entrada Way. The Project footprint and staging area are shown on **Figure 2-2**.

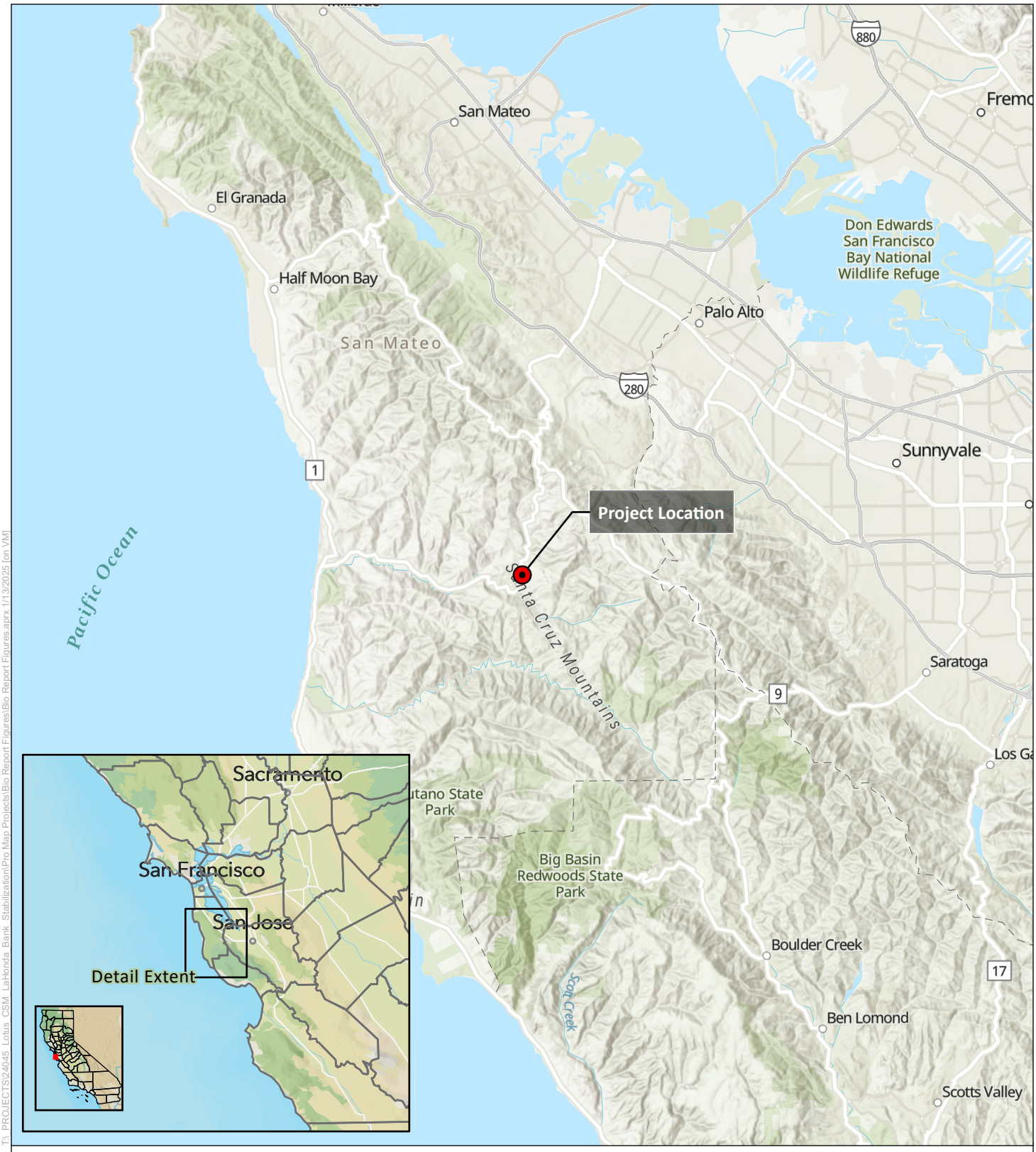


Figure 2-1
Project Vicinity

Project Location

N

0 5
Miles

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank
Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Bio Report Figures\Bio Report Figures.aprx 1/13/2025 [on VM]

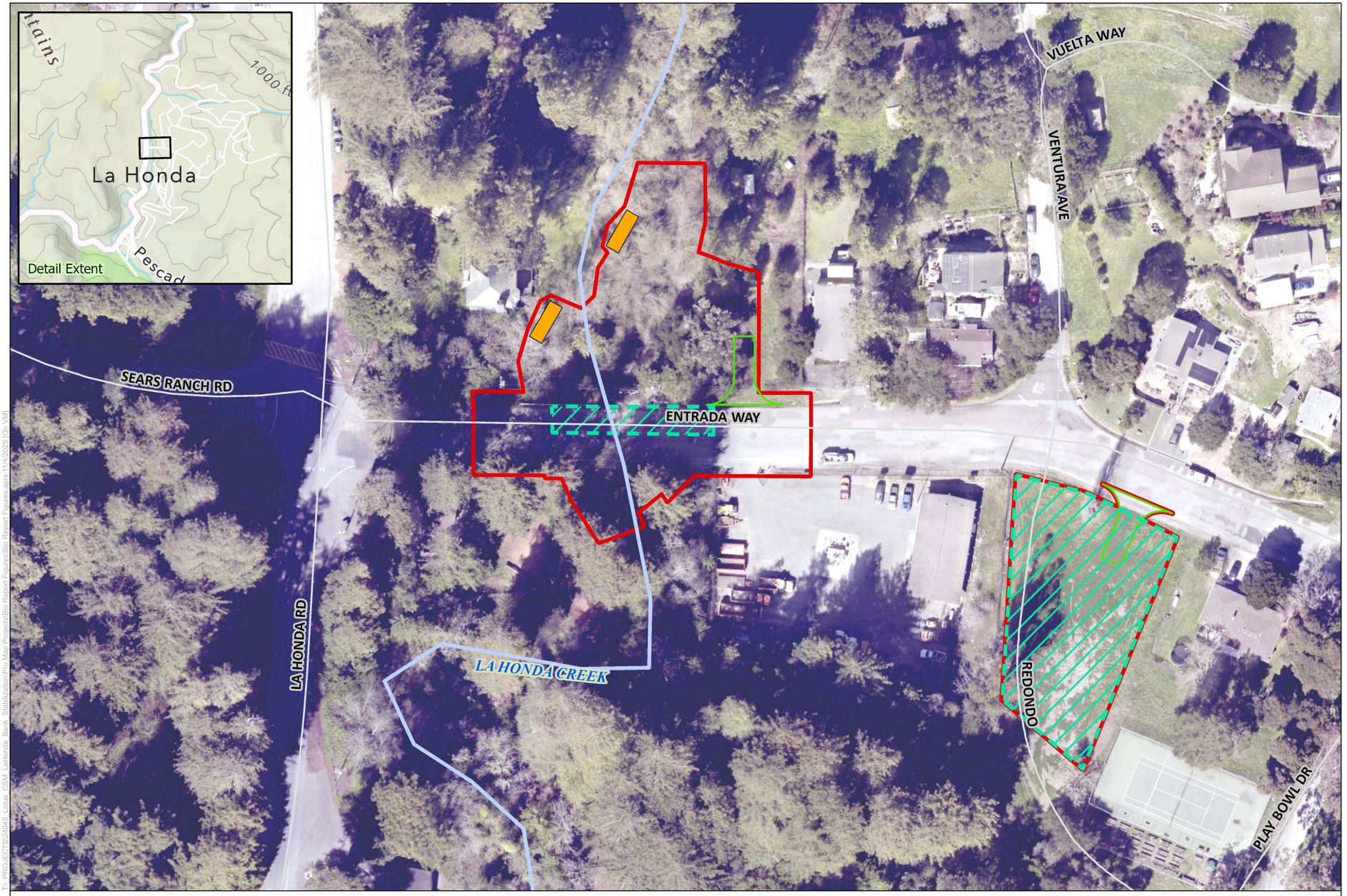


Figure 2-2
Project Location

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

2.3 Project Purpose

The Project purpose is to stabilize and repair the eroding left bank upstream of Entrada Way. Project objectives include:

- **Stabilize the left streambank**: Stabilize and repair severe streambank erosion along the left bank.
- **Protect critical infrastructure**: Protect existing infrastructure such as stormwater infrastructure, existing utility poles, and Entrada Way, which is the primary access for the Cuesta La Honda Guild community as well as for emergency vehicles.
- **Improve water quality**: Improve water quality by reducing streambank erosion and sediment loading to the channel. La Honda Creek is a tributary to San Gregorio Creek which is on the 303(d) list as impaired waters for sedimentation/siltation.
- **Enhance riparian habitat**: Improve riparian habitat by reducing bank erosion and enhancing native plant and tree cover. Provide instream habitat complexity, cover, and refuge for aquatic species.

2.4 Alternative Analysis

Seven Project alternatives were considered during the initial planning of the Proposed Project:

- **No-Build Alternative:** Under the No-Build Alternative, no further action would be proposed by the County and the temporary repairs implemented in 2017 would remain in-place in the current condition.
- **Alternative 1a**: Full bank protection using a log cribwall structure backfilled with a rock/soil mixture. This alternative did not include extending the existing headwall nor constructing VSLs.
- **Alternative 1b**: Full bank protection using a log cribwall structure backfilled with a rock/soil mixture and extending the existing headwall. This alternative did not include constructing VSLs.
- **Alternative 2a**: Log cribwall along the lower bank with VSLs installed on the upper banks above the cribwall. This alternative did not include extending the existing headwall and did not include backfilling the cribwall with a rock/soil mixture.
- **Alternative 2b**: Log cribwall along the lower bank backfilled with a rock/soil mixture, with VSLs installed on the upper banks above the cribwall, and extending the existing headwall into the left bank.
- **Alternative 3a**: Concrete wall constructed along the upstream face of the roadway with no additional bank stabilization improvements.

- **Alternative 3b**: Concrete wall constructed along the upstream face of the roadway with a concrete wingwall extending upstream along the left bank.

Alternative 2b was selected as the preferred alternative and is presented in this document as the Proposed Project. This alternative was chosen as the preferred alternative, as it achieves all of the Proposed Project objectives identified in Section 2.3, while the remaining alternatives did not achieve one or more of these objectives.

2.5 Project Components

Specific Project components are described below. The Project footprint and offsite staging area are shown on **Figure 2-2**.

2.5.1 Biotechnical Streambank Stabilization

An engineered log cribwall would be constructed along the lower left bank of La Honda Creek directly upstream of Entrada Way. The cribwall would be approximately 82 LF and would be comprised of multiple, specifically placed, horizontal layers of logs. The logs would be secured to both vertical timber piles and the adjoining log layers using chain lashing. Approximately one-third of the logs would include rootwads extending into the channel to provide habitat complexity, refugia for aquatic species, and hydraulic roughness. The log structures would be keyed into the bank both vertically and horizontally. The cribwall structure will be backfilled with salvaged rock boulders from the 2017 bank repair and native fill. Woody slash and racking material would be placed within the interstitial spaces of the log structures near the face of cribwall to fill voids and add habitat complexity.

VSLs would be installed on the upper bank above the log cribwall structure. The purpose of the VSLs is to rebuild and reinforce the streambank with earthen material that is plantable. Each VSL would be backfilled using native soil whenever possible. The VSLs would be approximately 12-inches in height and a minimum 8 feet long and would be encased in a biodegradable coir fabric. The VSL layers would be staked in place and offset to create a stepped slope with a 1.5H:1V (horizontal: vertical) maximum. The VSLs would be seeded with a native riparian vegetation mix. Live staking would be utilized within the lower portion of the VSL and the log cribwall structure. Native tree, shrub, and ground cover container stock would be utilized to vegetate the upper portion of the embankment. A native erosion control seed mix would be utilized in the upland area beyond the stream bank, and at the temporary staging area off Entrada Way.

2.5.2 Realign Channel

The existing channel alignment has migrated laterally from when the Entrada Way culvert was originally installed, such that the thalweg is now along the left bank toe. This has created a sharp S-bend for streamflow as it approaches Entrada Way and runs parallel to the culvert headwall before reaching the culvert inlet. A vegetated point bar has developed along the right bank further redirecting flow to the left bank and scour area. The Project involves regrading and recontouring approximately 168 LF of the channel to reestablish the thalweg to its original pre-erosional alignment in the center of the channel away from the left bank. The repositioned low

flow position in the center of the channel would result in a more direct flow path into the culvert and help reduce hydraulic forces currently affecting the left bank. The low flow channel and right bank would maintain a finish grade of a minimum 2H:1V side slope and tie into the existing bank slopes upstream and downstream of the Project.

2.5.3 Headwall Extension and Roadway Improvements

The Project includes construction of soldier pile retaining wall along the roadway embankment that would tie into and extend the existing concrete culvert headwall approximately 22 LF along Entrada Way. The extended section of the wall would be 19 feet tall and secured by four soldier piles drilled to an approximate depth of up to 49 feet below the ground surface. The headwall will be buried behind the left bank stabilization improvements.

A new roadside cable railing would be installed parallel to Entrada Way. The cable railing would be secured to the soldier pile wall and extend a minimum of 3.7 feet above the ground surface.

The Project would remove and replace approximately 80 LF of pavement along westbound Entrada Way, in association with the roadway and streambed embankment stabilization improvements.

2.5.4 Stormwater Drainage Improvements

Roadside stormwater drainage improvements would divert stormwater away from the bank repair site on the north side of Entrada Way roadway to an outfall south and downstream of the roadway. The existing sandbag channelization measures and above-ground plastic pipe outfall on the north side would be removed and replaced with a new drain inlet system. The existing concrete roadside ditch would be reconfigured to divert flows into the new drop inlet. To provide an additional layer of protection to the new creek bank stabilization measures, the project would construct a new asphalt dike along the edge of roadway immediately uphill of the new retaining wall. This dike would convey roadside runoff to a new drain inlet, equipped with a connector pipe screens (CPS) for trash capture management. The drain inlet would feed into a new drop inlet via a new 12-inch HDPE pipe. A new 24-inch HDPE pipe leaving the drop inlet would be routed under the roadway and connect to a new drain inlet on the south side of Entrada Way.

The new storm drain inlet on the south shoulder of Entrada Way would be installed within the existing concrete valley gutter. The new 24-inch pipe coming from the north side of Entrada Way would connect to this drain inlet and then to a new pipe outfall at the top of the bank. This pipe outfall would replace an existing concrete gutter and grouted rock apron stormwater outfall, located at the top of the left bank on the downstream side of Entrada Way, with a new stone apron for energy dissipation. The stone apron would be installed at a 2H:1V (maximum) slope and consist of a 4-inch-deep layer of 1 to 1.5-inch-diameter crushed rock topped with larger rock and boulders. The new 24-inch diameter storm drainpipe would daylight near the top of the bank of La Honda Creek atop the stone apron. The stone apron would not extend below the ordinary high-water elevation.

2.5.5 Site Revegetation

Planting, live staking, and seeding that would occur as part construction activities for the biotechnical streambank stabilization and would aid in revegetation and enhancement of the site. Following Project construction activities, post-construction erosion control best management practices (BMPs) (i.e., wattles, erosion control blankets) would be installed as necessary to conserve soil resources and protect water quality. All temporarily disturbed areas, including staging areas and access points, would be restored to pre-construction conditions and seeded using a native seed mix.

2.6 Construction Plan

2.6.1 Construction Equipment

Project construction will involve vegetation clearing and grubbing, excavation, grading, placement of materials, compacting, and hauling of soil and materials on- and off-site. Specific pieces of equipment would be determined by the construction contractor, but are anticipated to include the following types of equipment:

- Boom truck/cherry picker
- Baker tanks
- Concrete truck and boom pump
- Concrete saw
- Conveyor belt/Conveyance system
- Dump trucks
- Drill
- Manual and powered hand tools and mowers (e.g., weedeater, chainsaw, etc.)
- Excavator (small and medium)
- Flatbed trucks
- Generators and air compressors
- Grader
- Jackhammer
- Loader
- Paver
- Pickup trucks (small and large)
- Pump
- Roller/Compactor
- Crane
- Fuel truck
- Tracked drill auger

Project construction is anticipated to require an average daily crew of approximately 10 people onsite.

2.6.2 Construction Access and Staging Areas

Site access would occur from Entrada Way via La Honda Road, along the eastern streambank (left bank). Project construction would require temporary closure of the westbound lane of Entrada Way within the Project area. The east bound lane may also require temporary closure

during stormwater infrastructure work; however, one lane of traffic would be open at all times. Traffic along Entrada Way would be allowed to pass using the open lane aided by a controlled and programmed traffic stoplight or traffic control personnel.

Equipment access to the channel would require constructing a temporary access area on the property (Assessor Parcel Number 083-051-110) located along the eastern bank of La Honda Creek, upstream of Entrada Way. The temporary access area would be located approximately 50 feet east of the existing Entrada Way culvert, as depicted in **Figure 2-2**. Project construction would utilize the temporary construction area to allow a crane and/or boom truck/cherry picker to lower construction equipment into the dewatered areas of the stream channel. Construction equipment would be staged above ordinary high water mark and top of bank when not actively in use.

Storage and staging would be located along the closed portion of westbound Entrada Way within the Project area and within an undeveloped lot on the south side of Entrada Way, approximately 230 LF east of the Project area. Proposed locations for construction staging are shown in **Figure 2-2**. Project limits and the staging area would be fenced and protected with perimeter control. The staging areas would provide laydown areas for materials and equipment storage, construction trailers, employee parking, and hazardous materials storage and containment during Project construction.

2.6.3 Site Preparation

Site preparation within the Project area would include installation of erosion control BMPs, installation of wildlife exclusion fencing, and establishment of traffic controls prior to the commencement of construction. This would be followed by vegetation clearing and grubbing of designated areas within the Project area, construction of access routes, and staging areas prior to in-channel work. Clearing and grubbing of the site would be conducted using hand labor and excavators when required and would be actively monitored by a qualified biologist in accordance with the best management practice (BMP) GEN-27, described in Section 2.7, below. Trees would be preserved and protected, where feasible. Approximately 27 trees would need to be removed to allow for site access, grading activities, and installation of the log cribwalls and VSL lifts.

Construction-related activities require the need for off-site hauling and disposal of materials. For the purposes of this analysis, the disposal site is presumed to be the Ox Mountain Landfill in Half Moon Bay, California. To the extent feasible, graded soil would be reused on site, such as the rock boulders near the culvert entrance which would be repurposed within the cribwalls on the left bank. Fill material would be placed with an excavator and compacted with a compactor/roller.

2.6.4 Channel Dewatering and Fish Exclusion

Instream work would require dewatering and the installation of a cleanwater bypass within La Honda Creek. In water work would be conducted during the dry season when La Honda Creek flow is minimal. To account for dry season low flow, a gravity bypass pipe will be installed.

Additionally, prior to fully dewatering the work area, fish and other aquatic wildlife would be excluded or relocated away from the work area.

For this analysis, it is assumed that a cleanwater bypass and dewatering system would be necessary for all instream work. A cofferdam would be installed upstream of the work site and would route streamflow through the work area via a temporary gravity flow bypass pipe. The cofferdam would be constructed using sandbags filled with clean, washed gravel and/or onsite streambed material and lined with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material. The bypass pipe would discharge to an energy dissipation device downstream of the work area to prevent increases in downstream turbidity. If a pump is necessary to locally dewater groundwater from the site, the pump would operate discharge to the creek in a manner (e.g., a filtration and/or energy diffusion system) that would not increase downstream turbidity. The cleanwater bypass and dewatering system and materials would be removed from the Project site upon construction completion.

2.6.5 Construction Timing and Schedule

Project construction and instream work would be anticipated to occur June 1 to October 31, or as authorized by regulatory permits and conditions. Project construction is anticipated to occur during one work season.

Construction work would generally occur Monday through Friday, between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., consistent with the County's Noise Ordinance. If weekend work is necessary, work would occur between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. (per County Ordinance Code Chapter 4.88[1]). No nighttime construction activities would occur as part of the Proposed Project.

2.7 Project Best Management Practices

Specific construction methods would be determined by the construction contractor but would comply with the environmental protection and mitigation measures determined through regulatory permitting.

The Project would be constructed in accordance with applicable BMPs from the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program (RMP). This Project does not fall within the context of the RMP but would be implemented in accordance with the program, which has been vetted in coordination with regulatory agencies for routine maintenance activities that occur within waterways in San Mateo County. The complete list of BMPs is included in **Table 2-1**; the Project will include implementation of applicable BMPs from this list. BMPs would be implemented before, during, and after construction as needed.

[1] County Ordinance Code Chapter 4.88 – Noise Control, Section 4.88.380 – Exemption

Table 2-1. Construction BMPs for the Project

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
General Avoidance and Minimization Measures		
GEN-1	Staging and Access	▪ Staging, access, and parking areas will be located outside of sensitive habitats to the extent feasible. ▪ Staging areas will be located 30 feet from the top of bank (or as far as feasibly possible) or on the outboard side of levees. ▪ Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide access.
GEN-2	Minimize Area of Disturbance and Construction Site	▪ Areas of disturbance will be limited to the smallest footprint necessary and a single access pathway, where feasible. For construction activities near waterways or other sensitive habitat, the designated work area shall be clearly identified in the field using highly visible material, and work will not be conducted outside this area. ▪ Keep excavated soil and materials on the site where they will not collect into the street or get transported to storm drains or nearby water bodies by rainfall or runoff in order to avoid deleterious effects to fish, wildlife, and beneficial uses. ▪ Transfer excavated materials to dump trucks on the site, not in the street.
GEN-3	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. ▪ When in-channel work is required, where available use existing ingress or egress points or perform work from the top of the stream banks.
GEN-4	Salvage/Reuse of Plant and Woody Material	▪ Large wood or weed-free topsoil displaced by project activities may be stockpiled for use during site restoration. Native vegetation displaced by project activities will be stockpiled if it would be useful during site restoration. ▪ Stockpiled material shall not be placed over riparian or wetland vegetation. Stockpiled material shall not be placed in areas where it could enter the stream, riparian or wetland areas. ▪ To the extent feasible, all other woody material that is not re-usable should be disposed at a composting facility.
GEN-5	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.
GEN-6	Hazardous Materials Storage/ Disposal	▪ 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 watertight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every workday 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.
GEN-7	Spill Prevention and Control	▪ Keep spill cleanup materials (rags, absorbents, etc.) available at the construction site at all times. ▪ Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. On-site monitor should inspect beneath all vehicles that have been parked more than 15 minutes before they leave the work area. 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. If water must be used, the Contractor shall collect the water and spilled fluids and dispose of it as hazardous waste. ▪ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil. ▪ Small spills (less than 18 inches in diameter) including small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint or other materials should be controlled by the first responder (construction staff) and do not necessarily require an emergency response team. Medium spills (greater than 18 inches but less than 6 feet in diameter) are typically controlled by the first responder (construction staff) but police or fire department HAZMAT teams may be called based on conditions. Report significant spills (larger than 6 feet in diameter and any "running" spill) immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill, contact the San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division, or other emergency office (e.g., local fire or police department) as warranted, immediately and document the spill using the spill documentation form. Alternatively, 1) dial 911, the local emergency response number, 2) the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802; or 2) call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours). As appropriate, contact other agencies including California Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the Regional Water Quality Control Board. All chemical spills shall be reported as soon as possible to the emergency site contact.
GEN-8	Waste Management	Cover waste disposal containers securely at the end of every workday 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. ▪ Ensure that portable toilets have a secondary containment plan (e.g., a containment pan). ▪ 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.
GEN-9	Vehicle 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. ▪ Ensure that rinse water does not run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.

		▪ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done on-site, work in a bermed area (e.g., sandbags, gravel bags, compost socks, or other barrier material) at least 150 feet away from creek channels, away from storm drains and over a drip pan big enough to collect fluids. ▪ Refuel vehicles at least 150 feet away from the active stream channel. ▪ Keep an ample supply of spill clean-up materials near fueling, vehicle maintenance and hazardous materials/hazardous waste storage areas. Inventory clean-up materials monthly and restock as needed. ▪ Post proper fueling and spill clean-up instructions at fueling areas. Never leave the area while equipment is being filled. ▪ Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste. ▪ Do not clean vehicle or equipment on-site using soaps, solvents, degreasers, steam cleaning equipment, etc. ▪ Perform vehicle and mobile equipment steam cleaning, pressure washing or degreasing only over a containment designed to collect any generated wash water. Collect wash water and discharge to sewer via an oil water separator. Do not pour wash water down storm drains or sewers connected to septic systems.
GEN -10	Equipment Maintenance & Fueling	▪ A separate area should be designated for equipment maintenance and fueling, away from any slopes, watercourses, or drainage facilities. ▪ Equipment should not be stored in areas that will potentially drain to watercourses or drainage facilities. If equipment must be stored in areas with the potential to generate runoff, drip pans, berms, gravel bags, or absorbent booms should be employed to contain any leaks or spills. ▪ Equipment should be inspected daily for leaks or damage and promptly repaired. ▪ Fueling and maintenance of vehicles should take place at least 65 feet away from waterways. ▪ In the event of a spill, follow procedures outlined in BMP GEN-7.
GEN-11	Paving and Asphalt Work	▪ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is in the 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 or fog seal; and when saw cutting asphalt or concrete. ▪ Collect and recycle or appropriate dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do not sweep this material into gutters. ▪ Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement. ▪ Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system. ▪ Shovel, absorb or vacuum saw-cut slurry and dispose of all waste as soon as work is complete in one location or at the end of the workday. ▪ If sawcut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.
GEN-12	Concrete, Grout and 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 wash water from entering storm drains. Block any inlets and vacuum gutters, hose wash water onto dirt areas, or drain onto a bermed surface to be pumped and disposed of properly.
GEN-13	Exclude Concrete from Channel	▪ For construction activities that involve concrete pouring, the County shall ensure that poured concrete be excluded from the wetted channel for a period of 30 days after it is poured. During that time, the poured concrete shall be kept moist, and runoff from the concrete shall not be allowed to enter a stream. Containment structures should be installed to control the placement of wet concrete and to prevent it from entering the channel outside of those structures. ▪ Commercial sealants may be applied to the poured concrete surface where difficulty in excluding water flow for a long period may occur. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the site until the sealant is dry. ▪ No dry concrete shall be placed on the banks or in a location where it could be carried into the channel by wind or runoff.
GEN-14	Concrete Washout Facilities	▪ Concrete washout facilities should be established for construction activities that require on-site preparation and use of Portland cement concrete, asphalt concrete or cement mortar, establish concrete washout facilities. These facilities capture wash water, concrete and aggregate flushed from concrete mixers, chutes, etc. Concrete washouts may be contained settling basins dug into the ground, raised and contained structures, trailers, etc. They are also applicable for projects that require equipment washouts. ▪ An appropriate area for the washout must be identified at least 50 feet away from watercourses and storm drains in case of accidental breaching. The storage capacity of the basin must be sized correctly for the job. <u>Construction Guidelines:</u> ▪ The location of the concrete washout should be clearly labeled and all employees should be educated about proper concrete disposal. ▪ Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement mortar on-site. ▪ Wash out concrete mixers only in designated washout areas where the water will flow into temporary sealed basins or onto stockpiles of aggregate base or sand. Use as little water as possible to reduce hardening and evaporation time of waste products. ▪ Construct a basin large enough to contain all liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout procedures. A minimum basin size is 9 feet x 9 feet and 2 feet deep. Plastic liner materials shall be a minimum of 60-mil polyethylene sheeting free of holes and defects. ▪ Recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse when possible. <u>BMP Maintenance:</u> ▪ The concrete washout should be checked frequently to ensure proper use and effectiveness. ▪ At 75 percent capacity, the washout must be cleaned or new facilities must be constructed and ready for use. <u>BMP Removal:</u> ▪ The hardened concrete and materials related to the washout must be broken up, removed, and disposed of in accordance to local regulations. ▪ Area disturbed by the concrete washout must be repaired.

GEN-15	Painting and Paint Removal	▪ Never clean brushes or rise 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.
GEN-16	Timing of Work	▪ In general, routine maintenance and construction activities that take place in sensitive habitat and/or in channels below ordinary high water will be conducted during the dry season (June 1 through October 31[2]). Construction activities that are in upland areas and that would not affect streams may occur during low rainfall years at times when there is no predicted rainfall (chance of precipitation is less than 30 percent chance of rain). Activities that are subject to permit requirements will be conducted during the period authorized by the permits.
GEN-17	Maintain Traffic Flow	▪ To the extent feasible, work shall be staged and conducted in a manner that maintains two-way traffic flow on roadways in the vicinity of the work site. ▪ Heavy equipment and haul traffic shall be prohibited in residential areas to the greatest extent feasible. When no other route to and from the site is available, heavy equipment and haul traffic through residential areas shall be restricted to the hours of 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. ▪ If heavy equipment or hauling is required beyond the hours above, the County or their contractor would provide notice to adjacent property owners 48 hours in advance of such activities.
GEN-18	Traffic Control and Public Safety	▪ In the event that work activities require the temporary closure of any traffic lanes, the County shall implement measures to guide traffic (such as signage and flaggers), safeguard construction workers, provide safe passage of vehicles, and minimize traffic impacts through the duration of work activities. The County also shall notify local emergency service providers regarding any planned lane closures. ▪ For any other work within or near the roadway that could pose a hazard to the public, the County shall install/implement appropriate measures, such as fences, barriers, flagging, guards, and/or signs, to give adequate warning and provide protection from the potentially dangerous condition. ▪ For work activities along or near roadways with sidewalks and bike lanes, the County shall implement measures to ensure the safe passage of pedestrians and bicyclists around the work site. ▪ Where work is proposed at a recreational park or trail, warning signs will be posted several feet beyond the limits of work. Signs will also be posted if trails will be temporarily closed. ▪ Public transit access and routes will be maintained in the vicinity of the work site. If public transit will be affected by temporary road closures and require detours, affected transit authorities will be consulted and kept informed of project activities.

[2] The dry season work window has been revised from the Routine Maintenance Program work window to reflect the actual proposed work window of this Project.

GEN-19	Dust Management Controls	The County will implement the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Basic Dust Control Measures. Current measures stipulated by the BAAQMD Guidelines include the following: ▪ All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day. ▪ All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. ▪ All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ▪ All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph. ▪ All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. ▪ Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points. ▪ All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
GEN-20	Firearms	No firearms (except for federal, State, or local law enforcement officers and security personnel) will be permitted at the project site to avoid harassment, killing or injuring of wildlife.
GEN-21	Domestic Animals	No animals (e.g., dogs or cats) can be brought to the project site to avoid harassment, killing or injuring of wildlife.
GEN-22	Site Stabilization	Earthwork will be completed as quickly as possible, and where practical, site restoration will occur immediately following maintenance/construction. If site restoration involves planting, such activities may commence in late fall or early winter during the onset of rainy season. Bare soil surfaces resulting from maintenance and/or construction activities shall be covered with suitable erosion controls (seed or plant vegetation, fabrics, hydroseeding, mulch, etc.): ▪ Within 12 hours of any break in work unless project activities will resume within 7 days. ▪ No later than 3 days following the disturbance during the rainy season (approximately October through April). ▪ No later than 7 days following the disturbance during the dry season (approximately May through September). Every effort shall be made to immediately cover bare soil surfaces resulting from maintenance and/or construction activities prior to storms. Revegetation activities will include only local plant materials native to the San Francisco Peninsula region.
GEN-23	Fire Prevention	1. All earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines will be equipped with spark arrestors. 2. During the high fire danger period (April 1–December 1), work crews will: ▪ Have appropriate fire suppression equipment available at the work site. ▪ Keep flammable materials, including flammable vegetation slash, at least 10 feet away from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame.

		▪ Not use portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines within 25 feet of any flammable materials unless a round-point shovel or fire extinguisher is within immediate reach of the work crew (no more 25 feet away from the work area).
GEN-24	Investigation of Utility Line Locations	An evaluation of the locations of utility lines that could be affected by maintenance/construction activities will be conducted. Utilities will be avoided as much as possible. For maintenance/construction areas with the potential for effects on utility services, the following measures will be implemented: 1. Utility excavation or encroachment permits will be required from the appropriate agencies. These permits include measures to minimize utility disruption. The County and its contractors will comply with permit conditions. Such conditions will be included in construction contract specifications. 2. Utility locations will be verified through a field survey (potholing) and use of the Underground Service Alert services. 3. Detailed specifications will be prepared as part of the design plans to include procedures for the excavation, support, and/or fill of areas around utility cables and pipelines. All affected utility services will be notified of the County's maintenance/construction plans and schedule. Arrangements will be made with these entities regarding protection, relocation, or temporary disconnection of services. 4. Residents and businesses in the project area will be notified of planned utility service disruption 2 to 4 days in advance, in conformance with state standards. 5. Disconnected cables and lines will be reconnected promptly.
GEN-25	Retention of Tree Stumps / Rootwads	Objects embedded/anchored in the bank, such as tree stumps, shall not be removed if removal could result in release of sediment into the channel. Stumps and rootwads that potentially serve as basking sites or that encourage pool formation should be left in place whenever possible. Protruding objects that could capture additional debris and result in obstruction of the channel (e.g. the branches and trunk of a downed tree) may be trimmed. If an embedded object must be removed to prevent a debris jam, turbidity control practices shall be used, and the bank shall be reseeded, re-vegetated and/or mulched following removal.
GEN-26	Decontamination of Project Equipment and Vehicles	▪ Equipment, boots and waders used for in-water maintenance/construction activities will be decontaminated prior to entering and exiting the maintenance/construction site and/or between each use in different water bodies to avoid the introduction and transfer of organisms between water bodies. Methods to be employed may include: drying, using a hot water soak, or freezing, as appropriate to the type of gear or equipment. The County shall begin the decontamination process by thoroughly scrubbing equipment, paying close attention to small crevices such as boot laces, seams, net corners, etc., with a stiff-bristled brush to remove all organisms. To decontaminate by drying, the County shall allow equipment to dry thoroughly (i.e., until there is a complete absence of water), preferably in the sun, for a minimum of 48 hours. To decontaminate using a hot water soak, the County shall immerse equipment in 140°F or hotter water and soak for a minimum of 5 minutes. To decontaminate by freezing, the County shall place equipment in a freezer 32°F or colder for a minimum of 8 hours. Repeat decontamination is required only if the equipment/clothing is removed from the site, used within a different waterbody, and returned to the project site.

		▪ Vehicles, watercraft, and other maintenance/construction equipment used for in-water maintenance/construction activities that are too large to immerse in a hot water bath shall be decontaminated by pressure washing with hot water (minimum of 140°F at the point of contact or 155°F at the nozzle or by using other effective techniques). Watercraft engines and all areas that could contain standing water (e.g., live wells, bilges, etc.) shall be flushed for a minimum of 10 minutes. Following the hot water wash, vehicles, watercraft and equipment shall be dried as thoroughly as possible. ▪ A bleach solution shall be used to decontaminate vehicles, watercraft and other maintenance/construction gear and equipment at a designated location where runoff can be contained and not allowed to enter streams or other sensitive habitat areas.
GEN-27	Vegetation and Tree Removal	▪ The disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete maintenance/construction activities. The use of bulldozers, backhoes, or other heavy equipment to remove vegetation along stream banks shall be avoided wherever feasible. ▪ The County may remove up to two non-hazardous trees greater than 12 inches in diameter per year from natural channels below ordinary high water if the trees are restricting the capacity of the channel, causing erosion or flooding, or limiting access to perform maintenance/construction work. Trees will be cut at ground level and the root mass left in place to maintain bank stability. No non-hazardous trees greater than 36 inches in diameter will be removed under this program. This measure does not apply to trees considered a hazard as defined by the International Society of Arboriculture, which may include dead or dying trees, dead parts of live trees, or unstable live trees (due to structural defects or other factors) that are within striking distance of people or property (a target) that have the potential to cause death, injury, or substantial property damage. ▪ Removed vegetation shall be placed directly into a disposal vehicle and removed from the site, and shall not be permitted to remain onsite overnight. However, if removed vegetation will be used onsite for erosion control or slash and will not be moved or disturbed, it may be stockpiled onsite for longer than an overnight. Stockpiled vegetation shall not be piled on the ground unless it is later transferred, piece by piece, under the direct supervision of the biological monitor or qualified biologist.
GEN-28	Herbicide Application	Herbicide application shall only be conducted when the climate is dry and when wind speeds do not exceed 7 miles per hour. Herbicides shall not be used in or adjacent to any fish-bearing stream, lake, pond or other water bodies supporting suitable habitat for California red-legged frog or other listed species.
Erosion Control Measures		
EC-1	Brush Layering	Brush layering is a technique used to stabilize shallow slope failures or rebuild fill slopes with live brush cuttings (usually willows or other types of branches) with soil backfill or soil lifts. Live brush layers act as horizontal drains and improve slope stability by providing tensile strength and natural revegetation. Brush layering may include the use of synthetic geogrids or fabric soil wraps, large vegetated boulder revetments, or other structural toe support. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-2	Brush Packing	Brush packing is a biotechnical gully and slump repair technique. Brush packing utilizes alternating layers of live branch

		cuttings (from rootable plant species) and soil to repair large rills, gullies, and slumps. The brush packing technique is more appropriate for the repair of gullies on slopes, and it can be implemented with hand labor. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-3	Live Staking	Live staking involves the insertion of live, vegetative cuttings into the ground in a manner that allows the cutting (stake) to take root and grow. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil to become water borne, to reduce water velocity and erosive forces, and to aid in habitat protection. Poles used in willow walls and through rip rap may be a structural application. Sprigs may be used in individual planting spots along a streambank. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-4	Live Pole Drain	Live pole drains are a biotechnical technique intended to drain excess moisture away from an unstable site. Plants (typically willows) are used to construct bundles which will sprout and grow, with the moisture continuing to drain from the lower end. The bundles are placed in shallow trenches in a manner that they intersect and collect excessive slope moisture. See Appendix A for additional description about this BMP.
EC-5	Wattles/ Fascines	Wattles and fascines are live branch cuttings, usually willows, bound together into long, tubular bundles used to stabilize slopes and stream banks. Both wattles and live fascines are true biotechnical practices. The live branches and live stakes provide the biological element while the stems, rope ties and wedge-shaped wooden stakes all combine to provide the structural elements. Fascines differ from wattles in that the branch cuttings all point in the same direction in fascines, where they may point in either direction in wattles. Wattles are typically aligned on contour, where fascines are angled slightly upslope and thus tend to produce more vigorous growth. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-6	Hand Seeding	Hand seeding is broadcasting grass seed on disturbed or bare soil areas by hand or a hand seeding device. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil to become water or air borne, reduce erosion after vegetation establishment, provide for vegetative buffers and aid in habitat protection. Seeding with appropriate seed mixes also helps discourage colonization by non-native and invasive plant species. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-7	Hydroseeding	Hydroseeding is broadcasting grass seed, tackifier, wood fiber mulch and water on disturbed areas using a hydroseeding machine. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil becoming water or air borne, to reduce erosion after vegetation is established, provide vegetative buffers and to aid in habitat protection. Seeding with appropriate seed mixes will also help discourage colonization by non-native and invasive plant species. Hydroseeding may be used after soil disturbance is completed at construction/maintenance sites and/or on bare slopes. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-8	Mulching	Mulching is the application of rice or sterile straw, wood chips, leaf litter, redwood duff, or other suitable materials on the soil surface applied manually or by machine. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil becoming water or air borne, and to encourage vegetation establishment. This BMP is used to protect the soil surface and to protect newly seeded areas. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.

EC-9	Vegetative Buffer	A vegetative buffer is a strip of vegetation adjacent to sensitive areas, ditches, pavement and water bodies. This BMP prevents soil from becoming water borne and may help restore shallow slope failures by trapping soil and debris. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-10	Erosion Control Blankets & Mats	Erosion control blankets and mats are installed to protect the prepared soil surface of a steep slope. This BMP may be used at maintenance/construction sites to provide stabilization/protection on steep slopes or stream banks. Erosion control blankets and mats are available in a variety of materials including jute, excelsior, blanket material, straw, wood fiber blanket, coconut fiber blanket, coconut fiber mesh, and straw coconut fiber blanket. Material selection should be based on the size of area, slope, surface conditions, revegetation plans, and channel velocity. Coir fabric/netting is a geo-textile product made from coconut fibers loosely woven into a fabric usually packaged in roll form. This fabric can be used to provide a reduction in water velocity/erosive forces and/or habitat protection and topsoil stabilization. Erosion control blankets and mats may be used in combination with seeding and/or vegetation. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-11	Surface Roughening	Surface roughening is a technique for roughening a bare soil surface with furrows running across the slope, stair stepping, or tracking with construction equipment. Surface roughening is intended to aid the establishment of vegetative cover from seed, to reduce runoff velocity and increase infiltration, and to reduce erosion and provide for sediment trapping. This BMP is typically applied on slopes steeper than 3:1. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-12	Rolling Dip	Rolling dips are ridges or ridge-and-channels constructed diagonally across a sloping road or utility right-of-way that is subject to erosion to limit the accumulation of erosive volumes of water on roads by diverting surface runoff at designated intervals. Rolling dips are appropriate to use on low and moderate grades and on both high or low traffic roads. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-13	Slope or Bank Stabilization	Where biotechnical methods are unsuitable for stabilizing streambanks due to site specific conditions such as steep slopes or limited right-of-way width, hardened engineered solutions such as rock slope protection, soldier pile walls, retaining walls, or slope soil nailing may be utilized along a failed portion of slope to provide a buttress against additional failure. To the extent feasible, this BMP should be combined with biotechnical solutions through installation of vegetated rock slope protection. Refer to Appendix A for a more detailed description of this BMP.
EC-14	Energy Dissipator	An energy dissipator is a structure designed to control erosion at the outlet of a channel or conduit by reducing the velocity of flow and dissipating the energy. This BMP is recommended at the outlet of any new or replacement drainage culvert, which are points of high erosion potential. Energy dissipators are effective in absorbing the impact of flow and reducing the velocity to non-erosive levels. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
Sediment/Water Quality Control Measures		
SC-1	Gravel Bags	Gravel bags can be used to keep water away from work areas and unstable slopes or for constructing cofferdams and clean water bypasses. This BMP is also typically used at construction or maintenance sites to protect storm drain outlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.

SC-2	Silt Fence	A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts and entrenched into soil. This BMP is generally used for perimeter protection (around construction/maintenance sites, stockpile areas). It may also be installed perpendicular to the flow direction to slow or stop water and to allow perimeter filtration, settling of soil particles, and to reduce water velocity. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-3	Straw Log, Straw Roll, Coir Log	Straw rolls/logs or coir logs may be used for temporary soil stockpile protection; protection of storm drains, gutters, and drainage courses; temporary check dams; bank or slope stabilization; and streambank toe protection. Alternatives to straw rolls/logs and coir logs include compostable filter socks/berms comprised of natural fibers and other bio-based materials. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-4	Inlet Protection	Storm drain inlets can be protected through installation of temporary barriers such as silt fences, gravel bags, and other proprietary barriers like geotextile inserts, biofilter bags, or compost socks. These barriers are intended to prevent and reduce the sediment discharged into storm drains by ponding runoff and allowing sediment to settle out. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-5	Stormwater Separation Systems	Stormwater separation systems are engineered devices installed in storm drain facilities to remove solids, grease and other pollutants. These may be installed where deep structures allow for their placement and maintenance, or where sufficient quantities of pollutant materials require regular removal in order for the storm drains to operate correctly. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-6	Diversion Berm	A diversion berm is a temporary ridge of compacted soil or aggregate base material, or contiguous bag berm constructed at the top or base of a disturbed slope. It may also consist of asphalt concrete or “cutback” at the top of a disturbed slope. This BMP is intended to direct stormwater runoff away from an unstable slope. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-7	Silt Curtain	The County shall install silt curtains or other appropriate silt filtering devices around excavation sites to prevent heavily silted water from impacting areas around the work site. The silt curtain or silt filtering device shall be maintained throughout all phases of excavation.
SC-8	Turbidity Monitoring	During in-water maintenance/construction activities, the County will monitor turbidity levels up and downstream of the maintenance/construction work area prior to conducting maintenance/construction. The County will maintain a log of turbidity data and ensure that activities do not result in increases in turbidity of the stream of more than 20 percent of upstream sampling locations, as measured visually or by nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Work will be halted if turbidity/siltation levels exceed 20 percent of upstream sampling levels and CDFW will be contacted for further guidance to ensure activities do not harm aquatic life.
Dewatering Measure		
DW-1	Channel	▪ When in-water construction is unavoidable, streamflow shall be diverted around work areas by either installing cofferdams and/or clean water bypass systems. A cofferdam is a temporary structure built into a waterway to enclose

	Dewatering	a construction area and reduce sediment pollution from construction work in or adjacent to water. A clean water bypass is typically used for short-term diversion of small amounts of water over short distances to enable dewatering of a maintenance/construction site. Depending on site conditions, these systems may be either gravity driven or require use of a pump to divert water around a construction area. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A. ▪ No dewatering will be conducted at sites with recent document occurrences of coho salmon within the past 5 years.
Sediment Testing and Disposal Measure		
ST-1	Testing and Disposal of Sediment	Depending on the location of the sediment removal site and upstream and adjacent land uses, the County will test the sediment prior to removal to determine suitability for disposal or reuse based on its chemical qualities. The test results and proposed disposal or reuse locations will be submitted to the RWQCB for review and approval. Samples will be analyzed according to the Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Materials: Sediment Screening and Testing Guidelines (RWQCB 2000), as appropriate for the proposed disposal or reuse site. The results will be compared against federal and state environmental screening levels (ESLs) for protection of human health, groundwater quality, and terrestrial receptors. If hazardous levels of contaminants (as defined by federal and state regulations) are present, the material will be taken to a permitted hazardous waste facility.
Cultural Resources Avoidance Measures		
CUL-1	Review Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map Data and County Baseline Maps to Determine if the Work Area Has Been Subject to a Previous Cultural Resource Study	During the early phases of Annual Work Plan development or project, the County will review the Cultural Sensitivity Map Data and County Baseline Maps (Appendix I) for all locations where ground-disturbing activities are proposed where excavation would be required beyond the facility's as-built design or otherwise reach previously undisturbed soils beyond existing engineered depths or extent. If the foregoing conditions are not applicable to the maintenance/construction activity being performed, only BMPs CUL-4 and CUL-5 will be required. Based on the location of projects, and whether or not excavation or ground disturbance will occur beyond existing engineered depths or extent, BMPs CUL-2 through CUL-4 shall be implemented as follows: ▪ High Sensitivity: BMPs CUL-2, CUL-3, and CUL-4 ▪ Moderate Sensitivity: BMP CUL-2 and CUL-3 ▪ Low Sensitivity: *BMPs CUL-2 through CUL-4 not required* ▪ Unknown Sensitivity: BMP CUL-2 and CUL-3 BMPs CUL-5 and CUL-6 are applicable to all ground-disturbing activities in natural channels or native soils, regardless of the sensitivity level of the work area.
CUL-2	Record Search and Field Inventory for Highly or Moderately Sensitive Areas	▪ The County will retain a qualified cultural resources specialist to conduct a review and evaluation of locations that involve soil disturbance/excavation in natural channels or native soils identified as Highly to Moderately Sensitive to determine the potential for these activities to affect significant cultural resources. ▪ The initial evaluation will be based on a review of archival information provided by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System in regard to the project area based on a

	(Sensitivity Ratings 3-5), and Areas of Unknown Sensitivity	0.25-mile search radius. This initial archival review will be completed by the professional archaeologist who will be able to view confidential site location data and literature to arrive at a preliminary sensitivity determination. ▪ It is recommended that the County conduct a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and due diligence outreach with individuals identified by the NAHC and/or local historical societies or groups. This outreach would involve sending a letter with a request for pertinent information about cultural resources within the project area and to identify any concerns. This outreach is in addition to notification under PRC 21080.3.1 (i.e., CUL-3), and may be appropriate for projects that would not otherwise require Assembly Bill 52 notification. Such outreach is also encouraged under Section 106 implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.4(a)(3) for identification of historic properties. ▪ The qualified archaeologist will conduct field inventory of the project area to determine the presence/absence of surface cultural materials. The results, along with any mitigation and/or management recommendations, will be presented to the County in an appropriate report format that includes any necessary maps, figures, and correspondence with interested parties. The report will also include a summary of the records search and archival research data, and pertinent geoarchaeological overviews and studies, and regional research designs, as appropriate. ▪ A summary table indicating appropriate management actions (e.g., monitoring during construction, presence/absence testing for subsurface resources, and data recovery) will be developed for each project work area reviewed. ▪ The maintenance/construction activities will be implemented to avoid significant impacts to cultural resources, if possible. **EXCEPTIONS**: After the NWIC record search and NAHC sacred lands search have been conducted, the qualified archaeologist may determine that a field review is not necessary under the following circumstances: ▪ Locales that have previously been subject to cultural resource studies where no previously identified cultural resources or historical resources were documented. ▪ Locales that have previously been subject to cultural resources studies, but identified cultural resources have been determined by a qualified archaeologist/resource specialist as not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). ▪ A short report would be required to document the decision not to conduct a field study.
CUL-3	Consult with Native American Tribes	The County, as the lead CEQA agency, has notified Native American tribes about the Maintenance Program according to PRC 21080.3.1 (also referred to as Assembly Bill 52); *only Native American tribes that have previously requested notification from the County pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(b) require notification*. For tribes that request consultation under PRC 21080.3.1(b)(2), the County will consult with those tribes pursuant to PRC 21080.3.2 for projects in areas of high, moderate, and unknown sensitivity.
CUL-4	Construction Monitoring	▪ The County will retain a qualified archaeologist to be present on-site during ground-disturbing activities within areas identified as highly sensitive for cultural areas, unless the qualified archaeologist determines otherwise after the field inventory conducted under CUL-2. Similarly, after conducting the field study under CUL-2, the qualified archaeologist may determine that areas originally identified as moderately sensitive for cultural resources warrant

		monitoring during construction. The reasons for conducting monitoring in areas initially considered of moderate sensitivity would be discussed in the inventory report. ▪ The qualified archaeologist will have the authority to stop work if cultural resources are discovered. ▪ If any cultural resources are discovered during construction monitoring, BMP CUL-6 would be implemented as appropriate.
CUL-5	Conduct Pre-Maintenance/Construction Educational Training	At the beginning of each maintenance/construction season, and in concert with implementing BMP BIO-1, as well as before conducting activities subject to BMP CUL-2 through CUL-4, all maintenance/construction personnel will participate in an educational training session conducted by a qualified cultural resources specialist. This training will include instruction on how to identify historic and prehistoric resources that may be encountered, and will describe the appropriate protocol to be followed if resources are discovered during maintenance/construction work.
CUL-6	Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately	Unanticipated discoveries of cultural and paleontological resources may occur during maintenance/construction construction activities. Examples of cultural remains are obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or significant areas of tool-making debris; culturally darkened soil ("midden") containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-period artifacts may include stone, concrete, or adobe footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. Paleontological artifacts are fossilized remains of plants and animals. Work will be restricted or stopped in areas where remains or artifacts are found until proper protocols are met. <u>Protocol for treatment of prehistoric or historic cultural resources:</u> ▪ Work at the location of the find will halt immediately within 50 feet of the find. A "no work" zone will be established utilizing appropriate flagging to delineate the boundary of this zone, which will measure at least 50 feet in all directions from the find. ▪ The County will retain the services of a consulting archaeologist, who will visit the discovery site as soon as practicable and perform minor hand excavation to describe the archaeological or paleontological resources present and assess the amount of disturbance. ▪ The consulting archaeologist will provide to the County and USACE, at a minimum, written and digital-photographic documentation of all observed materials, utilizing the CRHR and NRHP guidelines for evaluating archaeological resources. Based on the assessment, the County and USACE will identify the CEQA and Section 106 cultural resources compliance procedures to be implemented. ▪ If the consulting archaeologist determines that the find appears not to meet the CRHR or NRHP criteria of significance, and a USACE archaeologist concurs with the consulting archaeologist's conclusions, construction may continue while monitored by the consulting archaeologist. The authorized maintenance/construction work will resume at the discovery site only after the County has retained a consulting archaeologist to monitor and the Maintenance/construction Manager has received notification from USACE allowing work to continue. ▪ If the find appears significant, avoidance of additional impacts is the preferred alternative. The consulting archaeologist will determine if adverse impacts to the resources can be avoided.

		▪ Where avoidance is not practical (e.g., maintenance/construction activities cannot be deferred or must be completed to satisfy the Maintenance Program objective), the County will develop an action plan (also known as a data recovery plan) and submit it to USACE within 48 hours of determining that maintenance/construction activities cannot be deferred. The action plan will be submitted by email to the appropriate archeological/cultural resources contact at the USACE. The action plan is equivalent to a data recovery plan. It will be prepared in accordance with the current professional standards and state guidelines for reporting the results of the work, and will describe the services of a Native American consultant and a proposal for curation of cultural materials recovered from a non-grave context. ▪ The recovery effort will be documented in a report prepared by the consulting archaeologist in accordance with current archaeological standards. Any non-grave artifacts will be placed with an appropriate repository. ▪ In the event of discovery of human remains (or if a find consists of bones suspected to be human), the field crew supervisor will take immediate steps to secure and protect such remains from vandalism during periods when work crews are absent.) ▪ The maintenance/construction crew supervisor will immediately notify the San Mateo County Coroner and provide any information that identifies the remains as Native American. If the remains are determined to be those of a prehistoric Native American or a Native American from the ethnographic period, the Coroner will contact NAHC within 24 hours of being notified about the remains. NAHC will designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) within 24 hours. The MLD will have 24 hours to consult and provide recommendations for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods. ▪ Preservation in situ is the preferred option for human remains. Human remains will be preserved in situ if continuation of the maintenance/construction work, as determined by the consulting archaeologist and MLD, will not cause further damage to the remains. The remains and artifacts will be documented, the find location carefully backfilled (with protective geo-fabric if desirable), and the information recorded in County Maintenance/Construction Program files. ▪ If human remains or cultural items are exposed during maintenance/construction that cannot be protected from further damage, they will be exhumed by the consulting archaeologist at the discretion of the MLD and reburied, with the concurrence of the MLD, in a place mutually agreed upon by all parties. <u>Protocol for treatment of paleontological resources:</u> ▪ Work at the location of the find will halt immediately within 50 feet of the find. A “no work” zone will be established utilizing appropriate flagging to delineate the boundary of this zone, which will measure at least 50 feet in all directions from the find. ▪ The County shall retain the services of a consulting paleontologist. The consulting paleontologist will meet the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology’s criteria for a qualified professional paleontologist (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010). ▪ The consulting paleontologist shall visit the discovery site as soon as practicable and perform minor hand-excavation to describe the paleontological resources present and assess the amount of disturbance. The consulting paleontologist will follow the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology’s guidelines (2010) for treatment of the artifact. Treatment may include preparation and recovery of fossil materials for an appropriate museum or university

		collection, and may include preparation of a report describing the finds. The County will be responsible for ensuring that the consulting paleontologist's recommendations for treatment are implemented.
Biological Resources Avoidance Measures		
BIO-1	Environmental Awareness Training	Prior to commencing maintenance/construction activities in a given year, all participating maintenance/construction personnel will attend a worker environmental awareness training program. The training will include a brief review of special-status species, sensitive habitats, and other sensitive resources that may exist in the project area, including field identification, habitat requirements, and the legal status and protection of each relevant species, as well as locations of sensitive biological resources. The training will include materials concerning the following topics: sensitive resources, resource avoidance, permit conditions, and possible consequences for violations of State or Federal environmental laws. The training will cover the maintenance/construction activity's conservation measures, environmental permits, and regulatory compliance requirements, as well as the roles and authority of the monitors and biologist(s). It will include printed material and an oral training session by a qualified biologist.
BIO-2	Minimize Injury or Mortality of Fish and Amphibian Species during Dewatering	Prior to dewatering a construction site, all reasonable efforts shall be made to capture and relocate native fish and amphibian species if necessary to avoid direct mortality and minimize take. Streams that support a sensitive species (e.g., steelhead, California red-legged frog) will require a relocation effort led by a qualified biologist (see also BMPs BIO- 3 through BIO-5). The following measures are consistent with those defined as *reasonable and prudent* by NMFS for projects concerning several central California Evolutionarily Significant Units for coho salmon and steelhead trout. ▪ Fish relocation activities will be performed only by qualified fisheries biologists that have experience with fish capture and handling. ▪ Perform relocation activities during morning periods when air temperatures are coolest. ▪ Periodically measure air and water temperatures. Cease activities when water temperatures exceed temperatures allowed by CDFW and NMFS. ▪ Capture methods may include fish landing nets, dip nets, buckets and by hand. ▪ Exclude fish from re-entering work area by blocking the stream channel above and below the work area with fine-meshed net or screens. Mesh will be no greater than 1/8 inch (3.1mm). The bottom edge of net or screen will be completely secured to the channel bed to prevent fish from re-entering work area. Exclusion screening will be placed in areas of low water velocity to minimize impingement of fish. Screens will be checked periodically and cleaned of debris to permit free flow of water. ▪ Prior to capturing fish, the qualified biologist will determine the most appropriate release location(s). Captured aquatic life shall be released immediately in the closest suitable body of water adjacent to the work site, taking into consideration the following when selecting release site(s): ▪ Similar water temperature as capture location ▪ Ample habitat for captured fish ▪ Low likelihood of fish re-entering work site or becoming impinged on exclusion net or screen. ▪ Avoid areas with large concentrations of potential predators in immediate vicinity.

		▪ Minimize handling of salmonids. However, when handling is necessary, always wet hands or nets prior to touching fish. ▪ Temporarily hold fish in cool, shaded, aerated water in a container with a lid or in a live–car (i.e., a net enclosure that can be placed in a pond to temporarily hold the fish). ▪ If fish are held in a container, provide aeration with a battery-powered external bubbler. Protect fish from jostling and noise and do not remove fish from this container until time of release. ▪ Place a thermometer in holding containers and, if necessary, periodically conduct partial water changes to maintain a stable water temperature. If water temperature reaches or exceeds those allowed by CDFW and NMFS, fish should be released and rescue operations ceased. ▪ Avoid overcrowding in containers. Have at least two containers and segregate young-of-year fish from larger age-classes to avoid predation. Place larger amphibians, such as Pacific giant salamanders, in container with larger fish. ▪ If fish are abundant, periodically cease capture, and release fish at predetermined locations. ▪ Visually identify species and estimate year-classes of fish at time of release. ▪ Count and record the number of fish captured. Avoid anesthetizing or measuring fish. ▪ Submit reports of fish relocation activities to CDFW and NMFS in a timely fashion. ▪ If feasible, plan on performing initial fish relocation efforts several days prior to the start of construction. This provides the fisheries biologist an opportunity to return to the work area and perform additional passes immediately prior to construction. In many instances, additional fish will be captured that eluded the previous day's efforts. The biological monitor or qualified biologist shall check daily for stranded aquatic life as the water level in the dewatering area drops. ▪ If mortality during relocation exceeds the amount authorized by the applicable permits or, if no amount is specified, 5 percent, stop efforts and immediately contact the appropriate agencies (CDFW and NMFS).
BIO-3	California Red-legged Frog Protection Measures	If suitable habitat for California red-legged frog is determined to exist in or around the work area where maintenance/construction activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ No more than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the date of initial ground disturbance or mowing, a pre-activity survey for the California red-legged frog will be conducted by a qualified biologist at the work site. The survey will consist of walking the work area limits to ascertain the possible presence of the species. The qualified biologist will investigate all potential areas that could be used by the California red-legged frog for feeding, breeding, sheltering, movement, and other essential behaviors. This includes an adequate examination of mammal burrows, such as those of California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) or gophers (*Thomomys bottae*). If any adults, subadults, juveniles, tadpoles, or eggs are found, the qualified biologist will contact the USFWS to determine if moving any of the individuals is appropriate. If the USFWS approves moving animals, the biologist and USFWS will identify a suitable relocation site, and the County will ensure the qualified biologist is given sufficient time to move the animals from the work site before ground disturbance is initiated. Only qualified biologists will capture, handle, and monitor the California red-legged frog. To minimize harassment, injury, death, and harm to individual California red-legged frogs, one of the following two measures will be implemented.

		▪ An approved, qualified biologist(s) will be on-site during all activities that may result in take of the California red-legged frog, as determined by the biologist taking into account all information gathered during the desktop audit of the site as well as the preconstruction survey. Qualified biologists must be approved by the USFWS. or ▪ Prior to pre-activity surveys, personnel will enclose the work area with an exclusion fence with a minimum height above grade of 42 inches. The bottom of the fence will either be buried a minimum of six inches below ground or otherwise secured in a manner approved by the USFWS and will remain in place during all maintenance/construction activities in order to prevent California red-legged frogs from entering the work area. Escape ramps, funnels, or other features that allow animals to exit the work area, but which will prohibit the entry of such animals, will be provided in the exclusion fencing. A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-activity survey of the fence installation area immediately prior to (i.e., the day of) the commencement of installation and will be on-hand to monitor fence installation. The exclusion fencing will be inspected daily by maintenance/construction personnel and maintained for the duration of maintenance/construction implementation. ▪ The qualified biologist(s) will be given the authority to freely communicate verbally, by telephone, electronic mail, or in writing at any time with maintenance/construction personnel, any other person(s) at the work area, otherwise associated with the maintenance/construction work, the USFWS, the CDFW, or their designated agents. The qualified biologist will have oversight over implementation of all the conservation measures in any associated biological opinion, and will have the authority and responsibility to stop work activities if they determine any of the associated requirements are not being fulfilled. If the qualified biologist(s) exercises this authority, the USFWS will be notified by telephone and electronic mail within twenty-four (24) hours. The USFWS contact is the Coast Bay Foothills Division Chief of the Endangered Species Program at the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office at telephone (916) 414-6600. ▪ The County will minimize adverse impacts to the California red-legged frog by limiting, to the maximum extent possible, the number of access routes, ground disturbance area, equipment staging, storage, parking, and stockpile areas. Prior to initiating maintenance/construction work that involve ground-disturbing activities, equipment staging areas, site access routes, sediment removal and transportation equipment and personnel parking areas, debris storage areas, and any other areas that may be disturbed will be identified, surveyed by the qualified biologist, and clearly identified with fencing. The fencing will be inspected by the qualified biologist and maintained daily until the last day that equipment is at the site. ▪ To the extent practicable, ground-disturbing activities will be avoided from October through April because that is the time period when California red-legged frogs are most likely to be moving through upland areas. When ground-disturbing activities must take place between November 1 and March 31, the County will ensure that daily monitoring by the qualified biologist is completed for the California red-legged frog. ▪ If egg masses are present and work cannot be postponed until after hatching, a buffer of vegetation at least 10 feet in diameter shall be left around any egg masses found. Staff will keep a record of any sites where egg masses are found and will conduct vegetation removal at these sites between June 15 and October 15. Staff shall avoid entering the channel to avoid dislodging egg masses. Activities shall be performed from the banks. ▪ To minimize harassment, injury, death, and harm in the form of temporary habitat disturbances, all maintenance/construction-related vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads, sediment removal and

		access areas, equipment staging, storage, parking, and stockpile areas. These areas will be included in pre-activity surveys and, to the maximum extent possible, established in locations disturbed by previous activities to prevent further adverse impacts. Maintenance/construction-related vehicles will observe a 20-mile per hour speed limit within work areas, except on County roads, and State and Federal highways. Off-road traffic outside of designated and fenced work areas will be prohibited. ▪ When a California red-legged frog is encountered in the work area, all activities which have the potential to result in the harassment, injury, or death of the individual will be immediately halted. The qualified biologist will then assess the situation in order to select a course of action that will avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the animal. To the maximum extent possible, contact with the frog will be avoided and the individual will be allowed to move out of the potentially hazardous situation to a secure location on its own volition. This procedure applies to situations where a California red-legged frog is encountered while it is moving to another location. It does not apply to animals that are uncovered or otherwise exposed or in areas where there is not sufficient adjacent habitat to support the species should the individual move away from the hazardous location. ▪ California red-legged frogs that are in danger will be relocated and released by the qualified biologist outside the work area within the same riparian area or watershed. If relocation of the individual outside the work area is not feasible (i.e., there are too many individuals observed per day), the biologist will relocate the animals to a USFWS preapproved location. Prior to the initial ground disturbance, the County will obtain approval of the relocation protocol from the USFWS in the event that a California red-legged frog is encountered and needs to be moved away from the work site. Under no circumstances will a California red-legged frog be released on a site unless the written permission of the landowner has been obtained by the County. The qualified biologist will limit the duration of the handling and captivity of the California red-legged frog to the minimum amount of time necessary to complete the task. If the animal must be held in captivity, it will be kept in a cool, dark, moist, aerated environment, such as a clean and disinfected bucket or plastic container with a damp sponge. ▪ The County will immediately notify the USFWS once the California red-legged frog and the site is secure. The USFWS contact for this situation is the Coast Bay Foothills Division Chief of the Endangered Species Program by email and at telephone (916) 414-6600. ▪ A litter control program will be instituted at each activity site. All workers will ensure their food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash are deposited in covered or closed trash containers. The trash containers will be removed from the site at the end of each working day. ▪ The County will comply with all herbicide application requirements mandated by the USEPA and stipulated injunctions pertaining to California red-legged frog. For example, herbicides will be limited for controlling state-designated invasive species and noxious weeds, will not be used within 15 feet of aquatic breeding critical habitat or non-breeding aquatic critical habitat areas or within 15 feet of aquatic features within non-critical habitat sections subject to the 2006 Court-ordered injunction; precipitation is not occurring or forecast to occur within 24 hours; herbicide is limited to localized spot treatment using hand-held devices; and herbicide will be applied by a certified applicator or person working under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. ▪ For on-site storage of pipes, conduits and other materials that could provide shelter for California red-legged frogs, materials will be securely capped prior to storage or an open-top trailer will be used to elevate the materials above ground. This is intended to reduce the potential for animals to climb into the conduits and other materials.

		▪ To the maximum extent practicable, no maintenance/construction activities will occur during rain events or within 24-hours following a rain event. Prior to maintenance/construction activities resuming, a qualified biologist will inspect the work area and all equipment/materials for the presence of California red-legged frogs. The animals will be allowed to move away from the work site of their own volition or moved by the qualified biologist. ▪ To the maximum extent practicable, night-time construction activities will be minimized or avoided by the County. Because dusk and dawn are often the times when the California red-legged frog most actively moving and foraging, to the maximum extent practicable, earthmoving and other project activities will cease no less than 30 minutes before sunset and will not begin again prior to 30 minutes after sunrise. Except when necessary for driver or pedestrian safety, to the maximum extent practicable, artificial lighting at a work site will be prohibited during the hours of darkness. ▪ Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting), loosely woven netting, or similar material in any form will not be used at the project site because California red-legged frogs can become entangled and trapped in them. Any such material found on site will be immediately removed by the qualified biologist, maintenance/construction personnel, or County contractors. Materials utilizing fixed weaves (strands cannot move), polypropylene, polymer or other synthetic materials will not be used. ▪ Trenches or pits one (1) foot or deeper that are going to be left unfilled for more than forty-eight (48) hours will be securely covered with boards or other material to prevent the California red-legged frog from falling into them. If this is not possible, the County will ensure wooden ramps or other structures of suitable surface that provide adequate footing for the California red-legged frog are placed in the trench or pit to allow for their unaided escape. Auger holes or fence post holes that are greater than 0.10 inch in diameter will be immediately filled or securely covered so they do not become pitfall traps for the California red-legged frog. The qualified biologist will inspect the trenches, pits, or holes prior to their being filled to ensure there are no California red-legged frogs in them. The trench, pit, or hole also will be examined by the qualified biologist each workday morning at least one hour prior to initiation of work and in the late afternoon no more than one hour after work has ceased to ascertain whether any individuals have become trapped. If the escape ramps fail to allow the animal to escape, the qualified biologist will remove and transport it to a safe location, or contact the USFWS for guidance.
BIO-4	California Tiger Salamander Protection Measures	In the limited area in which the California tiger salamander might occur (i.e., in the vicinity of Alpine Trail), the measures described for California red-legged frog above will be implemented for California tiger salamander as well. In addition, the CDFW will be included in any agency coordination, as well as the USFWS, for issues involving the salamander.
BIO-5	San Francisco Garter Snake Protection Measures	In areas within one mile of a documented occurrence of the San Francisco garter snake, onsite habitat shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist or biological monitor for the potential to support this species. If suitable habitat for San Francisco garter snake is determined to exist in or around the work area where ground disturbing activities or mowing are planned to occur, the following measures will be followed: ▪ To the extent feasible, maintenance/construction activities should be conducted from April through October during the dry season when these semi-aquatic species are less likely to be found in a work area.

		▪ Prior to implementation of maintenance/construction work, the County will submit to the USFWS and CDFW for its review and approval the qualifications of proposed wildlife biologist(s) who will perform pre-activity surveys and on-site monitoring. ▪ To avoid harassment, injury, death, and harm to individual San Francisco garter snakes, immediately prior to (i.e., the day of) the initiation of maintenance/construction activities that have potential for take of the San Francisco garter snake, a USFWS and CDFW-approved biologist will conduct daytime surveys throughout the project site. The approved biologist will be present during initial ground-disturbing activities (i.e., clearing and grubbing) within 250 ft of the work area to monitor for individual garter snakes. The biologist will also be present during any other maintenance/construction activities that could potentially result in take, as determined by the biologist taking into account all information gathered during the desktop audit of the site as well as the preconstruction survey. If a San Francisco garter snake is observed within the maintenance/construction work area, either during the pre-activity survey or at any time, activities that could potentially harm the individual will cease and the USFWS and CDFW will be contacted immediately. Work will not re-commence without written approval from CDFW. The on-site biologist will be the contact for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a garter snake or anyone who finds a dead, injured, or entrapped San Francisco garter snake. The on-site biologist shall possess a working cellular telephone whose number shall be provided to the USFWS and CDFW. ▪ For vegetation removal on berms or other sites with suitable San Francisco garter snake habitat, vegetation shall be cut down to 3 inches by hand tools (weedwhacker, etc.). Once the ground is visible, a visual survey for San Francisco garter snakes shall be conducted. If no sensitive species are found in the area, removal of vegetation may continue by mowing or mechanized equipment very slowly with a biological monitor walking in front of the equipment to observe. ▪ Maintenance/construction-related vehicles will observe a 20 mile per hour speed limit while in the work area. ▪ San Francisco garter snakes may be attracted to structures that provide cavities such as pipes; therefore, all pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored at the site for one or more overnight periods will be either securely capped prior to storage or thoroughly inspected by the on-site biologist and/or the maintenance/construction foreman/manager before the pipe is buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved. If a San Francisco garter snake is discovered inside a pipe, the biologist (or a member of the maintenance/construction crew, if the biologist is not on-site) will watch the individual until it has moved out of the maintenance/construction work area. ▪ A litter control program will be instituted at each activity site. All workers will ensure their food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash are deposited in covered or closed trash containers. The trash containers will be removed from the site at the end of each working day.
BIO-6	Measures to Protect the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, California Giant Salamander, Santa Cruz Black	▪ In areas within one mile of documented foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant salamander, Santa Cruz black salamander, or western pond turtle occurrences, or where suitable habitat for one or more of these species is determined to exist in or around the work area where ground disturbing activities or mowing are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ The qualified biologist will conduct a special-status species survey on each morning of and within 48 hours prior to the scheduled work commencing. ▪ If no foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant Salamander, Santa Cruz black salamander, or western pond turtle is found, the work may proceed.

	Salamander, and Western Pond Turtle	▪ If eggs or larvae of the foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant salamander, Santa Cruz black salamander, are found, the qualified biologist will establish a buffer around the location of the eggs/larvae and work may proceed outside of the buffer zone. No work will occur within the buffer zone. Work within the buffer zone will be rescheduled until the time that eggs have hatched and/or larvae have metamorphosed, or the Permittee shall contact CDFW to develop site appropriate avoidance and minimization measures. ▪ If an active western pond turtle nest is detected within the activity area, a 10-foot buffer zone around the nest will be established and maintained during the breeding and nesting season (April 1 – August 31). The buffer zone will remain in place until the young have left the nest, as determined by a qualified biologist. ▪ If adult or non-larval juvenile foothill yellow-legged frogs, California giant salamanders, Santa Cruz black salamanders, or western pond turtles are found, one of the following two procedures will be implemented: ▪ If, in the opinion of the qualified biologist, capture and removal of the individual to a safe place outside of the work area is less likely to result in adverse effects than leaving the individual in place and rescheduling the work (e.g., if the species could potentially hide and be missed during a follow-up survey), the individual will be captured and relocated by a qualified biologist to suitable habitat at least 100 meters away and work may proceed. ▪ If, in the opinion of the qualified biologist, the individual is likely to leave the work area on its own, and work can be feasibly rescheduled, a buffer will be established around the location of the individual(s) and work may proceed outside of the buffer zone. No work will occur within the buffer zone until the turtle has left the work area. Work within the buffer zone will be rescheduled if necessary.
BIO-7	Check for Wildlife in Pipes/Construction Materials	For maintenance/construction activities that involve pipes or culverts, the County will visually check all sections of pipe for the presence of wildlife sheltering within them prior to moving any pipe or culvert sections that have been stored on the site overnight, or the pipes will have the ends capped while stored on site so as to prevent wildlife from entering. After attachment of the pipe/culvert sections to one another, the exposed end(s) of the pipe/culvert will be capped at the end of each day during construction to prevent wildlife from entering and being trapped within the pipeline/culvert.
BIO-8	Minimize Impacts on Dusky-footed Woodrat Nests	If suitable habitat for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is determined to exist in the work area, the following measure will be followed: ▪ No more than two weeks prior to the beginning of ground disturbance or other routine maintenance/construction activities that could disturb woodrat nests, a qualified biologist will survey the work areas scheduled for maintenance/construction. If any dusky-footed woodrat nests are found, the nests shall be flagged and construction fencing or flagging that will not impede the movement of the SFDW shall be placed around the nest to create a 10-foot buffer (where feasible). If the nest is located adjacent to a road or trail, the nest shall be clearly flagged so equipment/truck drivers accessing sites can see the nest. If a dusky-footed woodrat nest is identified in a work area, the following measure will be implemented by the County. ▪ The County will avoid physical disturbance of the nest if feasible. Ideally, a minimum 10-foot buffer should be maintained between maintenance/construction construction activities and each nest to avoid disturbance. In some situations, a smaller buffer may be allowed if in the opinion of a qualified biologist removing the nest would be a greater impact than that anticipated as a result of maintenance/construction activities.

		▪ If a dusky-footed woodrat nest cannot be avoided and the nest is located in urban or bayside areas where woodrat populations are small and isolated from larger populations, the County will consult with CDFW regarding the appropriate measures to minimize impacts. ▪ If a dusky-footed woodrat nest cannot be avoided and the nest is located in more rural or natural areas and/or where woodrat populations are large and have connectivity to large populations, one of the following two relocation measures will be implemented by the County: 1. If the woodrat nest site and the proposed relocation area are connected by suitable dispersal habitat for the woodrat, as determined by a qualified biologist, the following relocation methodology will be used: Prior to the beginning of construction activities, a qualified biologist will disturb the woodrat nest to the degree that all woodrats leave the nest and seek refuge outside of the maintenance/construction activity area. Relocations efforts will avoid the nesting season (February - July) to the maximum extent feasible. Disturbance of the woodrat nest will be initiated no earlier than one hour before dusk to minimize the exposure of woodrats to diurnal predators. Subsequently, the biologist will dismantle and relocate the nest material by hand. All material from dismantled nests will be placed in a pile, preferably against a log or tree trunk, in suitable habitat located at least 20 feet from, but otherwise as close as possible to, the original nest locations, to provide material for woodrats to construct new nests. During the deconstruction process, the biologist will attempt to assess if there are juveniles in the nest. If immobile juveniles are observed, the deconstruction process will be discontinued until a time when the biologist believes the juveniles will be fully mobile. A 10-foot wide no-disturbance buffer will be established around the nest until the juveniles are mobile. The nest may be dismantled once the biologist has determined that adverse impacts on the juveniles would not occur. All disturbances to woodrat nests will be documented in a construction monitoring report and submitted to CDFW. 2. If a qualified biologist determines that the woodrat relocation area is separated from the nest site by major impediments, or a complete barrier, to woodrat movement, trapping for woodrats will be conducted prior to relocation of nest material. Prior to the start of nest relocation activities, artificial pine box shelters will be placed at each of the sites selected for relocation of nest materials. The dimensions of the artificial shelters will be approximately 8” long x 8” wide x 6” high. Each shelter will include two interior chambers connected by an opening. At the relocation sites, the artificial pine box shelters will provide basement structures for the relocated woodrat nest materials, allowing woodrats to enter, use, and modify the relocated nests. A qualified biologist will set two traps around each of the woodrat nests to be relocated. Traps will be set within one hour prior to sunset, and baited with a mixture of peanut butter, oats, and apples. Traps will also be equipped with cotton bedding and covered with cardboard. The traps will be checked the following morning, within one-and-a-half hours of sunrise. If a woodrat is captured it will be placed in a quiet area while its nest material is relocated; the animal will then be released at the relocated nest. If no woodrats are captured after the first night, the biologist will set the traps for one additional evening to increase the probability of capturing the animal and ensuring a safe relocation. If no woodrats are captured at a given house after two nights, it will be assumed that the house is not currently occupied. Trapping will only be conducted outside the breeding season, which for woodrats is from February through the end of July. If a litter of young is found or suspected while dismantling a nest for relocation, the nest material will be replaced, any

		trapped woodrats will be returned to the nest, and the nest will be left alone for 2 to 3 weeks, after which time the nest would be rechecked to verify that the young are capable of independent survival, as determined by the lead woodrat biologist, before proceeding with nest dismantling.
BIO-9	Measures to Protect Nesting Migratory Birds	▪ To the extent possible, conduct vegetation removal activities prior to nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31). ▪ For maintenance/construction activities or tree removal that are scheduled to occur between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist will survey the work area and a minimum of 300 feet surrounding the work area for raptor nests and 100 feet for nests of non-raptors. This survey will occur no more than three days prior to starting work. If a lapse in maintenance/construction-related work of 7 days or longer occurs, another focused survey will be conducted before maintenance/construction work can be reinitiated. ▪ If nesting birds are found, a no-work buffer will be established around the nest and maintained until the young have fledged. A qualified biologist will identify an appropriate buffer based on a site specific-evaluation. Typical appropriate buffers are 300 feet for raptors, herons, and egrets (though larger for bald and golden eagles, as discussed in BIO-14); 100 feet for non-raptors nesting on trees, shrubs and structures, and 25 feet for ground-nesting non-raptors. ▪ The boundary of each buffer zone will be marked with fencing, flagging, or other easily identifiable marking if work will occur immediately outside the buffer zone. ▪ Install physical barriers to nesting where appropriate (e.g., install netting over entryways to cavities, bridge ledges, culverts) and check regularly for any trapped birds. Work will not commence within the buffer until fledglings are fully mobile and no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival. ▪ No trees or shrubs shall be disturbed that contain active bird nests until all eggs have hatched, and young have fully fledged (are no longer being fed by the adults and have completely left the nest site). To avoid potential impacts to tree or shrub-nesting birds, any project-specific trimming or pruning of trees or shrubs shall be conducted during the time period of September 1 to February 14 unless a preconstruction nesting bird survey has been conducted by a qualified biologist. No habitat removal or modification shall occur within the Ecologically Sensitive Area fenced nest zone even if the nest continues to be active beyond the typical nesting season for the species, until the young have fully fledged and will no longer be adversely affected by the project. ▪ Within areas subject to CDFW regulation under Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code, nesting bird protection measures required as conditions of the Streambed Alteration Agreement will be implemented.
BIO-10	Measures to Protect Nesting Marbled Murrelet	During marbled murrelet breeding/nesting season (March 24 to September 15), if suitable marbled murrelet nesting trees are present within 300 feet of the project area or if a marbled murrelet nest is detected, Permittee shall consult with CDFW before proceeding. If habitat trees are present within ¼- mile of the project site but are greater than 300 feet from the work area, Permittee may proceed with the following conditions: o Work within the ¼-mile buffer shall be confined to the period of September 15 to October 15. o If activities cannot be performed during this window and would thus occur during the marbled murrelet breeding season (March 25 to September 15), seasonal disturbance minimization buffers as listed the USFWS document, *Estimation of the Effects of Auditory and Visual Disturbance to Northern Spotted Owls and*

		Marbled Murrelets in Northwestern California (2006) shall be followed. Permittee shall measure ambient noise and estimate construction activity noise to calculate seasonal buffer widths using that reference. Alternatively, if protocol-level surveys are conducted and do not indicate that the habitat is occupied by marbled murrelet, seasonal and distance work restrictions may be lifted with written approval from CDFW. Protocol level survey procedures and information can be found at: http://www.pacificseabirdgroup.org/publications/PSG_TechPub2_MAMU_ISP.pdf
BIO-11	Non-native Aquatic Plant Removal	Any aquatic non-native plants found while performing maintenance/construction activities will be disposed of properly and will not be placed back into the tributaries where work is being conducted or any other drainages, creeks, or streams.
BIO-12	Measures to Protect Special-Status Butterflies	If suitable habitat for Bay checkerspot, Mission blue, San Bruno elfin, or Callippe silverspot butterflies is determined to exist in or around the work area where ground disturbing activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ Areas supporting larval host plants for the Bay checkerspot, Mission blue, San Bruno elfin, or Callippe silverspot will be identified by a qualified biologist and protected from disturbance by establishing buffer zones around individual plants or populations. The size of the buffer will be determined by a qualified botanist; the actual distance will depend on the plant species potentially affected and the type of disturbance. If impacts on larval host plants of federally listed butterflies are unavoidable and are within occupied or potentially occupied habitats, then the County will stop work in the vicinity of the host plant(s) and consult with the USFWS. ▪ No herbicide will be applied to the buffer area, and to the extent feasible, maintenance/construction personnel and equipment will not operate within such areas. If, based on a review of current CNDDB records or the latest information available from the Xerces Society (https://xerces.org/state-of-the-monarch-butterfly-overwintering-sites-in-california/) historically or currently occupied overwintering habitat for the monarch butterfly is determined to exist in or adjacent to the work area where ground disturbing activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ Areas supporting overwintering habitat for the monarch butterfly will be identified by a qualified biologist and maintenance/construction activities during fall and winter months when monarch butterflies are present will be avoided to the extent practicable. ▪ Historically or currently occupied trees/groves will be protected from disturbance by the establishment of a 100-foot buffer zone around the tree/grove. The buffer will be measured from the outside edge of the dripline of the monarch grove. If maintenance/construction activities within 100 feet of a historically or currently occupied tree/grove are unavoidable, the County will prepare and implement an impact minimization plan in consultation with the USFWS. ▪ No herbicides or pesticides will be applied to the buffer area, and to the extent feasible, maintenance/construction personnel and equipment will not operate within such areas.

BIO-13	Measures to Protect the California Ridgway's Rail	If suitable breeding habitat for California Ridgway's rails is determined to exist in or around the work area where maintenance/construction activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ If work will occur during the Ridgway's rail breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the County will conduct pre-activity surveys for the Ridgway's rail in the late winter and early spring of the year maintenance/construction activities are scheduled to occur. Surveys will be conducted per the current USFWS protocol. ▪ If the surveys confirm there are no breeding rails within 700 feet of the project area, or the area where heavy equipment, ground disturbance, or vegetation removal would occur, work activities may proceed during the breeding season. ▪ If surveys identify the presence of breeding rails, no maintenance/construction activities will occur within 700 feet of occupied nesting habitat during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31). For work occurring within 300 feet of potential nonbreeding habitat for California Ridgway's rails which provides habitat that occasional nonbreeding California Ridgway's rails may use for foraging or cover, or other identified suitable California Ridgway's rail habitat locations, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ Prior to the initiation of work each day, if suitable habitat occurs within the immediate work area, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey of all suitable habitat that may be directly or indirectly impacted by the day's activities (work area, access routes, staging areas). Specific habitat areas are vegetated areas of cordgrass (*Spartina* spp.), marsh gumplant (*Grindelia* spp.), pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*), alkali heath, (*Frankenia* sp.), and other high marsh vegetation, brackish marsh reaches of creek with heavy accumulations of bulrush thatch (old stands), and high water refugia habitat that may include annual grasses, and shrubs immediately adjacent to channels. ▪ If during the initial daily survey or during work activities a Ridgway's rail is observed within or immediately adjacent to the work area (50 feet), initiation of work will be delayed until the Ridgway's rail leaves the work area. ▪ Mowing using heavy equipment (e.g., tractors, boom mowers, or rider mowers) will not be conducted in habitat areas or within 50 feet of habitat areas. If mowing with hand equipment is necessary within 50 feet of habitat areas, an on-site monitor will observe the area in front of the mower from a safe vantage point while it is in operation. If Ridgway's rails are detected within the area to be mown, the mowing will stop until the individual(s) have left the work area. If visual observation cannot confirm the Ridgway's rail(s) left the work area, then it is assumed that the individual(s) remains in the work area and the work will not resume until the area has been thoroughly surveyed (and absence confirmed) or the USFWS has been contacted for guidance.
BIO-14	Measures to Protect Bat Colonies	▪ If high-quality habitat for roosting bats (i.e., large trees with cavities of sufficient size to support roosting bats, or buildings providing suitable roost sites, as determined by a qualified bat biologist) is present within 100 feet of a maintenance/construction site, a qualified bat biologist will conduct a survey to look for evidence of bat use within two weeks prior to the onset of work activities. If evidence of bat occupancy is observed, or if high-quality

		roost sites are present in areas where evidence of bat use might not be detectable (such as a tree cavity), an evening survey and/or nocturnal acoustic survey may be necessary to determine if a bat colony is present and to identify the specific location of the bat colony. ▪ If no active maternity colony or non-breeding bat roost is located, project work can continue as planned. ▪ If an active maternity colony or non-breeding bat roost is located, the project work will be redesigned to avoid disturbance of the roosts, if feasible. ▪ If an active maternity colony is located, and the project cannot be redesigned to avoid removal or disturbance of the occupied tree or structure, disturbance will not take place during the maternity season (March 15 – July 31), and a disturbance-free buffer zone (determined by a qualified bat biologist) will be observed during this period. If an active non-breeding bat roost is located, and the project cannot be redesigned to avoid removal or disturbance of the occupied tree or structure, the individuals will be safely evicted between August 1 and October 15 or between February 15 and March 15 (as determined by a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFW). Bats may be evicted through exclusion after notifying CDFW. Trees with roosts that need to be removed will first be disturbed at dusk, just prior to removal that same evening, to allow bats to escape during the darker hours.
BIO-15	Nesting Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Avoidance	In areas within 0.5 mile of known bald or golden eagle nesting areas, the following measures will be implemented: ▪ To the extent feasible, conduct vegetation removal activities prior to the nesting season (January 15 through August 1). ▪ For maintenance/construction activities or tree removal that are scheduled to occur between January 15 and August 1, a qualified biologist will survey the work area and a minimum 0.5 mile surrounding the work area for eagle nests. This survey will occur no more than seven days prior to starting work. ▪ No maintenance/construction activities will occur within a 0.5-mile viewshed buffer zone (areas that can be seen by an eagle on the nest), around any active eagle nest during the breeding season, unless a qualified biologist determines late in the season that nesting activity has been completed for the year. No breeding-season maintenance/construction activities will occur within 0.25 mile of the nest site a, regardless of whether or not those activities can be seen from the nest, while nesting activity is occurring.
BIO-16	Avoid Special-Status Plant Species	For projects located in areas where special-status plants have been identified as potentially occurring (see Table 4-1), a qualified biologist will assess habitat suitability for the potential occurrence of special-status plant species within the work area. If determined to be warranted, a qualified botanist will conduct appropriately timed surveys for the focal plant species in accordance with CDFW's special-status plant survey methodology. If a special-status species is observed in or near the project site, the County will follow the measures below as well as any additional measures that might be contained in any forthcoming agency authorizations for the Project. ▪ If discovered, the population size and occupied area of special-status plant populations identified during the field survey, and with potential to be impacted, will be estimated. A "population" will be defined as the group of individuals of a species present within a 0.10-mile radius. In addition, the population will be photographed and flagged to maximize avoidance, as well as to estimate the percentage of the population affected. If feasible, the project shall be redesigned or modified to avoid direct and indirect impacts on special-status plant species.

		▪ Special-status plants to be avoided will be protected from disturbance by installing environmentally sensitive area fencing (orange construction barrier fencing or a suitable alternative). Protective fencing will be installed under the direction of a qualified biologist as necessary to protect the plant and its habitat; where feasible, the environmentally sensitive area fencing will be installed at least 50 ft from the edge of the population. The location of the fencing will be shown on the maintenance/construction design drawings and marked in the field with stakes and/or flagging. The design specifications will contain clear language that prohibits maintenance/construction-relate activities, vehicle operation, material and equipment storage, and other surface disturbing activities within the fenced environmentally sensitive area. For non-ground disturbing vegetation management activities conducted using only hand-held equipment, the non-disturbance buffer may be reduced to a minimum of 3 feet and flagging of the population may be used in place of environmentally sensitive fencing. ▪ Vegetation management activities in sensitive plant areas will be conducted under the guidance of a qualified botanist. These activities will be timed following the blooming periods of potentially occurring listed species. ▪ If any impacts to individual state-listed plants are unavoidable, or if more than 5 percent of a population of a federally listed plant species or species with California Rare Plant Ranks of 1 or 2 would be impacted, then the County will stop work in the vicinity of the plant(s) and consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies. ▪ If impacts to state or federally listed plants are unavoidable and less than 5 percent of a population would be impacted, prior to any ground-disturbing activities the County will preserve the seedbank within the impact area by removing and retaining the topsoil prior to the implementation of maintenance/construction activities. Following completion of the maintenance/construction activity, the County will monitor the impact area for two years. Any non-native invasive plant species occurring within this area during the monitoring period will be removed under the supervision of a qualified biologist. ▪ If appropriately timed focused botanical surveys cannot be conducted prior to maintenance/construction activities in areas identified by a qualified biologist as potentially supporting listed plants, then the County will assume presence of the plant species in question.
BIO-17	Sudden Oak Death Controls	▪ Before entering maintenance/construction sites located in areas infested with *Phytophthora*, field workers will receive training that includes information on *Phytophthora* pathogens and how to prevent the spread of these and other soil-borne organisms by following approved phytosanitary procedures. ▪ The exterior and interior of all vehicles, construction equipment, and tools should be clean and free of debris, soil and mud (including mud on tires, treads, wheel wells and undercarriage) prior to arrival at a new job site, especially during the wet season. ▪ Work shoes should be kept clean by inspecting shoe soles and removing mud, debris and soil off treads before moving to a new job site. ▪ Do not collect or transport host plants from an infested or quarantined area. ▪ Vehicles should stay on established roads whenever possible. ▪ To minimize the potential for spreading potentially contaminated soil and time required for decontamination, if possible, avoid vehicle traffic and field work when soils are wet enough to stick readily to shoes, tools, equipment and tires.

		▪ Delivered nursery plants that will be held before planting will be transferred to cleaned and sanitized raised benches and maintained in accordance with the "Guidelines to Minimize *Phytophthora* Pathogens for holding (non-production) nurseries at restoration sites, Section 3." ▪ A portion of purchased nursery plants will be tested for *Phytophthora* using the pear-baiting methodology in which pear baits are placed in soil samples, water samples and root samples of nursery purchased plants. Incubation temperatures with diurnal fluctuations from 21 degrees Celsius to 27 degrees Celsius are generally suitable for detecting *Phytophthora* species using pear baits. If dark lesions appear on pears, the sample likely has *Phytophthora* inoculum. For additional information for the pear-baiting methodology, see: phytosphere.com/BMPsnursery/test3_2bait.htm ▪ Nursery plants will be transported on or in vehicles or equipment that have been cleaned before loading the stock. ▪ Nursery stock will not be placed on the soil or other potentially contaminated surfaces until they are placed at their specific planting sites. ▪ Minimize unnecessary movement of soil and plant material within a planting area, especially from higher to lower risk areas. ▪ On-site or off-site collection of plant materials, including seed and cuttings for direct planting, will be conducted in a phytosanitary manner. ▪ Only uncontaminated water or water that has been effectively treated to remove or kill *Phytophthora* should be used for rinsing or irrigating plant material.
BIO-18	Invasive Plant Control	▪ In order to minimize the spread of invasive plants, all equipment (including personal gear) will be cleaned of soil, seeds, and plant material prior to arriving on the project site to prevent introduction of undesirable plant species. ▪ Prior to implementation of Program activities at a given site, the proposed staging area, as well as any areas to be graded, will be surveyed for the presence of invasive weed species. Invasive weed species occurring within locations of construction clearing and grubbing shall be flagged for removal by the biological monitor or qualified biologist. Any invasive weeds with a Cal-IPC rating of "moderate" or "high" found within the survey area will be removed and disposed of in a sanitary landfill, incinerated off-site, or disposed in a high-temperature composting facility that can compost using methods known to kill weed seeds, taking care to prevent any seed dispersal during the process by bagging material or covering trucks transporting such material from the site. ▪ Suitable onsite disposal areas should be identified to prevent the spread of weed seeds. Invasive plant material should be rendered nonviable (partially decomposed, very slimy or brittle) when being treated onsite. Maintenance/construction staff shall desiccate or decompose invasive plant material until it is nonviable. Depending on the type of plant, disposed plant material can be left out in the open as long as roots are not in contact with moist soil, or can be covered with a tarp to prevent material from blowing or washing away. Permittee shall monitor all sites where invasive plant material is disposed onsite and treat any newly emerged invasive plants. Invasive plant material removed during work activities shall be bagged and appropriately incinerated or disposed of in a landfill or permitted composting facility. ▪ No invasive plants shall be planted at maintenance/construction work areas. Prohibited exotic plant species include those identified in the California Invasive Plant Council's Inventory Database, which is accessible at: https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/.

BIO-19	Restore Channel Features	Following completion of bank stabilization activities, any temporary modifications to the low-flow channels will be reversed so that the channel is contoured to facilitate fish passage at least as well following the activity as it did prior to the stabilization activity.
BIO-20	Avoidance of Mammal Pupping Sites	Work within 250 feet of an active harbor seal or sea lion haul out will be conducted outside of the pupping season (i.e., June – February).
BIO-21	General Wildlife Protection Measures	If any wildlife is encountered during project activities, said wildlife shall be allowed to leave the area unharmed and on their own volition, except in cases where relocation by a qualified biologist is permitted by conditions below.
BIO-22	Measures to Protect Nesting Western Snowy Plover	▪ To the extent feasible, maintenance/construction activities within 600 feet of suitable snowy plover breeding habitat will occur outside the plover breeding season of March 1 through September 14. ▪ If maintenance/construction activities are scheduled to occur within 600 feet of suitable snowy plover breeding habitat during the nesting season (March 1 through September 14), a pre-activity survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days prior to the start of the activity to determine whether active nests are present. ▪ If an active snowy plover nest is detected within 600 feet of maintenance/construction areas, the qualified biologist, in coordination with USFWS personnel, will determine an appropriate buffer that should remain free from new activities (i.e., those that were not ongoing when the nest was established). The buffer will be determined taking into account visual barriers (such as dunes) between the activities and the nest and the level and proximity of human activity around the nest when it was established. The buffer will remain in place until the nest is no longer active. ▪ If broods of unfledged snowy plover young are present, no maintenance/construction activities will occur within 300 feet (or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with the USFWS) of a brood.
BIO-23	Burn Pile Measures	▪ The County would coordinate burn pile activities with CAL FIRE. ▪ Burning will only occur on days when danger of wildfire is low (e.g., it will not occur on windy days or in very hot, dry conditions). ▪ No burn piles will be located within 200 feet of known occurrences of special-status plants, suitable habitat for special-status butterflies and their hostplants, or high-quality aquatic or wetland habitat for the California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, or San Francisco garter snake. ▪ Prior to the initiation of burning, the burn pile will be physically disturbed (e.g., with a stick or shovel) to encourage any animals taking refuge within the pile to move out of the pile.
BIO-24	Pathogen Control	▪ In order to minimize the spread of plant and animal pathogens, all equipment (including personal gear such as boots) will be cleaned of soil, seeds, and plant material prior to arriving on a maintenance/construction site. All organic matter will be removed from nets, traps, boots, vehicle tires and all other surfaces that have come into contact with water or potentially contaminated sediments.

		▪ Equipment, including maintenance/construction equipment and field gear used to capture and relocate special-status species such as frogs, will be disinfected after exiting one aquatic habitat and before entering the next aquatic habitat, unless the waters are hydrologically connected to one another. Cleaning equipment in the immediate vicinity of aquatic habitats will be avoided (e.g., clean in an area at least 100 feet from aquatic features). ▪ Boots, nets, gloves, and any other equipment used to handle amphibians or aquatic organisms will be scrubbed with a bleach solution (0.5 to 1.0 cup per 1.0 gallon of water), Quat-128™ (1:60), or a 3 to 6 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and thoroughly rinsed clean with water between maintenance/construction sites. Care will be taken so that all traces of the disinfectant are removed before entering the next aquatic habitat. ▪ When working at sites with known or suspected disease problems, disposable gloves will be worn and changed between handling each animal. Gloves will be wetted with water from the site or distilled water prior to handling any amphibians. Gloves will be removed by turning inside out with hands cleaned using a hand cleaner and water rinse to minimize cross-contamination.

2.8 Permits and Approvals

Project implementation would occur in federal and state jurisdictional areas and would be required to comply with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. The permits and regulatory compliance requirements, along with the responsible or permitting agency, are described for the Proposed Project in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2. Applicable Permit and Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory Agency	Law/Regulation	Purpose	Permit/ Authorization Type
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – San Francisco District	Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404	Regulates placement of dredged and fill materials in Waters of the U.S.	CWA 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 13 (Bank Stabilization) and No. 27 (Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Enhancement, and Establishment Activities)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	USACE must consult with USFWS if threatened or endangered species may be affected by the Proposed Project.	Programmatic Biological Opinion, to be conducted in conjunction with USACE Section 404 compliance
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS)	Federal ESA, Section 7	USACE must consult with NMFS if threatened or endangered fish species may be affected by the Proposed Project.	Programmatic Biological Opinion, to be conducted in conjunction with USACE Section 404 compliance
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106	USACE must consult with SHPO if historic properties or prehistoric archaeological sites may be affected by the Proposed Project.	USACE to conduct SHPO Consultation
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Region 2	CWA Section 401	Regulates discharge to waters of the state.	401 Water Quality Certification
	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Regulates discharges of materials to land and protection of beneficial uses of waters of the state.	Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR)
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) – Bay-Delta Region	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA)	Provides authorization for modifications to the bed and banks of waterways in CDFW jurisdiction.	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (1602 permit).

Table 2-2. Applicable Permit and Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory Agency	Law/Regulation	Purpose	Permit/ Authorization Type
	California Endangered Species Act (CESA)	CDFW must be consulted if the project has the potential to result in take of a state-listed species.	Incidental Take Permit, if required.

Chapter 3
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

This chapter of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) assesses the environmental impacts of the County of San Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Proposed Project or Project) based on the environmental checklist provided in Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The environmental resources and potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project are described in the individual subsections below. Each section (3.1 through 3.21) provides a brief overview of regulations and regulatory agencies that address the resource and describes the existing environmental conditions for that resource to help the reader understand the conditions that could be affected by the proposed Project. Each section includes a discussion of the rationale used to determine the significance level of the proposed Project's environmental impact for each checklist question. For environmental impacts that have the potential to be significant, mitigation measures are identified that would reduce the severity of the impact to a less-than-significant level.

1.	**Project Title**	Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project
2.	**Lead Agency Name and Address**	County of San Mateo, Public Works Department 555 County Center 5th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94002
3.	**Contact Person, Phone Number and Email**	Julie Casagrande (650) 363-4100, jcasagrande@smcgov.org
4.	**Project Location and Assessor's parcel number (APN)**	San Mateo County APNs: 083-051-110, 083-051-120, 083-051-060, 083-051-150, 083-093-130, 083-370-010, 083-092-190, 083-051-070, 083-051-140, 083-012-060.
5.	**Property Owner(s)**	County of San Mateo
6.	**General Plan Designation**	Low Density Residential, Neighborhood Commercial
7.	**Zoning**	One Family Residential District/Residential Density District 10, Limited Highway Frontage District/Residential Density District 10

8.	**Description of Project**	See Chapter 2, *Project Description,* for more information.
9.	**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting**	Undeveloped, rural, and residential uses; see Chapter 2, *Project Description*, for more information.
10.	**Other Public Agencies whose Approval or Input May Be Needed**	▪ San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) ▪ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Bay-Delta Region ▪ State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) ▪ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) ▪ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) ▪ National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
11.	**Hazards or Hazardous Materials**	No hazardous materials release sites are known to occur in or near the Project area.
12.	**Native American Consultation**	The County sent consultation letters to 21 tribes on February 20, 2025, in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would potentially be affected by the Proposed Project, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

1 ☐ Aesthetics
2 ☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources
3 ☐ Air Quality
4 ☒ Biological Resources
5 ☐ Cultural Resources
6 ☐ Energy
7 ☐ Geology/Soils
8 ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
9 ☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
10 ☐ Hydrology/Water Quality
11 ☐ Land Use/Planning
12 ☐ Mineral Resources
13 ☐ Noise
14 ☐ Population/Housing
15 ☐ Public Services
16 ☐ Recreation
17 ☐ Transportation
18 ☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
19 ☐ Utilities/Service Systems
20 ☐ Wildfire
21 ☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance
22

3.1 AESTHETICS

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
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 point). 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 that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.1.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to aesthetics in relation to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Scenic Highway Program

The California Scenic Highway Program was established through Senate Bill 1467 in 1963 to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of California (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2018). This bill added sections 260 through 263 to the Streets and Highways Code, which places the Scenic Highways Program under the jurisdiction of Caltrans. The program is composed of a list of designated and eligible highways, a process by which designation may occur or be withdrawn, and coordinators who review and recommend eligible highways for designation to the Caltrans Director. Scenic highways are evaluated for inclusion based on whether a landscape demonstrates natural scenic or agricultural

beauty, whether existing visual intrusions significantly impact the view, whether there is strong local support, and whether the length of the highway is longer than a mile.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

County of San Mateo General Plan Policies

The County of San Mateo has drafted policies relating to visual quality. These include policies relating to trees, vegetation, and scenic corridors.

Chapter 1 Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Policies

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

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

Chapter 4 Visual Quality

4.29 Trees and Vegetation

a. Preserve trees and natural vegetation except where removal is required for approved development or safety.

b. Replace vegetation and trees removed during construction wherever possible. Use native plant materials or vegetation compatible with the surrounding vegetation, climate, soil, ecological characteristics of the region and acceptable to the California Department of Forestry.

c. Provide special protection to large and native trees.

4.47 Regulation of Development in Scenic Corridors

Institute special controls to regulate both site and architectural design of structures located within rural scenic corridors in order to protect and enhance the visual quality of select rural landscapes.

4.58 Tree and Vegetation Removal

Prohibit the removal of more than 50% of the tree coverage except as allowed by permit.

3.1.2 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on aesthetics that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

Substantial adverse effect on a scenic vistas

A scenic vista is generally considered a view of an area that has remarkable scenery or contains a natural or cultural resource that is indigenous to the area. There are limited views in the region in and around the Proposed Project area due to the density of vegetation in the area. However, the Proposed Project area is located within a county-designated scenic corridor along La Honda Road/State Route 84, as it is approximately 200 feet from the road. Scenic resources in the area include La Honda Creek, vegetation and trees near the roadway. While trees would be preserved and protected where feasible, approximately 27 trees would need to be removed. Where possible, these would be replanted with native species, and other revegetation and seeding would also take place as part of the Proposed Project to replace removed vegetation, as described in Section 2.5.5 Site Revegetation. Heavy equipment would be visible during maintenance activities, potentially disrupting scenic views; however, such disruptions would be temporary. Furthermore, many potential viewers of the Project area would be travelling in a vehicle. Due to the speed of travel anticipated along Entrada Way and State Route 84, and limited views of the Project area resulting from orientation of the roadway and the presence of existing vegetation and fencing, roadway viewers are anticipated to only have limited and obstructed views of the Proposed Project area. In addition to roadway viewers, there are several residential properties located adjacent to the Project area whose views of the Project area would be impacted during proposed construction activities. While construction of the Project may result in degradation of the scenic quality of the area for residential and roadway viewers, these effects will be temporary and be restored once construction is complete and riparian vegetation becomes established. Upon completion, the Proposed Project would serve to enhance aesthetics and be in accordance with local regulations governing scenic quality, as the Project involves enhancing native plant species and riparian habitat and addressing on-going, unsightly erosion by stabilizing the streambank and protecting critical infrastructure. Through the implementation of best management practices (BMP) such as GEN-1, GEN-2, and GEN-22 disturbance will be minimized, and site restoration will occur as quickly as possible. Following the completion of construction activities the finished roadway would not appear significantly different, and the eroded creek embankment and failed stormwater infrastructure would be replaced with a vegetated biostabilization-based bank repair. Therefore, the Proposed Project would have minimal and temporary adverse effects on a scenic vista and would result in a **less-than-significant impact**.

Damage to scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway

The closest state scenic highway is State Route 35 which is officially designated and is located to the northeast, east, and southeast of the Proposed Project area, approximately 2.9 miles away at the closest point (Caltrans 2018). Due to the distance, terrain and existing vegetation, the Project area is not visible from State Route 35. Therefore, due to distance from designated highways, the Proposed Project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway and there would be **no impact**.

In non-urbanized areas, conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

As described above, the Project area is not visible from any scenic highways. Further, while it is located within a county-designated scenic corridor, views of the Project area for passing motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians from roadways would be limited due to the height and density of trees in the area, anticipated speed of travel along Entrada Way and SR 84, and the existing topography of the Project area. In addition to roadway viewers, there are several residential properties located adjacent Project area whose views of the Project area would be impacted during proposed construction activities; however, these impacts are anticipated to be temporary and returned to existing or better conditions following the completion of construction activities.

As described in Section 4 of the San Mateo County General Plan, restrictions on development within scenic corridors primarily relate to visual appearance and impact of new structures with regards to location, size, color, scale and the presence of signage. Due to the location of the work largely taking place below road level, it would not be easily visible from La Honda Rd/SR 84, and new construction would incorporate biostabilization and natural design elements to be visually consistent with surrounding habitat and existing infrastructure. Further, scenic corridors regulations state that trees and vegetation may be removed so long as the work is compliant with existing regulations, and no more than 50 percent of the tree coverage is removed unless a permit is acquired. While trees and vegetation would be removed, the work area would be fully restored and revegetated with native species upon the completion of construction activities.

While construction of the Project may result in degradation of the scenic quality of the area, these effects will be temporary and will resolve once construction is complete and riparian revegetation becomes established. Overall, upon completion, the Proposed Project would serve to enhance aesthetics and be in accordance with local regulations governing scenic quality, as the Project involves enhancing native plant species and riparian habitat and addressing on-going, unsightly erosion by stabilizing the streambank and protecting critical infrastructure. The completion of the Project and associated revegetation activities would return the Project area to existing or better scenic quality. Following the completion of construction activities the finished roadway would not appear significantly different, and the eroded creek embankment and failed stormwater infrastructure would be replaced with a vegetated biostabilization-based bank repair. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

New sources of substantial light or glare

The Proposed Project would not include the installation of lighting or construction of buildings that would be a source of substantial light or glare. Construction activities would take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. during the day and no nighttime construction would occur as part of this Proposed Project. Construction-related lighting would be limited to traffic control lighting required to maintain two-direction traffic along Entrada Way during construction, and this lighting source would be temporary and minimal. Finally, it is expected that potential sources of glare from metal or glass construction equipment components during daylight hours would be largely screened from view by topography and existing vegetation. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to agricultural and forestry resources that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies regarding agriculture and forestry resources are applicable to the proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Department of Conservation – Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

Developed by the California Department of Conservation (DOC), the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) provides consistent, timely, and accurate data for use in assessing agricultural land resource status in California. The program utilizes a combination of geographic information systems (GIS), aerial imagery, local agency comments, and other relevant information to combine soil quality data and current land use information to produce Important Farmland maps.

The FMMP maps out five different farmland categories as well as urban and other land as described below (DOC 2025):

> **Prime Farmland** – lands with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term production of crops. The land must be cropped and supported by a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable and of adequate quality during the grow season. It must also have been used for production during the previous four years.
>
> **Farmland of Statewide Importance** – lands similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings such as greater slope or less ability to store moisture.
>
> **Unique Farmland** – soils of lower quality that are used for producing California's leading agricultural crops. These lands are usually irrigated but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards.
>
> **Farmland of Local Importance** – lands such as dryland grains and irrigated pastures that are not considered Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland.
>
> **Grazing Land** – land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock.

California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act)

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (commonly referred to as the Williamson Act) allows local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of preventing conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses (DOC 2022a). In exchange for restricting their property to agricultural or related open space use, landowners who enroll in Williamson Act contracts receive property tax assessments that are substantially lower than the market rate.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo's Significant Tree Ordinance

The San Mateo County's Significant Tree Ordinance protects the county's trees, which are considered a valuable natural resource. The ordinance requires a permit to remove or trim any tree that meets the following criteria:

Significant Tree

A tree with a trunk circumference of at least 38 inches, measured 4.5 feet above the ground. In the Emerald Lake Hills Design Review district, the trunk circumference must be at least 19 inches.

Heritage Tree Ordinance

A tree that meets certain size and location requirements, such as Santa Cruz Cypress and Oregon White Oak. A detailed list of heritage trees is available at the Planning counter.

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Project.

Chapter 2 Soil Resources Policies

2.2 Minimize Soil Erosion

Minimize soil erosion through application of appropriate conservation practices.

2.3 Prevention of Soil Contamination

Prevent soil contamination through the appropriate use, storage, and disposal of toxic substances.

Chapter 4 Visual Quality

4.29 Trees and Vegetation

a. Preserve trees and natural vegetation except where removal is required for approved development or safety.

b. Replace vegetation and trees removed during construction wherever possible. Use native plant materials or vegetation compatible with the surrounding vegetation, climate, soil, ecological characteristics of the region and acceptable to the California Department of Forestry.

c. Provide special protection to large and native trees.

4.58 Tree and Vegetation Removal

Prohibit the removal of more than 50% of the tree coverage except as allowed by permit.

3.2.2 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources that would result from project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a, b. Convert farmland to non-agriculture use, conflict with existing agricultural zoning, or conflict with a Williamson Act Contract

According to the DOC California Important Farmland Finder, the Project is located on other land or urban and built-up land (DOC 2022b). Additionally, the Project area is zoned for One Family Residential District/Residential Density District 10 and Limited Highway Frontage District/Residential Density District 10 and does not include areas zoned for agricultural use (County of San Mateo 2025). No prime farmland, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, or farmland of statewide importance would be converted by, or conflict with the proposed Project. Additionally, no properties enrolled in the Williamson Act are located within the Project area (County of San Mateo 2025). Therefore, the Project would have **no impact**.

c, d, e. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland; Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use; or involve other changes in the existing environment which could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use

The Project area is not located on land that is designated or zoned as forest land/ timber production land. The Project area is designated for Low Density Residential and Neighborhood Commercial land uses and is zoned for One Family Residential District/Residential Density District 10 and Limited Highway Frontage District/Residential Density District 10 and does not include areas zoned for agricultural use (County of San Mateo 2025). Furthermore, the proposed Project would not involve any activities that would result in the loss of forest land or convert forest land to non-forest uses. As a result, the Project would not result in the conversion of agricultural or forest land to non-agricultural or non-forest uses. Therefore, Project would result in **no impact**.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
When 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:				
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 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) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.3.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to air quality that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act (CAA) is implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and sets ambient air limits, known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for seven criteria pollutants: particulate matter of aerodynamic radius of 10 micrometers or less (PM10), particulate matter of aerodynamic radius of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), ground-level ozone (O_3), and lead. Of these criteria pollutants, particulate matter and ground-level ozone pose the greatest threats to human health.

Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards

The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the USEPA updated the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for passenger

cars and light trucks. In March 2022, CAFE standards were finalized for model years 2024 through 2026. The final rule establishes standards that require an industry-wide fleet average of approximately 49 mpg for passenger cars and light trucks. In June 2024, CAFE standards were finalized for model years 2027 through 2031. The final rule establishes standards that require an industry-wide fleet average of approximately 50.4 mpg for passenger cars and light trucks, and an industry-wide fleet average for heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans of approximately 2.851 gallons per 100 miles in model year 2035. Similarly, fuel economy standards have been issued for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles of model years 2014-2018, including large pickup trucks and vans, semi-trucks, and all types and sizes of work trucks and buses (NHTSA 2024).

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Air Resources Board

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) sets standards for criteria pollutants in California that are more stringent than the NAAQS and includes the following additional contaminants: visibility-reducing particles, hydrogen sulfide, sulfates, and vinyl chloride. CARB has enacted numerous regulations regulating mobile sources, such as off-road construction equipment and on-road vehicles, that are more stringent than the federal regulations.

Toxic Air Pollutants

The USEPA and CARB regulate various stationary, area, and mobile sources of criteria air pollutants and toxic air pollutants. The USEPA has regulations involving performance standards for specific sources that may release toxic air contaminants (TACs), also known as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), at the federal level. In addition, the USEPA has regulations involving emission criteria for off-road sources such as emergency generators, construction equipment, and vehicles.

In-Use Off-road Diesel Vehicle Regulation

CARB has several regulations that regulate offroad vehicles emissions and limits to fleets of equipment and vehicles as well as other mobile sources. This includes recent regulatory updates to the In-use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Regulation, Small Off-Road Engine Regulation, Portable Equipment Registration Program, Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation, and Advanced Clean Cars II Regulation. The latest revisions to the regulations for construction equipment require starting in 2024 the use of renewable diesel and verification by the lead agency that equipment used for their projects are in compliance with the applicable fleet regulations.

Airborne Toxic Control Measures

CARB regulates TACs by requiring implementation of various airborne toxic control measures (ATCMs), which are intended to reduce emissions associated with toxic substances. The following ATCMS may be relevant to the Proposed Project.

- ATCM to Limit Diesel-fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling

- ATCM for Diesel Particulate Matter from Portable Engines Rated at 50 Horsepower and Greater
- ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines
- ATCM to Reduce Particulate Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines – Standards for nonvehicular Diesel Fuel.
- Asbestos ATCM for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations
- Asbestos ATCM for Surfacing Applications

Regional Laws, Regulations and Policies

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

The Project is located in San Mateo County, which is within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) which is under the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The BAAQMD manages air quality in the basin for attainment and permitting purposes and has established thresholds of significance for project emissions of criteria air pollutants. **Table 3.3-1** provides recommended significance criteria for analysis of air quality impacts, including cumulative impacts. The BAAQMD recommends implementing best management practices (BMP) for all projects to reduce fugitive dust emissions. With implementation of fugitive dust BMPs, BAAQMD considers the impact of fugitive dust emissions to be less than significant.

Table 3.3-1. BAAQMD Air Quality Thresholds of Significance (Project Level)

Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors (Regional)	Construction-Related Thresholds – Average Daily Emissions (lb/day)	Operational Thresholds – Average Daily Emissions (lb/day)	Operational Thresholds – Maximum Annual Emissions (tpy)
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	54	54	10
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	54	54	10
Particulate Matter (PM10)	82 (exhaust)	82	15
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	54 (exhaust)	54	10
PM10/PM2.5 (fugitive dust)	Best Management Practices	None	
Local Carbon Monoxide (CO)	None	9.0 ppm (8-hour average), 20.0 ppm (1-hour average)	
Odors	None	Five confirmed complaints per year averaged over 3 years	

Source: BAAQMD 2023

Note: BAAQMD = Bay Area Air Quality Management District; BMP = Best Management Practice; CO = carbon; lb/day = pounds per day; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM2.5 = particulate matter 2.5 microns in size or smaller; PM10 = particulate matter 10 microns in size or smaller; ppm = parts per million; ROG = reactive organic gas; tpy = tons per year

The SFBAAB is currently in non-attainment of the state and federal ozone standards, state PM10 standards, and state and federal PM2.5 standards. The SFBAAB is in attainment or unclassified for all other pollutants. The CAA and the California Clean Air Act require areas that are designated nonattainment to reduce emissions until federal and state standards are met.

The BAAQMD has also established screening criteria that specify an acceptable distance between sensitive receptors and common sources of odors, such as landfills and wastewater treatment plants. The Project is not on BAAQMD's list of odor sources with minimum distance recommendations. BAAQMD specifies that an odor source with five or more confirmed complaints per year averaged over three years would be considered to have a significant impact on receptors within the screening distance. BAAQMD acknowledges that a lead agency has discretion under CEQA to use other established odor detection thresholds or other significance thresholds for CEQA review.

San Mateo County Community Climate Action Plan

Through the San Mateo County Community Climate Action Plan, the unincorporated area of San Mateo County set a GHG emissions reduction target of 45 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and demonstrate carbon neutrality within unincorporated San Mateo County by 2040.

The Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) outlines priority actions to achieve a 45% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over 1990 levels by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2040.

3.3.2 Environmental Setting

The Project area is located in the La Honda community, within unincorporated San Mateo County. The maximum temperatures range (in degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) from the high 50s to the mid-70s, while the minimum temperatures are from the mid-40s to the high 50s. The mean annual precipitation is between 20 and 25 inches, and the winds are typically mild.

Ozone and fine particle pollution, or PM2.5, are the major regional air pollutants of concern in the San Francisco Bay Area. Ozone is primarily a problem in the summer, and fine particle pollution is a problem in the winter. In San Mateo County, ozone rarely exceeds health standards set forth by the BAAQMD, and PM2.5 exceeds the standard approximately one day per year, as the County regularly gets an influx of fresh marine air from the nearby Pacific Ocean.

The area surrounding the Project primarily consists of rural to semi-rural single family residential properties, with scattered public and neighborhood commercial land uses located along La Honda Road. The Project vicinity is generally characterized by rural single family residential properties, forests, and open space.

3.3.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on air quality that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan

A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates included in the applicable air quality plan, which, in turn, would generate emissions not accounted for in the applicable air quality plan emissions budget. Therefore, projects need to be evaluated to determine whether they would generate population and employment growth and, if so, whether that growth would exceed the growth rates included in the relevant air quality plans. The proposed Project involves repairing a failed embankment along Entrada Way and La Honda Creek and would not involve the construction of any population-generating land uses (i.e., residential, commercial, etc.).

Additionally, BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines state that if a project is above any of its significance thresholds, then it is in conflict with their air quality plans. As discussed in thresholds (b) and (c) below, the Project is below these significance thresholds, and therefore, the Project does not conflict or obstruct implementation of the 2017 Clean Air Plan.

As described above, the Project area is located within the SFBAAB and is under the jurisdiction of the BAAQMD. The SFBAAB is a state and federal non-attainment area for O_3 and PM2.5 and a state non-attainment area for PM10. BAAQMD's Final 2017 Clean Air Plan (CAP), titled *Spare the Air, Cool the Climate*, describes how BAAQMD will reduce emissions of TACs and continue to make progress toward attaining state and federal air quality standards (BAAQMD 2023). These proposed measures include controlling PM emissions from paving operations, fugitive dust, trackout during construction, and bulk material handling and transport. The Project would comply with BAAQMD Regulation 6 Rule 6: Prohibition of Trackout by implementing BMP GEN-3 (Construction Entrances and Perimeter), which requires stabilized construction site entrances and exits, perimeter control, and immediate sweeping of any street tracking and BMP GEN-19 (Dust Controls), which would implement fugitive dust measures recommended by BAAQMD. The contractor would also comply with CARB's updated fleet rules that require the use of renewable diesel for offroad vehicle use, as well as the ATCMs that are outlined above. For the reasons stated above, the Project would not obstruct or conflict with the implementation of any applicable air quality plan and would not create long-term growth that could affect the existing emissions budget. Therefore, the Project would have a **less than significant impact** with respect to conflicts with existing air quality plans.

Cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area

Construction activities associated with the Project would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants due to exhaust from operating construction equipment, sediment and material hauling, and worker trips, as well as from grading and excavation. In order to evaluate the net increase of criteria pollutants from the Project, emission estimates were calculated using the California Emission Estimator Model (CalEEMod),

version 2022.1.1.26**,** as well as from information provided in Chapter 2, *Project Description*. Modeling was completed using conservative assumptions for equipment, scheduling, and haul routes and compares the calculated average daily emissions for the Project to the threshold limits set by the BAAQMD. For the purpose of this analysis, the modelling input phases would occur sequentially to provide a conservative emissions estimate. The associated modeling calculations are detailed in **Appendix A, Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Emission Calculations.** Modeled emissions are shown in **Table 3.3-2.**

Table 3.3-2. Estimated Criteria Pollutant Emissions for the Proposed Project

Unmitigated Construction Emissions (lb/day)	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM10 Exhaust	PM10 Fugitive	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5 Fugitive
Average Total Daily Emissions	4	27	29	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1
BAAQMD Daily Emissions Threshold (lb/day)	54	54	None	82	BMPs*	54	BMPs*
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note: lb/day = pounds per day.

* "BMPs" indicates that no calculation is required because compliance with BMPs is considered by BAAQMD to reduce the emission to below the threshold.

As shown in **Table 3.3-2** above, the estimated unmitigated average daily emissions for the Project associated with construction activities are less than the BAAQMD threshold for all evaluated criteria pollutants. Criteria pollutants PM2.5 and PM10 from fugitive dust would be minimized with the implementation of BMPs GEN-3, which requires stabilized construction site entrances and exits, perimeter control, and immediate sweeping of any street tracking and GEN-19 which implements BAAQMD dust control management measures. These emissions would also fall under the threshold limit set forth by the BAAQMD. Since the modeled emissions from the Project do not exceed the BAAQMD quality emission thresholds, the Project's emissions would not be cumulatively considerable.

Maintenance activities associated with the Project would be consistent with existing County practices under the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program and would be implemented only on an as-needed basis with a negligible effect on air quality. As a result, implementation of the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutants, resulting in a **less-than-significant impact**.

Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations

Construction activities associated with the Project may generate TACs from the use of off-road equipment which could produce diesel particulate matter (DPM) as a result of exhaust emissions. DPM can result in chronic health effects and cancer from chronic long-term exposure to DPM. As discussed above, construction activities would be temporary; accordingly, the production of TACs would also be short-term and would only occur during the construction period.

Sensitive receptors adjacent to the Project area include nearby residences along Entrada Way and La Honda Road, within the community of La Honda. Due to the short-term nature of Project construction and maintenance activities, the generation and exposure of TAC emissions would be temporary, especially considering the short amount of time such equipment is typically operating within an influential distance that would result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations. However, chronic and cancer-related health effects estimated over short periods are

uncertain. Cancer potency factors are based on animal lifetime studies or worker studies with long-term exposure to the carcinogenic agent. There is considerable uncertainty in trying to evaluate the cancer risk from exposure that would last only a small fraction of a lifetime. Some studies indicate that the dose rate may change the potency of a given dose of a carcinogenic chemical. In other words, a dose delivered over a short period may have a different potency than the same dose delivered over a lifetime (California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [OEHHA] 2015). Furthermore, construction related impacts are most severe immediately adjacent to the Project area and decrease rapidly with increasing distance. Concentrations of mobile-source DPM emissions are typically reduced by 70 percent at a distance of approximately 500 feet (CARB 2005). Any exposure of a specific sensitive receptor in the vicinity of the Project area to TAC during construction or maintenance activities would be temporary.

Despite the presence of multiple sensitive receptors/single family homes within a 500-foot proximity to the Project area, all criteria air pollutants generated by the Project would fall well below the BAAQMD allowable threshold as discussed under criterion (b) above. The Air Quality Thresholds of Significance at the project level were developed by the BAAQMD in order to "ensure that no individual project (or source) creates a significant adverse impact, and that no sensitive receptor endures a significant adverse impact" (BAAQMD 2023). Because all generated pollutants would occur temporarily and are not considered a significant risk to sensitive receptors based on the allowable levels set by the BAAQMD, there would be no substantial effects as a result of emissions generated by the Project. Furthermore, implementation of BMP GEN-19, which focuses on the reduction of fugitive dust and equipment exhaust, would further reduce any negative effects to sensitive receptors to a **less-than-significant** level.

Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people

Diesel exhaust from construction activities may generate temporary odors during construction of the Project. In addition, excavated and recently exposed vegetation, soil, or sediment may contain decaying organic material that may create objectionable odors. The intensity of the odor perceived by a receptor depends on the distance of the receptor from the odor source and the amount and quality of the exposed soil or sediment material. Project-related odors due to exposure of organic material are expected to be minimal because of the nature of the alluvial soils in the Project area. Following the completion of construction activities, exposed sediment and soil in the Project area would be revegetated. Furthermore, once construction activities have been completed, all odors associated with Project construction would cease. Maintenance activities may also generate limited temporary odors, but the odors would be short-lived and would occur infrequently throughout the Project area. Lastly, the Project is not listed as a known source of odor which recommended distances from sensitive odor receptors. Impacts related to the potential generation of objectionable odors would be temporary and **less than significant**.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 DFG or USFWS?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 HCP?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.4.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to biological resources that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Standards

Endangered Species Act of 1973

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) protects listed wildlife species from harm or "take," which is broadly defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Take can also include habitat modification or degradation that directly results in death or injury of a listed animal species. An activity can be defined as take even if it is unintentional or accidental. Listed plant species are provided less protection than listed wildlife species. Listed plant species are legally protected from take under the FESA only if they occur on federal lands or if the project requires a federal action, such as a CWA Section 404 fill permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for implementing the ESA. In general, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, whereas NMFS manages marine and anadromous species. If take of a federally listed animal species would occur, incidental take approval would be required through either Section 7 or Section 10 consultation with USFWS or NMFS, as applicable.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Sustainable Fisheries Act)

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 USC Section 1801 et seq.) governs all fishery management activities that occur in federal waters within the United States' 200-nautical-mile limit. The Act establishes eight Regional Fishery Management Councils responsible for the preparation of fishery management plans (FMPs) to achieve the optimum yield from U.S. fisheries in their regions. These councils, with assistance from NMFS, establish Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in FMPs for all managed species. Federal agencies that fund, permit, or implement activities that may adversely affect EFH are required to consult with the NMFS regarding potential adverse effects of their actions on EFH and respond in writing to recommendations by the NMFS.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S. Code [USC] Section 703, Supp. I, 1989) prohibits the killing, capture, possession, or trading of any migratory bird, migratory bird part, or their nests or eggs, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The trustee agency that addresses issues related to the MBTA is USFWS. Migratory birds protected under this law include those species that are native to the U.S. and its territories. The MBTA protects active nests from destruction. An active nest under the MBTA, as described by the U.S. Department of the Interior in its April 16, 2003, Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum, is one having eggs or young. Nest starts, prior to egg laying, are not protected from destruction.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668 et seq.) makes it unlawful to import, export, take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, or transport any bald eagle or golden eagle, or their parts, products, nests, or eggs. Take includes pursuing, shooting, poisoning, wounding, killing, capturing,

trapping, collecting, molesting, or disturbance. Regulations further define "disturb" as “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." The trustee agency that addresses issues related to the MBTA is USFWS. Exceptions may be granted by USFWS for scientific or exhibition use, or for traditional and cultural use by Native Americans. Additionally, the USFWS may issue eagle disturbance take permits under certain circumstances for activities that may result in the take of eagles by disturbance.

Clean Water Act

Areas meeting the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States” (jurisdictional waters) are subject to the jurisdiction of USACE under provisions of the 1972 Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) (CWA). The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S. and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Areas typically not considered to be jurisdictional waters include non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land, artificially irrigated areas, artificial lakes or ponds used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial waterbodies, such as swimming pools, and water-filled depressions (33 CFR Part 328).

Section 404 Permits for Discharges of Fill in Waters and Wetlands

CWA Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged and fill materials into waters of the U.S. Construction activities involving placement of fill into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. are regulated by USACE through permit requirements. A water quality certification under CWA Section 401 is required before the USACE can issue a Section 404 permit.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification

Section 401 of the CWA requires an evaluation of water quality when a proposed activity requiring a federal license or permit could result in a discharge to waters of the U.S. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) issue water quality certifications. Section 401 of the CWA directly grants authority from the United State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the State, whose RWQCBs are charged with implementing Section 401 compliance consistent with its water quality control plan (also known as a Basin Plan) to maintain an efficient process, consistent with USEPA requirements. Applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct activities that might result in the discharge to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) must also obtain a Section 401 water quality certification to ensure that any such discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of the CWA.

State Agencies, Laws, and Programs

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The SWRCB works in coordination with the nine RWQCBs to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water quality. Each RWQCB makes decisions related to water quality for its region, and may approve, with or without conditions, or deny projects that could affect waters of the state. Their authority comes from the CWA and the State's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act broadly defines waters of the state as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." Because the Porter-Cologne Act applies to any water, whereas the CWA applies only to certain waters, California's jurisdictional reach overlaps and may exceed the boundaries of waters U.S. For example, Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ states that shallow waters of the state include headwaters, wetlands, and riparian areas. Where riparian habitat is not present, such as may be the case at headwaters, jurisdiction is taken to the top of bank.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State. In these new guidelines, riparian habitats are not specifically described as waters of the state but instead as important buffer habitats to streams that do conform to the State Wetland Definition. The Procedures describe riparian habitat buffers as important resources that may both be included in required mitigation packages for permits for impacts to waters of the state, as well as areas requiring permit authorization from the RWQCBs to impact.

Pursuant to the CWA, and as described above, projects that are regulated by the USACE must obtain a Section 401 water quality certificate (Certification) permit from the RWQCB. This Certification ensures that the Proposed Project will uphold state water quality standards. Because California's jurisdiction to regulate its water resources is much broader than that of the federal government, proposed impacts on waters of the state require Certification even if the area occurs outside of USACE jurisdiction. Moreover, the RWQCB may impose mitigation requirements even if the USACE does not, for example for riparian habitats which are buffers to waters of the state. Under the Porter-Cologne Act, the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs also have the responsibility of granting CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for certain point-source and non-point discharges to waters.

California Fish and Game Code

Section 1600 et seq. (Lake and Streambed Alteration)

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) exerts jurisdiction over the bed and banks of rivers, lakes, and streams according to provisions of Sections 1601–1603 of the California Fish and Game Code (F&G Code). The F&G Code requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement for activities that may: divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; use material from any river, stream, or lake; or deposit or dispose of material into any river, stream, or lake within streambanks and other waters of the state the fill or removal of material within the bed and banks of a watercourse or water body and for the removal of riparian

vegetation. Additionally, CDFW regulates the removal of riparian habitat associated with such waters of the state.

Sections 1900-1913 (California Native Plant Protection Act)

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (F&G Code Section 1900 et seq.) allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. The official list of designated rare or endangered plants is contained in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 670.2. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, with some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations, emergencies, or after properly notifying CDFW for vegetation removal from canals, roads, utility right-of-way, or other specified situation under Section 1913.

Sections 2050-2098 (California Endangered Species Act)

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (CF&G Code, Chapter 1.5, Sections 2050-2116) prohibits the take of any plant or animal species designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as threatened, endangered, or a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered. In accordance with the CESA, CDFW has jurisdiction over state-listed species. CDFW regulates activities that may result in "take" of individuals listed under the Act (i.e., "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill"). Habitat degradation or modification is not expressly included in the definition of "take" under the F&G Code. CDFW has interpreted "take" to include the "killing of a member of a species which is the proximate result of habitat modification." If project activities would result in take of a state listed or candidate species, an incidental take permit would be required through Section 2081 consultation with the CDFW.

Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 (Nesting Bird Protections)

F&G Code Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 (and other sections and subsections) protect native birds, including their nests and eggs, from all forms of take. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "take" by CDFW. Raptors (i.e., eagles, falcons, hawks, and owls) and their nests are specifically protected in California under F&G Code Section 3503.5. Section 3503.5 states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto."

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 (Fully Protected Species)

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the F&G Code identify species that are fully protected from all forms of take. Section 3511 lists fully protected birds; Section 4700 lists fully protected mammals; Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians; and Section 5515 lists fully protected fish.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provide guidance in evaluating impacts of projects to biological resources and determining which impacts would be significant. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in

the area affected by the proposed project." Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project's effects on biotic resources are deemed significant where the project would:

- 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; or
- reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

CDFW maintains lists of vertebrate species designated as "species of special concern." Species of special concern is an administrative term with no formal legal status but serves to focus attention on animals determined to be at conservation risk. Species of special concern fall under the category of potentially rare or sensitive species and are considered for environmental review in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b).

CDFW works cooperatively with the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-governmental conservation organization, to review and rank rare plant species in California through the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system. Plants with a CRPR rank of 1 or 2 are generally considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria, although plant with a CRPR rank of 3 or 4 may also meet criteria in if they are considered locally rare.

Natural communities with rank of S1 through S3 on the current list of Natural Communities maintained by CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP) are generally considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines criteria for sensitive natural communities under CEQA.

Local and Regional Laws and Plans

San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan includes goals and objectives to protect habitats, plants, and wildlife throughout the county. Relevant goals and policies include:

Chapter 1 Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Policies

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

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

1.23 Regulate Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources

a. Regulate land uses and development activities to prevent, and if infeasible mitigate to the extent possible, significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.

b. Place a priority on the managed use and protection of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources in rural areas of the County.

1.27 Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources

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

San Mateo County Ordinance Code

Chapter 8.400 Protected Tree Ordinance

Chapter 8.400 of San Mateo County Ordinance Code requires a Protected Tree Removal permit to remove or effectively remove, one or more protected trees on public or private property or within a public or private right-of-way. Section 8.400.060 describes protected trees as 1) any tree 12.1 inches in diameter or larger when measured 4.5 feet (54 inches) above natural grade, 2) indigenous species that meet or exceed the size criteria specified in Table 1 of the code, 3) Heritage Trees designated by the Board of Supervisors, 4) Any tree that was required by the County to be planted as a replacement tree, or protected trees retained by the terms and conditions of a development application, building permit, subdivision approval, tree removal, or code enforcement action, 5) a community of trees (further defined as a group of five or more indigenous trees on one parcel, each of the same species and greater than 6 inches dimeter at breast height (DBH), or a group of trees which are ecologically or aesthetically related to each other such that loss of several of them would cause a significant ecological, aesthetic, or environmental impact in the immediate area, including any sensitive habitat or buffer zone as defined in the County General Plan), or 6) any tree designated for carbon sequestration and storage and/or environmental mitigation purposes as identified in a permit or agreement between the property owner and a responsible government agency, where the County is a party or a third party beneficiary, or recorded as a deed restriction.

Unless inappropriate due to existing tree canopy or site restrictions, permit approvals are conditioned to require the planting of one or more replacement trees of a species selected from the County's Protected Tree Replacement Species List.

Chapter 8.400.100 lists permit exemptions, which include includes tree removal or pruning carried out under the purview of the County Department of Public Works in County rights-of-way or on other County property.

3.4.2 Environmental Setting

La Honda is a small unincorporated community located in the Santa Cruz Mountains of San Mateo County. It is situated approximately 7 miles east of San Gregorio and the Pacific Ocean, and 12 miles west of the City of Sunnyvale and the more densely populated areas of the San Francisco Bay area. The Proposed Project is located at the western edge of La Honda, near the intersection of Entrada Way and SR-84. Beyond the community of La Honda, much of the land is undeveloped and designated as Open Space, with several parks and open space preserves in the nearby region. The proposed Project area is located along La Honda Creek, a perennial stream and a tributary to San Gregorio Creek. The following

subsections provide information on habitats and land cover present in the Project area as well as known and potential special-status species and other protected biological resources present in the Project area. The information provided here is based on a Biological Resources Report prepared for the Project (Montrose 2025). A copy of the biological resources report is included as **Appendix B**.

Land Cover and Habitats

Perennial stream

La Honda Creek is a perennial stream and a mapped United States Geological Survey (USGS) blue-line feature. The stream channel holds water on a year-round basis, with higher flows during the rainy season. During the field survey on December 4, 2024, biologists noted most of the stream was rocky-cobbled bottomed, with some sedimentation buildup on the north side of Entrada Way near the proposed Project area (Montrose 2025a). At the time of the survey, water depth ranged from approximately a few inches, up to several inches, with deeper pools present in the section upstream (north) of Entrada Way. On the upstream side of Entrada Way, where the main slip-out work will occur, the creek bank is moderately to steeply sloped on the left bank and gradually sloped on the right bank. The creek thalweg follows the left bank toe and makes a sharp S-bend entering the Entrada Way arch culvert. Downstream (south) of Entrada Way the banks are more moderately to gradually sloped.

Perennial streams do not have an associated Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) classification and are not considered a sensitive natural community; however, La Honda Creek is a protected biological resource under State and Federal regulations protecting waterways (refer to Section 3.4.1).

Developed (includes landscaped areas)

Developed areas within the Proposed Project include the Entrada Way roadway and road shoulder, and structures and landscaped areas associated with private residences. These areas are paved, landscaped, or otherwise human-altered. Vegetation in the developed areas includes some planted and naturally occurring trees, with an understory of ruderal herbaceous and woody vegetation. Developed habitat does not have an associated MCV classification and is not considered a sensitive natural community.

Ruderal

The approximately 0.4-acre proposed staging area situated east of the work area is considered ruderal habitat. This area is highly disturbed and has been used on multiple occasions over the last several years as a chipping yard, by the local Fire Brigade. The area is dominated by non-native grasses and weeds, with a few scattered ornamentals and planted trees present along the perimeter. The east and west boundaries are delineated by chain-link fencing. Ruderal habitat does not have an associated MCV classification and is not considered a sensitive natural community.

Redwood Forest

Redwood forest habitat occurs south of Entrada Way along both banks of La Honda Creek and is limited to the southernmost end of the Proposed Project work limits. It has a tree canopy dominated by coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), with scattered

bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia),* and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). The understory is dominated by English ivy (*Hedera helix*), cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). Other species present include scattered bigleaf maple saplings, tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) saplings, white alder saplings, tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), black nightshade (*Solanum americanum*), common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), and European brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). Redwood forest habitat in the Project area conforms to the *Sequoia sempervirens* Forest & Woodland Alliance under the MCV system which has a California Rarity Rank of S3 and is therefore considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW.

Riparian Woodland

Riparian woodland habitat occurs north of Entrada Way along the banks of La Honda Creek and is notably denser than the redwood forest habitat south of Entrada Way. The riparian woodland habitat is dominated by pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and white alder. Beyond the top of the creek bank coast redwood, California bay, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), white alder, and ponderosa pine also occur. The understory is dominated by pacific willow saplings, Himalayan blackberry, sedge (*Carex* sp.), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), stinging nettle, and hedge nettle (*Stachys bullata*), with scattered occurrences of broadleaf forget-me-not (*Myosotis latifolia*), common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), and non-native annual grasses and weedy herbaceous species. Non-native acacia trees (*Acacia* spp.) were also noted to be present. The riparian woodland habitat in the Project area conforms to the *Alnus rhombifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance under the MCV system which has a California Rarity Rank of S4 and is not considered a sensitive natural community. However, as a riparian area, this habitat is a protected biological resource under state and local regulations (refer to Section 3.4.1).

Special-Status Species

For the purpose of this review, special-status plant and wildlife species refer to those species that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the FESA (50 Code of CFR Section 17.12 for listed plants, 50 CFR Section 17.11 for listed animals);
- Species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under FESA (76 Federal Register [FR] Section 66370);
- Species that are listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the CESA (14 CCR 670.5);
- Plants listed as rare under the California NPPA of 1977 (F&G Code Section 1900 et seq.);
- CRPR List 1 and 2 species; and
- Animals fully protected in California (F&G Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]) or designated as “Species of Special Concern” by CDFW.

Biological resource information was evaluated by reviewing the following data sources (Montrose 2025a):

- USFWS, Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) list of federally endangered and threatened species (USFWS 2024a);
- USFWS, Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2024b);
- NMFS, Species and Habitat mapping application (NMFS 2024);
- USFWS, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) results (USFWS 2024c);
- NMFS, West Coast managed species list (NMFS 2024b);
- A query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for special-status species occurrence records within five miles of the Project area (CDFW 2024);
- A query of the CNPS Inventory or Rare and Endangered Plants for special-status plant species records within the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles encompassing and within 5 miles of the Project area: La Honda, Woodside, Mindego Hill, Pigeon Point, Franklin Point, and Big Basin (CNPS 2024);
- CDFW, VegCAMP's California Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023);
- eBird records from the Project area vicinity (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2024);
- (Biological Resources) of the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program Manual (Montrose 2023);
- Aerial photography (Google Earth 2024);
- 1985 and 1997 Stream Survey, La Honda Creek (California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) 1985 and 1997)

Literature and database reviews resulted in a list of 32 special-status plant species and 21 special status wildlife species known to occur within the general region of the proposed Project (Montrose 2025a). These species were assessed for potential to occur within the Project area based on the following criteria:

None: the area contains a complete lack of suitable habitat, the local range for the species is restricted, and/or the species is extirpated in this region.

Not Expected: suitable habitat or key habitat elements might be present but might be of poor quality or isolated from the nearest extant occurrences, and/or the species is not known to occur in the area.

Possible: presence of suitable habitat or key habitat elements that potentially support the species, and/or species records indicate extant occurrences are known to occur in the area.

Present: the species was either observed directly or its presence was confirmed by field investigations or in previous studies in the area.

Special-status species identified during the database queries determined to be absent ("None") from the Project area because of a lack of suitable habitat and/or isolation from known populations by barriers to dispersal and have no potential for Project related impacts and therefore, these species are not discussed further. Species assessed as present, possible, or not expected are described below.

Maps of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrence records for special-status plants and special-status wildlife within 5 miles of the Project areas are shown in **Figure 3.4-1** and **Figure 3.4-2**, respectively (CNDDB 2024).

Special-Status Plants

Literature and database reviews resulted in a list of 32 special-status plant species known to occur in the region. Of these, 10 were determined to have potential to occur in the Project area (Montrose 2025a) (**Table 3.4-1**). The remaining 22 species were ruled out based on lack of suitable habitat, suitable substrate, and/or restricted ranges.

Western leatherwood (*Dirca occidentalis*), minute pocket moss (*Fissidens pauperculus*), arcuate bushmallow (*Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus*), woodland woollythreads (*Monolopia gracilens),* Dudley's lousewort (*Pedicularis dudleyi*), white-flowered rein orchid (*Piperia candida*), chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) and Santa Cruz clover (*Trifolium buckwestiorum*) were determined have potential to occur within areas affected by the Proposed Project.

Bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*) and fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*) could not be ruled out as potentially occurring; however, based on only marginally suitable habitat and lack of nearby records, these two plant species are not expected to occur.

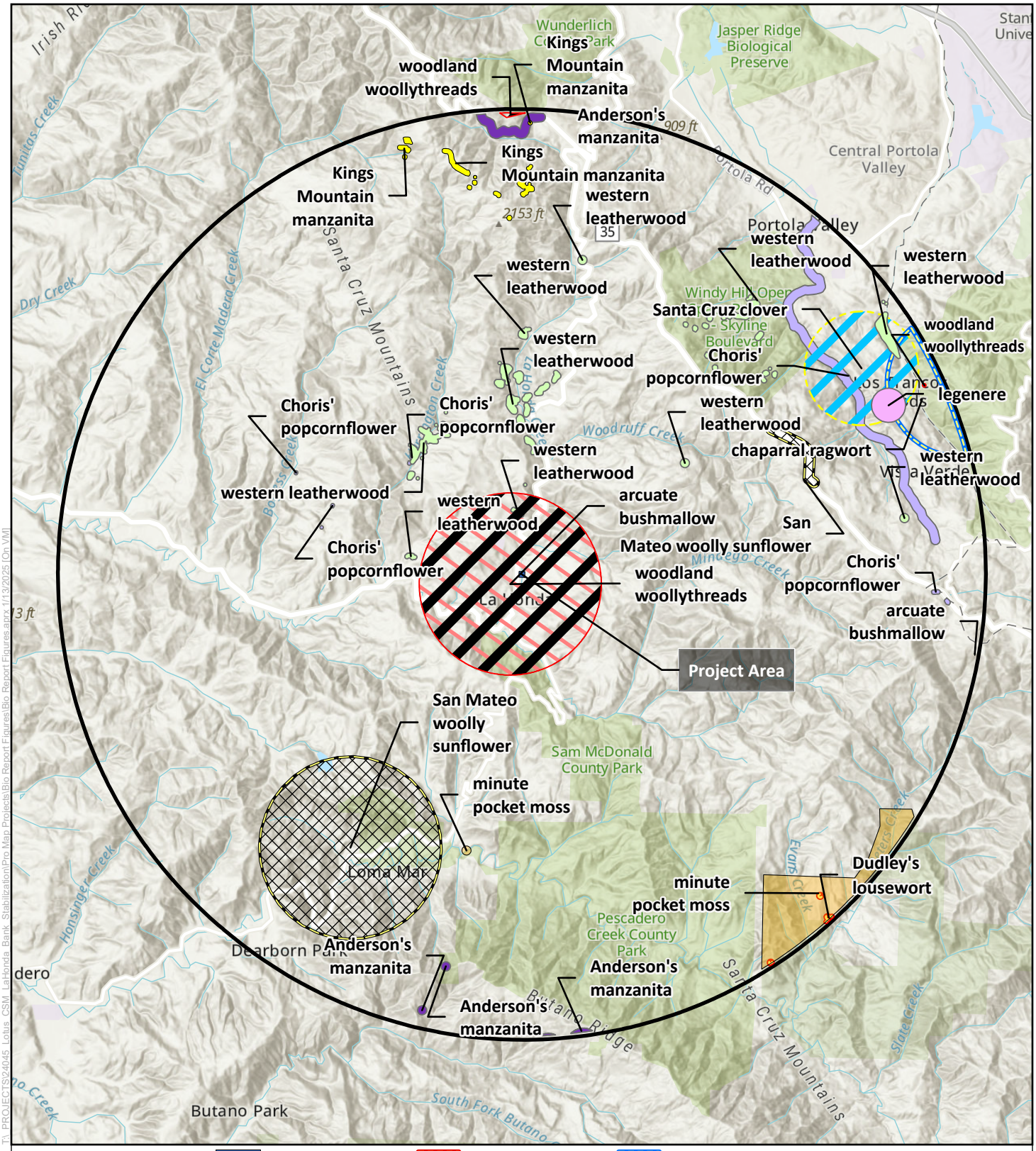
No special-status plant species were detected during the reconnaissance-level survey in December 2024; however, the survey was conducted outside of the blooming periods for the potentially occurring special-status species, therefore they may not have been detectable.

Special-Status Wildlife

Literature and database reviews resulted in a list of 22 special-status wildlife species known to occur in the region. Of these, 13 were determined to have potential to occur in the Project area (**Table 3.4-2**).

Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

The Project area is within designated Critical Habitat for California red-legged frog. Additionally, La Honda Creek is designated critical habitat for the Central California Coast coho salmon and Central California Coast steelhead. The creek is also designated as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho salmon. Mapped critical habitat in the Project area is shown in **Figure 3.4-3**.



N

0 0.5 1 Miles

Study Area

5-Mile Buffer

Common Name (Plants)

Anderson's manzanita

Choris' popcornflower

Dudley's lousewort

Kings Mountain manzanita

San Mateo woolly sunflower

Santa Cruz clover

arcuate bushmallow

chaparral ragwort

legenere

minute pocket moss

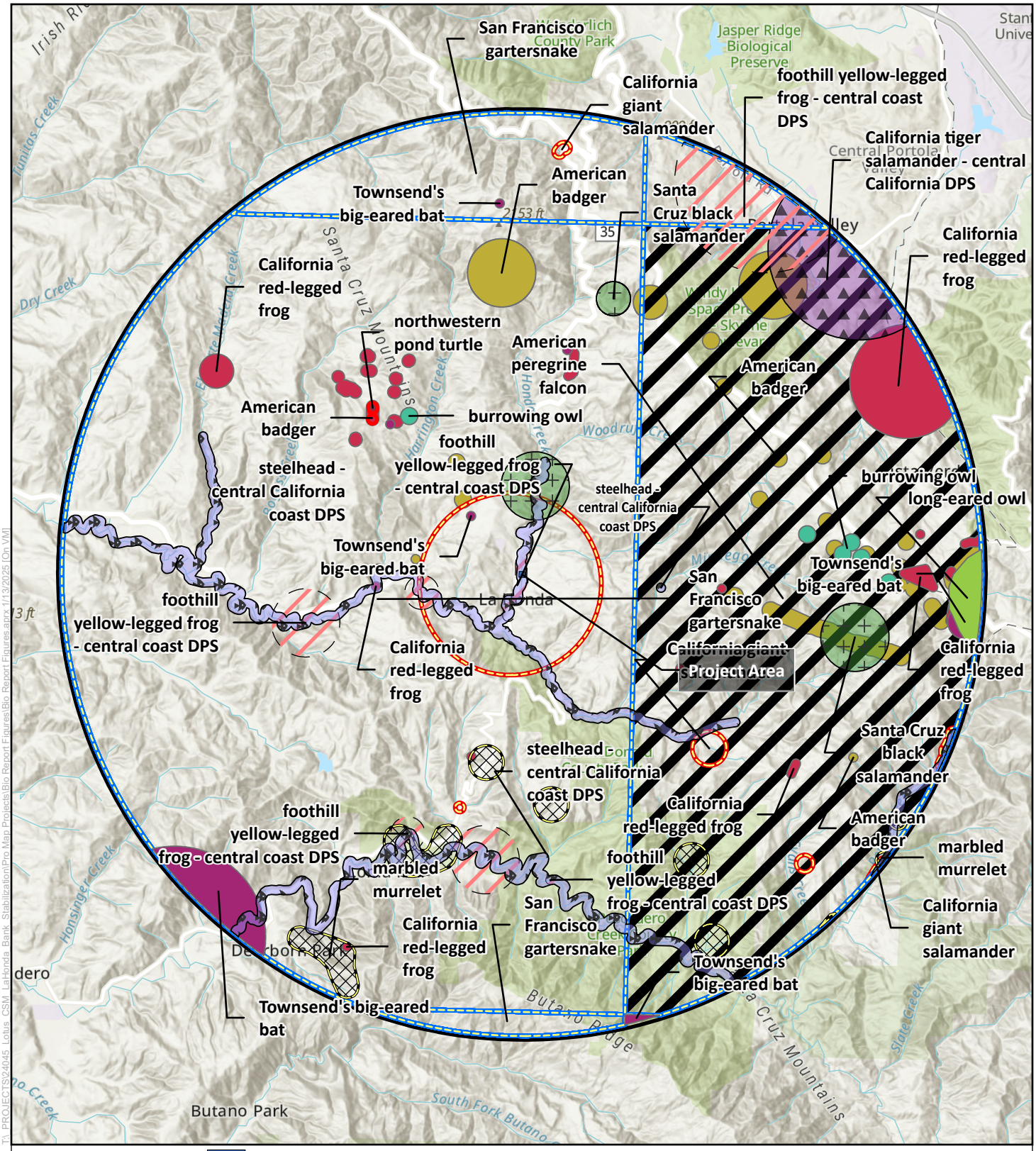
western leatherwood

woodland woollythreads

Figure 3.4-1
CNDDB - Plants

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank
Stabilization Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL



N

0 0.5 1 Miles

Common Name (Animals)

- Study Area
- 5-Mile Buffer
- American badger
- American peregrine falcon
- California giant salamander
- California red-legged frog
- California tiger salamander - central California DPS
- San Francisco gartersnake
- Santa Cruz black salamander
- Townsend's big-eared bat
- burrowing owl
- foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS
- long-eared owl
- marbled murrelet
- northwestern pond turtle
- steelhead - central California coast DPS

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 3.4-2
CNDDB - Animals

Entrada Way
Culvert Slip-out
Bank Stabilization
Project

T:_PROJECTS\2405_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Bio Report Figures\Bio Report Figures.aprx 11/3/2025 (On VM)

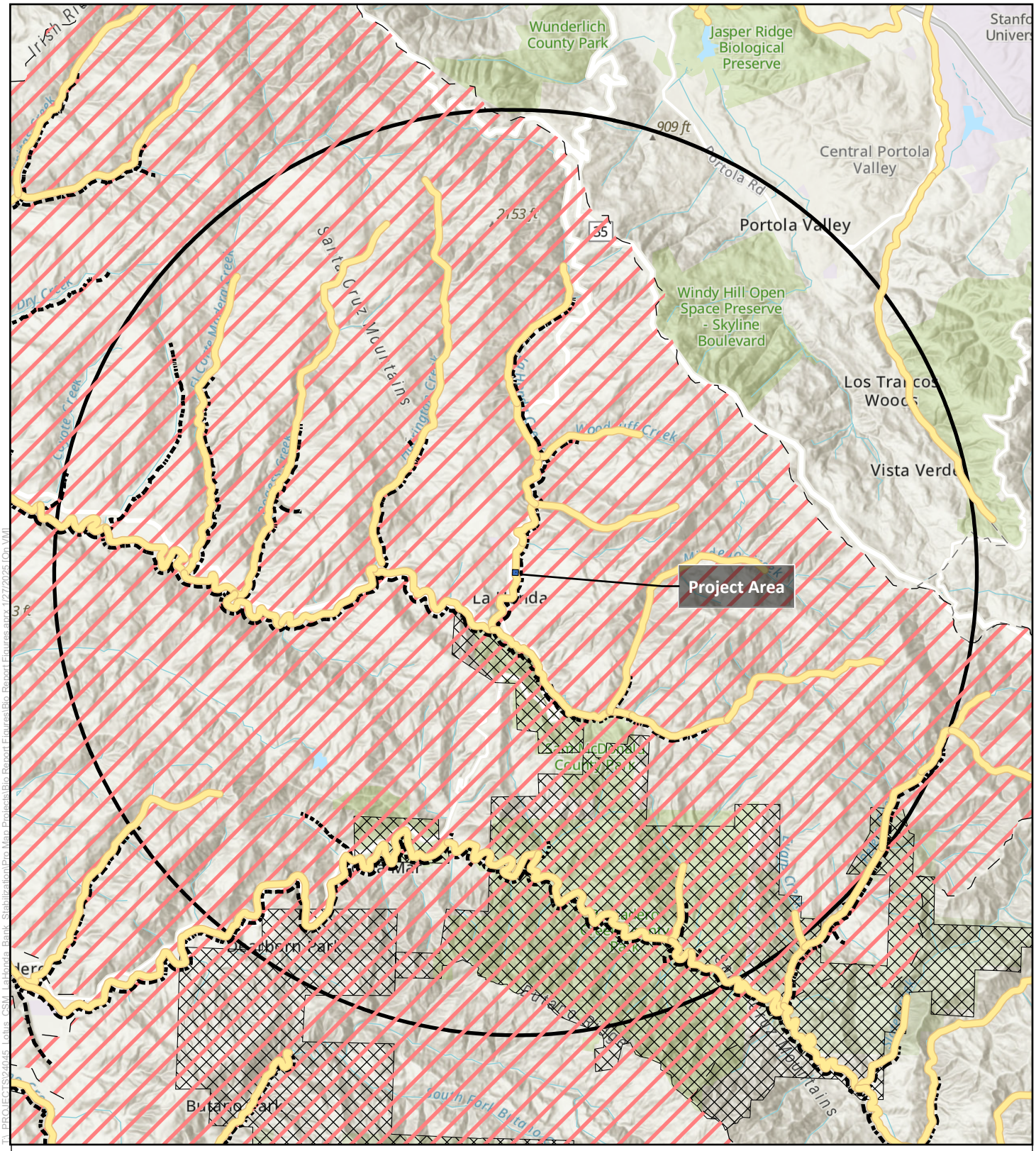


Figure 3.4-3
Critical Habitat

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank
Stabilization Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Source: USFWS GIS Web Map Services, 2025. https://services.arcgis.com/QVENGdaPbd4LUkLV/ArcGIS/rest/services
NMFS GIS Web Map Services, 2025 https://maps.fisheries.noaa.gov/server/services

Table 3.4-1. Special-status Plants with Potential to Occur

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Lifeform**	**Blooming Period**	**Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Project area**
1. *Amsinckia lunaris* Bent-flowered fiddleneck	annual herb	Mar-Jun	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland	**Not expected.** Openings in redwood forest habitat may be marginally suitable. Nearest known occurrence 10.8 miles north (CNDDB#69); historical record from 1933.
2. *Dirca occidentalis* Western leatherwood	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar (Apr)	--/--/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland	**Possible.** Redwood forest and riparian areas provide suitable habitat. Multiple records within 1 mile of Project area.
3. *Fissidens pauperculus* Minute pocket moss	moss	N/A	--/--/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil).	**Possible.** May occur on damp soils in redwood forest habitat in Project area. Nearest record 3 miles south (CNDDB #14).
4. *Fritillaria liliacea* Fragrant fritillary	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland.	**Not expected.** Redwood forest habitat may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest record 7.5 miles northeast from historical collections from general area of Palo Alto (CNDDB #36).
5. *Malacothamnus arcuatus* var. *arcuatus* Arcuate bushmallow	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Sep	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. 1961 CNDDB occurrence record overlaps Project area but exact location unknown, from general location of SR-84 in vicinity of La Honda (CNDDB #12).

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Lifeform**	**Blooming Period**	**Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Project area**
6. *Monolopia gracilens* Woodland woollythreads	annual herb	(Feb) Mar-Jul	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine.	**Possible.** May occur in openings in redwood forest habitat. Historical occurrence overlaps Project area; exact location unknown, from general vicinity of La Honda (CNDDB #48).
7. *Pedicularis dudleyi* Dudley's lousewort	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	-- /SR/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Deep shady woods of older coast redwood forests; also in maritime chaparral.	**Possible.** Redwood forest in Project area provides suitable habitat. Several known locations in Portola Redwoods State Park 5 miles south (CNDDB #3).
8. *Piperia candida* White-flowered rein orchid	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr) May-Sep	--/--/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg.	**Possible.** Redwood forest in Project area provides suitable habitat. Nearest occurrences 5.2 miles east (CNDDB #3) and 5.4 miles south (CNDDB #4).
9. *Senecio aphanactis* Chaparral ragwort	annual herb	Jan-Apr (May)	--/--/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest record 4.7 miles east (CNDDB #81).
10. *Trifolium buckwestiorum* Santa Cruz clover	annual herb	Apr-Oct	--/--/1B.1	Coastal prairie, broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland.	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence from approximately 4.0 miles northeast (CNDDB #33).

[1] Status definitions:

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
SE = State Endangered (California)
ST = State Threatened (California)
SR = State Rare (California)

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
1A = Presumed extirpated in California and rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Rank
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California
0.3 = Not very threatened in California

[2] Habitat Association source:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

Table 3.4-2. Special-status Wildlife with Potential to Occur

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Project area
Amphibians			
1. *Aneides niger* Santa Cruz black salamander	--/SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties.	**Possible.** Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in Project area provide suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence is historical record from 0.6 miles north (CNDDB #1) Nearest recent record 3.0 miles north (CNDDB #20).
2. *Dicamptodon ensatus* California giant salamander	--/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	**Possible.** Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in Project area provide suitable habitat for adults and juveniles; perennial stream suitable habitat for larvae. Nearest CNDDB occurrence is historical and overlaps with Project area (CNDDB #91). Several additional CNDDB records within 5 miles. One larva documented in area (within 1 mile) during 1997 stream inventory (CDFG 1997).
3. *Rana boylii* pop. 4 Foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	FT/SE	San Francisco Peninsula and Diablo Range south of San Francisco Bay Estuary, and south through the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountains east of the Salinas River in the southern inner Coast Ranges. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**Not Expected.** Perennial stream and edges provide suitable habitat. Historical (1929) record from La Honda Creek overlaps Project area (CNDDB #18). Several historical records within 5 miles, some presumed extirpated. Nearest non-historical record (1999) is 3.3 miles south in Pescadero Creek (CNDDB #13).

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status[1] (Federal/State)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Project area**
4. *Rana draytonii* California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**Possible.** Perennial stream and adjacent redwood and riparian woodland provide suitable habitat for breeding, dispersal, and aestivation. Nearest record 1.6 miles west (CNDDB #884). Numerous additional records within 5 miles. 1985 stream inventory report documents species in La Honda Creek, exact locations unknown (CDFG 1985).
Reptiles			
5. *Actinemys marmorata* Northwestern pond turtle	PT/SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**Possible.** Perennial stream is suitable aquatic habitat. Redwood and riparian woodland suitable upland habitat for aestivation. Unlikely to nest in Project area due to lack of open grassy areas. Nearest record 1.6 miles west (reported in same location as CNDDB #884 above for CRLF).
6. *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* San Francisco gartersnake	FE/SE, FP	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	**Not expected.** Perennial stream may provide suitable aquatic habitat; however, lack of emergent vegetation, high stream velocities, and lack of adjacent open upland areas make habitat marginal. Known populations from La Honda area are limited to stock ponds and lakes on a private ranch and the Russian Ridge Open Space Preserve, east of the Project area (USFWS 2020).

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Project area
Birds			
7. *Asio otus* Long-eared owl	--/SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding. Year-round resident in most of state (Shuford et al 2008).	**Not expected.** Nearest reported nesting occurrence 5 miles east (CNDDB #37). May roost or nest in riparian woodland and redwood forest habitat, but adjacent open foraging habitat is limited.
8. *Brachyramphus marmoratus* Marbled murrelet	FT/SE	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas fir.	**Not expected.** Redwood forest habitat in Project area provides marginally suitable nesting habitat lacks old-growth redwood. Additionally, high level of human disturbance from roads, restaurant, and residence likely deter presence. Nearest occurrence 2.0 miles south (CNDDB #36).
9. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* Bald eagle	Delisted/SE, FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. Species exhibits high nest site fidelity and nesting territories are often used year after year (USFWS 2007).	**Not expected.** May occur as a fly-by or transient through site but nesting not expected due to marginal habitat with human disturbance and lack of known nest sites in or adjacent to site. Nearest nesting record 6.7 miles northeast (CNDB #368). Ebird observations indicate species commonly seen in region on year-round basis.
Fish			
10. *Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop. 4 - Coho salmon - central California coast ESU	FE/SE	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	**Possible.** La Honda Creek may provide habitat and is designated as critical habitat for species. Populations from Santa Cruz Mountains are extirpated or nearly extirpated (NMFS 2023). Creek within the Project area is designated Critical Habitat for the species (NOAA 2024).

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status[1] (Federal/State)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Project area**
11. *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 8 Steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT/SSC	DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (inclusive). Also includes the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.	**Present.** La Honda Creek is known spawning, migration, and rearing habitat for the species (CDFG 1997). Creek within the Project area is designated Critical Habitat for the species (NOAA 2024).
Mammals			
12. *Corynorhinus townsendii* Townsend's big-eared bat	--/SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**Possible.** May forage in Project area or roost in structures in or adjacent. Breeding roosts unlikely due to sensitivity to human disturbance. Nearest occurrence record 0.8 mile northwest (CNDDB #602). Several additional records within 5 miles of Project area.
13. *Neotoma fuscipes annectens* San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	--/SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats.	**Possible**. Suitable habitat for nesting and foraging is present in the riparian woodland and redwood forest habitats. Nearest CNDDB occurrence is 7.1 miles northeast (CNDDB# 9).

[1] Status definitions:

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
PT = Federal Proposed Threatened
SE = State Endangered (California)
ST = State Threatened (California)
SCE = State Candidate Endangered
SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW)
FP = Fully Protected (CDFW)

[2] Source: Unless otherwise cited, source is California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

3.4.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of the impacts of the resources discussed above that may result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Where applicable, the text prescribes mitigation that would reduce an impact to less than significant with mitigation.

Create a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species?

The Proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species, and therefore impacts would be **less-than-significant**. Implementation of the BMPs listed in **Table 2-1, Construction BMPs** for the Project would avoid or minimize the potential impacts to special status species and their habitats. A complete discussion on the species with a potential to occur at the Project site, impacts, and avoidance measures are discussed below.

Special-Status Plant Species

As described above, ten special-status plant species have potential to occur in the Project area, particularly in the redwood forest habitat. None of the 10 species are listed, proposed, or candidate species under the FESA or CESA, but all have CRPRs of 1B or 2B. One plant, Dudley's lousewort (*Pedicularis dudleya*) is also listed as Rare under the NPPA. Protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species were not conducted as part of the reconnaissance-level review for this report; therefore, although no special-status plants were documented they may nonetheless be present. If present, special-status plants could be crushed or their seed banks removed or reduced during construction activities, including staging and site preparation.

As described in Section 2.7, the Project would adhere to the Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed in **Table 2-1, Construction BMPs for the Project** including BMP GEN-1 (Staging and Access); BMP GEN-2 (Minimize the Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance); BMP GEN-5 (Non-Hazardous Materials); BMP GEN-6: (Hazardous Materials Storage/Disposal); BMP GEN-7 (Spill Prevention and Control); BMP GEN-22 (Site Stabilization); and BMP EC-10 (Erosion Control Blankets & Mats). These BMPs would reduce indirect impacts associated with increased erosion/sedimentation and potential contamination. BMP GEN-2 would minimize disturbance area reducing overall impact to the work area.

Direct impact on special-status plants would be avoided and minimized with implementation of BMP BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training) and BIO-16 (Avoid Special-Status Plant Species). BIO-16 requires timed surveys for special-status plants that may reasonably occur in the Project area by a qualified botanist. Surveys would be conducted in accordance with CDFW's special-status plant survey methodology and would be conducted during the blooming/identification period for the focal species. If special-status plant species are observed during the survey, the occurrences would be flagged, mapped and photographed to maximize avoidance. If feasible, disturbance buffers of at least 50 feet would be

marked with protective fencing. However, permanent disturbance would occur within suitable habitat for special status plant species including the channel realignment, biotechnical streambank stabilization and headwall extension. Under BMP BIO-16 if any impacts to individual state-listed plants are unavoidable, or if more than 5 percent of a population of a federally listed plant species or species with a CRPR of 1 or 2 (such as the 10 species with potential to occur) would be impacted, then the County will stop work in the vicinity of the plant(s) and consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies.

With implementation of Project BMPs listed above, the Proposed Project would not create a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications to special-status species plant species. Therefore, potential impacts to special-status plant species are **less-than-significant**.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

One special status species, steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 8), a federally threatened species and a CDFW California Species of Special Concern (SSC), is known to be present in the Project area. An additional 12 special-status wildlife species also have potential to occur in the Project area.

Amphibians

Three special-status amphibian species have potential to occur (Santa Cruz black salamander, California giant salamander and California red-legged frog), and one special-status amphibian species (foothill yellow-legged frog – central coast DPS) could not be entirely ruled out but is not expected to occur.

Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in the Project area is suitable habitat for Santa Cruz black salamander, California giant salamander and California red-legged frog. In addition, La Honda Creek, a perennial stream, provides potentially suitable breeding habitat for California giant salamander and California red-legged frog. La Honda Creek is mapped as USFWS critical habitat for California red-legged frog. A CNDDB occurrence for California giant salamander is mapped to the Project area; the occurrence is historic (1916) and indicates the exact location is unknown and field work is needed. There are additional CNDDB occurrences for California giant salamander within five miles and one larva was documented within one mile of the Project area during a 1998 stream inventory conducted by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG; now the California Department of Fish and Wildlife) (CDFG 1997). There is one historical CNDDB occurrence for Santa Cruz black salamander approximately 0.6 mile north of the Project area and a recent CNDDB occurrence (2013) mapped approximately 3.3 miles north of the Project area. The 2013 occurrence indicates one adult male was found in riparian habitat with lots of rocks. A CNDDB occurrence from 1995 for California red-legged frog is mapped approximately 1.5 miles west of the Project area; the occurrence is mapped along San Gregorio Creek, 1.4 miles from the confluence of San Gregorio and La Honda Creek. The record indicates four to five adults, one juvenile and two larvae were observed in a small pond surrounded by willows and a dense growth of aquatic vegetation. Stream Survey Report La Honda Creek (CDFG 1985) indicates California red-legged frog were documented in La Honda Creek, but exact locations are unknown.

Suitable breeding habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog is generally partially exposed to sunlight (USFWS 2025). In the Project area, the majority of La Honda Creek is shaded with minimal exposure to sunlight based on field observations. While a historical (1929) CNDDB occurrence overlaps the Project

area, the record indicates this species is possibly extirpated and field research and reporting is necessary to determine the current status. Additionally, in the 2012 La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve Master Plan, it is determined based on surveys conducted in 2000, foothill yellow-legged frog is not likely to be present in the La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve (Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District 2012). La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve is located approximately 0.3 mile west of the Project area and La Honda Creek transects both the preserve and the Project area. Considering the proximity of La Honda Open Space Preserve and the Project area, foothill yellow-legged frog is not expected to occur in the Project area.

Temporary impacts to aquatic and riparian habitats that may support special-status amphibians would occur during Project implementation. Temporary impacts include removal of vegetation for construction staging and access, and channel dewatering. Channel realignment and the biotechnical streambank stabilization would temporarily alter habitat in the Project site; however, upon project completion, the area would be revegetated with native riparian species including native tree, shrub and ground cover container stock on the upper portion of the embankment as part of construction activities for the biotechnical streambank stabilization which would provide instream habitat complexity, cover and refuge for aquatic species. In addition, all temporary disturbed areas in uplands including the staging areas and access points would be restored to pre-construction conditions and revegetated using a native seed mix. Therefore, there would be no permanent loss of aquatic or upland habitat for the species. In the long-term, the project is expected to benefit the beneficial uses associated with aquatic and semi-aquatic wildlife because it will repair a site that currently contributes to erosion and sedimentation in La Honda Creek. Additionally, installation of the log cribwall structure will result in added habitat complexity at the locality of the repair site.

Implementation of the following BMPs would minimize potential impacts to amphibian species:

- BMP GEN-1 (Staging and Access);
- BMP GEN-2 (Minimize Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance);
- BMP GEN-16 (Timing of Work);
- BMP GEN-26 (Decontamination of Project Equipment and Vehicles);
- BMP BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training);
- BMP BIO-2 (Minimize Injury or Mortality to Fish and Amphibian Species during Dewatering);
- BMP BIO-3 (California Red-legged Frog Protection Measures);
- BMP BIO-6 (Measures to Protect the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, California Giant Salamander, Santa Cruz Black Salamander, and Western Pond Turtle);
- BMP BIO-7 (Check for Wildlife in Pipes/Construction Materials);
- BMP BIO-21 (General Wildlife Protection Measures); and
- BMP BIO-24 (Pathogen Control).

BMP BIO-2 (Minimize Injury or Mortality to Fish and Amphibian Species during Dewatering) requires reasonable efforts be made to capture and relocate amphibian species if necessary to avoid direct mortality and minimize take.

BMP BIO-3 (California Red-legged Frog Protection Measures) include a pre-activity survey conducted by a qualified biologist no more than twenty-four hours prior to initial ground disturbance. To minimize harassment, injury, death and harm to individual California red-legged frogs, one of the two measures listed below will be implemented:

- An approved, qualified biologist(s) will be on-site during all activities that may result in take of the California red-legged frog, as determined by the biologist taking into account all information gathered during the desktop audit of the site as well as the preconstruction survey. Qualified biologists must be approved by the USFWS.
- Prior to pre-activity surveys, personnel will enclose the work area with an exclusion fence with a minimum height above grade of 42 inches. The bottom of the fence will either be buried a minimum of six inches below ground or otherwise secured in a manner approved by the USFWS and will remain in place during all maintenance activities in order to prevent California red-legged frogs from entering the work area. Escape ramps, funnels, or other features that allow animals to exit the work area, but which will prohibit the entry of such animals, will be provided in the exclusion fencing. A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-activity survey of the fence installation area immediately prior to (i.e., the day of) the commencement of installation and will be on-hand to monitor fence installation. The exclusion fencing will be inspected daily by maintenance personnel and maintained for the duration of maintenance implementation.

BMP BIO-6 (Measures to Protect the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, California Giant Salamander, Santa Cruz Black Salamander, and Western Pond Turtle) requires a special status species survey to be conducting each morning of and within 48 hours prior to the scheduled work commencing.

With the implementation of the BMPs listed in above, the Proposed Project would not create a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications to special-status amphibians. Therefore, impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

Reptiles

Of the two special status reptiles known to occur within the general region of the proposed Project, the Northwestern pond turtle has potential to occur. San Francisco garter snake, while it cannot be entirely ruled out, is not expected to occur. La Honda Creek provides suitable aquatic habitat for northwestern pond turtle and adjacent redwood and riparian habitat provides suitable upland habitat for aestivation. Northwestern pond turtle is known to occur in the nearby La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve (Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District 2012) in stock ponds approximately 0.9-mile northwest of the Project area. However, there is a lack of grassy, open sites suitable for breeding in the vicinity of the Project area. Marginal aquatic and upland habitat are present for San Francisco garter snake. While La

Honda Creek is a perennial stream, the lack of emergent vegetation, high stream velocities and lack of adjacent open upland areas make habitat marginal. Therefore, this species is not expected to occur in the Project area.

Temporary impacts to aquatic and riparian habitats that may support special-status reptiles would occur during Project implementation. Temporary impacts include removal of vegetation for construction staging and access, and channel dewatering. Channel realignment and the biotechnical streambank stabilization would temporarily alter habitat in the Project site, however upon project completion the area would be revegetated with native riparian species, therefore there would be no permanent loss of aquatic or upland habitat for the species.

Implementation of the following BMPs would minimize potential impacts to reptile species:

- BMP GEN-1 (Staging and Access);
- BMP GEN-2 (Minimize Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance);
- BMP GEN-16 (Timing of Works);
- BMP BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training);
- BMP BIO-6 (Measures to Protect the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, California Giant Salamander, Santa Cruz Black Salamander, and Western Pond Turtle);
- BMP BIO-7 (Check for Wildlife in Pipes/Construction Materials); and
- BMP BIO-21 (General Wildlife Protection Measures).

With implementation of the above-listed BMPs the Proposed Project would not create a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications to special-status reptiles. Therefore, potential impacts are **less-than-significant**.

Birds

Three special-status bird species (long-eared owl, marbled murrelet, and bald eagle) have potentially suitable habitat present, but are not expected to occur in the Project area. Long-eared owls are known to occur year-round in most of California, nesting and roosting in low-lying riparian corridors with tall willow and cottonwoods as well as belts of live oak paralleling streams. They require open land adjacent to nesting and roosting habitat for foraging. The nearest CNDDB occurrence which records nesting is mapped approximately five miles east of the Project area; the record is from 1987 and records a nest 20 meters up in a canyon live oak; owls were observed foraging in a nearby meadow as well. While there is suitable riparian and redwood forest habitat present in the Project area, adjacent open foraging habitat is limited.

Suitable nesting habitat for marbled murrelet includes old-growth redwood-dominated forests characterized by large trees with multiple canopy layers and moderate to high canopy closure (USFWS 2025) up to six miles inland; nests are often found in Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) trees. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is from 1988 approximately two miles south of the Project area; the record indicates two below canopy detections were made near the intersection of Pescadero Creek Road and

Jones Gulch Road. While redwood forest habitat is present in the Project area, the forest lacks old-growth trees suitable for nesting at the Project area and within 300 feet of the Project area. In addition, high levels of human disturbance from roads, restaurants and nearby residences likely deter presence of marbled murrelet (USFWS 2022). Therefore, marbled murrelet is not expected to be present at or within the vicinity (300 feet) of the Project area.

Bald eagle is expected as a potential fly-by or transient through the Project area. Bald eagles generally nest in large, old-growth or dominant live trees with open branches such as ponderosa pine within one mile of fish-bearing waters. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is recorded 6.7 miles northeast of the Project area. The nest is recorded to be in a eucalyptus tree on the south side of Felt Reservoir. Adjacent habitat is grassland hills scattered with live oak trees. While La Honda Creek may provide suitable fishable waters for this species, bald eagles are known to prefer large, open bodies of water for foraging. The dense canopy over La Honda Creek makes the creek less than ideal for foraging. Optimal nesting habitat for bald eagle is defined by a large foraging area with high fish production, mature trees for nest sites, and minimal human disturbance (Jackman et al. 2004).

Additionally, non-listed nesting birds, protected under the MBTA and CDFW F&G Code §§ 3503 and 3513, which prohibits the take of migratory birds as well as disturbance of the active nests of most native birds, may occur within the Project area. Suitable nesting habitat is present in redwood forest and riparian woodland habitat, as well as developed and ruderal habitat such as the off-site staging area. Temporary and permanent impacts resulting from construction activities such as tree removals may impact migratory birds including raptors. Implementation of BMP BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training) and BIO-9 (Measures to Protect Nesting Migratory Birds) would minimize impacts to bird species. BIO-9 stipulates vegetation removal activities occur prior to nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31) if possible. If work must occur during the nesting bird season, a qualified biologist would conduct a nesting bird survey no more than three days prior to starting work and whenever work lapses for a period of seven days or longer. If active nests are found (within 300 feet for raptors and 100 feet for non-raptors), a no disturbance buffer will be established and maintained until young have fledged. Implementation of these BMPs will reduce impacts to **less-than-significant**.

Fish

La Honda Creek may provide suitable habitat for coho salmon – central California coast ESU. This species requires beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning as well as cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen. While there are no CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Project area, La Honda Creek is designated critical habitat for this species. Historic logging and poor stream management have impacted to quality of habitat for coho salmon including reduced substrate quality and flow conditions; however, stream management and restoration efforts may speed up coho salmon recovery. Six electrofishing surveys were conducted from 1950 to 1997 along La Honda Creek; no coho salmon were observed during those surveys (San Francisco Estuary Institute 2007).

Steelhead - central California coast DPS is known to be present in La Honda Creek. Suitable spawning, migration and rearing habitat is present. The electrofishing surveys conducted from 1950 to 1997 mentioned above did result in steelhead observations (San Francisco Estuary Institute 2007). La Honda

Creek is designated critical habitat for steelhead. There is one CNDDB occurrence from 1990 mapped to the creek. The CNDDB record states this is one of the principal steelhead areas in San Mateo County.

La Honda is a perennial stream and while work may occur during the dry season when flow is lower, water is present year-round. Temporary and permanent impacts to aquatic and riparian habitats that may support fish species would occur during Project implementation. Temporary impacts include construction staging and access and channel dewatering and fish exclusion, and permanent impacts include the channel realignment, biotechnical streambank stabilization, headwall extension and stormwater drainage improvements (stone apron implementation). Indirect impacts to special status fish species could also occur if the stream were to be impacted by erosion leading to sedimentation of the stream, or by release of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, or lubricants. Direct and indirect impacts to fish species would be minimized with the implementation of BIO BMPs including BMP BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training), BIO-2 (Minimize Injury or Mortality of Fish and Amphibian Species during Dewatering) and BIO-19 (Restore Channel Features). In addition, potential impacts to aquatic habitat associated with erosion, sedimentation and release of hazardous substances will be minimized through additional BMP measures including Erosion Control (EC) and Sediment/Water Quality Control Measures (SC) BMPs as discussed and listed in Section 3.9.3 Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Section 3.10.3 Hydrology and Water Quality below. BIO-2 requires reasonable efforts be made to capture and relocate fish species to avoid direct mortality and minimize take including:

- Relocation activities would be performed by a qualified fish biologist;
- Relocation activities would be performed in the morning when air temperatures are the coolest;
- The stream channel would be blocked upstream and downstream of the work area to prevent fish from re-entering the work area;
- Release locations would be selected based on similarity to the capture location;
- Fish would be held in conditions best for their survival including in cool, aerated water and avoidance of over-crowding.

BIO-19 requires temporary modifications to the low-flow channels will be reversed so that the channel is contoured to facilitate fish passage to at least pre-construction conditions.

In the long-term, the Proposed Project is expected to benefit fish species, including special-status fish species, because it will repair a site that currently contributes to erosion and sedimentation into La Honda Creek. Additionally, installation of the log cribwall structure will result in added habitat complexity within the stream at the locality of the repair site. With the implementation of the BMPs listed above and the overall benefit to the aquatic habitat that will result from project implementation, impacts to special-status fish species would be **less-than-significant**.

Mammals

Suitable habitat is present in the Project area for Townsend's big-eared bat and San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, two species designated as Species of Special Concern by the CDFW. Townsend's big-

eared bats are known to occur in a wide variety of habitats throughout California but are most common in mesic sites. This species is nocturnal and roosts in the open hanging from walls and ceilings during the day. Adequate rooting sites were not observed in the Project area. In addition, this species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance. Considering the proximity to roadways and Entrada Way being one of the main access roads to La Honda, it is unlikely this species would be roosting in the vicinity of the Project area. No bats were observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. While it is likely this species would forage in the Project area, foraging would only occur at night. Therefore, impacts to Townend's big-eared bat are not expected.

San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats are known to prefer moderate canopies and moderate to dense understories (Zeiner et al. 1990 [Updated 2008]. This species is known to inhabit riparian woodlands and redwood forest, both of which are present in the Project area. Woodrat nests are generally easily identifiable due to their size. No woodrat nests were observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. Should dusky-footed woodrat nests be encountered at the work site, implementation of BMP BIO-8 (Minimize Impacts on Dusky-footed Woodrat Nests) would be implemented. Additionally, BMP BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training) and BIO-21 (General Wildlife Protection Measures) would further reduce potential impacts to the species. Therefore, potential Project impacts on special-status mammals would be considered **less-than-significant.**

Conclusion

Implementation of the BMPs listed in **Table 2-1, Construction BMPs** for the Project avoid and minimize the potential for Project activities to significantly impact special-status species. The Proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species, and therefore impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

Substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community

The Proposed Project would stabilize and repair the eroding left bank upstream of Entrada Way. Work includes biotechnical streambank stabilization, realigning the channel, headwall extension and roadway improvements, stormwater drainage improvements and revegetation. Approximately 27 trees would be removed to allow for site access, grading activities, and installation of log cribwall and VSL lifts.

The redwood forest habitat in the Project area conforms to the S*equoia sempervirens* Forest & Woodland Alliance under the MCV system which has a California Rarity Rank of S3 and is therefore considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW. Riparian habitat in the Project area conforms to the *Alnus rhombifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance under the MCV system which has a California Rarity Rank of S4 and is not considered a sensitive natural community; however, as a riparian area, this habitat is a protected biological resource. Project activities would result in temporary impacts to riparian and redwood forest habitat through removal of vegetation during site preparation. Site revegetation would occur as part of construction activities for the biotechnical streambank stabilization including planting, live staking and seeding. Temporary disturbed areas, staging areas and access points, would be restored

to pre-construction conditions. Implementation of the following BMPs would help minimize impacts to redwood forest and riparian habitat:

- GEN-2 (Minimize Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance)
- GEN-27 (Vegetation and Tree Removal)
- Erosion Control Measures
- Sediment/Water Quality Control Measures
- BIO-11 (Non-native Aquatic Plant Removal)
- BIO-17 (Sudden Oak Death Controls) and
- BIO-18 (Invasive Plant Control).

Although the temporary impact areas would be restored, there would be temporal loss associated with the time it takes the Project site to recover and vegetation to fully establish. Additionally, impacts could still be significant if the area was not restored to equal or better conditions. With the implementation of the BMPs listed above, and **MM BIO-1** below, impacts to riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities would be **less-than-significant with mitigation.**

> **MM BIO-1. Prepare and Implement a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.** Prior to initiation of construction activities, the County shall prepare a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that describes the locations and methodologies for restoration of impacted Riparian and Redwood Forest habitats. The plan shall include a description of planting locations, plant palettes, maintenance and monitoring schedules, and adaptive management. The plan shall include replacement of all removed mature trees (i.e., tree with a diameter at breast height [DBH; 4.5 feet above ground level]) of 4 inches or greater with native trees. Native trees will be replaced in-kind (i.e., replaced with the same species). At a minimum, riparian and redwood forest habitat shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio. Tree mitigation ratios will align with the County's Tree Protection Ordinance, which outlines replacement ratios of 1:1 for trees with a canopy up to 25 feet diameter, 2:1 for canopy 25-40 feet in diameter, and 3:1 for canopy over 40 feet in diameter. The plan shall include a minimum success criteria of 80% planted riparian tree and shrub survival after 5 years, a minimum 35% absolute vegetative cover after 5 years, and a minimum success criteria of less than 10% "high" ranked California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) invasive plant species cover.

Substantial adverse effects on state or federally protected wetlands

Aquatic resources affected by the Project were mapped and evaluated and are assumed to be non-wetland and other waters of the U.S. and not classified as jurisdictional wetlands (Montrose 2025b). The Project would have **no impac**t on state or federally protected wetlands.

Waters of the U.S. within the Project area are classified by the National Wetlands Institute as riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated bottom, seasonally saturated, permanently flooded (USFWS 2024c)**.** All waters of the U.S. are also waters of the state. Additionally, waters of the state includes riparian

woodland habitat, delineated from the top of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) to the top of bank, along La Honda Creek. Riparian woodland habitat in the Project area is further discussed in Section 3.4.3.b. above.

Substantial interference with wildlife movement, established wildlife corridors, or the use of native wildlife nursery sites

The Proposed Project stabilizes and repairs a bank failure along La Honda Creek and realigns the creek to pre-erosional conditions and would not create any new permanent barriers to terrestrial or aquatic wildlife movement. The Proposed Project occurs along a perennial stream and dewatering will be required. Dewatering is likely to necessitate fish relocation efforts, including potentially migrating steelhead. Dewatering and fish relocation efforts will follow methodologies outlined in BMP BIO-2 (Minimize Injury or Mortality of Fish and Amphibian Species during Dewatering) which are consistent with those defined as reasonable and prudent by NMFS for projects concerning several California ESUs of coho salmon and steelhead (e.g., NMFS 2008, NMFS 2016). Nevertheless, during capture and relocation, fry and juveniles may be subjected to stress, injury, or mortality associated with netting, electrofishing, temporary captivity, and release at the relocation site. While the relocation sites would be carefully selected by qualified biologists based on criteria specified in BMP BIO-2, there is some potential for changes in densities of predators or competitors between the capture that may result in increased stress, injury, or mortality. However, the benefits of fish relocation far outweigh the complete loss of individuals that would occur if fish were not relocated before dewatering took place. Additionally, the construction of the Proposed Project would occur during the dry season, when the creek is at its naturally lowest levels. The post-construction alignment and contour of the channel would continue to facilitate migration of aquatic species and would additionally enhance instream complexity through the incorporation of rootwads in the log cribwall structure, which would result in a net benefit to steelhead and other fish by increasing habitat complexity and enhancing refugia.

Project activities may also temporarily impact the ability of other aquatic and semi-aquatic species from migrating though the creek and riparian habitat within the Project area, including California red-legged frog, Santa Cruz black salamander, California giant salamander, and northwestern pond turtle. In addition to BMP BIO-2, impacts to migration through the site by these species would be minimized through implementation of BMPs GEN-2 (Minimize Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance), BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training), BIO-3 (California Red-legged Frog Protection Measures), BIO-6 (Measures to Protect the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, California Giant Salamander, Santa Cruz Black Salamander, and Western Pond Turtle), BIO-7 (Check for Wildlife in Pipes/Construction Materials), BIO-19 (Restore Channel Features) and BIO-21 (General Wildlife Protection Measures).

No woodrat nests were observed within the Proposed Project work area during the biological reconnaissance survey; however, should dusky-footed woodrat nests be encountered at the work site, implementation of BMP BIO-8 (Minimize Impacts on Dusky-footed Woodrat Nests) would be implemented.

Proposed Project activities would occur during the avian nesting season, which could impact nesting birds in and adjacent to the Project site. Nests or fledglings could be crushed by equipment or destroyed

during vegetation removal. Construction noise and vibrations may cause adults to abandon their nests, or impact bird behavior, deterring them from otherwise nesting in the area. BMP BIO-9 (Measures to Protect nesting Migratory Birds) would reduce potential impacts to nesting birds by requiring pre-activity surveys for nesting birds and establishment of protective buffers around nests. BMPs GEN-2 (Minimize Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance), and BIO-1 (Environmental Awareness Training) would also further reduce potential impacts.

Implementation of each of the BMPs described above would prevent substantial interference of with wildlife movement, established wildlife corridors, or the use of native wildlife nursery sites during construction activities. However, although riparian and upland areas would be revegetated, impacts to wildlife migration through the area post-construction may be significant if the area does not recover to equal or better conditions. The loss of vegetative cover for migrating wildlife along the creek corridor would decrease opportunities for shelter and could increase opportunities for predation. The implementation of **MM BIO-1 Prepare and Implement a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan**, would reduce these impacts to less-than significant levels by requiring mitigation for tree and riparian habitat impacts, and by establishing 5-year minimum success criteria for tree survival and overall vegetative cover.

Conclusion

With the implementation of the BMPs GEN-1, BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-6, BIO-7, BIO-8, BIO-9, BIO-19, BIO-21, and **MM BIO-1** the Proposed Project would not 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; therefore impacts would be **less-than-significant with mitigation**.

Conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources

The Proposed Project is located in unincorporated San Mateo County, and as a project implemented by the Department of Public Works, the County will comply with local ordinances. Project implementation may require the removal of approximately 27 mature trees. The County of San Mateo's 'Protected Tree Ordinance' (Ordinance No. 4895) requires County review and issuance of a tree removal permit for any tree greater than 12.1 inches in diameter at breast height and for other indigenous species. There are exemptions to the ordinance, including tree removal carried out under the purview of the County Department of Public Works in County right-of-way or other County property. Although a permit is not required, tree replacement ratios will be in alignment with those specified in the Protected Tree Ordinance. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and Project impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

Conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP

The Proposed Project is outside any Habitat Conservation Program (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional or state HCP (Conservation Biology Institute 2025). Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource 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 dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The term "cultural resources "refers to sites, objects, buildings, structures, burials, and cultural landscapes. Cultural resources can also be classified as built-environment resources, archaeological resources, and human remains. Built-environment resources generally refer to above-ground designed, constructed, and landscape features and include buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Archaeological resources generally refer to deposits, structural features, and objects below ground. Human remains are also addressed in this section.

The following discussion regarding cultural resources is adapted from the Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County (Montrose 2025; **Appendix C**).

3.5.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to cultural resources that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

This Project is required to comply with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and, as such, will be required to comply with the following federal regulations:

National Historic Preservation Act and Section 106

The NHPA of 1966 establishes the role and responsibilities of the federal government in historic preservation. Toward this end, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) directs agencies to (1) identify and manage historic properties under their control; (2) undertake actions that will advance the act's provisions; and avoid actions contrary to its purposes; (3) consult with others while carrying out historic preservation activities; and (4) consider the effects of their actions on historic properties.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on potential effects. The regulations that implement Section 106 and an outline of the historic preservation review process are provided at 36 CFR Part 800.

Some degree of review under Section 106 must be conducted for all federal projects, including federally assisted, federally licensed, or federally funded projects. If a project is subject to federal jurisdiction and the project is an "undertaking," as defined at 36 CFR Part 800.16(y), with the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.3[a]), Section 106 of the NHPA must be addressed to consider the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (i.e., historic properties).

National Historic Preservation Act and National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or National Register) was authorized by Section 101 of the NHPA as the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Properties listed in the NRHP consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register are considered in planning and environmental review; the effects of such properties are primarily addressed under Section 106.

The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for a National Register listing are defined in 36 CFR Part 60.4 and are as follows:

...the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant people in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places an emphasis on a resource appearing as it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain.

National Register Bulletin How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria by (1) being associated with an important historic context and (2) retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (National Park Service 1997). The historic context of a resource will define the theme(s), geographical limits, and period of significance by which to evaluate a resource's significance (National Park Service 1997).

Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or older to be eligible for listing on the National Register. According to the National Park Service (National Park Service 1997), "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible" unless such properties are "of exceptional importance."

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

CEQA and CEQA Guidelines

CEQA Guidelines § 21083.2 requires that the lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is defined in CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that there is a high probability that it:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special or particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important pre-contact or historic event or person.

Although not specifically inclusive of paleontological resources, these criteria may also help define "a unique paleontological resource or site" which is discussion in Section 3.7, Geology, Soils, and Seismicity of this IS/MND.

Measures to avoid, conserve, preserve, or mitigate significant effects on these resources are also provided under CEQA § 21083.2.

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 notes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Substantial adverse changes include physical changes to the historic resource or to its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of the historic resource would be materially impaired. Lead agencies are expected to identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant

adverse changes in the significance of a historic resource before they approve such projects. Historical resources are those that are:

- Listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [Pub. Res. Code] § 5024.1(I));
- Included in a local register of historic resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5020.1(k)) or identified as significant in an historic resource survey meeting the requirements of Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1(g); or
- Determined by a lead agency to be historically significant.

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 also prescribe the processes and procedures found under Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 and Pub. Res. Code § 5097.95 for addressing the existence of, or probable likelihood of, Native American human remains, as well as the unexpected discovery of any human remains within a project site. This includes consultation with the appropriate Native American tribes.

CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 provides further guidance about minimizing effects to historical resources through the application of mitigation measures. Mitigation measures must be legally binding and fully enforceable.

California Register of Historical Resources

Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1 establishes the CRHR. The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR includes all properties listed as or determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated under Section 106 of the NHPA. The criteria for listing are similar to those of the NRHP. Criteria for listing in the CRHR include resources that:

1. Are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Are associated with the lives of important people in our past;
3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represent the work of an important creative individual; or possess high artistic values; or
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

Unique Archaeological Resources

CEQA guidelines § 15064.5 also applies to unique archaeological resources as defined in Pub. Res. Code § 21084.1. As defined in Pub. Res. Code § 21083.2, a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important pre-contact or historic event or person.

The CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is not a unique archaeological resource, historical resource, or tribal cultural resource, the effects of the project on those cultural resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CCR § 15064.5[c][4]).

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 5 Historic and Archeological Resources

2.2 Minimize Soil Erosion

Minimize soil erosion through application of appropriate conservation practices.

5.1 Historic Resource Protection

Protect historic resources for their historic, cultural, social and educational values and the enjoyment of future generations.

5.3 Protection of Archaeological/Paleontological Sites

Protect archaeological/paleontological sites from destruction in order to preserve and interpret them for future scientific research, and public educational programs.

3.5.2 Environmental Setting

The following sections describe the environmental setting that pertains to impacts on cultural resources. The information provided here is taken from the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Proposed Project, provided as Appendix C of this IS/MND.

Pre-Contact Setting

The pre-contact (or prehistoric) era of the Project area reflects information known about the indigenous population from the time the region was first populated with humans until the arrival of the first Europeans, who visited and recorded their journeys through the written record. The pre-contact record is derived from over a century of archaeological research, and while much has been gleaned from these studies, large gaps in the data record remain. The following pre-contact culture sequence, derived from

Milliken et al. (2010:114-118) and Milliken et al. (2009:70-74), briefly outlines the prehistory of the San Francisco Bay region.

The Early Holocene (Lower Archaic; 8000 to 3500 B.C.) is considered a time when populations continued to be very mobile as they practiced a foraging subsistence pattern around the region. Artifacts that characterize this period include the milling slab and handstone to process seeds, as well as large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points. Millingstone pattern components have been documented in the hills east of Mt. Diablo, in the Santa Clara Valley-Hollister Corridor, and in western Santa Clara Valley.

The Early Period (Middle Archaic; 3500 to 500 B.C.) is marked by the appearance of cut shell beads in the archaeological record, as well as the presence of the mortar and pestle for processing acorns. House floors with postholes indicate substantial living structures, which suggests a move toward establishing a more sedentary lifestyle and an increasing population. The Berkeley Pattern emerged in the San Francisco Bay Area at approximately 3000 B.C., and later spread into surrounding coastal and interior areas. The Berkeley Pattern is characterized by abundant stone mortars and pestles, flexed burials, and a highly developed bone tool industry.

The Middle Period, which includes the Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic; 500 B.C. to A.D. 430) and Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic; A.D. 430 to 1050), appears to be a time when geographic mobility may have continued, although groups began to establish longer-term base camps in localities from which a more diverse range of resources could be exploited. The first rich black middens are recorded from the Early/Middle Period Transition sites. The Berkeley Pattern continued through the San Francisco Bay Area during the Middle Period but became increasingly complex. The addition of milling tools, obsidian and chert concave-base projectile points, and the occurrence of sites in a wider range of environments suggest that the economic base was more diverse. By the Upper Middle Period, mobility was being replaced by the development of numerous small villages. Around A.D. 430 a "dramatic cultural disruption" occurred, as evidenced by the sudden collapse of the Olivella saucer bead trade network.

The Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent; A.D. 1050 to 1550) reflects a social complexity that had developed toward lifeways of large, central villages with resident political leaders and specialized activity sites. A major cultural shift, or the Middle/Late Period Transition, began in the San Francisco Bay Area around AD 1000. A majority of bone tool and ornament types from the Middle Period disappeared, and several new shell bead types emerge. By AD 1250, the San Francisco Bay Area had transitioned to the Augustine Pattern. Artifacts associated with this pattern include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched projectile points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments. Increased social stratification, complex exchange systems, and elaborate ceremonialism are also characteristic of the Augustine Pattern.

The Terminal Late Period (Upper Emergent; A.D. 1550 to circa 1750) generally represents the indigenous cultures that were encountered by the Spanish when they first arrived in San Francisco Bay. A shift in the Augustine Pattern occurred soon after AD 1500. Clam shell beads, potentially representing a form of currency, and widespread cremations are characteristic markers of the later phase of the Augustine Pattern. The artifacts found at contact-era sites, including clamshell beads, abalone pendants,

flanged steatite pipes, etched bone whistles and tubes, flowerpot mortars, and basketry awls – reflect the complexity of indigenous culture at the time of Spanish arrival.

Ethnographic Context

The population indigenous to the Project area spoke a language referred to as Costanoan, a derivative from a Spanish term for "coast people." Costanoan, which consisted of six known languages and various dialects within those languages, was spoken over a broad territory that included all of the San Francisco Peninsula, along the east and south of San Francisco Bay, and south to Monterey Bay, Salinas Valley, and the area around Hollister. Those residing on the San Francisco Peninsula and the project area spoke the Ramaytush dialect of San Francisco Bay Costanoan (Milliken et al. 2009:33 35).

The Costanoan peoples, also referred to as the Ohlone, Mutsun, or Rumsen, depending on geography, were not a united cultural or political entity (Milliken et al. 2009:2-4). Rather, there were strong differences not only in language, but also in culture, between the San Francisco and Monterey Bay occupants. Political affinity was based on the tribelet, which was comprised of one or more villages within a specific geographic territory (Levy 1978:487).

The tribelet territory was 10 to 12 miles in diameter and contained a population of 200 to 400 people living among four or five villages (Milliken et al. 2009:99). Village populations were ephemeral and changed on a seasonal or yearly basis. The most common type of dwelling was a domed, thatched structure. Villages also had assembly houses and sweathouses. Those living in the Project area resided in large villages along permanent streams in locations that allowed access to the diverse resources found along the coast, in the tidal marshlands, the valley floor, and the hills (Milliken et al. 2010:106; Moratto 2004:225; Levy 1978: 492).

A gender-based division of labor existed in terms of resource procurement. Women harvested plant foods, while men augmented the food supply through hunting and fishing. Acorns were likely the most important plant food used by Costanoan people, but a wide variety of seeds, nuts, fruit, and roots were also harvested. Hunting provided waterfowl such as geese and ducks as well as terrestrial animals such as black-tailed deer, elk, grizzly bear, and sea lion. Mollusks were also an important food source for coastal populations (Milliken et al. 2009:61; Levy 1978:491-492).

Seven local Costanoan tribes lived entirely within modern-day San Mateo County. Along the bay were the Urebure of San Bruno, the Ssalson in San Mateo and the Lamchin at Redwood City. The coastal groups included the Aramai in San Pedro Valley, the Chiguan in Half Moon Bay, the Cotegen along Purisima Creek, and the Oljon at San Gregorio. Three other tribes were partially in San Mateo County but also spilled over into more southern counties. These included the Puichun who were on the bay front at San Francisquito Creek, and the Olpen who lived in the mountains above the Puichun at the headwaters of San Francisquito Creek. The third group, the Quiroste, lived on the coast in the area of Point Año Nuevo (Milliken et al. 2009:87-89). The Oljon tribe is associated with the Project area.

The territory of the Oljon tribe included the lower drainages of San Gregorio Creek and Pescadero Creek (Milliken et al. 2009:293). The Oljon tribe was the second San Mateo County tribe encountered by Gaspar de Portola during his 1769 expedition from San Diego to San Francisco (Milliken et al. 2009:90).

The majority of the Oljon people were baptized at Mission Dolores between 1786 and 1793 (Milliken et al. 2009:100)

Post-Contact Period

The Post-Contact period began in the San Francisco Bay Area when Spanish explorers arrived in the late 1760s and the 1770s. Members of the Portola expedition were the first to arrive in present-day San Mateo County after following the coast from San Diego. On October 23, 1769, the party entered the Quiroste village of Mitenne, where they were graciously welcomed. Portola's group continued northward, encountering and staying at villages of all the peninsula tribes as they crossed to the bay-side of the peninsula via Sweeny Ridge and camped near Palo Alto by the middle of November. The party retraced its route back to San Diego. Five years later, in 1774, the Rivera-Palou expedition left Monterey and headed to San Francisco Bay. Instead of coming up the coast, the Rivera-Palou party arrived through Santa Clara Valley, and followed along the bay shore to San Francisquito Creek. The team made their way to the north end of the peninsula before returning to Monterey via the coastal route (Kyle et al. 2002). De Anza followed a similar inland route from Monterey and back in 1776. All of the expeditions were chronicled in diaries, and all mentioned the presence of Native American villages filled with people. By 1793, the area encompassing the northern and central peninsula was no longer inhabited by tribal villages and the local San Francisco Bay Costanoan-speaking local tribes of the area had been absorbed into Mission Dolores, which had been established in present-day San Francisco in 1776 (Milliken et al. 2009).

Mexico, including California, became independent from Spain in 1822, and after that time, the government began to issue grants of land to favored citizens. First granted only to Mexican nationals, these tracts of land were soon bestowed upon those outsiders (largely Americans) who agreed to become citizens (Kyle et al. 2002:xiii-xiv). During Mexican rule, at least 20 tracts of land, or Ranchos, were granted within what was to become San Mateo County (California State Lands Commission 1982). The Project area is located within the Rancho San Gregorio land grant, which included the San Gregorio Creek watershed and extended from Tunitas Creek in the north to the mouth of Pomponio Creek, covering 17,783 acres. It was awarded to Antonio Buelna by Governor Alvarado in 1839 (Kyle et al. 2002).

The first European settler in the La Honda area was George Carter, who built a water-powered mill on San Gregorio Creek in 1859. He rented out his house in what became Old La Honda to Andrew Sausman, who then opened a store. Old La Honda was located less than a mile west of the present location of La Honda, at the junction of La Honda Creek and San Gregorio Creek. John L. Sears bought 400 acres in the La Honda area and moved to La Honda in 1862. He bought the Sausman Store in Old La Honda, but then moved the store three-quarters of a mile up the road in 1877. In doing so, he moved the town center of La Honda to its current location (Dougherty 2005). The store built by Spears was sometimes called the 'Bandit-Built Store' because two men that he employed (Jim and Bob Younger), were later members of the James Boys gang (OHP 2024). However, the accuracy of this story is questioned (San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board 1984). The former location of his store is now California Historical

Landmark Number 343, which is located approximately 200 feet from the western extent of the Project area.

The largest residential community in the La Honda area is known as the Cuesta La Honda Guild (CLHG). CLHG was incorporated in 1936 to provide water, recreational facilities and roads to its members. Residents were initially largely seasonal, but now generally live year round in La Honda (CLHG 2024).

Archival Research and Results

A record search was requested at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) to determine whether any portions of the Project area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources and to identify the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area, as well as a 0.25-mile buffer (the search radius).

Other sources of information reviewed included, but were not limited to, the current listings of properties on the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) Historic Property Directory, and the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for San Mateo County (OHP 2020).

No resources have been previously recorded within the Project area or search radius. According to the record search results, the boundaries of one previous study intersects the Project area. The previous investigation was negative for cultural resources or archaeological deposits within the Project area.

Native American Communication

An email request was made to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2024, to review its files for the presence of recorded sacred sites on the Project area. The NAHC responded on November 14, 2024. The results of the Sacred Lands database review were negative for any sacred sites within the Project area.

The County contacted 21 Native American tribe members about the Proposed Project. Details about Native American consultation efforts are described in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Archaeological and Architectural Resource Surveys and Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted by a Montrose archaeologist on December 23, 2024. The areas of direct disturbance associated with the project actions will take place directly in the creek bed and banks, and, as such, the ground surface visibility was diminished by the high-water levels and high levels of vegetation, fallen trees, and logs. Areas of exposed native surface were further inspected using trowel scrapes when necessary. Observed native soils were a dark brown or gray brown clay loam. All accessible portions of the APE within the primary project footprint were surveyed intensively, or with 10-to-15-meter intervals, including some additional area along La Honda Road that exhibited greater visibility. The creek bed and banks north of Entrada Way were not accessible for pedestrian survey. The staging area located approximately 200-feet east of La Honda Creek on Entrada Way was not subject to pedestrian survey; this area was not surveyed because no ground disturbance is proposed within the

staging area. A total of 1.17-acres were surveyed. No evidence of archaeological deposits was identified throughout the survey.

A majority of the surrounding landscape is developed. This includes Entrada Way, the eastern shoulder of Highway 84/La Honda Road, a restaurant parking lot and outdoor patio, and structures and landscaped areas associated with private residences. The patio of Apple Jack's Inn is located directly adjacent to the western boundary of the southern portion of the Project area. The main building of Apple Jack's Inn was originally built in 1880 as a blacksmith's shop to service local lumber mills. The shop was converted in 1920 by John Cabrielli into Apple Jack's Inn and has operated as a restaurant and bar ever since (The Historical Marker Database 2018). The building's original condition appears to have been maintained. A plaque erected by the Ancient & Honorable Order of E Clampsus Vitus was observed on the outside of the building, but the building is not listed in the OHP Built Environment Resource Directory for San Mateo County and its NRHP/CRHR evaluation status is unknown. As Apple Jack's Inn is located outside of the Project area, it will not be impacted by the Project's actions.

3.5.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of the potential impacts to cultural resources that may result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Where applicable, the text prescribes mitigation that would reduce an impact to less than significant with mitigation.

Adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

A cultural resource review was conducted to address the responsibilities of CEQA, as codified in Pub. Res. Code § 5097 and its implementing guidelines § 21082 and § 21083.2. As described above, no historical resources were identified within the Project area or within the 0.25-mile search radius. Therefore, **no impact** to historic resources (built environment) would result from implementation of the Proposed Project.

However, historical resources that are archaeological in nature may be accidentally discovered during Project construction; archaeological resources and impact minimization measures are discussed further in Section 3.5.3(b) below.

Adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

As discussed above, no archaeological resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, have been identified within the Project areas. As such, no significant impacts to known archaeological resources are expected to result from Project activities.

However, it is possible that archaeological remains may be buried with no surface manifestation within the project footprint due to its proximity to a stream and relatively flat, alluvial terrain. Given the nature of the proposed work, which includes tree removal, grading, and excavation, it is possible that excavation activities could uncover buried archaeological materials. Consequently, the County will implement BMP CUL-4 (Construction Monitoring). The archaeologist would be present on-site during ground disturbing activities within areas identified as highly sensitive for cultural areas or other areas

determined by the archeologist to warrant monitoring (e.g., undisturbed soils to be excavated along the creek bank).. If any cultural resources are discovered during construction monitoring, BMP CUL-6 would be implemented as appropriate. If archaeological remains are accidentally discovered that are determined eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP or determined to be a TCR, and proposed project activities would affect them in a way that would render them ineligible for such listing, a significant impact (or adverse effect pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)) would result. Should previously undiscovered archaeological resources be found, implementation of BMP CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) would ensure that impacts on CRHR/NRHP-eligible archaeological sites accidentally uncovered during construction are reduced to a less-than-significant level by immediately halting work if materials are found, evaluating the finds for CRHR/NRHP eligibility, and implementing appropriate mitigation measures, as necessary. Additionally, as required by BMP CUL-5 (Conduct Pre-Maintenance/Construction Educational Training), all maintenance/construction personnel will participate in an educational training session conducted by a qualified cultural resources specialist. This training will include instruction on how to identify historic and prehistoric resources that may be encountered and will describe the appropriate protocol to be followed if resources are discovered during maintenance/construction work. Implementation of BMP CUL-6 would reduce impacts related to accidental discovery of CRHR/NRHP-eligible archaeological resources to a level that is **less-than-significant or meets the federal equivalent of resolving the adverse effect (36 CFR 800.6(b)).**

Disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

While the discovery of human remains is not anticipated during construction of the Proposed Project, there is a possibility that human remains could be discovered during excavation activities due to the Project location's higher potential for buried archaeological deposits. Should any such remains be discovered during construction, BMP CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) would be implemented and would require work to halt, the San Mateo County coroner and MLD to be contacted, and the remains to be properly evaluated. Implementation of BMP CUL-6 would reduce any potential impacts on human remains to a level that is **less-than-significant**.

3.6 ENERGY

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.6.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to energy that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Energy Policy Act of 2005

At the federal level, the USEPA and NHTSA set standards for passenger cars and light trucks to meet CAFE and GHG emissions standards. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 seeks to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy resources and provides incentives to reduce current demand on these resources. This act included establishing energy-related tax incentives for energy efficiency and conservation; renewable energy; oil and gas production; and electricity generation and transmission. The act also increased the amounts of renewable fuel (e.g., ethanol or biodiesel) to be used in gasoline sold in the U.S., increased oil and natural gas production on federally owned lands and established federal reliability standards regulating the electrical grid.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Energy resource-related regulations, policies, and plans at the State level require the regular analysis of energy data, the development of recommendations to reduce Statewide energy use, and setting of requirements on the use of renewable energy sources. Senate Bill (SB) 1389, passed in 2002, requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to prepare an *Integrated Energy Policy Report* for the Governor and legislature every two years. The report contains an integrated assessment of major energy trends and issues facing California'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 *2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report* (CEC 2023) discusses the need to accelerate the pace of clean energy

resource deployment including handling flexible loads like EV charging as well as grid-scale renewables and storage connected at the transmission level. There are projected significant gaps in the number of EV charges and renewable generation and storage. The report discussed the California Energy Demand Forecast and potential growth of hydrogen in California as a replacement for transportation fossil fuels. The report discusses decarbonization of natural gas systems. The report also provides information on emerging topics related to energy efficiency with updated building codes and benefits of clean transportation programs (CEC 2023).

Since 2002, California has established a Renewables Portfolio Standard program through multiple Senate Bills (SB 1078, SB 107, SB 2 (IX), SB 350, and SB 100) and Executive Orders (S-14-08, B-55-18) that requires that increasingly higher targets of electricity retail sales be served by eligible renewable resources. The established eligible renewable source targets include 33 percent of electricity retail sales by 2020, 60 percent by 2030, and 100 percent zero-carbon electricity for the State and Statewide carbon neutrality by 2045.

Section 3.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, provides additional details on the *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*, which detail the State's strategy for achieving its GHG targets, including energy-related goals and policies. They contain measures and actions that may pertain to the proposed Project relating to vehicle efficiency and transitioning to alternatively powered vehicles (CARB 2022).

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County Community Climate Action Plan

Through the San Mateo County Community Climate Action Plan, the unincorporated area of San Mateo County set a GHG emissions reduction target of 45 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and demonstrate carbon neutrality within unincorporated San Mateo County by 2040.

The Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) outlines priority actions to achieve a 45% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over 1990 levels by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2040.

3.6.2 Environmental Setting

The following discussion describes the environmental setting that is relevant to energy impacts that could result from Project implementation.

California is second in the nation in electricity generation from renewable resources (solar, geothermal, and biomass resources) and is the seventh largest producer of crude oil among the 50 states (U.S. Energy Information Administration [US EIA] 2024). California has the second highest total energy consumption in the U.S. but one of the lowest energy consumption rates per capita due to its mild climate and energy efficiency programs (US EIA 2024). A comparison of California's energy-consuming end-use sectors indicates that the transportation sector is the greatest energy consumer, followed by commercial, residential, and industrial (US EIA 2024). California is also the second largest consumer of motor gasoline (USEIA 2024).

3.6.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on energy that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a., b. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources; or conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency

The Project would require the consumption of energy (fossil fuels) for construction equipment, worker vehicles, and truck trips. **Table 3.6-1** shows the estimated total fuel use from construction equipment, worker vehicles, and truck trips. The calculations used to develop these estimates are presented in **Appendix A**.

Table 3.6-1. Project Fossil Fuel and Energy Use

Source Type	Gasoline Fuel Use (Gallons)	Diesel Fuel Use (Gallons)	Electricity Use (kWh)
Construction On-Road Vehicles	1,548	1,106	205
Construction Off-Road Equipment	n/a	20,178	n/a
Total for Construction	**1,548**	**30,069**	**205**

Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.26, Appendix A

Energy consumed during construction activities would not result in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, a substantial increase in energy demand, or the need for additional energy resources. Additionally, the Project would implement BMP GEN-19 (Dust Management Controls, sub-measures 6 and 7) to reduce GHGs.

In addition, proposed Project activities would not conflict with any of the goals, policies, or implementation actions identified in the applicable plans, such as BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan, because as a bank stabilization project, the Project would not create any additional future energy demands over current conditions and would be completed as efficiently as possible. In addition, there is adequate supply of fossil fuels in the region and the Project would not result in any peak demand issues. Further, the Project would not require any substantial amounts of electricity and would not impact the amount or peak demand of electricity supply needed from the region. While the Project would not reduce fossil fuel reliance or specifically increase or encourage renewable energy generation, it also would not impede future use of renewable energy sources. Additionally, BMPs GEN-8, GEN-9, and GEN-10 would be implemented to recycle construction waste and demolition material, whenever possible to reduce the amount of energy used in the production of new materials. As such, the Project would not impede progress toward renewable portfolio goals or implementation of energy efficiency programs. Thus, implementation of the Project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy or conflict with any plans relating to renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be considered **less than significant**.

3.7 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
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 (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.7.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to geology, soils, and seismicity that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has a specific standard dedicated to trenching and excavation safety, 1926 Subpart P – Excavations (29 CFR 1926.650-652). This standard provides regulations and requirements for ensuring the safety of workers involved in excavation operations, including design by a registered professional engineer, limits on slope angles, and soil types.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Pub. Res. Code § 2621 et seq.), also known as the Alquist-Priolo Act, was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures intended for human occupancy. The Alquist-Priolo Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The law requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones) around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps depicting those zones. These maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties, and State agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renovated construction. Before a project can be permitted, cities and counties must require a geologic investigation to demonstrate that proposed Project buildings would not be constructed across active faults. An evaluation and written report of a specific site must be prepared by a licensed geologist. If an active fault is identified, a structure for human occupancy cannot be placed over the trace of the fault and must be set back from the fault (generally 50 feet) (DOC 2025a). Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, an active fault is one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (Pub. Res. Code §§ 2690-2699.6) is intended to reduce the threat to public safety resulting from earthquakes. While the Alquist-Priolo Act addresses surface fault rupture, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses other earthquake-related hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act highlights the need to identify and map seismic hazard zones to allow cities and counties to adequately prepare the safety element of their general plans and to encourage land use management policies and regulations that reduce and mitigate those hazards to protect public health and safety. The County of San Mateo is required to regulate development within mapped Seismic Hazard Zones within their county limits (County of San Mateo 2013).

California Building Standards Code

CCR Title 24, also known as the California Building Standards Code (CBC), specifies standards for geologic and seismic hazards. These codes are administered and updated by the California Building Standards Commission. CBC specifies criteria for open excavation directly related to construction in California.

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

Pub. Res. Code § 5097.5 defines a misdemeanor as any unauthorized disturbance or removal of a historic or pre-contact ruin, burial ground, or archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site on public lands,[1] without the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. This protection includes fossilized footprints, inscriptions, or other archaeological, paleontological, or historical features on public land.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 2 Soil Resources Policies

2.2	Minimize Soil Erosion Minimize soil erosion through application of appropriate conservation practices.
2.3	Prevention of Soil Contamination Prevent soil contamination through the appropriate use, storage, and disposal of toxic substances.
2.23	Regulate Excavation, Grading, Filling, and Land Clearing Activities Against Accelerated Soil Erosion Regulate excavation, grading, filling, and land clearing activities to protect against accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation.
2.29	Promote and Support Soil Erosion Stabilization and Repair Efforts Promote and support efforts aimed at stabilization of ongoing soil erosion and repair of erosion caused land scars.

[1] As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

2.30 Emergency Creekside Erosion Control

Assure timely implementation of emergency creekside erosion control activities.

3.7.2 Environmental Setting

The following sections describe the environmental setting that pertains to impacts on geology, soils, and seismicity.

Geology

The Project Area is underlain by the Tahana Member geologic unit, which dates to the upper Miocene and Pliocene. Tahana Member deposits consist of medium to very fine-grained sandstone and siltstone with some silty mudstone. Near Memorial Park, which is located approximately six miles southwest of the Proposed Project, the Tahana Member includes dark-gray porcelaneous mudstone (Brabb and Pampeyan 1983). A majority of the Project Area is also underlain by undifferentiated Latest Pleistocene to Holocene alluvial deposits, specifically La Honda Creek and directly adjacent areas (Witter et al. 2006).

Soils

A variety of soil types underlie the Project area. **Table 3.7-1** shows the soil types mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) within the Project area.

Table 3.7-1. Soil Types in the Project Area

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Map Unit Details
HuE	Hugo and Josephine loams, steep	30 to 45 percent slopes
HvC	Hugo and Josephine loams, very deep, sloping	6 to 15 percent slopes
LID2	Lobitos loam, moderately steep, eroded	16 to 30 percent slopes

Source: NRCS 2025

Seismicity

Faults

The Project Area is not located within an earthquake fault zone and no known active faults are mapped in the Project Area. However, the San Andreas Fault and the Coastways Fault are located approximately 4.5 miles to the east and 7 miles to the southwest of the Project Area,

respectively. The Coastways Fault is part of the San Gregorio Fault Zone. Both the San Andreas Fault Zone and the San Gregorio Fault Zone are designated Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones (DOC 2025b). The San Andreas Fault Zone has ruptured in the historic period (i.e., 200 years to today) (USGS 2025).

Ground Shaking

The Project Area is located in a region known to be seismically active, with the potential for large earthquakes to create strong seismic ground shaking. Ground shaking is a general term referring to all aspects of motion of the earth's surface resulting from an earthquake and is normally the major cause of damage in seismic events. The extent of ground shaking is controlled by the magnitude and intensity of the earthquake, distance from the epicenter, and local geologic conditions. Soils can amplify ground motion in certain frequency ranges and can dampen ground motion within other frequency ranges.

Given the proximity to the San Andreas Fault Zone, the Project Area could experience ground shaking if a rupture around that fault zone were to occur. The San Andreas Fault is the most likely fault to experience a major earthquake and is predicted to have a major earthquake within a 50- to 100-year interval (City of Scotts Valley 2008).

Liquefaction and Differential Settlement

Soil liquefaction results from loss of strength that could occur due to seismic ground shaking during an earthquake event. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are clean, loose, saturated, poorly graded sands and silts. The Proposed Project is mapped in an area that has a low to moderate susceptibility for liquefaction (County of San Mateo 2025a).

Landslide, Slope Failure, and Lateral Spreading

The Project Area is located in an area that has not been evaluated by the DOC for landslide susceptibility. However, the Project Area is located in a mountainous region and a high number of known landslides have been identified within its vicinity (County of San Mateo 2025b).

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the fossil remains of prehistoric flora and fauna, or traces of evidence of the existence of prehistoric flora and fauna. These include fossil remains, as well as fossil localities and rock or soil formations that have produced fossil material. In California, paleontological resources are generally observed in sedimentary and metasedimentary deposits.

3.7.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on geology and soils that would result from Project implementation based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Seismic-related rupture of a known earthquake fault as delineated by the most recent Alquist- Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map

Due to its tectonic setting, the San Francisco Bay Area (Bay Area), including San Mateo County, is prone to a high level of seismic activity. The risk of loss, injury, or death involving the rupture of an earthquake fault is greatest in dense population areas. As described above, the San Gregorio Fault Zone and San Andreas Fault Zone are delineated as Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones. However, as a bank stabilization project, the Proposed Project would not involve the construction of habitable structures or exacerbate seismic conditions or fault stability. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the rupture of a known earthquake fault delineated as an Alquist-Priolo zone within the Project area. **No impact** would occur.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking

As described above, the Project Area is located in close proximity to the San Gregorio and San Andreas Fault Zones which during a large earthquake, could create strong seismic shaking within the Project area. Strong seismic ground shaking could potentially cause slope failure along the eroded banks of La Honda Creek and damage existing infrastructure, which includes stormwater infrastructure, the Entrada Way roadway, and overhead utility poles. Implementation of the Proposed Project would improve the resilience of the location to ground shaking by stabilizing and repairing the severely eroded creekbank.

The Proposed Project would not include activities that could cause or exacerbate seismic ground shaking. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not create or establish new structures or land uses that could be susceptible to strong seismic ground shaking, such as to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects. As a result, this impact would be **less-than-significant**.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction

As described above, the Proposed Project is located in an area with a moderate susceptibility to liquefaction. However, the Proposed Project would not involve activities that could induce or cause seismic-related ground failure. Likewise, the Proposed Project would not create or establish new structures or land uses that could exacerbate effects to structures or people in the event of a seismic-related ground failure. Rather, the Proposed Project would repair the eroded bank of La Honda Creek, thereby increasing the integrity/resilience of the creek and adjacent existing infrastructure with respect to geologic movements or other stressors. As a result, **no impact** would occur.

iv. Landslides

Similar to the discussions above, the Project area may be susceptible to landslides; however, the Proposed Project would not cause or contribute to landslides and would not exacerbate the effects of landslides in the area if they were to occur. As described above, mapping indicates that the Project

Area, along with much of San Mateo County, is susceptible to landslides. Additionally, the steep and eroded creekbank could be subject to more surface level (i.e., not deep seated) slope failure. If such landslides/slope failures were to occur, this could adversely affect the Project's location and the adjacent roadway. However, Proposed Project construction activities would occur during the dry season to avoid high stream flow as well as precipitation and saturated soils that can increase the potential for slope failures. The Proposed Project has been designed in accordance with geotechnical investigation recommendations identified for the Project and would not include any new structures that could potentially expose people to hazards associated with landslides or otherwise exacerbate the effects of landslides that may occur in the Project Area. As a result, this impact would be **less-than-significant**.

Substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil

Project activities that involve soil disturbance include biotechnical streambank stabilization, channel realignment, culvert headwall extension, and roadway improvements. Biotechnical streambank stabilization and channel realignment activities would involve tree removal and the excavation and grading of bank slopes, as well as placement of excavated soils as fill on the bank slopes to achieve the desired final slope. The construction of the culvert headwall extension would involve the installation of a soldier pile retaining wall. Soil disturbing activities associated with roadway improvements would include the replacement of the existing rock apron and the construction of a new storm drain outlet and apron. All of these activities involve disturbing soil which could result in increased erosion without adequate precautions. In addition, stockpiling excavated soils before they are placed in their permanent locations could result in increased erosion of the stockpiles.

Implementation of BMPs GEN-2 (Minimize the Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance) which minimizes the area of disturbance, BMP GEN-16 (Construction Work Windows) which requires the Project to be constructed during the dry season, BMP GEN-3 (Construction Entrances and Perimeter) which ensures construction entrances and exits are stabilized to control erosion, BMP GEN-22 (Site Stabilization) which requires bare soil surfaces to be covered with erosion controls, BMP EC-10 (Erosion Control and Blankets & Mats) which requires erosion control blankets to protect surface of steep slopes, would reduce potential impacts associated with erosion and loss of top soil. In addition to the County RMP BMPs, a Water Pollution Control Plan will be prepared for the Project, as described in Section 4.10 below, which would include erosion and sediment control measures per the requirements of the San Francisco Bay NPDES Permit as well as San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPP) BMPs per the design plans.

Following construction, implementation of the Proposed Project would reduce the potential for erosion relative to existing conditions by stabilizing eroding creekbanks (e.g., with log cribwall and VSL installation) and reestablishing the creek thalweg to its original pre-erosional alignment. The realigned channel would result in a more direct flow path into the culvert and help reduce hydraulic forces currently affecting the left bank, therefore likely reducing erosion and sedimentation. As such, this impact would be **less-than-significant.**

Location on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the Proposed Project and potentially result in an on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse

The geologic unit underlying the Project Area is upper Miocene and Pliocene in age and includes sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone. Additionally, there are surficial deposits of alluvium associated with La Honda Creek. Geotechnical reports prepared for the Project (Ninyo & Moore 2025; Herrera Environmental Consultants 2025) identified that the soils within the project may be unstable and prone to sloughing if they remain unsupported, are exposed to water, or encounter seepage. Project construction would therefore follow recommendations outlined in the geotechnical reports prepared for the Project (Ninyo & Moore 2025; Herrera Environmental Consultants 2025). Recommendations include:

- Stabilization of soldier pile installation with temporary casing or drilling slurry prior to concrete placement.
- Backfilling drilled holes above the planned bottom of the lagging with Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM) while excavation proceeds and lagging is installed.
- Installation of drainage behind the lagging.
- Stabilizing excavation by benching or laying slopes back or the use of an internally- braced shoring system or trench shield in accordance with OSHA Excavation Rules and Regulations.

Additionally, as discussed above, the Proposed Project would not include activities that would cause or induce substantial geologic or soil instability. The purposed of the Proposed Project is to stabilize the slopes along Entrada Way and La Honda Creek and would not include the construction of new buildings or facilities that would be susceptible to geologic or soil instability. Furthermore, excavations associated with creek realignment and streambank stabilization would be backfilled with a native soil matrix and then compacted to meet engineering specifications for soil stability.

Thus, the Proposed Project would not exacerbate a scenario where geologic units or soil could become unstable by placing people or structures in the affected area. Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a long-term benefit by protecting County roadway and drainage infrastructure at the site and stabilizing the severely eroded creekbank. For the reasons stated above, potential impacts related to unstable soil or geologic units would be **less-than-significant**.

Location on expansive soil, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property

Expansive soils are predominantly composed of clays and can undergo substantial volume changes in response to changes in moisture content. During wetting and drying cycles, expansive soils may shrink and swell, creating differential ground movements. This uneven movement can result in potential damage or failure of infrastructure.

The geotechnical report prepared for the Project indicates that soils with moderate to high expansion characteristics are present within the Project Area (Ninyo & Moore 2025). However, suitable foundation embedment depths and subgrade preparation would be utilized to reduce potential impacts associated with the expansive soil conditions. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not include any habitable structures as it is limited to bank stabilization, creek realignment, and roadway improvements. Thus, the Proposed Project would not create any new substantial risks associated with expansive soils. Therefore, this impact would be **less-than-significant**.

Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater

The Project does not involve the installation or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, **no impact** would occur as a result of implementation of the Proposed Project.

Destruction of a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geological feature

Paleontological resources are the preserved remains or traces of remains of ancient organisms. Geologic units that contain paleontological resources in one geographic location are likely to contain paleontological resources in another geographic location. Therefore, the likelihood of finding paleontological resources at a site depends on the geologic unit(s) underlying the site and depth of excavation.

Generally, most recorded paleontological resources in San Mateo County are located near the coastline. As previously discussed, the Project Area is underlain by a geologic formation known as the Tahana Formation. While the Tahana Formation may contain paleontological resources due to its age, no known paleontological resources have been recorded within the Tahana Formation in San Mateo County (University of California Museum of Paleontology [UCMP] 2025).

Although the proposed depths of excavation may penetrate underlying rock structures that may contain paleontological resources, implementation of BMP CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) would minimize any potential impacts by stopping work and adhering to standard conditions. Additionally, no unique geological features are known to occur on or near the Project area. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** to paleontological resources.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.8.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to greenhouse gases that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

USEPA has developed federal regulations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from motor vehicles and developed permitting and reporting requirements for large stationary emitters of GHGs. As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, the USEPA and NHTSA set standards for passenger cars and light trucks to meet Corporate Average Fuel Economy and GHG emissions standards.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Assembly Bills and Executive Orders

In recent years, California has enacted numerous policies and plans to address GHG emissions and climate change. In 2006, the California State Legislature enacted the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), which set the overall goals for reducing California's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. SB 32, a follow-up to AB 32, similarly calls for a Statewide GHG emissions reduction to 40 percent below 1990 levels by December 31, 2030. Subsequent executive orders and bills (AB 1279 and SB 100) have revised the overall goal to Statewide carbon neutrality by 2045 and net negative emissions thereafter. CARB has completed rulemaking to implement several GHG emission reduction regulations and continues to investigate the feasibility of implementing additional regulations. These include the low-carbon fuel standard, which reduces GHG emissions associated with fuel usage, and the renewable portfolio standard, which requires electricity suppliers to increase the amount of electricity generated from renewable sources. CARB has implemented a mandatory reporting regulation and a cap-and-trade program for large emitters of GHGs.

California's 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality lays out a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels no later than 2045, as directed by AB 1279 (CARB 2022). Strategies discussed in these plans include increasing building efficiency, increasing renewable power production, using clean and renewable fuels, transitioning to zero-emission vehicles, enhancing walkable and bikeable communities with transit, cleaner freight and goods movement, reducing emissions of pollutants with high global warming potential (GWP), capping emissions from key sectors, investing in communities to reduce emissions, capturing and storing carbon through the State's natural and working lands, and using a variety of mechanical approaches.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County Community Climate Action Plan

Through the San Mateo County Community Climate Action Plan (2022), the unincorporated area of San Mateo County set a GHG emissions reduction target of 45 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and demonstrate carbon neutrality within unincorporated San Mateo County by 2040.

The Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) outlines priority actions to achieve a 45% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over 1990 levels by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2040.

3.8.2 Environmental Setting

The following sections describe the environmental setting that pertains to impacts related to GHGs.

Global climate change is already affecting ecosystems and societies throughout the world and is caused, in part, by the accumulation in the atmosphere of GHGs, which are produced primarily by the burning of fossil fuels for energy. Because GHGs (carbon dioxide [CO_2], methane, NO_2, and chlorofluorocarbons) persist and mix in the atmosphere, emissions anywhere in the world affect the climate everywhere in the world. Consequently, the cumulative analysis is the same as the discussion concerning proposed Project impacts. GHG emissions are typically reported in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e), which converts all GHGs to an equivalent basis, considering their GWP compared to CO_2.

In 2022, total California GHG emissions were 371.1 million (metric tons) MT of CO_2e (CARB 2024). That is 2.4 MT CO_2e higher than 2020 levels and 59.9 million MT CO_2e below the 2020 GHG limit set by AB 32. This represents a per capita GHG emission rate of 9.4 MT CO_2e per person. Much of the increase compared to 2020 was very likely due to recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the transportation sector of the California economy saw an increase in emissions of 10.0 MT CO_2e, and remained the largest source of emissions, accounting for approximately 39 percent of the total emissions. Emissions from the electricity sector accounted for 16 percent of the 2022 inventory.

San Mateo County's General Plan has a Climate Element that outlines climate policies and actions, and this includes building energy policies to transition to all electric new construction and conversion of existing buildings to all electric, increase of electric vehicle adoption and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reductions, reduction of construction materials and waste, and working lands policies aimed at reducing barriers to support climate beneficial agriculture.

3.8.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts related to GHGs that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Generate a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions which may have a significant impact on the environment

The proposed Project would generate GHG emissions during construction as a result of the combustion of fossil-fueled construction equipment, material hauling, and worker trips. Estimated emissions associated with the Project's construction activities would be 239 MT CO_2e. Construction-related emissions were estimated using CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.26. Project construction assumptions, including equipment usage, schedule, and haul routes used for this analysis, were based on the Project description and a list of proposed equipment and equipment hours of use. **Appendix A** contains compiled construction assumptions and the Proposed Project's GHG emission estimates for construction activities.

Once construction is completed, emissions generated during maintenance of the Project would be very minimal and would not result in any changes to GHG emissions from pre-Project levels.

The BAAQMD does not have a recommended threshold for construction related GHG emissions but does have an operational GHG threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e per year. The estimated GHG emissions from the Project (239 MT CO_2e per year) would be well below the BAAQMD's operational threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e per year, which is in compliance with the 2020 goal established in AB 32. The BAAQMD recently adopted new GHG significance thresholds for land use projects and plans; however, these thresholds are not applicable to the Project because they apply to buildings or projects that include trip generation and do not apply to infrastructure projects such as bank stabilization activities (BAAQMD 2023). Because implementation of the Project would take place after 2020, this GHG analysis considers the operational bright-line threshold in order to evaluate whether the Project would make substantial progress toward these future goals. In absence of guidance from the BAAQMD for construction emissions, the relevance of an appropriate threshold for post-2020 GHG emissions must be considered.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) initially conducted a similar analysis of the CEQA projects that would be captured by establishing a bright-line threshold for the 2020 goals. Recently, SMAQMD updated its analysis and determined that the existing bright-line threshold would still capture over 98 percent of GHG emissions (SMAQMD 2020). Thus, it would be reasonable to assume that an updated analysis by the BAAQMD would find that projects would continue to achieve a high capture rate of total GHG emissions with use of this bright-line threshold. This conclusion supports the continued use of 1,100 MT CO_2e as a significance threshold post-2020 and indicates that continued progress toward the 2030 and 2050 goals is likely to be maintained with this bright-line threshold.

As mentioned above, the estimated emissions of the Project would be 239 MT CO_2e, which falls within the assumed bright-line threshold. Additionally, the Project would implement BMP GEN-19, which outlines measures that reduce the potential for GHG emission, such as reducing construction vehicle

idling times and the proper maintenance of construction equipment. Therefore, the Project would not generate substantial GHG emissions. Project impacts related to the generation of GHG emissions would be **less than significant**.

b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases

The Project would comply with both local and Statewide GHG emission reduction plans and regulations. California implemented AB 32 in order to lower GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Additionally, SB 32 outlined an overall goal to reduce California's GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2030, and AB 1279 and SB 100 have revised the goal to Statewide carbon neutrality by the year 2045. The Project would not hinder the State's goals set forth by any of the above policies because the Project would result only in GHG emissions from temporary construction activities and would not establish any new permanent sources of GHG emissions.

Additionally, the San Mateo County General Plan outlines specific strategies and goals to decrease GHG emissions and prepare for climate adaptation. The Project would be consistent with the goal to reduce emissions from transportation by implementing BMP GEN-19, which outlines measures to promote air quality protection, such as reducing construction vehicle idling times. For the reasons detailed here and in item (a) above, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or 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, it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Be 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 and 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.9.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the State Hazardous Waste Control Law. Both laws impose "cradle-to-grave" regulatory systems for handling hazardous waste in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) assumes primary responsibility for developing and enforcing workplace safety regulations in the State. Cal/OSHA regulations concerning the use of hazardous materials in the workplace, as detailed in Title 8 of the CCR, include requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accident and illness prevention programs, hazardous substance exposure warnings, and emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation.

Cal/OSHA enforces hazard communication program regulations that contain training and information requirements, including procedures for identifying and labeling hazardous substances, communicating hazard information related to hazardous substances and their handling, and preparation of health and safety plans to protect workers and employees at hazardous waste sites. The hazard communication program requires that Safety Data Sheets be available to employees and that employee information and training programs be documented.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The SWRCB and RWQCBs regulate hazardous substances, materials, and wastes through a variety of State statutes, including, for example, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Cal. Water Code § 13000 et seq., and the underground storage tank cleanup laws (Cal. Health and Safety Code §§ 25280-25299.8). RWQCBs regulate all pollutant or nuisance discharges that may affect either surface water or groundwater. Any person proposing to discharge waste within any region must file a report of waste discharge with the appropriate regional board.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo-Santa Cruz County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

The San Mateo-Santa Cruz County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), updated in 2018, identifies the hazards and risks associated with wildfires in both San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties and proposes strategies to mitigate those risks. Developed by CAL FIRE and the Resource Conservation District for San Mateo County and Santa Cruz County, the CWPP reflects community and agency

stakeholder input from the two counties following the Summit Fire in 2008, and recommends projects to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfire. The CWPP also serves as a mechanism to obtain state grant funding to implement those projects.

San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit 2023 Strategic Fire Plan

The San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit 2023 Strategic Fire Plan, developed by CAL FIRE San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit, identifies fire management strategies and tactics intended to reduce the hazards associated with wildfires and recommends preventative measures to make homes, neighborhoods, and communities within the Unit area's approximate 894 square miles more defensible from wildfire.

2021 Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2021 Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is developed by San Mateo County in partnership with 35 local governments. The plan aims to identify and reduce risks from natural disasters within the County. It identifies and assesses ten major hazards of concern, including wildfire, flooding, and landslides, and also provides a high-level profile for other potential hazards such as pandemics, aircraft incidents, and cyber threats. Major issues regarding wildfires within the County are identified and include the management of growth in interface areas, that there are CAL FIRE hazard mapping gaps for the cities of Millbrae, Pacifica and San Bruno, and a need for regional consistency with regard to elements such as sprinklers and combustible roof standards.

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 2 Soil Resources Policies

2.2	Minimize Soil Erosion Minimize soil erosion through application of appropriate conservation practices.
2.3	Prevention of Soil Contamination Prevent soil contamination through the appropriate use, storage, and disposal of toxic substances.
2.23	Regulate Excavation, Grading, Filling, and Land Clearing Activities Against Accelerated Soil Erosion Regulate excavation, grading, filling, and land clearing activities to protect against accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation.
2.29	Promote and Support Soil Erosion Stabilization and Repair Efforts Promote and support efforts aimed at stabilization of ongoing soil erosion and repair of erosion caused land scars.

2.30 Emergency Creekside Erosion Control

Assure timely implementation of emergency creekside erosion control activities.

Chapter 15 Natural Hazards Policies

15.38 Encourage Coordination Between the County and Fire Protection Agencies

Encourage coordination and cooperation between the County, volunteer fire departments, fire protection districts, State and city fire departments in order to facilitate the most efficient delivery of fire protection services, reduce response times and assure a uniform data base and communication system.

15.45 Abatement of Flooding Hazards

Support measures for the abatement of flooding hazards, including but not limited to: (1) removal or relocation of development from flood hazard areas; (2) construction of impoundments or channel diversions provided that adequate mitigation of environmental impacts can be demonstrated; and (3) debris clearance and silt removal programs conducted in a manner so as not to disrupt existing riparian communities.

3.9.2 Environmental Setting

Within one mile of the Project area, no open hazardous materials sites are documented on SWRCB Geotracker database (SWRCB 2025), nor are there any sites needing further action as documented on DTSC EnviroStor database (DTSC 2025).

Airports

No airports are located within two miles of the Project area. The nearest airports are San Carlos Airport and Palo Alto Airport, which are located approximately 21 miles north and 20 miles west of the Proposed Project, respectively.

Wildfire Hazards

As the Project area is located within a rural area of San Mateo County, it is located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA). The Project area is classified as a high fire hazard zone by CAL FIRE and the closest Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) is located approximately 2.5 miles to the northwest of the Project area (CAL FIRE 2025). The Project area is located within a Wildland Urban Interface, as designated by CAL FIRE (CAL FIRE 2019). Refer to Section 3.20, Wildfire, for more of a discussion on wildfire hazards.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors include facilities such as hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to toxic chemicals, pesticides, and other pollutants.

La Honda Elementary School is located approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the Project area. The nearest hospital, Stanford Hospital located at 500 Pasteur Drive, Palo Alto, is located approximately 15.5 miles to the northeast of the Project area. Two residential homes are located adjacent to the Project area on either side of La Honda Creek.

3.9.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials

As described in Chapter 2, Project Description, construction activities would involve biotechnical streambank stabilization, regrading and recontouring the channel to its original alignment, construction of a soldier pile retaining wall, roadway improvements, and stormwater improvements, including the replacement of the existing stormwater outfall and installation of a new stormwater inlet. Hauling of soil, debris, and material on- and off-site would also occur. Accordingly, Project construction would potentially involve the routine transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials such as fuel, oil, lubricants, and related materials. Such routine transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials could potentially create a hazard to the public or the environment (e.g., if hazardous materials were not disposed of in proper locations or at approved facilities). However, the County would comply with all relevant federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction, and all materials designated for disposal would be evaluated for appropriate federal and State hazardous waste criteria pursuant to *Section 402 – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits for Stormwater Discharge*, the San Mateo County General Plan and the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) as discussed in Section 3.10.1 below. During routine transport and use of equipment, small amounts of fuel and oil could be accidentally released. Implementation of BMP GEN-6 (Hazardous Material Storage/Disposal), BMP GEN-7 (Spill Prevention and Control), BMP GEN-8 (Waste Management), BMP GEN-9 (Vehicle Maintenance and Parking), BMP GEN-10 (Equipment Maintenance & Fueling), BMP GEN-11 (Paving and Asphalt Work), BMP GEN-12 (Concrete, Grout and Mortar Application), BMP GEN-13 (Exclude Concrete from Channel), BMP GEN-14 (Concrete Washout Facilities), BMP GEN-15 (Painting and Paint Removal), and BMP GEN-16 (Timing of Work) would require the safe handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals used during construction.

No known hazardous release or contaminated sites are located within or near the Project area; therefore, construction would not require special handling of excavated soils nor materials. In addition, any spoils or other on-site soils that become contaminated by products used by heavy construction equipment (e.g., from a hydraulic fluid leak) would be hauled off-site for disposal at a permitted landfill.

Once constructed, Project operation and maintenance activities would be consistent with existing practices conducted under the County of San Mateo RMP. All hazardous materials used during

maintenance would comply with existing federal, State, and local regulations. Overall, through compliance with relevant regulatory requirements regarding the transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, this impact would be **less-than-significant.**

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

Potential releases of hazardous materials to the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions could result from releases from the routine use of hazardous materials during construction. As discussed in Response (a) above, construction activities would require the use of certain hazardous materials, such as fuels and oils. Such a release could harm aquatic or terrestrial organisms and pose a hazard to the public or environment if not handled properly. However, the use of hazardous materials would comply with all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, BMPs implemented by the County would ensure the safe handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals used during construction. Specifically, BMP GEN-6 (Hazardous Material Storage/Disposal), BMP GEN-7 (Spill Prevention and Control), BMP GEN-8 (Waste Management), BMP GEN-9 (Vehicle Maintenance and Parking), BMP GEN-10 (Equipment Maintenance & Fueling) BMP GEN-11 (Paving and Asphalt Work), BMP GEN-12 (Concrete, Grout and Mortar Application), BMP GEN-13 (Exclude Concrete from Channel), BMP GEN-14 (Concrete Washout Facilities), BMP GEN-15 (Painting and Paint Removal), and BMP GEN-16 (Timing of Work) would be implemented to address accidental releases of hazardous materials.

No known hazardous release or contaminated sites are located within or near the Project area; therefore, there would be no potential for construction activities to create a significant hazard to the public or environment through the accidental release of any contaminated soil, sediment, or groundwater.

As described above, maintenance activities would be consistent with existing practices conducted under the County of San Mateo RMP and would comply with existing federal, State, and local regulations. Therefore, through compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the implementation of BMPs, potential impacts to the public or environment through accidental release of hazardous materials would be **less-than-significant**.

c. Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school

The nearest school, La Honda Elementary, is located approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the Project area. Therefore, the Project would have **no impact** on an existing or proposed school should hazardous materials be released.

d. Located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment

According to the SWRCB Geotracker and DTSC EnviroStor databases, the Project would not be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to its location on a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5. **No impact** would occur.

e. Located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within 2 miles of a private airport or public airport and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the study area

As described above, no airports are located within two miles of the Project area. In addition, the Project area is not located within an airport land use plan. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have **no impact** on people residing or working in the Project area with respect to airport compatibility and excessive noise levels.

f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan

The Project area is accessed from Entrada Way via La Honda Road, along the eastern streambank. Project construction would require temporary closure of the westbound lane of Entrada Way for most of the construction duration and a very short temporary closure of the eastbound lane within the Project area. These activities, along with the operation of heavy construction equipment on roadways, could potentially interfere with traffic movement and impair evacuation procedures in the event of an emergency. Implementation of BMPs including BMP GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow), which requires construction to be staged in a manner that maintains two-way traffic flow where possible and BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety), which requires the implementation of traffic measures during temporary lane closures and notification of local emergency service providers of planned lane closures would help minimize the potential for Project activities to affect emergency response or evacuation due to temporary lane closures. Entrada Way is a primary access route for the Cuesta La Honda Guild, a development of approximately three hundred houses in the unincorporated community of La Honda, and for emergency vehicles; the Project would have long-term benefits of improving reliability of emergency access by preventing embankment slipouts and roadway closures along Entrada Way. Therefore, Project impact on adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans would be **less-than-significant**.

g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires

The Project area is located within a designated "high fire severity zone" (CALFIRE 2025). However, the Proposed Project would not involve the construction of any new habitable structures or homes. Implementation of BMP GEN-23 (Fire Prevention) which requires all equipment with internal combustion engines to be equipped with spark arrestors, appropriate fire suppression equipment to be available at the work site, flammable materials to be kept away from vegetation, and portable equipment to be kept away from flammable materials would reduce the potential for wildland fires at the Project sites. Therefore, with the implementation of BMP GEN-23, the Project and would not exacerbate wildfire risks. Refer to Section 3.20, Wildfire, for more of a discussion on wildfires. Thus, this impact would be **less-than-significant.**

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Proposed Project:				
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 offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.10.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal law that protects the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. Key sections of the CWA pertaining to water quality regulation that are potentially relevant for the Proposed Project are Sections 303, 401, and 402. For discussion of Section 404 of the CWA, please refer to Section 3.4, "Biological Resources".

Section 303(d) – Listing of Impaired Water Bodies

Under CWA Section 303(d), states are required to identify "impaired water bodies" (i.e., those not meeting established water quality standards); identify the pollutants causing the impairment; establish priority rankings for waters on the list, and develop a schedule for the development of control plans to improve water quality. USEPA then approves the State's recommended list of impaired waters or adds and/or removes waterbodies.

Section 401 – Water Quality Certification

Under CWA Section 401, a federal agency may not issue a permit or license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the U.S. unless a Section 401 water quality certification (WQC) is issued, or certification is waived (USEPA 2025). States and authorized tribes where the discharge would originate are generally responsible for issuing WQCs. One of the major federal permits subject to Section 401 is the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the USACE (refer to discussion in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources").

In issuing WQCs, certifying authorities consider whether the federally-licensed or permitted activity will comply with applicable water quality standards, effluent limitations, new source performance standards, toxic pollutants restrictions and other appropriate water quality requirements of state or tribal law (USEPA 2025).

Section 402 – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits for Stormwater Discharge

CWA Section 402 regulates stormwater discharges to surface waters through the NPDES, which is officially administered by USEPA. In California, USEPA has delegated its authority to the SWRCB, which, in turn, delegates implementation responsibility to the nine RWQCBs, as discussed below in reference to the Porter-Cologne Act.

The NPDES program provides for both general (those that cover a number of similar or related activities) and individual (activity- or project-specific) permits. One of the common general permits that comes into play for construction activities is SWRCB's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order 2022-0057-DWQ) ("Construction General Permit"). This permit applies to most construction projects that disturb 1 or more acre(s) of

land and requires that the applicant file a public notice of intent to discharge stormwater and prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Since the Proposed Project are would disturb an area great than 1 acre, it would be subject to the Construction General Permit.

Another type of general NPDES permit is that issued under the SWRCB's Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program, which regulates discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) (SWRCB 2018). Permits are issued under two phases depending on the size of the urbanized area/municipality. Phase I MS4 permits are issued for municipalities with over 100,000 people, and are often issued to a group of co-permittees within a metropolitan area. Phase II MS4 permits are issued for municipalities with less than 100,000 people.

San Mateo County is one of the entities covered by the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (Order R2-2009-0074), which is a Phase I MS4 permit covering the greater Bay Area. To implement the permit, San Mateo County along with other entities have formed the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter–Cologne Act, passed in 1969, dovetails with CWA (see discussion of the CWA above). It established SWRCB and divided the state into nine regions, each overseen by an RWQCB. SWRCB is the primary State agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state's surface water and groundwater supplies; however, much of the SWRCB's daily implementation authority is delegated to the nine RWQCBs, which are responsible for implementing CWA Sections 401, 402, and 303[d]. In general, SWRCB manages water rights and regulates statewide water quality, whereas RWQCBs focus on water quality within their respective regions.

The Porter–Cologne Act requires RWQCBs to develop water quality control plans (also known as basin plans) that designate beneficial uses of California's major surface-water bodies and groundwater basins and establish specific narrative and numerical water quality objectives (WQOs) for those waters. Beneficial uses represent the services and qualities of a waterbody (i.e., the reasons that the waterbody is considered valuable). WQOs reflect the standards necessary to protect and support those beneficial uses. Basin plan standards are primarily implemented by regulating waste discharges so that WQOs are met. Under the Porter–Cologne Act, basin plans must be updated every 3 years.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), passed in 2014, became law in 2015 and created a legal and policy framework to locally manage groundwater sustainably. SGMA allows local agencies to customize groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) to their regional economic and environmental conditions and needs, and establish new governance structures, known as Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). GSPs are intended to facilitate the use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results (e.g., chronic lowering of groundwater levels).

The Proposed Project site does not directly overlie any mapped groundwater basins. The nearest such basin is the San Gregorio Valley Groundwater Basin (2-025), which is located along San Gregorio Creek inland from the coast and is designated very low priority pursuant to SGMA (DWR 2025).

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan (1986) governs land use and planning in unincorporated areas of the County, including La Honda. Goals and policies in the General Plan (2013) that are relevant to the Proposed Project and the hydrology and water quality analysis include the following:

Chapter 1 Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Policies

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

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

Chapter 2 Soil Resources Policies

2.2 Minimize Soil Erosion

Minimize soil erosion through application of appropriate conservation practices.

2.3 Prevention of Soil Contamination

Prevent soil contamination through the appropriate use, storage, and disposal of toxic substances.

2.23 Regulate Excavation, Grading, Filling, and Land Clearing Activities Against Accelerated Soil Erosion

Regulate excavation, grading, filling, and land clearing activities to protect against accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation.

2.29 Promote and Support Soil Erosion Stabilization and Repair Efforts

Promote and support efforts aimed at stabilization of ongoing soil erosion and repair of erosion caused land scars.

2.30 Emergency Creekside Erosion Control

Assure timely implementation of emergency creekside erosion control activities.

Chapter 15 Natural Hazards Policies

15.1 Minimizing Risks from Natural Hazards

Minimize the potential risks resulting from natural hazards, including but not limited to, loss of life, injury, damage to property, litigation, high service and maintenance costs, and other social and economic dislocations.

3.10.2 Environmental Setting

San Mateo County, situated along the Central California coastline, encompasses the major portion of the San Francisco Peninsula (County of San Mateo 1986). The topography of the County is extremely varied, with elevation ranging from sea level to 2,572 feet atop the Santa Cruz Mountains. In general, this mountain range is rugged, with densely forested slopes often exceeding 50 percent, particularly on the western side of the range (County of San Mateo 1986). San Mateo County's overall climate is characterized by dry, mild summers and moist, cool winters, with temperatures strongly influenced by the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay as well as the Santa Cruz Mountains. About 74 percent of the total annual precipitation in the County occurs from December through March (County of San Mateo 1986). During this wet season, precipitation levels average from 3.07 to 4.32 inches per month.

The Proposed Project site is located roughly 7.25 miles inland from the coast and to the west of Skyline Boulevard, within the Coastside portion of San Mateo County. However, the Project site is not located within the California Coastal Commission coastal zone boundary (California Coastal Commission 2019). The Project site comprises a portion of La Honda Creek at Entrada Way near the intersection with La Honda Road. La Honda Creek is a perennial stream located in a coastal microclimate that supports woodlands, redwood groves, lush grazing lands, and dense chaparral-scrub (Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. [Herrera] 2025). The creek is an ungauged tributary of San Gregorio Creek, which drains along the western slope of the Santa Cruz Mountains, along Highway 84/San Gregorio Road, and which ultimately discharges to the Pacific Ocean. La Honda Creek is within the San Mateo Coastal Basin, as identified in the San Francisco Bay Basin Plan (San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB] 2024). **Table 3.10-1** below shows beneficial uses for waterbodies potentially affected by the Proposed Project.

Table 3.10-1. Beneficial Uses of Waterbodies Potentially Affected by the Proposed Project

Waterbody	Beneficial Uses																	
	AGR	MUN	FRSH	GWR	IND	PROC	COMM	SHELL	COLD	EST	MAR	MIGR	RARE	WARM	WILD	REC-1	REC-2	NAV
San Gregorio Creek	E								E			E	E	E	E	E	E	
La Honda Creek									E			E	E	E	E	E	E	

Source: San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2024

With respect to water quality, San Gregorio Creek is listed as impaired for pathogens and sediment under CWA Section 303(d) (State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB] 2024). La Honda Creek itself is not on the Section 303(d) list. Generally, given its position relatively high in the watershed and in a lightly developed area, water quality would be expected to be high-quality. However, noted erosion

along the banks of La Honda Creek in the Project area could lead to elevated turbidity and total dissolved solids (TDS).

As noted above, the Proposed Project site does not overlie any mapped groundwater basins, with the nearest such basin being the San Gregorio Valley Groundwater Basin (2-025). This basin is located along San Gregorio Creek inland from the coast and is designated very low priority pursuant to SGMA (DWR 2025).

In terms of flood hazard, the entire Project site is within the Regulatory Floodway and Zone AE, as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (FEMA 2025; Herrera 2025). Both these designations, Regulatory Floodway and Zone AE, are Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), which is defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (FEMA 2020). At over 7 miles inland from the coast and roughly 400 feet in elevation, the Project site is outside of any tsunami hazard zone (California Department of Conservation [CDOC] 2025). Additionally, no large, enclosed bodies of water are present in or near the Project site which could potentially generate a seiche wave.

3.10.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on hydrology and water quality that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality

Construction

Proposed Project construction would include ground-disturbing activities (e.g., site preparation/vegetation clearing, operation of heavy equipment, etc.) that would loosen soils, thereby increasing their susceptibility to erosion by water or wind forces. Construction of engineered treatments and other activities within dewatered stream areas would have potential for subsequent erosion and sedimentation, given that loosened soils would be exposed to streamflows and runoff following construction. As noted above, San Gregorio Creek, to which La Honda Creek flows, is listed as impaired for sediment pursuant to CWA Section 303(d) (SWRCB 2024).

Heavy equipment used during Project construction (see Section 2.6 in the *Project Description*) would contain hazardous materials, such as fuel, oil, lubricants, etc. If these materials were to leak, spill, or otherwise be released into the environment, they could be discharged to surface waterbodies, thereby adversely affecting beneficial uses. Similarly, the released materials could infiltrate into the soil and groundwater and thus adversely affect groundwater quality (although no mapped basins underlie the Project site). Additionally, concrete and paint used during construction activities (e.g., headwall extension, roadway improvements) could adversely affect water quality if not handled and disposed properly.

As described in Chapter 2, *Project Description,* Project construction activities are anticipated to occur during the dry season (June 1 to October 31) when flows within La Honda Creek would typically be

lower. Regardless, instream work would require dewatering and the installation of a cleanwater bypass within the creek to avoid potential impacts listed above. A cofferdam would be installed upstream of the work site and would route streamflow through the work area via a temporary gravity flow cleanwater bypass pipe. Downstream of the work area, the bypass pipe would discharge to an energy dissipation device to prevent increases in downstream turbidity.

Additionally, the Proposed Project would be constructed in accordance with the County's Routine Maintenance Program (RMP), SMCWPPP BMPs and NPDES permit, which would serve to minimize potential impacts to water quality. This would include the following:

- BMP GEN-1: Staging and Access
- BMP GEN-2: Minimize Area of Disturbance and Construction Site
- BMP GEN-3: Construction Entrances and Perimeter
- BMP GEN-5: Non-Hazardous Materials
- BMP GEN-6: Hazardous Materials Storage/Disposal
- BMP GEN-7: Spill Prevention and Control
- BMP GEN-8: Waste Management
- BMP GEN-9: Vehicle Maintenance and Parking
- BMP GEN-10: Equipment Maintenance & Fueling
- BMP GEN-11: Paving and Asphalt
- BMP GEN-12: Concrete, Grout and Mortar Application
- BMP GEN-13: Exclude Concrete from Channel
- BMP GEN-14: Concrete Washout Facilities
- BMP GEN-15: Painting and Paint Removal
- BMP GEN-16: Timing of Work
- BMP GEN-22: Site Stabilization
- BMP SC-1: Gravel Bags
- BMP SC-2: Silt Fence
- BMP SC-3: Straw Log, Straw Roll, Coir Log
- BMP SC-4: Inlet Protection
- BMP SC-5: Stormwater Separation Systems
- BMP SC-6: Diversion Berm
- BMP SC-7: Silt Curtain
- BMP SC-8: Turbidity Monitoring

- BMP DW-1: Channel Dewatering

Implementation of the BMPs listed above would reduce the potential for adverse impacts to water quality during construction activities. Implementation of these measures would reduce the potential for pollution of surface waters via erosion/sedimentation, leaks or spills of hazardous materials, and improper discharge of construction wastes to a level that is less than significant. Likewise, with implementation of the measures, the potential for pollution of groundwater would be less than significant. Overall, construction of the Proposed Project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

Operation

Once constructed, the Proposed Project site would require only minimal and infrequent maintenance or inspections. As described in the *Project Description,* all areas temporarily disturbed as part of Project construction would be restored to pre-construction conditions and revegetated with a native seed mix and native riparian species including native tree, shrub and ground cover container stock. Over time, as the bio-engineered treatments settle and naturally vegetate, the potential for erosion and sedimentation would further diminish. As such, the Proposed Project would not impact water quality over the long-term. Rather, relative to baseline conditions, the Proposed Project would represent an improvement in stream function and associated water quality. Overall, this impact would be **less than significant.**

b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin

As discussed above, no mapped groundwater basins underlie the Proposed Project site, with the nearest such basin being San Gregorio Valley Groundwater Basin (2-025). This basin is designated very low priority pursuant to SGMA (DWR 2025) and is located well to the west of the Project site. Project construction may require relatively small amounts of water for dust control, mixing concrete, and other related purposes. It is possible that some of this water could be sourced from groundwater; however, given the limited scale of the Proposed Project construction activities, this would have no potential to substantially decrease groundwater supplies. Likewise, groundwater could be encountered during excavation, which may need to be dewatered and discharged off-site. Due to the small amount of groundwater likely to be encountered, this would not substantially affect groundwater supplies.

Once constructed/repaired, the Proposed Project facilities may require minimal water use, including groundwater, to water plants including trees and shrubs during the five-year monitoring period. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not create any substantial new areas of impervious surface that could interfere with groundwater recharge. The biotechnical streambank improvements would largely be pervious and would not substantially interfere with groundwater infiltration. Similarly, the headwall extension and roadway improvements would not substantially increase impervious surface relative to existing conditions. As such, the Proposed Project would have no potential to impede sustainable groundwater management. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

As described in Section 3.10.3(a) above, Proposed Project construction activities would have the potential to result in erosion and sedimentation/siltation. The use of heavy equipment and ground-disturbing activities required for construction of the biotechnical streambank treatments and other Project facilities would loosen soils, thereby increasing their susceptibility to erosive forces. Project construction activities would also temporarily alter the existing drainage patterns of the site via dewatering activities including the installation of temporary cofferdams and a cleanwater bypass.

These activities would create the potential for erosion and siltation to occur on- or off-site, which could adversely affect water quality. However, channel regrading would restore the original flow path of La Honda Creek and stormwater drainage improvements would divert stormwater from the bank repair site to an outfall south and downstream of the roadway which would result in the reduction of future erosion. Implementation of the BMPs described in Section 3.10.3(a) would reduce potential for such adverse effects. In particular, implementation of BMP SC-7 and the installation of silt fencing, silt curtain, or other sediment capture devices downstream of the channel work areas would help to limit off-site movement of sediments or silts. Additionally, implementation of BMP GEN-22, which would require covering of bare soil surfaces and completing earthwork as quickly as possible, would help to prevent adverse water quality effects from occurring. With implementation of these measures, the potential for impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Following construction, the biotechnical streambank improvements, including planting, live staking and seeding, implementation of post-erosion best management practices (i.e. wattles, erosion control blankets) and associated Project features would stabilize the streambank and mitigate ongoing erosion and sedimentation. In general, the Proposed Project would reduce potential for erosion and siltation over the long term. Maintenance of the Project site would be consistent with existing practices and thus, would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, impacts during the operation phase would be less than significant.

Overall, for the reasons listed above, this impact would be **less than significant.**

i,ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite

As described above, the Proposed Project would not create any substantial new areas of impervious surface which could substantially increase the rate of amount of surface runoff. Any additional impervious surface associated with the extended headwall would be *de minimis*. The Project site is located in a rural area of San Mateo County, which is not served by a municipal stormwater system. The repair of existing unstable streambanks and installation of stormwater drainage improvements would improve drainage at the site and reduce the potential for localized flooding (e.g., associated with poor alignment of the creek and culvert which will be restored in the Proposed Project). The Proposed

Project would improve upstream channel capacity and function by removing accumulated sediment and realigning the channel; the amount of stormwater flow capacity along La Honda Creek would remain unchanged as a result of the Project. As such, this impact would be **less than significant.**

iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff

See the discussion under Section 3.10.3(c)(ii) above. The Proposed Project site is located in a rural area of San Mateo County that is not served by a municipal stormwater drainage system. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not create or establish any substantial new areas of impervious surface. In general, La Honda Creek serves to convey stormwater runoff from surrounding areas, and implementation of the Proposed Project would improve the function of the creek and its resilience to environmental conditions. During construction, there may be potential for Project construction activities to result in polluted discharges (e.g., spills of hazardous materials from construction equipment or improper management of concrete and paints). However, implementation of BMPs GEN-6, GEN-7, GEN-8, GEN-9, GEN-10, GEN-11, GEN-12, GEN-13, GEN-14, and GEN-15 would minimize potential for such adverse effects to occur and would reduce the potential effects to a level that is **less than significant**.

iv. impede or redirect flood flows

The Proposed Project would include biotechnical streambank improvements, as well as regrading and recontouring approximately 168 linear feet (LF) of the channel to reestablish the historical channel alignment and remove accumulated sediment, as described in the *Project Description.*

The Proposed Project would redirect flow away from the left bank, however, this would be an improvement over baseline conditions and likely reduce the potential for further damage (i.e. erosion) to the banks of La Honda Creek from high flows during the wet season. As discussed in the *Project Description,* the conditions that led to the need for the Proposed Project included upstream sediment accumulation which led to the misalignment of the culvert and creek and resulted insubstantial erosion and failure of the existing left bank at the culvert location. Thus, implementation of the proposed improvements would correct existing problems with upstream sediment accumulation and the alignment of La Honda Creek and the culvert.

In the short-term, while Project construction would require dewatering of the channel in the work area, construction activities are anticipated to occur during the dry season (June 1 to October 31) when flood flows would be unlikely. Additionally, an appropriately sized gravity bypass pipe would be implemented to redirect flows during construction. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant.**

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation

As described in Section 3.10.2, the portion of the Project site within the creek/bank is within the SFHZ, as mapped by FEMA (2025). The roadway above the creek is outside of the SFHZ. During construction,

equipment containing hazardous materials would be used on-site and may be operated within the dewatered creek channel. If floodwaters were to inundate the Project site, this could potentially result in a release of pollutants. However, given that Project construction would take place during the dry season, the probability of such an event occurring would be extremely low. In addition, equipment will be stored in a temporary staging area above the top of bank when not in operation and an appropriately sized gravity bypass pipe will be installed during Project construction. Additionally, implementation of BMPs GEN-6 and GEN-7 would ensure that hazardous materials are stored securely and away from surface waters, limiting the potential for release during a flood. Once constructed, the Proposed Project would not store or contain any pollutants on-site that could potentially be released during an inundation event.

Due to its distance from the coast and elevation, the Project site is not within a mapped tsunami hazard zone. Nor are there any large, enclosed waterbodies in the vicinity that could generate a seiche wave. Overall, this impact would be **less than significant.**

e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan

With implementation of the measures described in Section 3.10.3(a) above, the Proposed Project would not result in substantial pollutant discharges during construction. Thus, construction activities would not substantially adversely affect beneficial uses, as identified in the San Francisco Bay Basin Plan (see **Table 3.10-1**). Over the long term, the Proposed Project would improve the performance of the existing creek and stabilize eroding banks, thereby reducing potential sediment discharges to nearby surface waters. By reducing sediment load to downstream creeks, the Proposed Project would help address existing impairments (sediment) in San Gregorio Creek.

No mapped groundwater basins are located in the immediate Project area, and no adopted sustainable groundwater management plans are applicable to the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. This impact would be **less than significant.**

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.11.1 Regulatory Setting

The following section describes the environmental setting that pertains to impacts on land use.

The bulk of the Project site is located within and adjacent to Entrada Way and La Honda Creek, in a low density residential area. There are also some nearby commercial uses, and the Proposed Project site is located close to the intersection of La Honda Road and Entrada Way.

The zoning within and adjacent to the Proposed Project include H-1/S-10 (Limited Highway Frontage District/Residential Density District 10), and R-1/S-10 (One Family Residential District/Residential Density District 10).

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Government Code §65300 – 65303.4

This code, as set, requires all counties and cities in California to adopt a long-term, comprehensive general plan for future development within their respective jurisdictions. It requires that all plans contain elements considering land use, circulation, housing, noise, conservation, open space, and safety.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

County of San Mateo General Plan Policies

The County of San Mateo has drafted policies relating to land use which relate to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 9 Rural Land Use

9.2 Land Use Objectives for Rural Service Centers

Encourage the continuation and development of Rural Service Centers in order to: (1) provide commercial facilities which support local residents and the

surrounding agricultural, timber harvesting, resource extraction and recreational economy; (2) meet the housing needs which are generated by local employment; (3) concentrate development and services to minimize impact upon surrounding resources and maximize compatibility of land uses; (4) facilitate the provision of services and infrastructure; and (5) promote local employment opportunities and enhance creative enterprise through development of appropriately zoned parcels and/or adaptive reuse of non-residential structures that are consistent with the protection of neighborhood quality.

9.9 Designation of Existing Rural Service Centers

Designates San Gregorio, Pescadero and La Honda as existing Rural Service Centers.

9.15 Overcoming Constraints to Development

Support infrastructure improvements necessary to serve the level of development allowed within Rural Service Centers in order to: (1) provide adequate access, water and sewage disposal facilities necessary to serve that level of development, and (2) mitigate any existing flooding hazards.

9.25 Compatible Land Uses Adjacent to Rural Service Centers and Rural Residential Subdivisions

Encourage land uses in proximity to Rural Service Centers and Rural Residential Subdivisions that are compatible with the visual, economic, and/or social character of the community.

Chapter 10 Water Supply

10.8 Water Systems for Coastal Areas

Support efforts to provide adequate water systems for the Mid-Coast, rural service centers, and other unincorporated urban areas.

3.11.2 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on land use and planning that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Divide an established community

The Proposed Project involves treatments to stabilize eroding banks, protect existing infrastructure, and improve water quality and enhance ecological conditions in the Proposed Project area. During construction, some lane closures would be required along Entrada Way; however, this would be temporary and at least one lane would remain open throughout the construction period. Additionally, Entrada Way is a primary access route for the Cuesta La Honda Guild, a housing development of approximately 300 homes, and should current conditions worsen and result in bank and roadway failure, access to the community may be cutoff. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

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

The primary land use plan in the vicinity of the Proposed Project is the County of San Mateo General Plan (2013). In this plan, La Honda is designated as an existing Rural Service Area, and the Project area is designated for low density residential area and neighborhood commercial land uses. Further, the Project Area is zoned for H-1/S-10 (Limited Highway Frontage District/Residential Density District 10), and R-1/S-10 (One Family Residential District/Residential Density District 10). As described in Section 9.15 of the County General Plan, infrastructure improvements which are necessary to serve development in Rural Service Centers and provide adequate access, water and sewage disposal, and flood mitigation should be supported. The Proposed Project, as it would protect critical access infrastructure, utility poles and stormwater infrastructure with the purpose of stabilizing the stream bank, would be in compliance with this policy. Additionally, the Project is largely located with County right-of-way along Entrada Way and within the banks of La Honda Creek, and the implementation of Project improvements would not introduce new uses that would confirm with conflict with existing land use designations or zoning. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation but would be directly in compliance. Therefore, impacts with regards to conflicts with land use plans and policies would be **less than significant.**

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.12.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to mineral resources that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

There are no federal laws, regulations, or policies related to mineral resources that are applicable to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the State Mining and Geology Board to adopt state policies for the reclamation of mined lands and the conservation of mineral resources. As required by SMARA, the state has established the California Mineral Land Classification System to help identify and protect mineral resources in areas that are subject to urbanization or other irreversible land uses that would prevent mineral extraction. Protected mineral resources include construction materials, industrial and chemical mineral materials, metallic and rare minerals, and nonfluid mineral fuels.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Chapter 3 Mineral Resources

3.1 Mineral Resource Identification, Protection, and Extraction

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

3.2 Protection of Significant Mineral Resource Areas

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

3.12.2 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on mineral resources that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

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

As a bank stabilization and channel restoration project, the Proposed Project would not change the existing land use or function of the area and thus would not change the accessibility of potentially occurring minerals that are of value to the region or residents of the state. As a result, implementation of the Proposed Project would have **no impact** on the availability of a known mineral resource of value.

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

The Proposed Project is not located within close proximity to an active quarry, the closest being a sand/gravel quarry approximately 2.3 miles to the northeast (CDOC 2025). Further, based on available reports and maps, it appears the area in and around the Project area has not been classified with a Mineral Resources Zone, or identified in the general plan (CDOC, 1983, 1996; County of San Mateo, 2013). Therefore, no active known mineral resource recovery sites are located on or near the Project area. Further, the design and nature of the proposed Project would not further restrict future access to unknown mineral resource recovery sites. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not 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. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have **no impact** on the availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

3.13 NOISE

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project result in?				
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 area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public-use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project site to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.13.1 Overview of Noise and Vibration Concepts and Terminology

In the CEQA context, noise can be defined as unwanted sound. Sound is characterized by various parameters, including the rate of oscillation of sound waves (frequency), the speed of propagation, and the pressure level or energy content (amplitude). In particular, the sound pressure level is the most common descriptor used to characterize the loudness of an ambient sound level, or sound intensity. The decibel (dB) scale is used to quantify sound intensity. Because sound pressure can vary enormously within the range of human hearing, a logarithmic scale is used to keep sound intensity numbers at a convenient and manageable level. The human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies in the spectrum, so noise measurements are weighted more heavily for frequencies to which humans are sensitive, creating the A-weighted decibel (dBA) scale. Different types of measurements are used to characterize the time-varying nature of sound. Below are brief definitions of these measurements and other terminology used in this chapter.

Decibel (dB) is a measure of sound on a logarithmic scale that indicates the squared ratio of sound pressure amplitude to a reference sound pressure amplitude. The reference pressure is 20 micro-pascals.

A-weighted decibel (dBA) is an overall frequency-weighted sound level in decibels that approximates the frequency response of the human ear.

Maximum sound level (Lmax) is the maximum sound level measured during a given measurement period.

Minimum sound level (Lmin) is the minimum sound level measured during a given measurement period.

Equivalent sound level (Leq) is the equivalent steady-state sound level that, in a given period, would contain the same acoustical energy as a time-varying sound level during that same period.

Percentile-exceeded sound level (Lxx) is the sound level exceeded during *x* percent of a given measurement period. For example, L_{10} is the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the measurement period.

Day-night sound level (Ldn) is the energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24-hour period, with 10 dB added to the A-weighted sound levels during the period from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (typical sleeping hours). This weighting adjustment reflects the elevated sensitivity of individuals to ambient sound during nighttime hours.

Community noise equivalent level (CNEL) is the energy average of the A-weighted sound levels during a 24-hour period, with 5 dB added to the A-weighted sound levels between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. and 10 dB added to the A-weighted sound levels between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

In general, human sound perception is such that a change in sound level of 3 dB is barely noticeable, a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable, and a change of 10 dB is perceived as doubling or halving the sound level. **Table 3.13-1** presents approximate noise levels for common noise sources, measured adjacent to the source.

Table 3.13-1. **Examples of Common Noise Levels**

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)
Jet flyover at 1,000 feet	110
Gas lawnmower at 3 feet	100
Diesel truck at 50 feet traveling 50 miles per hour	90
Noisy urban area, daytime	80
Gas lawnmower at 100 feet, commercial area	70
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	60
Quiet urban area, daytime	50
Quiet urban area, nighttime	40
Quiet suburban area, nighttime	30

Source: Caltrans 2013

Vibration

Ground-borne vibration propagates from the source through the ground to adjacent buildings by surface waves. Vibration may be composed of a single pulse, a series of pulses, or a continuous oscillatory motion. The frequency of a vibrating object describes how rapidly it is oscillating, measured in Hertz (Hz). Most environmental vibrations consist of a composite, or "spectrum," of many frequencies. The normal frequency range of most ground-borne vibrations that can be felt generally starts from a low frequency of less than 1 Hz to a high frequency of about 200 Hz. Vibration information for this analysis has been described in terms of the peak particle velocity (PPV), measured in inches per second, or of the vibration level measured with respect to root-mean-square vibration velocity in decibels (VdB), with a reference quantity of 1 micro-inch per second.

Vibration energy dissipates as it travels through the ground, causing the vibration amplitude to decrease with distance away from the source. High-frequency vibrations reduce much more rapidly than do those characterized by low frequencies, so that in a far-field zone distant from a source, the vibrations with lower frequency amplitudes tend to dominate. Soil properties also affect the propagation of vibration. When ground-borne vibration interacts with a building, a ground-to-foundation coupling loss usually results, but the vibration can also be amplified by the structural resonances of the walls and floors. Vibration in buildings is typically perceived as rattling of windows, shaking of loose items, or the motion of building surfaces. In some cases, the vibration of building surfaces can also be radiated as sound and heard as a low-frequency rumbling noise, known as ground-borne noise.

Ground-borne vibration is generally limited to areas within a few hundred feet of certain types of industrial operations and construction/demolition activities, such as pile driving. Road vehicles rarely create enough ground-borne vibration amplitude to be perceptible to humans unless the receiver is in immediate proximity to the source or the road surface is poorly maintained and has potholes or bumps. Human sensitivity to vibration varies by frequency and by receiver. Generally, people are more sensitive to low-frequency vibration. Human annoyance is also related to the number and duration of events; the more events or the greater the duration, the more annoying it becomes.

3.13.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies for construction-related noise and vibration apply to the proposed project. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Guidelines for Construction Vibration in *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment* state that, for evaluating daytime construction noise impacts in outdoor areas, a noise threshold of 90 dBA L_{eq} should be used for residential areas (FTA 2018).

For construction vibration impacts, the FTA guidelines use an annoyance threshold of 80 VdB for infrequent events (fewer than 30 vibration events per day), 75 VdB for occasional events (30-70 per day), 72 Vdb for frequent events (more than 70 per day), and damage thresholds of 0.3 in/sec PPV for engineered concrete and masonry structures and 0.12 in/sec PPV for buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage (FTA 2018).

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California requires each local government entity to implement a noise element as part of its general plan. Appendix D, *Noise Element Guidelines,* of the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research General Plan Guidelines presents guidelines for evaluating the compatibility of various land uses as a function of community noise exposure (OPR 2003).

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County General Plan – Noise Element

The *San Mateo County General Plan (*San Mateo County 2013*)* contains the following goals, objectives, and policies that may be relevant to the Project:

Chapter 16 Noise Element

16.1 Strive Toward a Livable Noise Environment

Strive toward an environment for all residents of San Mateo County which is free from unnecessary, annoying, and injurious noise.

16.2 Reduce Noise Impacts Through Noise/Land Use Compatibility and Noise Mitigation

Reduce noise impacts within San Mateo County through measures which promote noise/land use compatibility and noise mitigation.

16.3 Promote Protection of Noise Sensitive Land Uses and Noise Reduction in Quiet Areas and Noise Impact Areas

Promote measures which: (1) protect noise sensitive land uses, (2) preserve and protect existing quiet areas, especially those which contain noise sensitive land uses, and (3) promote noise compatibility in Noise Impact Areas.

16.4 Noise Reduction Priority

Give priority to reducing noise at the source rather than at the receiver, recognizing that it is less expensive and more equitable to build noise mitigation into the source than providing for it along the path and at the receiver.

16.14 Noise Barriers Noise Control

Promote measures which incorporate use of noise barriers into the design of new development, particularly within Noise Impact Areas. Noise barriers may include earth berms, walls, fencing, or landscaping.

16.16 Construction Techniques Noise Control

Promote measures which incorporate noise control into the construction of existing and new buildings including, but not limited to, use of dense noise insulating building materials.

16.17 Promote Transportation Related Noise Reduction

Promote measures which reduce transportation related noise, particularly aircraft and vehicle noise, to enhance the quality of life within San Mateo County.

San Mateo County Construction Ordinance

San Mateo County has developed restrictions on the allowable hours that construction can take place within their construction ordinance. **Table 3.13-2** below lists the allowable days and times that various noise-generating activities related to construction are allowed to occur.

Table 3.13-2. San Mateo County Construction Ordinance Hours

Permit (OMC Section)	Weekdays	Saturday	Sunday/Holiday
Construction[2]	7:00 am ~ 6:00 pm	7:00 am ~ 6:00 pm	None (unless exempt)[3]

Source: San Mateo County Code of Ordinances 2025

3.13.3 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California, just east of the intersection of Highway 84 (State Route 84; La Honda Road) and Entrada Way. The Project Area includes a segment of La Honda Creek and the adjacent Entrada Way roadway, which serves as the primary access route for the Cuesta La Honda Guild residential community.

Surrounding land uses are predominantly rural residential, with scattered homes situated within forested terrain. Ambient noise levels in the area are generally low, consistent with rural settings. Existing noise sources are limited and include intermittent vehicle traffic along Highway 84, occasional roadway and property maintenance activities, and natural sounds such as flowing water and wildlife.

The Project area includes a portion of Entrada Way and La Honda Creek, where erosion has compromised the left bank and threatens nearby infrastructure, including Entrada Way and overhead utility lines. The creek flows through a steep, vegetated corridor that provides some degree of natural sound buffering.

The La Honda Corporation Yard is located approximately 150 feet east of the Project area; the corporation yard is used to store heavy equipment, vehicles and materials for San Mateo County and may be considered a minimal noise source. There are no additional industrial or commercial noise sources in the immediate vicinity, and the Project Area is not located within an airport land use plan or near any private airstrips. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity include residences along Entrada Way and

[2] Construction noise must not exceed ambient noise levels by more than 5 dBA during the designated cumulative period.

[3] Emergency work, public safety operations, and certain temporary activities may be exempt from standard noise limits.

within the Cuesta La Honda Guild community, which may be affected by temporary increases in noise during construction activities.

3.13.4 Discussion of Checklist Reponses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts related to noise that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

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

The Proposed Project entails stabilization of a failed streambank along La Honda Creek, realignment of the creek channel, extension of a culvert headwall, and associated roadway and stormwater infrastructure improvements. Construction activities would include installation of an engineered log cribwall, vegetated soil lifts (VSLs), a soldier pile retaining wall, a stone apron for energy dissipation, and drainage improvements. These activities would require vegetation clearing, excavation, grading, material placement, and hauling operations that are expected to generate temporary increases in ambient noise levels.

Heavy equipment such as excavators, cranes, dump trucks, concrete saws, generators, compactors, and jackhammers would be used during construction. These types of equipment typically produce noise levels ranging from 80 to 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. While these levels are elevated relative to the low baseline ambient noise typical of the rural residential setting, they remain within the Federal Transit Administration's recommended threshold of 90 dBA Leq for outdoor construction activities in residential areas. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity include residences along Entrada Way and within the Cuesta La Honda Guild community.

Additionally, all construction activities would be confined to daytime hours in accordance with the San Mateo County Noise Ordinance, which permits work between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays, with no work allowed on Sundays or holidays. Compliance with these time restrictions would substantially reduce the potential for disruption to nearby residents.

No permanent noise-generating equipment or facilities are proposed as part of the Project. Once construction is complete, ambient noise levels in the area would return to pre-construction conditions. Given the short-term and intermittent nature of the noise, the rural context, and full compliance with applicable local and federal noise standards, the Project would not result in a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels

The Proposed Project involves essential infrastructure improvements in the unincorporated community of La Honda, San Mateo County, including streambank stabilization, channel realignment, culvert

headwall extension, and associated roadway and stormwater upgrades. Construction activities would require excavation, grading, drilling, and material placement using heavy equipment such as excavators, compactors, jackhammers, and a tracked drill auger—all of which have the potential to generate groundborne vibration and noise.

The most vibration-intensive component is expected to be the installation of soldier piles for the retaining wall, which would involve drilling to depths of up to 49 feet. Importantly, this method of installing solider piles would not involve impact or vibratory pile driving, which are known to produce significantly higher vibration levels. Drilling operations, while capable of producing localized vibration, are intermittent, short-term, and would be confined to daytime hours in full compliance with the San Mateo County Noise Ordinance.

The Project area is located in a sparsely developed rural area with limited sensitive receptors nearby. No blasting or high-vibration activities are proposed, and the equipment selected is not anticipated to generate vibration levels that exceed thresholds for either structural damage or human annoyance. According to FTA guidelines, vibration levels from typical construction equipment—excluding impact pile drivers—are unlikely to exceed 0.3 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV), which is the threshold of concern for engineered concrete and masonry structures.

Given the limited duration of construction, the use of low-vibration installation methods, the rural setting, and adherence to applicable noise and vibration standards, the Project would not result in a substantial increase in groundborne vibration or noise. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan area, or, within 2 miles of a public airport or public-use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project site to excessive noise levels

The Project Area is in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California, adjacent to Entrada Way and La Honda Creek. The Project Area is situated in a rural, forested area and is not located within the boundaries of an airport land use plan, nor is it within 2 miles of a public airport or public-use airport. Additionally, there are no known private airstrips in the immediate vicinity of the Project area.

Due to the absence of nearby aviation facilities, the Project would not expose construction workers or nearby residents to excessive noise levels associated with aircraft operations. The Project would not result in any long-term occupancy or land use changes that would place sensitive receptors in proximity to airport-related noise sources.

Therefore, the Project would result in **no impact** related to airport or airstrip noise exposure.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.14.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies regarding population and housing are applicable to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No state laws, regulations, or policies regarding population and housing are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County General Plan Housing Element (Updated 2025)

Housing Goals:

Goal 1: Protect Existing Affordable Housing Stock

> Protect, conserve, and improve the existing affordable housing stock in order to minimize displacement of current residents and to keep such housing part of the overall housing stock in the County.

Housing Policies and Programs:

Policy HE 1 – Preservation of Existing Housing:

> Support the conservation and rehabilitation of viable deteriorating housing to preserve existing housing stock and neighborhood character, and to retain low- and moderate-income units.

Policy HE 2- Preserve and Enhance Neighborhood Character:

> Preserve and enhance the desirable characteristics of residential areas by establishing and implementing appropriate land use designations and development standards that promote compatible development and minimize displacement of existing residents, particularly during consideration of area plans, land use studies and rezonings.

Policy HE 18- Support Infrastructure Adequate to Support Housing Development:

> Continue to support infrastructure expansion and identify opportunities for County assistance with infrastructure improvement in specific areas.

3.14.2 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located within the Cuesta La Honda Guild community in unincorporated San Mateo County, immediately east of the intersection of Highway 84 (State Route 84; La Honda Road) and Entrada Way. This rural residential area consists of approximately 300 single-family homes situated in a forested, mountainous landscape characterized by low-density development and natural terrain. Entrada Way provides primary access to the community and crosses La Honda Creek via an arched culvert. The surrounding land use is residential, with homes generally set back from the creek, and the area exhibits a quiet, rural character with limited commercial activity and significant natural open space.

3.14.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on population and housing that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Induce unplanned population growth

The Proposed Project would stabilize the streambank, realign the creek channel, upgrade existing infrastructure near Entrada Way, and restore native vegetation to improve habitat, reduce erosion, and enhance water flow. These activities are primarily maintenance-focused and do not involve the construction of new roads, culverts, or facilities that could remove obstacles to growth or extend urban services into undeveloped areas. Although the Project includes infrastructure upgrades—such as extending the culvert headwall, installing a cable railing, replacing pavement, and improving stormwater drainage—it does not create new development capacity or change existing land uses. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(d), a project is considered growth-inducing if it fosters economic or population growth, the construction of additional housing, or removes barriers to growth. The Proposed Project does none of these. Therefore, it would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth in the area and would result in **no impact** related to population and housing.

b. Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing

The Proposed Project would have no impact related to the displacement of housing or residents. Project activities—including streambank stabilization, channel realignment, infrastructure upgrades, and site revegetation—are confined to the existing Entrada Way roadway and adjacent La Honda Creek corridor within the Cuesta La Honda Guild community. No residential structures are located within the project

footprint, and no housing acquisition or demolition is proposed. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(e) and Public Resources Code §21000, potential indirect impacts such as housing affordability or displacement pressures were considered. However, the project does not introduce new development, increase access or capacity, or alter land use patterns in a manner that would affect housing demand or availability. Therefore, the Project would have **no impact** related to displacing a substantial number of existing people or housing.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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:				
i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.15.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to public services in relation to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to public services in relation to the Proposed Project.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 2 Soil Resources Policies

2.29 Promote and Support Soil Erosion Stabilization and Repair Efforts

Promote and support efforts aimed at stabilization of ongoing soil erosion and repair of erosion caused land scars.

2.30 Promote and Support Soil Erosion Stabilization and Repair Efforts

Assure timely implementation of emergency creekside erosion control activities.

Chapter 15 Natural Hazards Policies

15.38 Encourage Coordination Between the County and Fire Protection Agencies

Encourage coordination and cooperation between the County, volunteer fire departments, fire protection districts, State and city fire departments in order to facilitate the most efficient delivery of fire protection services, reduce response times and assure a uniform data base and communication system.

3.15.2 Environmental Setting

Fire Protection

Fire protections services for all of San Mateo County, including La Honda, an unincorporated community, are provided by the San Mateo County Fire Department (SMCFD). SMCFD operates one volunteer-based station, Loma Mar Fire Station 55, and four paid personnel stations which are serviced daily by a total of seventeen staff (County of San Mateo 2025). In addition, La Honda is served by the La Honda Fire Brigade, a volunteer-based brigade, which receives coordination and training from the SMCFD (La Honda Fire Brigade n.d.). The La Honda Fire Brigade is the closest fire station located at 8945 La Honda Road in La Honda, approximately 660 feet north of the Project area.

Police Protection

The San Mateo County Sherriff's Office provides law enforcement for the unincorporated areas of San Mateo County, including La Honda. The closest police substation is located in Redwood City at 330 Bradford Street approximately twelve miles north of the Project area. An emergency call box is located at the La Honda Fire Brigade at 8945 La Honda Road in La Honda, approximately 660 feet north of the Project area. (San Mateo County Sherriff's Office 2025).

Schools

The Project area is located within the La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District (LHPUSD) (Center for Learning Analytics n.d.). The closest school to the Project area is La Honda Elementary School located at 450 Sears Ranch Road in La Honda approximately 0.5 mile north-northwest of the Project area (LHPUSD 2025).

Parks

The Project site is not located in or directly adjacent to a park. The nearest park is the Cuesta La Honda Guild Rec approximately 675 feet east of the Project area. In addition, La Honda Creek Open Space

Preserve, is located approximately 0.3 mile west of the Project area; the nearest access point to the open space preserve is located at the end of Sears Ranch Road, approximately 0.6 mile north-northwest of the Project area (Midpeninsula Regional Open Space 2025).

Other Public Facilities

No other public facilities are located within the vicinity of the Project area.

3.15.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on public services that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities

(i)(ii) Fire Protection and Police Protection

As described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the Proposed Project would stabilize and repair a bank failure along La Honda Creek to address threats to infrastructure including Entrada Way roadway, overhead utility poles and stormwater infrastructure. The Proposed Project would not induce population growth and would not involve the construction of any new facilities or involve any long-term activities that would result in increased demand for police and fire services. Construction activities may require the closure of the east bound lane along Entrada Way. While La Honda is accessible via Redwood Drive located off Pescadero Creek Road, Entrada Way is the main point of access to the La Honda community. Though one lane would remain open at all times, the closure of the eastbound lane could affect the mobility of fire and police vehicles, thereby adversely affecting the fire and police protection services to the unincorporated community of La Honda. The Proposed Project is necessary to ensure long-term infrastructure stability along Entrada Way, a vital road for the La Honda community. Implementation of BMP GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow) and BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety) would ensure that emergency service providers are notified of any planned closures and appropriate traffic control measures are implemented. Therefore, impacts related to fire and police services would be **less-than-significant**.

(iii- v) Schools, Parks, and Other Public Facilities

As described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the Proposed Project would stabilize and repair a bank failure along La Honda Creek to address threats to infrastructure including Entrada Way roadway, overhead utility poles and stormwater infrastructure. The Proposed Project would not induce population growth and would not involve the construction of any new facilities or involve any long-term activities that would result in increased demand for schools, parks, or other public facilities. Therefore, **no impacts** to schools, parks, or other types of public facilities would occur. Impacts related to recreation are discussed further in Section 3.16, Recreation, below.

3.16 RECREATION

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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 that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.16.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal, state, or local regulations are applicable to utilities and service systems in relation to the Proposed Project.

3.16.2 Environmental Setting

The Project area is not located in or directly adjacent to a park. The nearest park is the Cuesta La Honda Guild Rec approximately 675 feet east of the Project area. In addition, La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, is located approximately 0.3 mile west of the Project area. The nearest access point to the open space preserve is located at the end of Sears Ranch Road, approximately 0.6 mile north-northwest of the Project area (Midpeninsula Regional Open Space 2025).

3.16.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

a. Increase use of existing parks or recreational facilities

As described in Section 3.14, Population and Housing, the Project would not increase the local population nor result in population growth in the area. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not increase the total number of possible visitors that may frequent the area on a regular basis.

Entrada Way is a primary access road for the Cuesta La Honda Guild, a development of approximately three hundred (300) homes in the unincorporated community of La Honda. Though the eastbound lane may require temporary closure along Entrada Way, one lane will remain open at all times. The Project would not limit access to or recreational use of nearby parks.

Upon completion, the Project would not increase the use of existing parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of these facilities would occur. Therefore, the implementation of the Project would have **no impact** related to the increased use of existing parks and recreational facilities.

b. Creation of new or altered recreational facilities

The Project area is not located in or directly adjacent to recreational facilities. Project activities would not affect recreational facilities nor result in the construction or expansion of any new recreational facilities. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have **no impact** related to the creation of new or altered recreational facilities.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.17.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations, and policies that are relevant to impacts that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies regarding transportation are applicable to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No state laws, regulations, or policies regarding transportation are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County General Plan Housing Element (Updated 2025)

Chapter 12 Transportation Policies

12.15 Rural Road Improvements

In rural areas, where improvements are needed due to safety or congestion, support improved traffic control measures that balance the needs of all users and provide safe travel, implementing measures such as signing, lane markings, and speed controls, and the construction of operational and safety

improvements, such as adequate passing lanes, elimination of sharp curves, lane widening, or paved shoulders.

3.17.2 Environmental Setting

The following sections describe the environmental setting that pertains to impacts on transportation.

Existing Vehicle Access

Access to the Proposed Project site would be from Entrada Way via La Honda Road, also known as State Highway 84. Entrada Way is a primary access route for the Cuesta La Honda Guild, a development of approximately 300 homes in the unincorporated community of La Honda, and for emergency vehicles. Access to the channel would require constructing a temporary access area north of Entrada Way and east of La Honda Creek, above the top of bank. A crane would then utilize the temporary access area to lower construction equipment into the dewatered portion of the Project area.

Existing Bicycle, Pedestrian and Transit Facilities

There are no public transit services in close proximity to the Proposed Project Site. There is a marked pedestrian crossing on La Honda Road, north of the intersection with Entrada Way. Additionally, there are limited sidewalk facilities located in the Project vicinity. There are no marked bicycle lanes presently in the vicinity; however, portions of Entrada Way and La Honda Road/SR 84 are identified as sites for a proposed future bikeway route (County of San Mateo, 2021).

3.17.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on transportation that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Conflict with applicable circulation plans, ordinances, or policies and applicable congestion management programs

The Project's effect on transportation in the Project area would be limited to short-term effects associated with construction vehicles and haul trips. Construction-related traffic would consist primarily of commutes to and from worksites by construction workers with occasional delivery and removal of materials during the construction period. Construction staging and stockpile areas would be limited to road shoulders and closed lanes designated as construction areas within the County's right-of-way, and outside the right-of-way but in the designated Project staging areas. The typical work crew at the Project would consist of between four and ten individuals. While construction workers would travel to and from the work sites, which would add vehicle traffic to area roadways, the temporary added volume of traffic generated by construction work crews on Project area roadways would be negligible relative to roadway capacity and existing traffic volumes along Entrada Way and La Honda Road/SR 84.

Project construction would require temporary closure of the westbound lane of Entrada Way within the Project area. The east bound lane may also require temporary closure during stormwater infrastructure work; however, one lane of traffic would be open at all times. Traffic along Entrada Way would be

allowed to pass using the open lane aided by a controlled and programmed traffic stoplight or traffic control personnel.

Implementation of BMP GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow) requires two-way traffic flow on roadways within the work areas to be maintained where possible, limits the presence of heavy equipment and haul traffic within residential areas, and requires property owners to be notified if heavy equipment or hauling would be required beyond planned work windows. Implementation of BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety) requires the implementation of traffic control measures such as signage and flaggers to minimize impacts on traffic due to temporary lane closures. Additionally, BMP GEN-18 requires the County to notify local emergency service providers about planned lane closures, install measures to prevent dangerous conditions from work on the roadway. Although the proposed temporary, one-lane closure could lead to minor localized traffic delays, one lane of traffic would be open at all times. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with applicable circulation plans, ordinances, or policies and applicable congestion management programs.

Although there is no dedicated bicycle lane or sidewalk facilities along these roads, cyclists and pedestrians may occasionally to use the roadway. The implementation of BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety) would reduce the risk to cyclists and pedestrians by requiring signage and traffic control equipment or flaggers at lane closures. Thus, implementation of the Project would have less than significant impact on alternative transportation methods.

For the reasons stated above, the Proposed Project would have a **less than significant impact** on programs, plans, ordinances, and policies addressing the circulation system.

b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)

The Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research states that projects which generate fewer than 110 trips per day can generally be thought to result in a less-than-significant transportation impact (Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 2018). Implementation of the Project would not entail a change in land use from existing conditions or introduce factors that would generate new or unanticipated long-term changes in VMT, such as residences and facilities. In addition, roadway capacity would be unaffected. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3(b)(2). Impacts would be **less than significant**.

c. Increased hazards resulting from geometric design features

Implementation of the Proposed Project would not substantially change the design of any roadway or intersection. Following construction, Entrada Way and La Honda Road/ SR 84 would be fully reopened and would function similarly to how they did prior to construction. As described above, construction vehicles would access the site from Entrada Way, and would require temporary lane closures along Entrada Way during Project construction. Traffic along Entrada Way would still be allowed to pass using the open lane aided by a controlled and programmed traffic stoplight or traffic control personnel. The

closed portion of westbound Entrada Way would also be used for storage and staging, along with an undeveloped lot located south side of Entrada Way, approximately 100 feet east of the slip-out location.

The Proposed Project would implement BMP's GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow) and GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety) to maintain two-way traffic to the extent feasible and in the event of lane closures. Additionally, these BMPs would utilize traffic management strategies to safeguard construction workers and provide for safe vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian passage within the Project area. This would address potential hazards introduced by trucks and other construction equipment entering and leaving the Proposed Project area.

The Proposed Project would not involve any improvements to public roads, nor would it increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use. Therefore, there would be a **less than significant** impact relating to hazards resulting from geometric design features.

d. Inadequate emergency access

The Proposed Project would not include any activities that would permanently block or constrain publicly accessible roadways or emergency access routes. Project activities would require temporary one-lane closures along Entrada Way during the construction period. Due to the temporary lane closures, traffic could be stopped or delayed along Entrada Way which could negatively affect emergency access to the area. Implementation of BMP GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow) and GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety) would minimize the potential for Project activities to adversely affect emergency access and would require the County to notify emergency service providers in the event of any lane closures. Furthermore, the Project would have long-term benefit of improving reliability of emergency access by preventing bank and roadway failure resulting in closure of Entrada Way. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would have a **less than significant impact** on emergency access.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Proposed Project:				
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 the 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.18.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state and local regulations, and policies that are relevant to impacts related to tribal cultural resources that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Federal law does not address tribal cultural resources (TCR), as these resources are defined in the California PRC. However, similar resources, called Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), fall under the purview of Section 106 of the NHPA, which was described in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources. TCPs are locations of cultural value that are historic properties. A place of cultural value is eligible as a TCP "because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker & King 1990, rev. 1998). A TCP must be a tangible property, meaning that it must

be a place with a referenced location, and it must have been continually a part of the community's cultural practices and beliefs for the past 50 years or more. Unlike TCRs, TCPs can be associated with communities other than Native American tribes, although the resources are usually associated with tribes. By definition, TCPs are historic properties; that is, they meet the eligibility criteria as a historic property for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, as historic properties, TCPs must be treated according to the implementing regulations found under Title 36 CFR §800, as amended in 2001.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which was approved in September 2014 and went into effect on January 1, 2015, requires that State lead agencies consult with any California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, if requested by the tribe. The bill, chaptered in Public Resources Code § 21084.2, also specifies that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

Defined in Public Resources Code § 21074(a), TCRs are:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

    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 subdivision (k) of §5020.1.

2. 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 I of §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision I of §5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

TCRs are further defined under Public Resources Code § 21074 as follows:

A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape; and

a. A historical resource described in §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

Mitigation measures for TCRs must be developed in consultation with the affected California Native American tribe pursuant to newly chaptered § 21080.3.2 or according to § 21084.3. §21084.3 identifies mitigation measures that include the avoidance and preservation of TCRs, treating TCRs with culturally appropriate dignity, and considering the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 5 Historic and Archeological Resources

2.2 Minimize Soil Erosion

Minimize soil erosion through application of appropriate conservation practices.

5.1 Historic Resource Protection

Protect historic resources for their historic, cultural, social and educational values and the enjoyment of future generations.

5.3 Protection of Archaeological/Paleontological Sites

Protect archaeological/paleontological sites from destruction in order to preserve and interpret them for future scientific research, and public educational programs.

3.18.2 Environmental Setting

TCRs are defined in PRC Section 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects that hold cultural value to a California Native American Tribe.

Montrose submitted a sacred lands file request and contacted the NAHC on November 11, 2024, for a list of tribes with a traditional and cultural affiliation with the Project area. The NAHC responded on November 14, 2024, noting that no sacred sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC also provided a list of 21 tribal contacts with a traditional and cultural affiliation with the Project area for notification pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (AB 52).

On February 20, 2025, letters were sent via Certified Mail to the 21 tribal contacts provided by the NAHC. The letters requested any additional information regarding tribal resources and to notify the County if they wished to initiate consultation regarding the Project actions. Follow up notification emails were sent to the 21 tribal contacts on February 24, 2025. To date, responses have been received from Tamien Nation, The Ohlone Indian Tribe, and Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area. As planning proceeds, the County will continue to consult with interested tribal representatives regarding the Project and incorporate their concerns into Project planning and mitigation as warranted.

3.18.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on tribal cultural resources that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

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, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the 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)

No TCRs have been identified within the Project area that are either listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR or on any other local register of historical resources as defined by PRC Section 21074. Therefore, **no impact** to known TCRs would occur as a result of implementation of the Proposed Project.

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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Although not anticipated, is it possible that Native American archaeological remains or Native American human remains could be discovered during Project activities and determined to be TCRs. As part of the impact discussion in Section 3.5, BMP CUL-4 (Construction Monitoring) is being implemented to reduce the potential for deleterious effects from the project actions to unknown archaeological resources and TCRs that may occur within the project area. If such resources are identified, they would be treated according to BMP CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) and BMP CUL-3 (Consult with Native American Tibes) as needed. Additionally, implementation of BMP CUL-5 (Conduct Pre-Maintenance/Construction Educational Training) requires all maintenance/construction personnel to participate in an educational training session conducted by a qualified cultural resources specialist. Implementation of BMP CUL-5 and CUL-6 would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to TCRs.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.19.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal, state, or local regulations are applicable to utilities and service systems in relation to the Proposed Project.

3.19.2 Environmental Setting

Water

The County operates a service area that provides residents and businesses in the La Honda community with adequate and reliable supplies of water. County Service Area No. 7 (CSA 7) supplies water to approximately 70 customers in the La Honda community and also supplies two County facilities including Camp Glenwood Boys Ranch and Sam McDonald Park. The CSA 7 water system is comprised of

an intake and pump in Alpine Creek, a Water Treatment Plant, a 500,000-gallin storage tank and distribution system (San Mateo County 2024b).

Other local private systems providing supplies of water include Cuesta La Honda, Inc., Redwood Terrance Mutual Water Systems, and various mutual water companies.

Wastewater

The County provides sewer collection services for residents and businesses within ten sewer maintenance and sanitation districts within the unincorporated areas of San Mateo County; however, none are within the Project area (San Mateo County 2025a).

Solid Waste

There is one active landfill, the Ox Mountain Landfill, that is located in the County within the city of Half Moon Bay. The Ox Mountain Landfill accepts all types of solid waste except hazardous waste. The design capacity of the landfill is 60.5 million cubic yards and the estimated closure date is January 2034 (CalRecycle 2025).

Telecommunications

The County is served by multiple telecommunications companies, including AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile, and others. Overhead telecommunication lines traverse the Project area.

Electrical Power and Natural Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric Company provides natural gas and electricity throughout the County, including within the vicinity of the Project.

3.19.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

a. Require the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects (less than significant)

No new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities are proposed as part of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would involve the construction of a engineered log structure (cribwall) to stabilize and repair the left bank of La Honda Creek, upstream of Entrada Way. The Project would include additional improvements, including roadside stormwater drainage improvements to divert stormwater away from the north side of Entrada Way roadway and bank repair site, and the construction of a new storm drainpipe and outfall downstream of Entrada Way. A new stormdrain inlet would be installed on the north shoulder of Entrada Way and would be conformed with an improved concrete ditch along the north road shoulder of Entrada Way.

The Project activities include drainage improvements to provide adequate stormwater runoff conveyance commensurate with the site hydrology. Additionally, the project would not result in new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities are proposed as part of the Proposed Project. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a **less than significant** impact related to requiring new or expanded utilities.

b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years (less than significant)

The Proposed Project would not involve construction of any housing, commercial buildings, or any other structures that would require permanent water supplies. Project water use may include water for dust suppression and soil compaction and post-construction watering of newly planted live stakes/revegetated areas and temporarily disturbed areas (staging areas and access points). However, these potential water uses would be minimal and would likely be supplied by a water truck. Therefore, water use would not adversely affect existing water supplies or inhibit the sustainable management of water supplies. As such, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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 (less than significant)

The Proposed Project would not involve construction of any housing, commercial buildings, or any other structures that would generate wastewater. A nominal amount of wastewater would be generated by construction workers using portable restrooms on-site, which would be off hauled by the contractor for disposal. This limited amount of wastewater would not substantially contribute to an exceedance of capacity at local wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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(less than significant)

Solid waste would be generated by construction of the Project through the extension of the existing concrete culvert headwall and roadway sections, and by removing sediment. To the extent feasible, graded soil would be reused on site, such as the riprap boulders near the culvert entrance which would be repurposed within the cribwalls on the left bank. Solid waste generated during construction would likely be transported to the Pescadero transfer station or the Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill. Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill has sufficient capacity until 2034, and the additional solid waste generated during Project construction could be accommodated within the landfill's capacity (CalRecycle 2025). The County would require the Project contractor to develop a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan which would be required to comply with regulations on solid waste and solid waste recycling. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not generate excessive volumes of solid waste or

otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant.**

e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste (less than significant)

The Proposed Project would generate waste but would comply with management and reduction regulations related to solid waste. The Project would not increase demand for solid waste services. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**.

3.20 WILDFIRE

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.20.1 Regulatory Setting

The following sections describe federal, state, and local; regulations and policies that are relevant to impacts related to wildfire that could result from Project implementation.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to wildfire in relation to the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

CAL FIRE Wildland Fire Management

The Office of the State Fire Marshal and CAL FIRE administer state policies regarding wildland fire safety. Construction contractors must comply with the following requirements in the Public Resources Code during construction activities at any sites with forest-, brush-, or grass-covered land:

- Earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines must be equipped with a spark arrestor to reduce the potential for igniting a wildland fire (Pub. Res. Code Section 4442).
- Appropriate fire-suppression equipment must be maintained from April 1 to December 1, the highest-danger period for fires (Pub. Res. Code Section 4428).
- On days when a burning permit is required, flammable materials must be removed to a distance of 10 feet from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame, and the construction contractor must maintain the appropriate fire-suppression equipment (Pub. Res. Code Section 4427).

On days when a burning permit is required, portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines must not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials (Pub. Res. Code Section 4431).

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

San Mateo County

The following policies contained in the San Mateo County General Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project.

Chapter 1 Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Policies

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

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

1.2 Protect Sensitive Habitats

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

1.3 Importance of Sensitive Habitats

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

1.4 Control Incompatible Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife

Encourage and support the control of vegetation, fish and wildlife resources which are harmful to the surrounding environment or pose a threat to public health, safety and welfare.

Chapter 15 Natural Hazards Policies

15.45 Abatement of Flooding Hazards

Support measures for the abatement of flooding hazards, including but not limited to: (1) removal or relocation of development from flood hazard areas; (2) construction of impoundments or channel diversions provided that adequate mitigation of environmental impacts can be demonstrated; and (3) debris clearance and silt removal programs conducted in a manner so as not to disrupt existing riparian communities.

15.38 Encourage Coordination Between the County and Fire Protection Agencies

Encourage coordination and cooperation between the County, volunteer fire departments, fire protection districts, State and city fire departments in order to facilitate the most efficient delivery of fire protection services, reduce response times and assure a uniform data base and communication system.

San Mateo-Santa Cruz County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

The San Mateo-Santa Cruz County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), updated in 2018, identifies the hazards and risks associated with wildfires in both San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties and proposes strategies to mitigate those risks. Developed by CAL FIRE and the Resource Conservation District for San Mateo County and Santa Cruz County, the CWPP reflects community and agency stakeholder input from the two counties following the Summit Fire in 2008, and recommends projects to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfire. The CWPP also serves as a mechanism to obtain state grant funding to implement those projects.

San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit 2023 Strategic Fire Plan

The San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit 2023 Strategic Fire Plan, developed by CAL FIRE San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit, identifies fire management strategies and tactics intended to reduce the hazards associated with wildfires and recommends preventative measures to make homes, neighborhoods, and communities within the Unit area's approximate 894 square miles more defensible from wildfire.

2021 Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2021 Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is developed by San Mateo County in partnership with 35 local governments. The plan aims to identify and reduce risks from natural disasters within the County. It identifies and assesses ten major hazards of concern, including wildfire, flooding, and landslides, and also provides a high-level profile for other potential hazards such as pandemics, aircraft incidents, and cyber threats. Major issues regarding wildfires within the County are identified and include the management of growth in interface areas, that there are CAL FIRE hazard mapping gaps for the cities of Millbrae, Pacifica and San Bruno, and a need for regional consistency with regard to elements such as sprinklers and combustible roof standards.

3.20.2 Environmental Setting

The Project area is within the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County. The community of La Honda is surrounded by trees, dense vegetation, low density residential land, and open recreation space.

Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) are mapped by the Office of the State Fire Marshal and are determined based on factors such as slope, winds, and fuel loading. These severity zones are classified as moderate, high, and very high (CAL FIRE 2024). CAL FIRE has mapped the fire hazards for all State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and has worked with local agencies to provide recommendations for "Very High" fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZ) within Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). LRAs include incorporated cities and other urban areas where local government is responsible for wildfire protection (CAL FIRE 2024).

According to CAL FIRE (2024), the Project area is located within a High FHSV within the SRA. The nearest SRA VHFHSV to the Proposed Project is located approximately 2.51 miles northwest, and the nearest LRA is located approximately 3.78 miles northeast. In the County Community Wildfire Plan, the entire area surrounding this Project area is identified as being in a Wildland Urban Interface (CAL FIRE and San Mateo County 2022).

3.20.3 Discussion of Checklist Responses

The following sections provide an analysis of impacts on wildfires that would result from Project implementation, based on the CEQA checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan (less than significant)

As stated in Section 3.17, Transportation, the Proposed Project's effect on transportation in the Project area would be limited to short-term effects associated with construction vehicles and haul trips, and the temporary closure of the westbound lane of Entrada Way within the Project area. The east bound lane may also require temporary closure during stormwater infrastructure work; however, one lane of traffic would be open at all times. Traffic along Entrada Way would be allowed to pass using the open lane aided by a controlled and programmed traffic stoplight or traffic control personnel. The County and/or contractor would follow BMP GEN-17, (Maintain Traffic Flow), which would ensure two-way traffic on roads within work zones, minimize heavy equipment and haul traffic in residential areas, and notify property owners if heavy equipment or hauling extends beyond scheduled work times. Additionally, the implementation of BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety), which would involve implementing traffic control measures to manage traffic, safeguard workers and vehicle passage, would reduce the impact of temporary lane closures on traffic. BMP GEN-18 also mandates that the County inform local emergency service providers of planned lane closures which would minimize the potential for Project activities to affect emergency response or evacuation routes. Additionally, the Project would have long-term benefit of improving reliability of emergency access and evacuation by preventing future bank and roadway failure and roadway closures. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would have

an impact that is **less than significant** regarding impairing an adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plan.

b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, they exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire (less than significant)

Project construction activities would not involve the placement of people or habitable structures in areas without adequate fire protection. Additionally, Project activities would not result in the creation of new wildland areas, which could increase fire dangers.

Project activities involving the operation of vehicles and internal combustion engine equipment in high or very high FHSZs, (e.g., earthwork or grading activities) could increase the risk of accidental ignition of a wildland fire. Implementation of BMP GEN-23 (Fire Prevention), which requires on-site fire suppression equipment, spark arrestors on all equipment with internal combustion engines, and restricts activities on high fire danger days would minimize wildfire risk. Additionally, Project activities would be conducted in accordance with the CAL FIRE Wildland Fire Management Standards described above. Therefore, with adherence to BMP GEN-23 (Fire Prevention) and the CAL FIRE Standards, the Proposed Project would minimize risk of igniting wildfires during Project construction activities and would therefore not substantially exacerbate fire risk to nearby structures or occupants. This impact would be **less than significant**.

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 on the environment (less than significant)

Proposed actions include extending the existing headwall through construction of a soldier pile retaining wall along the roadway embankment, which would tie into and extend the existing concrete culvert headwall. The Project would also involve the repair, replacement, and installation of storm drain inlets, a drop inlet, and associated drainage infrastructure, including rock inlet protection and a rock energy dissipater at the outfall. The Proposed Project would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts on the environment. Implementation of the Project would have **no impact** related to this impact.

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 (less than significant)

Proposed Project activities would not involve placement of people or habitable structures in areas with risks related to post-wildfire flooding or landslides. Potential impacts related to erosion and landsides are discussed in Section 3.7, Geology, Soils, and Seismicity. The Proposed Project would not 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. Furthermore, extension of the headwall

and repairing, replacing, and installing of storm drain inlets, drop inlet, drainage infrastructure including rock inlet protection would improve the ability of drainage structures to handle post-fire debris. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant 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 plan 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 which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.21.1 Discussion of Checklist Responses

a. Substantially degrade environmental quality, fish or wildlife, and historic resources

As discussed throughout this IS/MND, potential Project impacts were identified for all sections, except for agricultural and forestry resources, mineral resources, population and housing, and recreation. Potential significant Project impacts were identified for biological resources and mandatory findings of significance. With the implementation of BMPs and mitigation measures identified in this IS/MND (refer to **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and Section 2.7 of the Project Description), the Proposed Project would reduce or minimize potential Project impacts to less than significant levels. The Proposed Project would restore and enhance ecological conditions for terrestrial and aquatic biological resources along La Honda Creek directly upstream from Entrada Way. Therefore, the Project would result in a **less than significant impacts with mitigation** to the degradation of environmental quality, fish or wildlife, and/or historic resources.

b. Cumulative Impacts

A cumulative impact refers to the combined effect of "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts" (CEQA Guidelines § 15355). Cumulative impacts reflect "the change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time" (CEQA Guidelines § 15355[b]).

Lead agencies may use a "list" approach to identify related projects or may base the identification of cumulative impacts on a summary of projections in an adopted general plan or related planning document (CEQA Guidelines § 15130[b]), also known as the "projection" approach. This document utilizes a combination of the list and projection approaches. Project contributions to localized cumulative impacts (air quality, biological resources, noise and vibrations) are evaluated using the list approach, while Project contributions to regional cumulative impacts (greenhouse gas [GHG] emissions and traffic) are evaluated using the projection approach.

Projects with the potential to contribute to the same cumulative impacts as the Proposed Project are, to a large extent, within close geographic proximity to the Project area, except for certain resources (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gas emissions). While not every possible cumulative project is likely to be listed, the list of cumulative projects is believed to be representative of the types of impacts that would be generated by other projects related to the Proposed Project. The cumulative impact evaluation assumes that the impacts of past and present projects are represented by baseline conditions, and cumulative impacts are considered in the context of baseline conditions alongside reasonably foreseeable future projects.

The list approach is applied by developing a list of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. A review of the San Mateo County Public Works Project list identified several planned or ongoing projects located within approximately five miles of the Project Area. These projects share similar scopes—such as culvert repair, bank stabilization, and erosion control—or are situated within overlapping geographic areas. In addition, CEQAnet was consulted to identify other relevant projects; however, no additional projects were found that would contribute to cumulative impacts in combination with the Proposed Project. **Table 3.21-1** below summarizes the projects that may contribute to cumulative impacts when considered in conjunction with the Proposed Project.

Table 3.21-1 List of other Projects near the Proposed Project Area

Project Name	Location	Scope/ Description	Construction Window
Alpine Road Culvert Replacement at Rodgers Gulch	~2 miles east of La Honda	Culvert replacement with fish passage design	2026-2027

La Honda Fuel Break Project	Surrounding La Honda	Strategic vegetation thinning to reduce wildfire risk	2024–2025
San Mateo RCD Rural Roads Program	Coastal San Mateo County	Erosion control and creek crossing improvements	Ongoing
Caltrans SR-84 CAPM Project	SR-84 near La Honda	Pavement and drainage improvements along SR-84 corridor	2025–2027
Alpine Roads Slipouts Project	Near 9700 Alpine Road, La Honda, CA	Sip-out repair project will repair the failed embankment and damaged shoulder.	2026–2027
Wurr, Pescadero, and Cloverdale Culvert Repairs Project	Near La Honda and Memorial County Park	Culvert replacement with fish passage design	2026
San Mateo County Routine Maintenance Program	San Mateo County	A range of routine maintenance activities including erosion control, vegetation management, and culvert repairs.	Ongoing

Seven projects were identified within approximately five miles of the Proposed Project that share similar scopes or overlapping geographic areas. These include the the Alpine Road Culvert Replacement at Rodgers Gulch (anticipated for late 2025 to early 2026), the La Honda Fuel Break Project (active through 2025), the San Mateo Resource Conservation District Rural Roads Program (ongoing through 2026), the Caltrans SR-84 Capital Preventive Maintenance (CAPM) Project (scheduled for 2025–2027), Alpine Roads Slipouts Project (2026-2027), Wurr, Pescadero, and Cloverdale Culvert Repairs Project (2026), and San Mateo County Routine Maintenance Program (Ongoing)(County of San Mateo 2025).

Table 3.21-2 summarizes the cumulatively significant impacts and identifies the Proposed Project's contribution.

Table 3.21-2. Summary of Cumulative Significant Impacts and Proposed Project's Contribution

Resource Topic	Cumulatively Significant Impacts	Proposed Project's Contribution
Aesthetics	None identified	No analysis required
Agricultural Resources	None identified	No analysis required

Resource Topic	Cumulatively Significant Impacts	Proposed Project's Contribution
Air Quality	The San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) has been designated as being in nonattainment under both federal and State standards for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5); particulate matter (PM10) is also designated as being in nonattainment under State standards. These impacts would be considered cumulatively significant.	Use of vehicles, hauling trucks, and other equipment would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants. However, emissions generated by the project would remain below the applicable thresholds established by the BAAQMD. In addition, BMPs would be implemented to further minimize air quality impacts, including BMP GEN-3, which requires stabilized construction site entrances and exits, perimeter controls, and prompt sweeping of any street tracking, and BMP GEN-19, which enforces BAAQMD-recommended dust control measures. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to air quality.
Biological Resources	Past and present projects could have temporary adverse effects on special-status species and habitat during the construction phase. This cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project would implement BMPs GEN-1 (Staging and Access), GEN-2 (Minimize Disturbance), GEN-5 to GEN-7 (Materials Handling and Spill Prevention), GEN-16 (Timing of Work), GEN-22 (Site Stabilization), GEN-27 (Vegetation Removal), and EC-10 (Erosion Control), and BIO-1 to BIO-3, BIO-6 to BIO-7, BIO-11, BIO-16 to BIO-18, and BIO-21 (Species Protection and Habitat Management). These measures would reduce erosion, protect sensitive species, and minimize sensitive species impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to biological resources.

Resource Topic	Cumulatively Significant Impacts	Proposed Project's Contribution
Cultural Resources	Throughout California, culturally important sites and traditional cultural practices have been substantially affected by land management practices and urbanization over the past 150 years. While the San Mateo County General Plan contain policies regarding preservation of important cultural resources, ongoing development could lead to the cumulative loss of significant historic and archeological resources. This cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project would involve ground-disturbing activities during construction, which could potentially expose buried, unknown cultural resources. Adverse impacts on such resources would add to the ongoing losses of and effects on cultural resources in California due to development activities. As discussed in this document, the implementation of BMP CUL-5 (Conduct Pre- Maintenance Educational Training) and CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) would reduce project impacts to cultural resources to a level that is less than significant by requiring protocols to be followed for any unanticipated cultural resource and human remains discoveries that occur. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to cultural resources.
Energy	None identified.	No analysis required.
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity	None identified.	No analysis required.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) are widely accepted in the scientific community as contributing to global warming. This cumulative impact is significant.	Vehicle and equipment use would result in emissions of GHGs. However, because such emissions would be below applicable thresholds, in accordance with BAAQMD guidance, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to GHG emissions.

Resource Topic	Cumulatively Significant Impacts	Proposed Project's Contribution
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Construction activities and infrastructure improvements in rural areas can cumulatively increase risks associated with hazards and hazardous materials. These risks may include elevated wildfire potential, restricted emergency access, and increased exposure to fuels, solvents, or other hazardous substances. When multiple projects—such as fuel break implementation, culvert replacements, and roadway upgrades—occur within the same geographic region or timeframe, their combined effects may amplify these risks. This cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project involves construction activities in a high fire severity zone and would require the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as fuel, oil, and lubricants. While these activities could pose risks to public health or the environment, the Project would comply with all applicable federal, State, and local regulations. Implementation of BMPs—including GEN-6 (Hazardous Material Storage/Disposal), GEN-7 (Spill Prevention and Control), GEN-9 (Vehicle Maintenance and Parking), GEN-10 (Equipment Maintenance & Fueling), GEN-17 and GEN-18 (Traffic and Emergency Access), and GEN-23 (Fire Prevention)—would ensure safe handling, minimize spill risks, and reduce wildfire potential. No hazardous sites are present in the Project area, and no impacts to nearby schools or airports would occur. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.
Hydrology and Water Quality	The hydrology and water quality of surface and ground waters in the San Francisco Bay Area have been adversely impacted by decades of urban development and other human activities. The San Francisco Bay and surface streams flowing to the Bay continue to be listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act for various pollutants. The cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project involves ground disturbing activities which could result in erosion, sediment discharge, and hazardous material releases. BMPs GEN-1 to GEN-3 (Staging, Disturbance Limits and Entrances), GEN-5 to GEN-10 (Materials Handling, Spill Prevention, Waste, Equipment), GEN-11 to GEN-15 (Paving, Concrete, Paint), GEN-16 (Timing), GEN-22 (Site Stabilization), SC-1 to SC-8 (Sediment Controls), and DW-1 (Channel Dewatering) would reduce impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to hydrology and water quality.
Land Use and Planning	None identified.	No analysis required.
Mineral Resources	None identified.	No analysis required.

Resource Topic	Cumulatively Significant Impacts	Proposed Project's Contribution
Noise	Construction activities associated with infrastructure and vegetation management projects can cumulatively increase ambient noise levels in rural communities. When multiple projects occur within the same geographic area or timeframe—such as culvert replacements, fuel break implementation, and roadway improvements—their combined use of heavy equipment, vehicle traffic, and site preparation may result in elevated short-term noise exposure for nearby residents and sensitive receptors. This cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project would generate temporary construction noise from equipment and vehicle activity. However, work would occur during daytime hours and comply with the San Mateo County noise ordinance. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to noise.
Population and Housing	None identified.	No analysis required.
Public Services	None identified.	No analysis required.
Recreation	None identified.	No analysis required.
Transportation	A reasonably foreseeable future increase in VMT in San Mateo County due to population growth is considered a significant cumulative impact.	The Proposed Project would implement the BMP GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow), BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety, and BMP GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety). These would help maintain existing traffic during project construction and utilize traffic management strategies to safeguard construction workers and provide for safe vehicle passage. The Project itself would not increase population and thereby add to increased VMT over the long term. Short-term construction traffic would be temporary and limited in number of construction vehicles during this short period. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to transportation.

Resource Topic	Cumulatively Significant Impacts	Proposed Project's Contribution
Tribal Cultural Resources	Throughout California, the Native American cultural legacy, which includes tribal cultural resources such as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects that hold cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, has been substantially affected by land management practices and urbanization over the past 150 years. While the County of San Mateo General Plans contain policies regarding preservation of important tribal cultural resources, ongoing development could lead to the cumulative loss of significant tribal cultural resources. This cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project would involve ground-disturbing activities during construction, which could potentially encounter tribal cultural resources. Adverse impacts on such resources would add to the ongoing losses of and effects on places, features, landscapes, or objects of important value to a California Native American Tribe due to development activities. BMP CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) would consider tribal cultural values and treat tribal cultural resources with appropriate dignity in the case of an unexpected discovery, reducing impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to tribal cultural resources.
Utilities and Service Systems	None identified.	No analysis required.
Wildfire	Throughout California, the risk of wildfire has increased as the global climate has changed due to anthropogenic influences. While wildfire in coastal and urban-interface areas was previously uncommon, recent events such as the CZU Lightning Complex Fire of 2020, which burned over 86,000 acres across San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties and led to widespread evacuations in communities like La Honda and Pescadero, demonstrate the growing threat. This cumulative impact is significant.	The Proposed Project is located in a high fire severity zone and involves construction activities that could temporarily affect emergency access and pose ignition risks. BMP GEN-17 (Maintain Traffic Flow), GEN-18 (Traffic Control and Public Safety), and GEN-23 (Fire Prevention) would be implemented to maintain emergency access, notify emergency responders, and minimize wildfire risk through fire-safe construction practices. The Project would also improve long-term emergency reliability and drainage capacity. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to wildfire.

The Proposed Project could result in cumulative impacts related to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, transportation, and tribal cultural resources as a result of Project construction. However, because the construction duration would be relatively short and because Project construction would comply with BMPs identified in Chapter 2, the Project's contribution to existing cumulative impacts

would be less than considerable. Therefore, the Project would result in a **less than significant cumulative impact**.

c. Effects on Human Beings

Based on the analysis provided in the resource sections of this IS/MND, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts on human beings. Potential effects related to air quality, noise, hazards and hazardous materials, wildfire risk, emergency access, and traffic have been evaluated and would be minimized through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified earlier in this document. Therefore, with these measures in place, no substantial adverse effects on human beings—either directly or indirectly—would occur, and the impact would be **less than significant**.

Chapter 4
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would potentially be affected by this project, as indicated by the checklist on the preceding pages.

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

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 5
DETERMINATION

The conclusions and recommendations contained herein are professional opinions derived in accordance with current standards of professional practice. These conclusions are based on the evaluation of the proposed Project in light of existing site conditions, technical studies and resource evaluations conducted for the Project and in the project area; comparison of the proposed Project conditions to local and regional plans; other references and information sources as listed in Chapter 7, *References*; and site visits. For further information, see the environmental background information contained in the permanent file on this project. These background documents are available for public review at the County Department of Public Works office at 555 County Center, 5th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063.

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

☐ I find that the proposed 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 proposed 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.

Julie Casagrande
Signature

12/3/2025
Date

Name: Julie Casagrande
County of San Mateo Public Works Department

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 6
REPORT PREPARATION

County of San Mateo

555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4100

Wency Ng — Senior Civil Engineer
Julie Casagrande — Natural Resource Manager

Lotus Water

660 Mission Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 800-6805

Shauna Dunton, PE — Principal Engineer

Herrera Environmental Consultants

508 Second Street, Suite 208
Savis, CA 59802
(971) 200-8876

Gretchen Kayser, PE — Senior Engineer

Montrose Environmental

1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 986-1617

Brian Mayerle	Principal Biologist
Lisa Herrera	Senior Biologist
Zachary Cornejo, M.S.	Senior Associate
Patrick Donaldson	Senior Associate
Dean Martorana	Senior Archeologist
Bridget Parry	Archeologist
Jessica Gonzalez	Associate Biologist
Susannah Kiteck	Biologist
Emma White	Associate
Alexandria Fraser	Associate
Debra Lilly	Senior Associate

Chapter 7
REFERENCES

Introduction

None.

Chapter 1, Project Description

None

Chapter 2, Introduction to the Environmental Analysis

Section 3.1, Aesthetics

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2018. California State Scenic Highway System Map. Available online at: https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa Accessed August 18, 2025.

County of San Mateo, General Plan Policies. Available online at: https://www.smcgov.org/media/73491/download?inline= Accessed August 18, 2025.

Section 3.2, Agricultural Forestry Resources

California Department of Conservation (CDOC). 2022a. California Williamson Act Enrollment Finder. Available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/. Accessed on August 28, 2025.

California Department of Conservation (CDOC). 2022b. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program [webpage]. Available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/. Accessed on August 28, 2025.

California Department of Conservation (CDOC). 2025. California Important Farmland Finder. Available at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx. Accessed August 28, 2025.

County of San Mateo. 2025. County of San Mateo Planning and Building Map Viewer. Available at: https://gis.smcgov.org/Html5Viewer/Index.html?configBase=https://gis.smcgov.org/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/PubPlanViewer_14/viewers/HTML52110/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default. Accessed September 24, 2025.

Section 3.3, Air Quality

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2017. San Mateo County [webpage]. Available at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/about-the-air-district/in-your-community/san-mateo-county. Accessed September 2025.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2023. *CEQA Thresholds and Guidelines Update.* Available at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa/updated-ceqa-guidelines. Accessed September 2025.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2005. *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective.* Available at: https://files.ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/221458-6/attachment/UNr-g159CW-r0G4DR8q6daNdAKT3RJTd8gGQCfz4wqFfl-eNdZNQEqjf8tfls1x6Gsae7YqpXwtFIZBd0. Accessed September 2025.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). 2024. Corporate Average Fuel Economy [webpage]. "June 7, 2024: NHTSA Announces Final Rule for CAFÉ and HDPUV Standards. Model Years 2027-2031 Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards and Model Years 2030-2035 Heavy-Duty Pickup Trucks and Vans Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Standards." Available at: https://www.nhtsa.gov/laws-regulations/corporate-average-fuel-economy#75896. Accessed August 22, 2024.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). 2015. *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines – Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. Available at: https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf. Accessed September 2025.

Section 3.4, Biological Resources

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 1985. Stream Survey, La Honda Creek, July 19 & 20, 1985.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 1997. Stream Survey, La Honda Creek, February 10, 1997.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. California Natural Diversity Database. RareFind 5. Version 5.3.0. Available at: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed December 31, 2024.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. California Sensitive Natural Communities list. June 1, 2023. Available at: nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153609&inline. Accessed December 17, 2024.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. Rare Plant Program. Rare Plant Inventory, version 9.5. Available at: www.rareplants.cnps.org. Accessed December 31, 2024.

Conservation Biology Institute. 2025. Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) boundaries in California. Available at https://databasin.org/datasets/75a75b7fdd3e4a8c9d2c96037c0f9a98/. Accessed September 17, 2025.

Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2024. eBird Species Database. Available at: ebird.org/map. Accessed December 17, 2024.

Google Earth. 2024. Aerial Photography. Google Earth Pro, Version 7.3.6.9796. La Honda, California. Accessed 13 Nov 2024.

Jackman, E. Ronald and J.M. Jenkins. 2004. Protocol for Evaluating Bald Eagle Habitat and Populations in California. June 2004.

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District. 2012. La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve Master Plan.

Montrose Environmental. 2023. Biological Resources of the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program. May 2023. Oakland, CA.

Montrose. Montrose Environmental. 2025a. Biological Resources Report Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. September 2005.

Montrose. Montrose Environmental. 2025b. Aquatic Resource Delineation Report Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. September 2025.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2008. Biological Opinion for Issuance of a Regional General Permit to the California Department of Fish and Game for the NOAA Sponsored Salmonid Fisheries Restoration Grants Program. May 23, 2008.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2016. 2016 5-Year Review: Summary & Evaluation of Central California Coast Steelhead. April 2016.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2024a. West Coast Region Species and Habitat app. Available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/species-and-habitat-app. Accessed November 18, 2024.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2024b. West Coast managed species. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/speciesdirectory?oq=&field_species_categories_vocab=All&field_region_vocab=1000001126&items_per_page=25. Accessed November 18, 2024.San Francisco Estuary Institute. 2007. Stream Inventory Report for La Honda Creek. Available at https://www.sfei.org/sites/default/files/biblio_files/La_Honda_Stream_Inventory_Final_Report.pdf. Accessed September 15, 2025.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022. Initiation of 5-year status reviews for 167 species in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, Hawaii, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Federal Register 87:28031-28034. May 10, 2022.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024a. Information for Planning and Conservation List of Federally Endangered and Threatened Species. Available at: ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed November 18, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024b. Critical Habitat Data. Available at: www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Critical-Habitat/Data/. Accessed November 18, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024c. National Wetland Inventory. Available at: https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory/wetlands-mapper. Accessed November 18, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. Foothill Yellow-legged Frog. Available at https://www.fws.gov/species/foothill-yellow-legged-frog-rana-boylii. Accessed September 15, 2025.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. Marbled Murrelet. Available at https://www.fws.gov/species/marbled-murrelet-brachyramphus-marmoratus. Accessed September 17, 2025.

Zeiner, D.C., W.F.Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Depart. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. “Dusky-footed woodrat.” Updated 2008.

Section 3.5, Cultural Resources

Cuesta La Honda Guild (CLHG). 2024. About the Guild. Webpage. Available at: https://clhg.org/. Accessed January 15, 2025.

Dougherty, Bob. 2007. La Honda. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.

Kyle, D. E., M. B. Hoover, H. E. Rensch, E. G. Rensch, and W. N. Abeloe. 2002. Historic Spots in California. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Levy, R. 1978. Costanoan. In California edited by R. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken, Randall, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz. 2009. Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today. Prepared for National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California.

Milliken, Randall, Richard T. Fitzgerald, Mark. G. Hylkema, Randy Groza, Tome Origer, David G. Bieling, Alan Leventhal, Randy S. Wiberg, Andrew Gottsfield, Donna Gillette, Viviana Bellifemine, Eric Strother, Robert Cartier, and David A. Fredrickson. 2010. Punctuated

Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In California Prehistory, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Lanham, MD: Altamira Press.

Moratto, M. J. 2004. California Archaeology. Academic Press, San Francisco.

National Park Service (NPS). 1997. National Register Bulletin – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf. Accessed: Accessed September 15, 2025.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 2020. Built Environment Resource Directory, San Mateo County. Available online https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/San%20Mateo.csv.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 2024. California Historical Landmarks by County. San Mateo. Available: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21520. Accessed: December 18, 2024.

San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board. 1984. San Mateo County…Its History and Heritage.

The Historical Marker Database. 2018. Apple Jack's Inn. Available online https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=126672. Accessed December 24, 2024.

Section 3.6, Energy

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2022. *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-sp.pdf. Accessed September 2025.

California Energy Commission (CEC). 2023. *Integrated Energy Policy Report – IEPR*. Available at: https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/integrated-energy-policy-report-iepr/2023-integrated-energy-policy-report. Accessed September 2025.

U.S. Energy Information Administration (US EIA). 2024. California State Energy Profile. Available at: https://www.eia.gov/state/print.php?sid=CA. Accessed September 2, 2024.

Section 3.7, Geology/Soils

City of Scotts Valley. 2008. Scotts Valley Town Center Specific Plan EIR. Chapter 4.5 Geology. Available at: www.scottsvalley.gov/DocumentCenter/View/953/45-Geology-and-Soils-PDF#:~:text=The%20Butano%20Fault%20is%20capable,damage%20to%20specially%20designed%20structures. Accessed September 15, 2024.

County of San Mateo. 2013. County of San Mateo General Plan Policies. Chapter 15 Natural Hazards. Available at: https://www.smcgov.org/media/73561/download?inline=. Accessed September 15, 2024.

County of San Mateo. 2025a. Earthquake Liquefaction. Available at: https://www.smcgov.org/media/73081/download?inline=. Accessed September 15, 2024.

County of San Mateo. 2025b. Existing Landslides. Available at: https://www.smcgov.org/media/73076/download?inline=. Accessed September 15, 2024.

E.E. Brabb and E.H. Pampeyan., 1983, Geologic Map of San Mateo County, California. United States Geological Survey. Available at: https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/i1257A.

Department of Conservation (DOC). 2025a. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. Available: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/alquist-priolo. Accessed September 15, 2025.

Department of Conservation (DOC). 2025b. Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation. Available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/eqzapp/. Accessed June 27, 2024.

Herrera Environmental Consultants. 2025. Existing Conditions and Geomorphic Assessment - Entrada Way, San Mateo County, California. October 2025.

Ninyo & Moore. 2025. Geotechnical Evaluation: Entrada Way Culvert Slip Out, Entrada Way, La Honda, California. Prepared for Lotus Water, San Francisco, California.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. Web Soil Survey. Available at: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed September 15, 2025.

United States Geological Survey (USGS(. 2025. Map of California with Historic Ruptures. Available at: https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/map-california-historic-ruptures. Accessed September 15, 2025.

University of California Museum of Paleontology [UCMP]. 2025. Berkeley University of California. Available at: https://ucmp.berkeley.edu/collections/databases/. Accessed September 15, 2025.

Witter, R.C., Knudsen, K.L, Sowers, J.M., Wentworth, C.M., Koehler, R.D., Randolph, C. E. , Brooks, S.K., and Gans, K.D., 2006, Maps of Quaternary Deposits and Liquefaction Susceptibility in the Central San Francisco Bay Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 06-1037 (http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1037/).

Section 3.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2023. *CEQA Thresholds and Guidelines Update*. Available at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa/updated-ceqa-guidelines. Accessed September 2025.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2022. *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-sp.pdf. Accessed September 2025.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2024. Current California GHG Emission Inventory Data. 2024 Edition. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-inventory-data. Accessed September 2025.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). 2020. *Greenhouse Gas Thresholds for Sacramento County*. Available at: http://airquality.org/LandUseTransportation/Documents/SMAQMDGHGThresholds2020-03-04v2.pdf. Accessed September 2025.

San Mateo County. 2022. COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN. Available at: https://www.smcsustainability.org/wp-content/uploads/SMC-CCAP.pdf. Accessed September 2025.

Section 3.9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). 2019. CalFIRE FRAP, WUI, and Wildfire Hazard Potential. Available online at: https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=64c885ae674744348ad0ebcc16fe02f0. Accessed September 15, 2025.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). 2025. 2022 Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Available online at: https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones. Accessed September 15, 2025.

California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC). 2025. Envirostor Database Search. https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/. Accessed September 15, 2025.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2025. Geotracker Database Search. https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=37.319310%2C+-122.273810. Accessed September 15, 2025.

Section 3.10, Hydrology/Water Quality

California Coastal Commission. 2019. Maps Coastal Zone Boundary – San Mateo County. Available at https://www.coastal.ca.gov/maps/czb/. Accessed November 5, 2025.

California Department of Conservation (CDOC). 2025. San Mateo County Tsunami Hazard Areas. Available: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps/San-Mateo. Accessed August 15, 2025.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2025. SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard. Available: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/. Accessed August 15, 2025.

County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Available: https://www.smcgov.org/media/101521/download?inline=. Accessed August 14, 2025.

County of San Mateo. 2013. General Plan Policies. Available: https://www.smcgov.org/media/73491/download?inline=. Accessed August 14, 2025.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2020. Flood Zones. Available: https://www.fema.gov/about/glossary/flood-zones. Accessed August 15, 2025.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2025. FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Search By Address. Available: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=la%20honda%2C%20ca. Accessed August 15, 2025.

Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc (Herrera). 2025. Draft Existing Conditions and Geomorphic Assessment – Entrada Way, San Mateo County, California.

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Sab Francisco RWQCB) 2024. Basin Planning | San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal.html. Accessed October 1, 2025.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2018. Municipal Stormwater Program. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal.html. Accessed October 1, 2025.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2024. 2024 California Integrated Report, Appendix A: Final 2024 303(d) List. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2024-integrated-report.html. Accessed August 14, 2025.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2025. Overview of CWA Section 401 Certification. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/cwa-401/overview-cwa-section-401-certification. Accessed August 14, 2025.

Section 3.11, Land Use/Planning

County of San Mateo. 2013. General Plan. November 1986. Available online at: https://www.smcgov.org/media/101521/download?inline=. Accessed September 30, 2025.

Section 3.12, Mineral Resources

California Department of Conservation (CDOC). 2025. Mines Online. Available at https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html. Accessed August 27, 2025.

California Department of Conservation (CDOC), Division of Mines and Geology. 1983. Plate 2.3. Available in Special Report 146 Part II, Special Report 146 Part II. Available https://www.smcgov.org/media/101521/download?inline=. Accessed August 28, 2025.

California Department of Conservation (CDOC).1996. Open File Report 96-03 Update of Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate Materials in the South San Francisco Bay Production-Consumption Region Accessed 2 September, 2025

County of San Mateo, 2013. General Plan Policies. Mineral Resources Policies. Available online : https://www.smcgov.org/media/73491/download?inline= Accessed 2 September 2025.

Section 3.13, Noise.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2013. Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/env/tens-sep2013-a11y.pdf. Accessed August 21, 2025.

California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). 2003. General Plan Guidelines: Appendix D – Noise Element Guidelines. Available at: General Plan Guidelines - Appendix D. Accessed August 21, 2025.

County of San Mateo. 2013. San Mateo County General Plan – Man-Made Hazards Policies. Available at https://www.smcgov.org/media/73566/download?inline=. Accessed September 10, 2025.

County of San Mateo. (2025). § 4.88.350 – General noise regulation. Code of Ordinances. Municode Library. Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/san_mateo_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT4PUHE_S4.88NORERE_4.88.350GENORE. Accessed September 10, 2025.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA). 2018. Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual. Available at: https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/research-innovation/118131/transit-noise-and-vibration-impact-assessment-manual-fta-report-no-0123_0.pdf. Accessed August 21, 2025.

Section 3.14, Population/Housing

County of San Mateo. 2025. San Mateo County General Plan Housing Element. Available at https://www.smcgov.org/media/148393/download?inline. Accessed August 13, 2025.

Section 3.15, Public Services

Center for Learning Analytics. n.d. San Mateo County District Locator. Available at https://smcoe-cla.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/lookup/index.html?appid=8bef9a435b20487aa20e4b657aa017bc. Accessed September 10, 2025.

County of San Mateo. 2025. San Mateo County Fire Department. Available at https://www.smcgov.org/san-mateo-county-fire/about-us. Accessed September 10, 2025.

La Honda Fire Brigade. N.d. About. Available at https://www.lahondafire.org/about. Accessed September 10, 2025.

La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District. 2025. La Honda Elementary. Available at https://www.lhpusd.com/o/lhes. Accessed September 10, 2025.

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space. 2025. La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve [Map]. Available at https://www.openspace.org/sites/default/files/maps/map_LHC.pdf. Accessed September 10, 2025.

San Mateo County Sheriff's Office. 2025. Communities We Serve. Available at https://www.smcsheriff.com/patrol-services. Accessed September 10, 2025.

Section 3.16, Recreation

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space. 2025. La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve [Map]. Available at https://www.openspace.org/sites/default/files/maps/map_LHC.pdf. Accessed September 10, 2025.

Section 3.17, Transportation

County of San Mateo, 2021. Unincorporated San Mateo County Active Transportation Plan. Available: https://www.smcsustainability.org/wp-content/uploads/SMC-ATP_Final-Plan_January-2020.pdf Accessed 2 September 2025.

Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 2018. Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts In CEQA.

Section 3.18, Tribal Cultural Resources

Parker, P. L., and T. F. King. 1990. Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. National Register Publication 38. National Park Service, Washington, DC. Revised 1998.

Section 3.19, Utilities/Service Systems

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). 2025. Corinda Los Trancos Landfill (Ox Mtn). Available at: https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Details/3223. Accessed September 2025.

San Mateo County. 2025a. Sewer Services – Our Service Districts. Available: https://www.smcgov.org/publicworks/sewer-services. Accessed October 1, 2025.

San Mateo County. 2025b. Water Services – County Service Area (CSA) 7 La Honda. Available: https://www.smcgov.org/publicworks/water-services. Accessed October 1, 2025.

Section 3.20, Wildfire

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). 2024. Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Area. Available at: https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=988d431a42b242b29d89597ab693d008. Accessed September 2025.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and San Mateo County. 2022. Santa Cruz and San Mateo County – Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Available at: https://www.smcgov.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/CWPP-Santa-Cruz-San-Mateo-2022-update%20%281%29.pdf. Accessed September 2025.

Section 3.21, Mandatory Findings of Significance

County of San Mateo County. 2025. San Mateo County Public Works Projects [webpage]. Available at: https://www.smcgov.org/publicworks/san-mateo-county-public-works-projects.Accessed on September 17, 2025.

Appendix A

Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Emissions Calculations

Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Embankment Project Custom Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

1.2. Land Use Types

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.2.2. Mitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Embankment Project
Construction Start Date	6/1/2026
Lead Agency	San Mateo County Public Works Department
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	4.20
Precipitation (days)	41.8
Location	37.31907443569301, -122.27372238358484
County	San Mateo
City	Unincorporated
Air District	Bay Area AQMD
Air Basin	San Francisco Bay Area
TAZ	1283
EDFZ	1
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.30

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Construction	0.12	Mile	1.60	0.00	—	—	—	County ROW

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-2*	Limit Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicle Idling
Construction	C-10-A	Water Exposed Surfaces

* Qualitative or supporting measure. Emission reductions not included in the mitigated emissions results.

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.27	3.55	27.2	28.8	0.07	0.95	0.83	1.78	0.87	0.13	1.00	—	6,243	6,243	0.27	0.13	2.00	6,266
Mit.	4.27	3.55	27.2	28.8	0.07	0.95	0.51	1.46	0.87	0.11	0.97	—	6,243	6,243	0.27	0.13	2.00	6,266
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	39%	18%	—	15%	3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.82	1.53	12.6	14.7	0.03	0.45	1.31	1.76	0.42	0.17	0.59	—	3,347	3,347	0.13	0.03	0.02	3,361
Mit.	1.82	1.53	12.6	14.7	0.03	0.45	0.66	1.11	0.42	0.10	0.52	—	3,347	3,347	0.13	0.03	0.02	3,361
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	49%	37%	—	40%	12%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.86	0.71	5.61	6.29	0.01	0.21	0.21	0.42	0.19	0.04	0.23	—	1,432	1,432	0.06	0.02	0.16	1,441
Mit.	0.86	0.71	5.61	6.29	0.01	0.21	0.14	0.35	0.19	0.03	0.22	—	1,432	1,432	0.06	0.02	0.16	1,441

% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	34%	17%	—	22%	3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16	0.13	1.02	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04	—	237	237	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	239
Mit.	0.16	0.13	1.02	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.04	—	237	237	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	239
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	34%	17%	—	22%	3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	4.27	3.55	27.2	28.8	0.07	0.95	0.83	1.78	0.87	0.13	1.00	—	6,243	6,243	0.27	0.13	2.00	6,266
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.82	1.53	12.6	14.7	0.03	0.45	1.31	1.76	0.42	0.17	0.59	—	3,347	3,347	0.13	0.03	0.02	3,361
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.86	0.71	5.61	6.29	0.01	0.21	0.21	0.42	0.19	0.04	0.23	—	1,432	1,432	0.06	0.02	0.16	1,441
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.16	0.13	1.02	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04	—	237	237	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	239

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	4.27	3.55	27.2	28.8	0.07	0.95	0.51	1.46	0.87	0.11	0.97	—	6,243	6,243	0.27	0.13	2.00	6,266
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.82	1.53	12.6	14.7	0.03	0.45	0.66	1.11	0.42	0.10	0.52	—	3,347	3,347	0.13	0.03	0.02	3,361
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.86	0.71	5.61	6.29	0.01	0.21	0.14	0.35	0.19	0.03	0.22	—	1,432	1,432	0.06	0.02	0.16	1,441
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.16	0.13	1.02	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.04	—	237	237	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	239

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preperation	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	6/1/2026	6/14/2026	5.00	10.0	Site Preperation
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Linear, Grading & Excavation	6/15/2026	7/31/2026	5.00	35.0	Construction Grading/Upland Work
Constuction (In Water work)	Linear, Grading & Excavation	8/4/2026	9/30/2026	5.00	42.0	Construction In-Water Work
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	10/1/2026	10/31/2026	5.00	22.0	Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preperation	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Site Preperation	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preperation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Bore/Drill Rigs	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	376	0.38
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Constuction (In Water work)	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Constuction (In Water work)	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Constuction (In Water work)	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Constuction (In Water work)	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41

Constuction (In Water work)	Bore/Drill Rigs	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Constuction (In Water work)	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Constuction (In Water work)	Pumps	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	96.0	0.40
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	11.0	0.74
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74

5.2.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preperation	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Site Preperation	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

Site Preperation	Tractors/Loaders/Back	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Bore/Drill Rigs	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	376	0.38
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Constuction (In Water work)	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Constuction (In Water work)	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Constuction (In Water work)	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Constuction (In Water work)	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Constuction (In Water work)	Bore/Drill Rigs	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Constuction (In Water work)	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Constuction (In Water work)	Pumps	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38

Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	3.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	96.0	0.40
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	11.0	0.74
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preperation	—	—	—	—
Site Preperation	Worker	12.5	12.8	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preperation	Vendor	0.00	7.30	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preperation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preperation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

Construction (Grading/Upland work)	—	—	—	—
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Worker	32.5	12.8	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Vendor	1.00	7.30	HHDT,MHDT
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Constuction (In Water work)	—	—	—	—
Constuction (In Water work)	Worker	32.5	12.8	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Constuction (In Water work)	Vendor	1.00	7.30	HHDT,MHDT
Constuction (In Water work)	Hauling	7.33	20.0	HHDT
Constuction (In Water work)	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	—	—	—	—
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Worker	27.5	12.8	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Vendor	0.00	7.30	HHDT,MHDT
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preperation	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	—
Construction (Grading/Upland work)	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	—
Constuction (In Water work)	1,320	1,137	1.60	0.00	—
Construction Wrap-up (Drainage, utilities, paving)(	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Construction	1.60	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	352	204	0.03	< 0.005

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Limited paving work associated with the Project. Paving only associated with drainage, utilities, and subgrade improvements associated with the slip out repair.

Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Updated equipment to be project design specific per guidance from project engineers.
Construction: On-Road Fugitive Dust	No worker, vendor, hualing, or onsite truck travel expected off highway.

Appendix B

Biological Resources Report

Technical Report

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

San Mateo County, California

September 2025

Prepared for:

Lotus Water Engineering
660 Mission Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA, 94105

Prepared by:

Montrose Environmental
1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340
Oakland, CA 94612

Contact: Lisa Herrera
LisaHerrera@montrose-env.com

Table of Contents

1 Introduction 1

1.1 Project Overview 1
1.2 Location and Study Area 1

2 Regulatory Setting 4

2.1 Federal Laws, Regulations, and Standards 4
2.1.1 Endangered Species Act of 1973 4
2.1.2 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Sustainable Fisheries Act) 4
2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act 4
2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act 4
2.1.5 Clean Water Act 5
2.2 State Agencies, Laws, and Programs 5
2.2.1 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act 5
2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code 6
2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act 7
2.3 Local and Regional Laws and Plans 8
2.3.1 San Mateo County General Plan 8
2.3.2 San Mateo County Ordinance Code 8

3 Environmental Setting 10

3.1 Land Use and Regional Context 10
3.2 Watershed and Topography 10
3.3 Climate 10
3.4 Soils 10

4 Existing Biological Resources 13

4.1 Inventory Methods 13
4.1.1 Literature and Database Review 13
4.1.2 Field Survey 17
4.2 Land Cover and Habitats 17
4.2.1 Aquatic 17
4.2.2 Terrestrial 18
4.3 Special-Status Species 19
4.3.1 Plants 20
4.3.2 Wildlife 24
4.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat 24
4.5 Potential Jurisdictional Features 24

5 Summary and Recommendations 29

Recommendations 29

6 References 32

Appendices

Appendix A. Special-status Species Database Queries
Appendix B Site Photographs
Appendix C Special-status Species Potential to Occur Lists
Appendix D Plant Species List
Appendix E BMP Tables

Figures

Figure 1. Project Vicinity
Figure 2. Project Location
Figure 3. Soils Map
Figure 4. CNDDB Records – Plants
Figure 5. CNDDB Records – Wildlife
Figure 6. USFWS and NMFS Critical Habitat

Tables

Table 1. Land Cover and Habitats
Table 2. Special-status Plants with Potential to Occur in Study Area
Table 3. Special-status Wildlife with Potential to Occur in Study Area

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMPs	best management practices
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
County	County of San Mateo
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	diameter at breast height
DPS	distinct population segment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
F&G	California Fish and Game Code
FE	Federally Endangered
FESA	Endangered Species Act
FMP	fishery management plan
FT	Federally Threatened
FR	Federal Register
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCV	California Manual of Vegetation
Montrose	Montrose Environmental
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
Project	Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Project
RAWS	Remote Area Weather Station
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VegCAMP	Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
°F	degrees Fahrenheit

1 Introduction

The County of San Mateo (County) Department of Public Works is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. This Biological Resources Report assesses the potential for protected and/or sensitive biological resources to occur within the Project area or be impacted by Project activities. Recommended measures to avoid or minimize impacts to protected resources are also provided.

1.1 Project Overview

The purpose of the Project is to create a biotechnical solution to the progressive bank failure occurring along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way. Entrada Way is the primary road providing access from California State Route (SR) 84/La Honda Road into the Cuesta La Honda Guild community.

Proposed activities will stabilize the left (east) bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and realign the channel thalweg to its original pre-erosional location toward the center of the channel and in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will include constructing an engineered log structure (cribwall) along the mid and lower left bank slope with vegetated soil lifts on the upper bank above the cribwall. The cribwall and soil lifts are intended to stabilize and restore the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy along the bank toe. The existing culvert headwall parallel to the roadway would be extended approximately 22 linear feet (LF) toward the left bank with the construction of soldier pile retaining wall and will be fronted with the cribwall and soil lifts. Other Project activities include realignment of an associated storm drain pipe to discharge downstream of Entrada Way and minor roadway improvements Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required. Site access would occur from Entrada Way via Highway 84/La Honda Road. Equipment access to the channel will be performed by lowering the equipment into the channel via a crane positioned from above the top of the left bank. Storage and staging will be along a portion of Entrada Way (westbound) and an undeveloped lot on the south side of Entrada Way approximately 230 feet east of the Project area.

1.2 Location and Study Area

The proposed Project is located immediately east of the intersection of SR-84/La Honda Road and Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California (**Figure 1**). It falls within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 083-051-150, 083-051-120, 083-51-110, 083-093-200, 083-093-130, and 083-370-010. This report focuses on an approximately 2.0-acre area that includes the proposed slip-out repair area, plus an additional buffer to accommodate additional Project work areas that may be associated with access, staging, and dewatering (Study Area) (**Figure 2**). Approximate coordinates for the center point of the Study Area are 37.319151, -122.273587, located in the La Honda U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

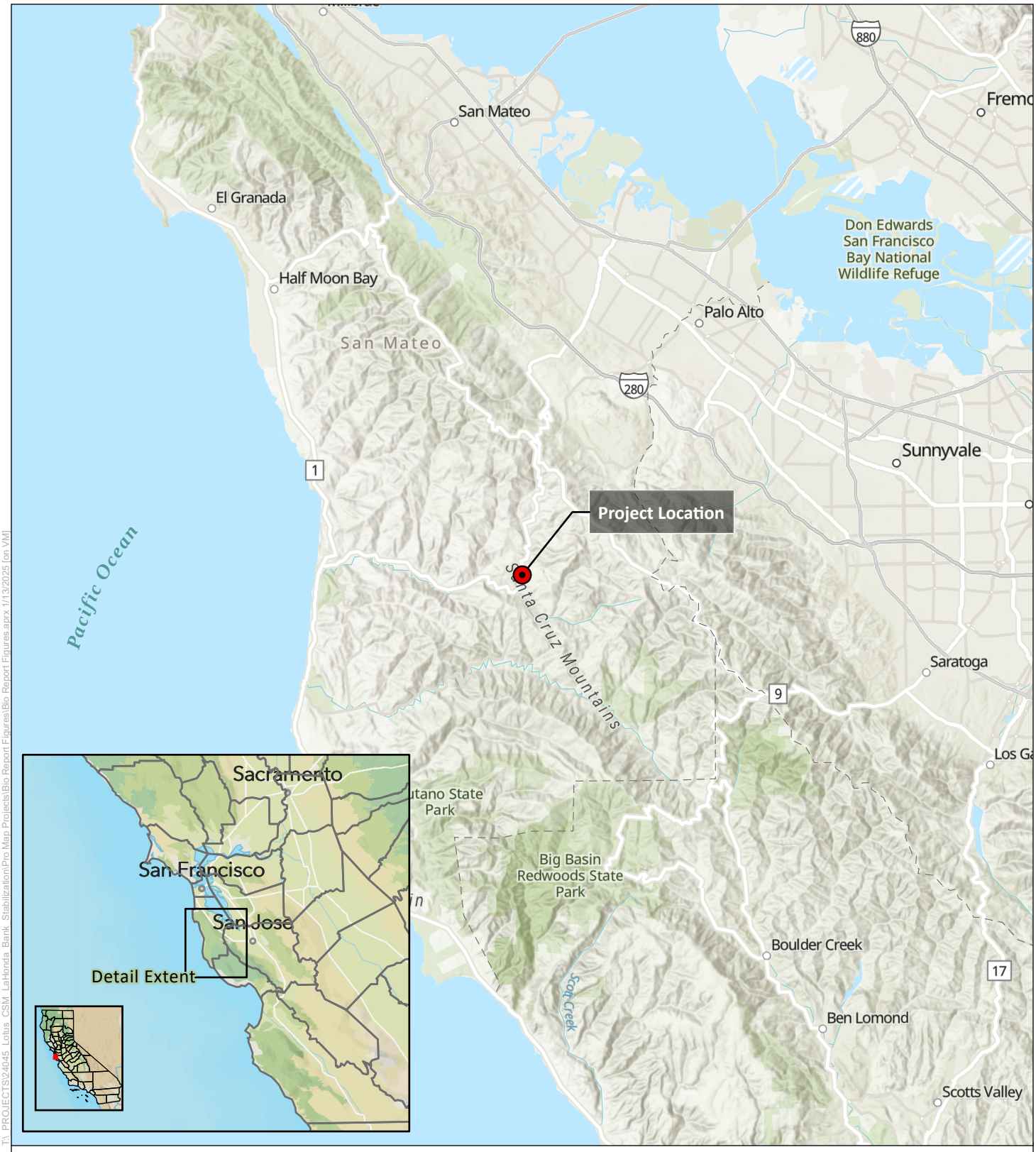


Figure 1
Project Vicinity

Project Location

N

0 5
Miles

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank
Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Bio Report Figures\Bio Report Figures.aprx 1/13/2025 [on VM]



T:_PROJECTS\24045 Lotus CSM LaHonda Bank Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Bio Report Figures\Bio Report Figures.aprx 9/11/2025 [On VM]

Figure 2
Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project

2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 Federal Laws, Regulations, and Standards

2.1.1 Endangered Species Act of 1973

The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) protects listed wildlife species from harm or "take," which is broadly defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Take can also include habitat modification or degradation that directly results in death or injury of a listed animal species. An activity can be defined as take even if it is unintentional or accidental. Listed plant species are provided less protection than listed wildlife species. Listed plant species are legally protected from take under the FESA only if they occur on federal lands or if the project requires a federal action, such as a CWA Section 404 fill permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for implementing the ESA. In general, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, whereas NMFS manages marine and anadromous species. If take of a federally listed animal species would occur, incidental take approval would be required through either Section 7 or Section 10 consultation with USFWS or NMFS, as applicable.

2.1.2 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Sustainable Fisheries Act)

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 USC Section 1801 et seq.) governs all fishery management activities that occur in federal waters within the United States' 200-nautical-mile limit. The Act establishes eight Regional Fishery Management Councils responsible for the preparation of fishery management plans (FMPs) to achieve the optimum yield from U.S. fisheries in their regions. These councils, with assistance from NMFS, establish Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in FMPs for all managed species. Federal agencies that fund, permit, or implement activities that may adversely affect EFH are required to consult with the NMFS regarding potential adverse effects of their actions on EFH and respond in writing to recommendations by the NMFS.

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S. Code [USC] Section 703, Supp. I, 1989) prohibits the killing, capture, possession, or trading of any migratory bird, migratory bird part, or their nests or eggs, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The trustee agency that addresses issues related to the MBTA is USFWS. Migratory birds protected under this law include those species that are native to the U.S. and its territories. The MBTA protects active nests from destruction. An active nest under the MBTA, as described by the U.S. Department of the Interior in its April 16, 2003, Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum, is one having eggs or young. Nest starts, prior to egg laying, are not protected from destruction.

2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668 et seq.) makes it unlawful to import, export, take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, or transport any bald eagle or golden eagle, or their parts,

products, nests, or eggs. Take includes pursuing, shooting, poisoning, wounding, killing, capturing, trapping, collecting, molesting, or disturbance. Regulations further define "disturb" as “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." The trustee agency that addresses issues related to the MBTA is USFWS. Exceptions may be granted by USFWS for scientific or exhibition use, or for traditional and cultural use by Native Americans. Additionally, the USFWS may issue eagle disturbance take permits under certain circumstances for activities that may result in the take of eagles by disturbance.

2.1.5 Clean Water Act

Areas meeting the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States” (jurisdictional waters) are subject to the jurisdiction of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under provisions of the 1972 Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) (CWA). The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S. and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Areas typically not considered to be jurisdictional waters include non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land, artificially irrigated areas, artificial lakes or ponds used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial waterbodies, such as swimming pools, and water-filled depressions (33 CFR Part 328).

Section 404 Permits for Discharges of Fill in Waters and Wetlands

CWA Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged and fill materials into waters of the U.S. Construction activities involving placement of fill into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. are regulated by USACE through permit requirements. A water quality certification under CWA Section 401 is required before the USACE can issue a Section 404 permit.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification

Section 401 of the CWA requires an evaluation of water quality when a proposed activity requiring a federal license or permit could result in a discharge to waters of the U.S. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) issue water quality certifications. Section 401 of the CWA directly grants authority from the USEPA to the State, whose RWQCBs are charged with implementing Section 401 compliance consistent with its water quality control plan (also known as a Basin Plan) to maintain an efficient process, consistent with USEPA requirements. Applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct activities that might result in the discharge to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) must also obtain a Section 401 water quality certification to ensure that any such discharge complies with the applicable CWA provisions.

2.2 State Agencies, Laws, and Programs

2.2.1 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The SWRCB works in coordination with the nine RWQCBs to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water quality. Each RWQCB makes decisions related to water quality for its region, and may approve, with or without conditions, or deny projects that could affect waters of the state. Their authority comes from the CWA and the State’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act broadly defines waters of the state as “any surface water or groundwater,

including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." Because the Porter-Cologne Act applies to any water, whereas the CWA applies only to certain waters, California's jurisdictional reach overlaps and may exceed the boundaries of waters U.S. For example, Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ states that shallow waters of the state include headwaters, wetlands, and riparian areas. Where riparian habitat is not present, such as may be the case at headwaters, jurisdiction is taken to the top of bank.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State. In these new guidelines, riparian habitats are not specifically described as waters of the state but instead as important buffer habitats to streams that do conform to the State Wetland Definition. The Procedures describe riparian habitat buffers as important resources that may both be included in required mitigation packages for permits for impacts to waters of the state, as well as areas requiring permit authorization from the RWQCBs to impact.

Pursuant to the CWA, and as described above, projects that are regulated by the USACE must obtain a Section 401 water quality certificate (Certification) permit from the RWQCB. This Certification ensures that the Proposed Project will uphold state water quality standards. Because California's jurisdiction to regulate its water resources is much broader than that of the federal government, proposed impacts on waters of the state require Certification even if the area occurs outside of USACE jurisdiction. Moreover, the RWQCB may impose mitigation requirements even if the USACE does not, for example for riparian habitats which are buffers to waters of the state. Under the Porter-Cologne Act, the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs also have the responsibility of granting CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for certain point-source and non-point discharges to waters.

2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code

Section 1600 et seq. (Lake and Streambed Alteration)

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) exerts jurisdiction over the bed and banks of rivers, lakes, and streams according to provisions of Sections 1601–1603 of the California Fish and Game Code (F&G Code). The F&G Code requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement for activities that may: divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; use material from any river, stream, or lake; or deposit or dispose of material into any river, stream, or lake within streambanks and other waters of the state the fill or removal of material within the bed and banks of a watercourse or water body and for the removal of riparian vegetation. Additionally, CDFW regulates the removal of riparian habitat associated with such waters of the state.

Sections 1900-1913 (California Native Plant Protection Act)

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (F&G Code Section 1900 et seq.) allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. The official list of designated rare or endangered plants is contained in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 670.2. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, with some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations, emergencies, or after properly notifying CDFW for vegetation removal from canals, roads, utility right-of-way, or other specified situation under Section 1913.

Sections 2050-2098 (California Endangered Species Act)

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (CF&G Code, Chapter 1.5, Sections 2050-2116) prohibits the take of any plant or animal species designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as threatened, endangered, or a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered. In accordance with the CESA, CDFW has jurisdiction over state-listed species. CDFW regulates activities that may result in "take" of individuals listed under the Act (i.e., "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill"). Habitat degradation or modification is not expressly included in the definition of "take" under the F&G Code. CDFW has interpreted "take" to include the "killing of a member of a species which is the proximate result of habitat modification." If project activities would result in take of a state listed or candidate species, an incidental take permit would be required through Section 2081 consultation with the CDFW.

Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 (Nesting Bird Protections)

F&G Code Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 (and other sections and subsections) protect native birds, including their nests and eggs, from all forms of take. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "take" by CDFW. Raptors (i.e., eagles, falcons, hawks, and owls) and their nests are specifically protected in California under F&G Code Section 3503.5. Section 3503.5 states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto."

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 (Fully Protected Species)

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the F&G Code identify species that are fully protected from all forms of take. Section 3511 lists fully protected birds; Section 4700 lists fully protected mammals; Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians; and Section 5515 lists fully protected fish.

2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provide guidance in evaluating impacts of projects to biological resources and determining which impacts would be significant. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project." Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project's effects on biotic resources are deemed significant where the project would:

- 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; or
- reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

CDFW maintains lists of vertebrate species designated as "species of special concern." Species of special concern is an administrative term with no formal legal status but serves to focus attention on animals determined to be at conservation risk. Species of special concern fall under the category of potentially rare or sensitive species and are considered for environmental review in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b).

CDFW works cooperatively with the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-governmental conservation organization, to review and rank rare plant species in California through the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system. Plants with a CRPR rank of 1 or 2 are generally considered to meet

the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria, although plant with a CRPR rank of 3 or 4 may also meet criteria in if they are considered locally rare.

Natural communities with rank of S1 through S3 on the current list of Natural Communities maintained by CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP) are generally considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines criteria for sensitive natural communities under CEQA.

2.3 Local and Regional Laws and Plans

2.3.1 San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan includes goals and objectives to protect habitats, plants, and wildlife throughout the county. Relevant goals and policies include:

> *Goal 1.1: Conserve, Enhance, Protect, Maintain and Manage Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources*
>
> Promote the conservation, enhancement, protection, maintenance and managed use of the County's Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources.
>
> > Policy 1.23: Regulate Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources
> >
> > > a. Regulate land uses and development activities to prevent, and if infeasible mitigate to the extent possible, significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.
> > >
> > > b. Place a priority on the managed use and protection of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources in rural areas of the County.
> >
> > Policy 1.27: Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources Ensure that development will minimize the disruption of fish and wildlife and their habitats.

2.3.2 San Mateo County Ordinance Code

Chapter 8.400 Protected Tree Ordinance

Chapter 8.400 of San Mateo County Ordinance Code requires a Protected Tree Removal permit to remove or effectively remove, one or more protected trees on public or private property or within a public or private right-of-way. Section 8.400.060 describes protected trees as 1) any tree 12.1 inches in diameter or larger when measured 4.5 feet (54 inches) above natural grade, 2) indigenous species that meet or exceed the size criteria specified in Table 1 of the code, 3) Heritage Trees designated by the Board of Supervisors, 4) Any tree that was required by the County to be planted as a replacement tree, or protected trees retained by the terms and conditions of a development application, building permit, subdivision approval, tree removal, or code enforcement action, 5) a community of trees (further defined as a group of five or more indigenous trees on one parcel, each of the same species and greater than 6 inches dimeter at breast height (DBH), or a group of trees which are ecologically or aesthetically related to each other such that loss of several of them would cause a significant ecological, aesthetic, or environmental impact in the immediate area, including any sensitive habitat or buffer zone as defined in the County General Plan), or 6) any tree designated for carbon sequestration and storage and/or environmental mitigation purposes as identified in a permit or agreement between the property owner and a responsible government agency, where the County is a party or a third party beneficiary, or recorded as a deed restriction.

Unless inappropriate due to existing tree canopy or site restrictions, permit approvals are conditioned to require the planting of one or more replacement trees of a species selected from the County's Protected Tree Replacement Species List.

Chapter 8.400.100 lists permit exemptions, which include includes tree removal or pruning carried out under the purview of the County Department of Public Works in County rights-of-way or on other County property.

3 Environmental Setting

3.1 Land Use and Regional Context

La Honda is a small unincorporated community located in the Santa Cruz Mountains of San Mateo County. It is situated approximately 7 miles east of San Gregorio and the Pacific Ocean, and 12 miles west of the City of Sunnyvale and the more densely populated areas of the San Francisco Bay area. The Study Area is located at the western edge of La Honda, at intersection of Entrada Way and SR-84. East of SR-84 the Study Area is zoned Low Density Residential and Neighborhood Commercial. SR-84, which is considered a County Scenic Corridor, is zoned open space. Beyond the community of La Honda, much of the land is undeveloped and designated as Open Space, with several parks and open space preserves in the nearby region.

3.2 Watershed and Topography

The Study Area falls within the San Francisco USGS Hydrologic Region, San Gregorio Creek Watershed (1805000602). This watershed is comprised of approximately 45 miles of blue-line stream channel and drains an area of approximately 33,290 acres (Stillwater Sciences et al. 2010). Watershed tributaries originate in the Santa Cruz Mountains and drain to the southwest through steep canyons before joining the valley floor and ultimately emptying into a coastal lagoon at the Pacific Ocean (Stillwater Sciences et al. 2010).

The Project site is located along La Honda Creek, a tributary to San Gregorio Creek. The La Honda Creek subwatershed covers approximately 12.3 square miles (sq. mi.) from Skyline Boulevard to San Gregorio Creek near the unincorporated La Honda community La Honda. The creek headwaters occur near Bear Gulch Road and Skyline Drive (USGS 2024). The creek is perennial and has a stream length of 6.37 miles as shown on the USGS La Honda and Woodside 7.5-minute quadrangles (USGS 2024). La Honda Creek flows southward until its confluence with San Gregorio Creek and then flows 12 miles into the Pacific Ocean. Four major tributaries, Woodhams, Langley, Woodruff and Weeks Creek, flow into La Honda Creek upstream of the Study Area. Elevation in the La Honda Creek watershed ranges from 2,320 feet near Highway 35 to 360 feet at the confluence with San Gregorio Creek (USGS 2024).

Within the Study Area, elevations range from 405 to 385 feet above mean sea level (USGS 2024). The catchment area upstream from the Study Area is approximately 10.8 sq. mi. (USGS 2024). La Honda Creek is perennial and flows through a natural earthen channel within the study area.

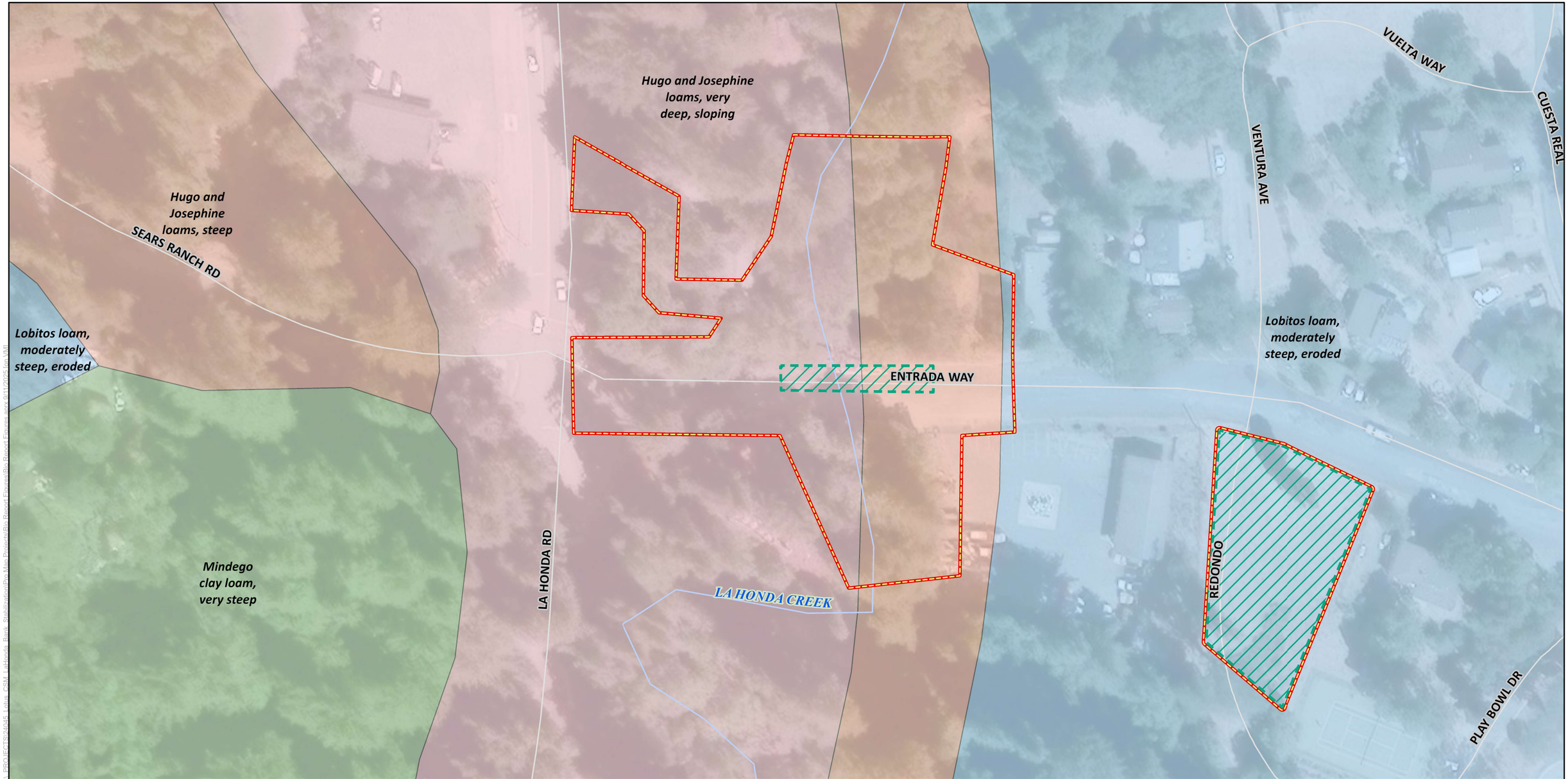
3.3 Climate

The Study Area has a Mediterranean climate characterized by cool, wet winters and dry summers. Weather data for the La Honda Remote Area Weather Station (RAWS) shows 30-year average monthly temperatures ranging from a low of 41.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in February to a high of 78.0°F in September (WRCC 2024). Average annual precipitation is approximately 29.5 inches, with most of the precipitation occurring from November through April (WRCC 2024).

3.4 Soils

The Study Area is underlain by three soil types: (1) Hugo and Josephine loams, steep, (2) Hugo and Josephine loams, very deep, sloping, and (3) Lobitos loam, moderately steep (NRCS 2024a) (**Figure 3**).

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (NRCS 2024b). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic (i.e., wetland) vegetation. The three soil types mapped within the Study Area are not classified as hydric soils (NRCS 2024c).



N

0 125 250 Feet

Study Area
Staging Area
Streams
Streets

Soil Name

- Hugo and Josephine loams, steep
- Hugo and Josephine loams, very deep, sloping
- Lobitos loam, moderately steep, eroded
- Mindego clay loam, very steep

Figure 2
NRCS Soils within the Study Area

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project



MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Data Source: Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO), 2025. https://arcg.is/1Oy8um0

T:\PROJECTS\2025\Lehigh_CSM_Lehigh_Bank_Stabilization\Bio_Map_Project\Bio_Report_Figures\Bio_Report_Figures.aprx 9/11/2025 by VM

4 Existing Biological Resources

4.1 Inventory Methods

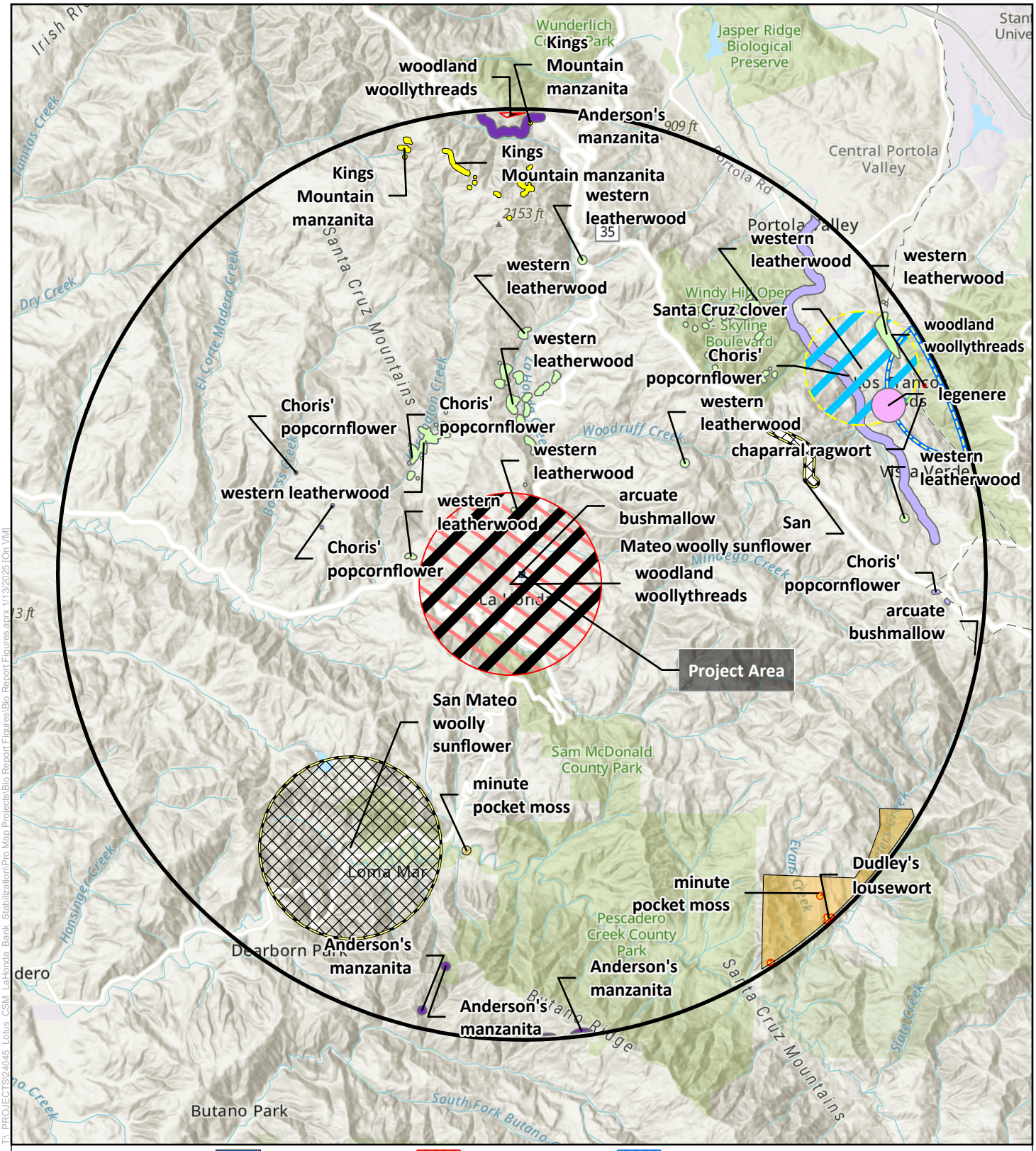
Baseline biological resources in the Study Area were evaluated by reviewing pertinent literature and database queries and conducting a field survey to supplement background information with site-specific data. The methods are described below.

4.1.1 Literature and Database Review

Biological resource information in the Study Area was evaluated by reviewing the following data sources:

- USFWS, Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) list of federally endangered and threatened species (USFWS 2024a);
- USFWS, Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2024b);
- NMFS, Species and Habitat mapping application (NMFS 2024);
- USFWS, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) results (USFWS 2024c);
- NMFS, West Coast managed species list (NMFS 2024b);
- A query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for special-status species occurrence records within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2024);
- A query of the CNPS Inventory or Rare and Endangered Plants for special-status specie plant species records within the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles encompassing and within 5 miles of the Study Area: La Honda, Woodside, Mindego Hill, Pigeon Point, Franklin Point, and Big Basin (CNPS 2024);
- CDFW, VegCAMP's California Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023);
- eBird records from the Study Area vicinity (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2024);
- Chapter 4 (Biological Resources) of the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program Manual (Montrose 2023); and
- Aerial photography (Google Earth 2024).

Results of the IPaC, CNDDB, and CNPS queries are provided in **Appendix A.** Mapped location of CNDDB occurrence records within 5 miles of the Study Area for special-status plant and special-status wildlife are shown in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**, respectively. Mapped USFWS and NMFS Critical Habitat is shown in **Figure 6**.



N

0 0.5 1 Miles

Study Area

5-Mile Buffer

Common Name (Plants)

Anderson's manzanita

Choris' popcornflower

Dudley's lousewort

Kings Mountain manzanita

San Mateo woolly sunflower

Santa Cruz clover

arcuate bushmallow

chaparral ragwort

legenere

minute pocket moss

western leatherwood

woodland woollythreads

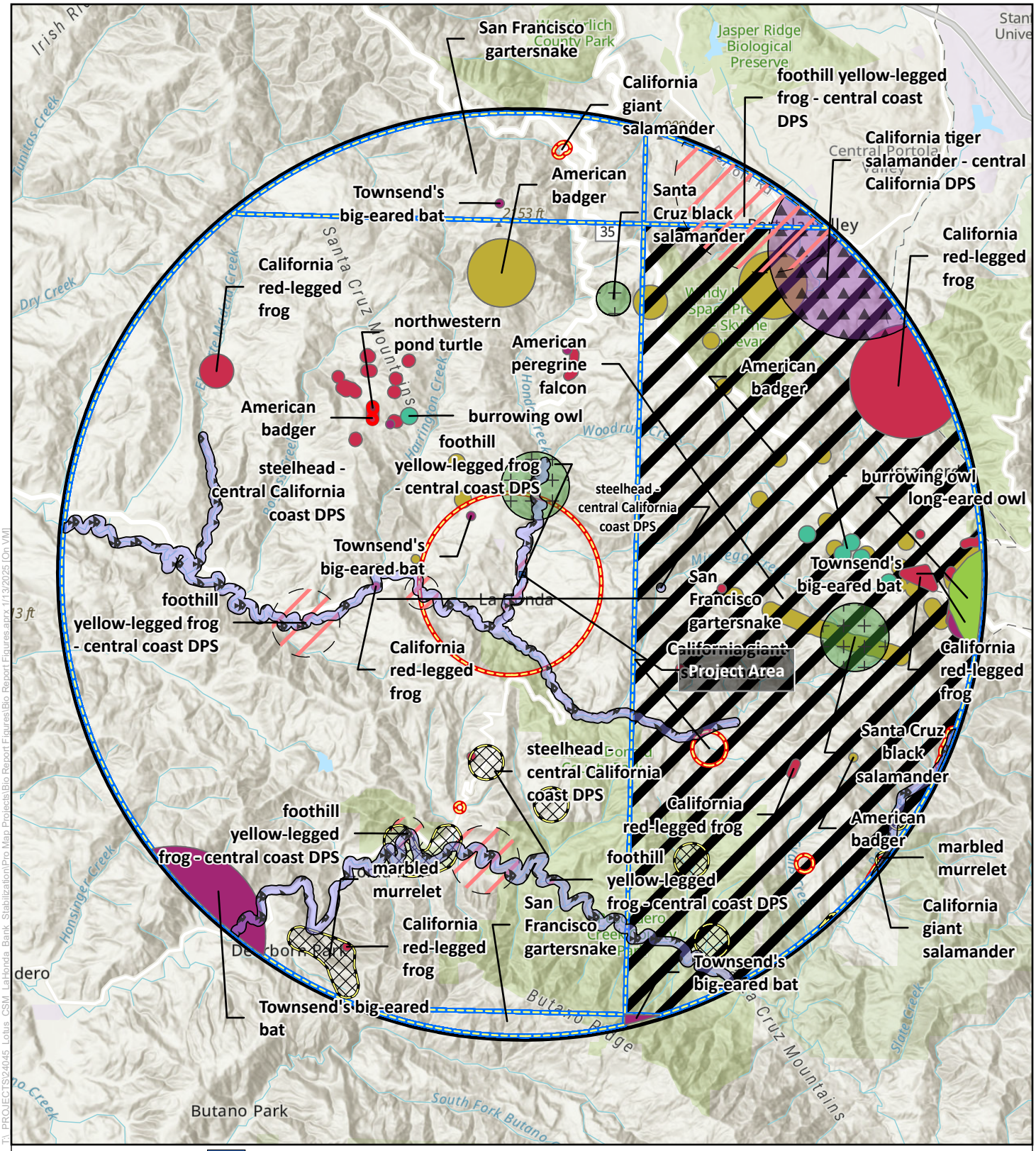
Figure 4

CNDDB - Plants

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank
Stabilization Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

T:_PROJECTS\2405_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Bio Report Figures\Bio Report Figures.aprx 1/13/2026 (On VM)



N

0 0.5 1 Miles

Common Name (Animals)

- Study Area
- 5-Mile Buffer
- American badger
- American peregrine falcon
- California giant salamander
- California red-legged frog
- California tiger salamander - central California DPS
- San Francisco gartersnake
- Santa Cruz black salamander
- Townsend's big-eared bat
- burrowing owl
- foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS
- long-eared owl
- marbled murrelet
- northwestern pond turtle
- steelhead - central California coast DPS

Figure 5
CNDDB - Animals

Entrada Way
Culvert Slip-out
Bank Stabilization
Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

T:_PROJECTS\2405_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Bio Report Figures\Bio Report Figures.aprx 11/3/2025 (On VM)

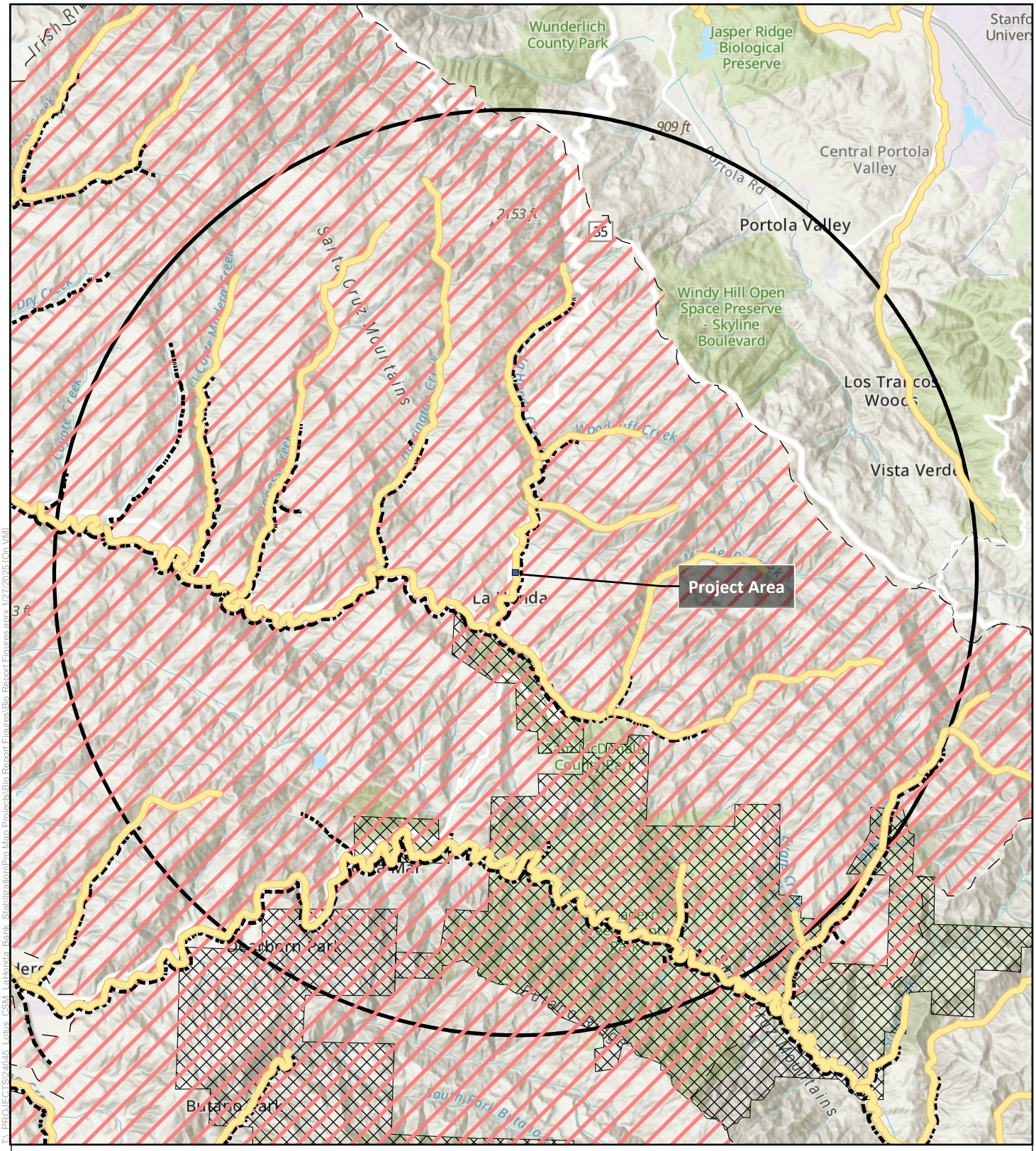


Figure 6
Critical Habitat

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Bank
Stabilization Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Source: USFWS GIS Web Map Services, 2025. https://services.arcgis.com/QVENGdaPbd4LUkLV/ArcGIS/rest/services
NMFS GIS Web Map Services, 2025 https://maps.fisheries.noaa.gov/server/services

4.1.2 Field Survey

Montrose Environmental (Montrose) biologists Jessica Gonzalez and Susannah Kiteck conducted a biological reconnaissance survey of the proposed Project site on December 4, 2024. A follow-up survey of the staging area was completed on August 27, 2025 by Jessica Gonzalez. The survey efforts consisted of a visual assessment of site conditions. Maps of baseline biological resources including a regional aerial photographic overview of the Study Area and detailed aerial photography were used in the survey.

Surveys were conducted in the field on-foot. Natural and anthropogenic features, land cover types, and the presence of common and special-status species were noted. Visual aids, such as binoculars, were used to better assess wildlife species when appropriate. Photographs of the Study Area are included in **Appendix B.**

Land cover and habitat types in the Study Area are described in general terms with vegetated areas further classified to alliance level according to the California Manual of Vegetation (MCV) online edition (CNPS 2024), which is the standard classification system used by the CDFW VegCAMP. State rarity ranks for MCV Alliances in the Study Area were obtained from CDFW VegCAMP's California Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023).

4.2 Land Cover and Habitats

Five general land cover and habitat types occur within the Study Area: redwood forest, riparian woodland, perennial stream, ruderal, and developed. **Table 1** summarizes the habitat types within the Study Area and provides the corresponding MCV alliance classifications and State Rarity Rank. Detailed descriptions are provided in the following subsections. Natural communities with a State rarity rank of 1-3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities by the CDFW.

Table 1. Land Cover and Habitats

General Description	MCV Alliance	State Rarity Rank[1]
Redwood Forest	*Sequoia sempervirens* Forest & Woodland Alliance	S3
Ruderal	N/A	N/A
Developed	N/A	N/A
Riparian Woodland	*Alnus rhombifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance	S4
Perennial Stream	N/A	N/A

[1] S1 – S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities

4.2.1 Aquatic

Perennial stream

La Honda Creek is a perennial stream and a mapped USGS blue-line feature. An approximately 350-foot stretch of La Honda Creek flows from north to south through the Study Area. The stream channel holds water on a year-round basis, with higher flows during the rainy season. During the field survey on December 4, 2024, biologists noted most of the stream was rocky-cobbled bottomed, with some sedimentation buildup on the north side of Entrada Way near the proposed Project site. At the time of the survey, water depth ranged from approximately a few inches, up to several inches, with deeper

pools present in the section upstream (north) of Entrada Way. On the upstream side of Entrada Way, where the main slip-out work will occur, the creek bank is moderately to steeply sloped on the left bank and gradually sloped on the right bank. The creek thalweg follows the left bank toe and makes a sharp S-bend entering the Entrada Way arch culvert. Downstream (south) of Entrada Way the banks are more moderately to gradually sloped.

Perennial streams do not have an associated MCV classification and are not considered a sensitive natural community but, as a State and Federal waterway, La Honda Creek is a protected biological resource (see Section 4.3).

4.2.2 Terrestrial

Developed (includes landscaped areas)

Developed areas within the Study Area include the Entrada Way roadway and road shoulder, and structures and landscaped areas associated with private residences. These areas are paved, landscaped, or otherwise human-altered. Vegetation in the developed areas includes some planted and naturally occurring trees, with an understory of ruderal herbaceous and woody vegetation. Developed habitat does not have an associated MCV classification and is not considered a sensitive natural community.

Ruderal

The approximately 0.4-acre proposed staging area situated east of the work site is considered ruderal habitat. This area is highly disturbed and has been used on multiple occasions over the last several years as a chipping yard during by the local Fire Brigade. The area is dominated by non-native grasses and weeds, with a few scattered ornamental and planted trees present along the perimeter. The east and west boundaries are delineated by chain-link fencing. Ruderal habitat does not have an associated MCV classification and is not considered a sensitive natural community.

Redwood Forest

Redwood forest habitat occurs south of Entrada Way along both banks of La Honda Creek. It has a tree canopy dominated by coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), with scattered bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). The understory is dominated by English ivy (*Hedera helix*), cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). Other species present include scattered bigleaf maple saplings, tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) saplings, white alder saplings, tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis)*, black nightshade (*Solanum americanum)*, common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana)*, nipplewort (*Lapsana communis)*, stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica)*, common chickweed (*Stellaria media)*, and European brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). The redwood forest habitat in the Study Area conforms to the *Sequoia sempervirens* Forest & Woodland Alliance under the MCV system which has a California Rarity Rank of S3 and is therefore considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW.

Riparian Woodland

Riparian woodland habitat occurs north of Entrada Way along the banks of La Honda Creek and is notably denser than the redwood forest habitat south of Entrada Way. The riparian woodland habitat is dominated by pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and white

alder. Beyond the top of the creek bank coast redwood, California bay, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), white alder, and ponderosa pine also occur. The understory is dominated by pacific willow saplings, Himalayan blackberry, sedge (*Carex* sp.*)*, thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus)*, stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica)*, and hedge nettle (*Stachys bullata),* with scattered occurrences of broadleaf forget-me-not (*Myosotis latifolia),* common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), and non-native annual grasses and weedy herbaceous species. Non-native acacia trees (*Acacia* spp.) were also noted to be present. The riparian woodland habitat in the Study Area conforms to the *Alnus rhombifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance under the MCV system which has a California Rarity Rank of S4 and is not considered a sensitive natural community. However, as a riparian area, this habitat is a protected biological resource (see Section 4.3).

4.3 Special-Status Species

For the purpose of this report, special-status plant and wildlife species refer to those species that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the FESA (50 Code of CFR Section 17.12 for listed plants, 50 CFR Section 17.11 for listed animals);
- Species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under FESA (76 Federal Register [FR] Section 66370);
- Species that are listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the CESA (14 CCR 670.5);
- Plants listed as rare under the California NPPA of 1977 (F&G Code Section 1900 et seq.);
- CRPR List 1 and 2 species; and
- Animals fully protected in California (F&G Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]) or designated as "Species of Special Concern" by CDFW.

Literature and database reviews (see Section 4.1.1) resulted in a list of 32 special-status plant species and 21 special status wildlife species known to occur within the general region of the Study Area. These species were assessed for potential to occur within the Study Area based on the following criteria:

None: the area contains a complete lack of suitable habitat, the local range for the species is restricted, and/or the species is extirpated in this region.

Not Expected: suitable habitat or key habitat elements might be present but might be of poor quality or isolated from the nearest extant occurrences, and/or the species is not known to occur in the area.

Possible: presence of suitable habitat or key habitat elements that potentially support the species, and/or species records indicate extant occurrences are known to occur in the area.

Present: the species was either observed directly or its presence was confirmed by field investigations or in previous studies in the area.

A full list of all special-status species reviewed along with habitat descriptions and an assessment of their potential to occur in the Study Area is included in **Appendix C.** Species assessed as present, possible, or not expected are described below.

4.3.1 Plants

Literature and database reviews resulted in a list of 32 special-status plant species known to occur in the region. Of these, 10 were determined to have potential to occur in the Study Area. The remaining 22 species were ruled out based on lack of suitable habitat, suitable substrate, and/or restricted ranges. **Table 2** lists the 10 special-status plant species with potential to occur in the Study Area, along with their blooming periods, associated habitats, and evaluated level of potential to occur. A full list of special-status plants evaluated can be found in Appendix C.

No special-status plant species were detected during the reconnaissance-level survey in December 2024; however, the survey was conducted outside of the blooming periods for the species listed in **Table 2** and therefore they may not have been detectable. A full list of plant species documented in the Study Area on December 4, 2024, is provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 2. Special-status Plants with Potential to Occur in Study Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
1. *Amsinckia lunaris* Bent-flowered fiddleneck	annual herb	Mar-Jun	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland	**Not expected.** Openings in redwood forest habitat may be marginally suitable. Nearest known occurrence 10.8 miles north (CNDDB#69); historical record from 1933.
2. *Dirca occidentalis* Western leatherwood	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar (Apr)	--/--/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland	**Possible.** Redwood forest and riparian areas provide suitable habitat. Multiple records within 1 mile of Study Area.
3. *Fissidens pauperculus* Minute pocket moss	moss	N/A	--/--/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil).	**Possible.** May occur on damp soils in redwood forest habitat in Study Area. Nearest record 3 miles south (CNDDB #14).
4. *Fritillaria liliacea* Fragrant fritillary	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland.	**Not expected.** Redwood forest habitat may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest record 7.5 miles northeast from historical collections from general area of Palo Alto (CNDDB #36).
5. *Malacothamnus arcuatus* var. *arcuatus* Arcuate bushmallow	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Sep	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. 1961 CNDDB occurrence record overlaps Study Area but exact location unknown, from general location of SR-84 in vicinity of La Honda (CNDDB #12).

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
6. *Monolopia gracilens* Woodland woollythreads	annual herb	(Feb) Mar-Jul	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine.	**Possible.** May occur in openings in redwood forest habitat. Historical occurrence overlaps Study Area; exact location unknown, from general vicinity of La Honda (CNDDB #48).
7. *Pedicularis dudleyi* Dudley's lousewort	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	-- /SR/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Deep shady woods of older coast redwood forests; also in maritime chaparral.	**Possible.** Redwood forest in Study Area provides suitable habitat. Several known locations in Portola Redwoods State Park 5 miles south (CNDDB #3).
8. *Piperia candida* White-flowered rein orchid	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr) May-Sep	--/--/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg.	**Possible.** Redwood forest in Study Area provides suitable habitat. Nearest occurrences 5.2 miles east (CNDDB #3) and 5.4 miles south (CNDDB #4).
9. *Senecio aphanactis* Chaparral ragwort	annual herb	Jan-Apr (May)	--/--/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest record 4.7 miles east (CNDDB #81).
10. *Trifolium buckwestiorum* Santa Cruz clover	annual herb	Apr-Oct	--/--/1B.1	Coastal prairie, broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland.	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence from approximately 4.0 miles northeast (CNDDB #33).

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area

[1] Status definitions:

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
SE = State Endangered (California)
ST = State Threatened (California)
SR = State Rare (California)

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
1A = Presumed extirpated in California and rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR Threat Rank
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California
0.3 = Not very threatened in California

[2] Habitat Association source:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

4.3.2 Wildlife

Literature and database reviews resulted in a list of 22 special-status wildlife species known to occur in the region. Of these, 13 were determined to have potential to occur in the Study Area. **Table 3** lists the 13 special-status wildlife species with potential to occur in the Study Area, along with their associated habitats, and evaluated level of potential to occur. A full list of special-status wildlife species evaluated can be found in Appendix C.

Suitable habitat for each of the special-status species listed in Table 3 is present, and the animals may occur in the Study Area either year-round, seasonally, or as transients. Additionally, nesting birds protected under the MBTA and F&G Code are likely to be present in the Study Area during the avian nesting season (typically February 15 – August 31). Birds may nest in trees, shrubs, structures, and on the ground in all habitats, including developed areas.

During the reconnaissance-level survey of the Study Area in December 2024, unidentified species of fish was observed present in La Honda Creek. In addition to the unidentified fish, other wildlife species detected during the survey included ruby-crowned kinglet (*Corthylio calendula*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), chestnut-backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), and Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*).

4.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

The Study Area is within designated Critical Habitat for California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*). Additionally, La Honda Creek is designated critical habitat for the Central California Coast coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop. 4) and Central California Coast steelhead (*O. mykiss irideus* pop. 8). The creek is also designated as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho salmon. Mapped critical habitat in the Study Area is shown in **Figure 6**.

4.5 Potential Jurisdictional Features

La Honda Creek is expected to be subject to USACE jurisdiction as waters of the U.S. and RWQCB jurisdiction as waters of the state. No wetlands were present within the Study Area. Project activities affecting La Honda Creek are anticipated to require a CWA Section 404 Permit from USACE and a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from RWQCB.

Project activities affecting La Honda Creek are anticipated to require a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Table 3. Special-status Wildlife with Potential to Occur in Study Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Amphibians			
1. *Aneides niger* Santa Cruz black salamander	--/SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties.	**Possible.** Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in Study Area provide suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence is historical record from 0.6 miles north (CNDDB #1) Nearest recent record 3.0 miles north (CNDDB #20).
2. *Dicamptodon ensatus* California giant salamander	--/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	**Possible.** Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in Study Area provide suitable habitat for adults and juveniles; perennial stream suitable habitat for larvae. Nearest CNDDB occurrence is historical and overlaps with Study Area (CNDDB #91). Several additional CNDDB records within 5 miles. One larva documented in area (within 1 mile) during 1997 stream inventory (CDFG 1997).
3. *Rana boylii* pop. 4 Foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	FT/SE	San Francisco Peninsula and Diablo Range south of San Francisco Bay Estuary, and south through the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountains east of the Salinas River in the southern inner Coast Ranges. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**Not Expected.** Perennial stream and edges provide suitable habitat. Historical (1929) record from La Honda Creek overlaps Study Area (CNDDB #18). Several historical records within 5 miles, some presumed extirpated. Nearest non-historical record (1999) is 3.3 miles south in Pescadero Creek (CNDDB #13).

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
4. *Rana draytonii* California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**Possible.** Perennial stream and adjacent redwood and riparian woodland provide suitable habitat for breeding, dispersal, and aestivation. Nearest record 1.6 miles west (CNDDB #884). Numerous additional records within 5 miles. 1985 stream inventory report documents species in La Honda Creek, exact locations unknown (CDFG 1985).
Reptiles			
5. *Actinemys marmorata* Northwestern pond turtle	PT/SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**Possible.** Perennial stream is suitable aquatic habitat. Redwood and riparian woodland suitable upland habitat for aestivation. Unlikely to nest in Study Area due to lack of open grassy areas. Nearest record 1.6 miles west (reported in same location as CNDDB #884 above for CRLF).
6. *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* San Francisco gartersnake	FE/SE, FP	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	**Not expected.** Perennial stream may provide suitable aquatic habitat; however, lack of emergent vegetation, high stream velocities, and lack of adjacent open upland areas make habitat marginal. Known populations from La Honda area are limited to stock ponds and lakes on a private ranch and the Russian Ridge Open Space Preserve, east of the Study Area (USFWS 2020).
Birds			
7. *Asio otus* Long-eared owl	--/SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding. Year-round resident in most of state (Shuford et al 2008).	**Not expected.** Nearest reported nesting occurrence 5 miles east (CNDDB #37). May roost or nest in riparian woodland and redwood forest habitat, but adjacent open foraging habitat is limited.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
8. *Brachyramphus marmoratus* Marbled murrelet	FT/SE	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir.	**Not expected.** Redwood forest habitat in Study Area provides marginally suitable nesting habitat lacks old-growth redwood. Additionally, high level of human disturbance from roads, restaurant, and residence likely deter presence. Nearest occurrence 2.0 miles south (CNDDB #36).
9. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* Bald eagle	Delisted/SE, FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. Species exhibits high nest site fidelity and nesting territories are often used year after year (USFWS 2007).	**Not expected.** May occur as a fly-by or transient through site but nesting not expected due to marginal habitat with human disturbance and lack of known nest sites in or adjacent to site. Nearest nesting record 6.7 miles northeast (CNDB #368). Ebird observations indicate species commonly seen in region on year-round basis.
Fish			
10. *Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop. 4 - Coho salmon - central California coast ESU	FE/SE	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	**Possible.** La Honda Creek may provide habitat and is designated as critical habitat for species. Populations from Santa Cruz Mountains are extirpated or nearly extirpated (NMFS 2023). Creek within the Study Area is designated Critical Habitat for the species (NOAA 2024).
11. *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 8 Steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT/SSC	DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (inclusive). Also includes the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.	**Present.** La Honda Creek is known spawning, migration, and rearing habitat for the species (CDFG 1997). Creek within the Study Area is designated Critical Habitat for the species (NOAA 2024).
Mammals			

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
12. *Corynorhinus townsendii* Townsend's big-eared bat	--/SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**Possible.** May forage in Study Area or roost in structures in or adjacent. Breeding roosts unlikely due to sensitivity to human disturbance. Nearest occurrence record 0.8 mile northwest (CNDDB #602). Several additional records within 5 miles of Study Area.
13. *Neotoma fuscipes annectens* San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	--/SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats.	**Possible**. Suitable habitat for nesting and foraging is present in the riparian woodland and redwood forest habitats. Nearest CNDDB occurrence is 7.1 miles northeast (CNDDB# 9).

[1] Status definitions:

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
PT = Federal Proposed Threatened
SE = State Endangered (California)
ST = State Threatened (California)
SCE = State Candidate Endangered
SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW)
FP = Fully Protected (CDFW)

[2] Source: Unless otherwise cited, source is California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

5 Summary and Recommendations

The Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Project seeks to create a biotechnical solution to progressive bank failure occurring along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way. Project activities, including staging, temporary access, grading, excavation, cribwall installation, and other construction-related activities, may impact protected biological resources including sensitive natural communities, special-status plants and wildlife, nesting birds, riparian habitat, and a federal and state jurisdictional waterway (La Honda Creek).

Ten special-status plant species have potential to occur in the Study Area, particularly in the redwood forest habitat. None of the 10 species are listed, proposed, or candidate species under the FESA or CESA, but all have CRPRs of 1B or 2B. One plant, Dudley's lousewort (*Pedicularis dudleya*) is also listed as Rare under the NPPA. Protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species were not conducted as part of the reconnaissance-level review for this report; therefore, although no special-status plants were documented they may nonetheless be present. If present, special-status plants could be crushed or their seed banks removed or reduced during construction activities, including staging and access. The County will perform appropriately-timed surveys for special status plants prior to initiating work on the Project. Recommended measures to protect special status plants, if detected, are provided in the section below.

One special status species, steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 8), a federally threatened species and a CDFW California Species of Special concern (SSC), is known to be present in the Study Area. An additional 12 special-status wildlife species also have potential to occur in the Study Area. This includes 5 species listed as threatened or endangered under FESA and/or CESA (foothill yellow-legged frog [*Rana boylii*], California red-legged frog [*Rana draytonii*], San Francisco gartersnake [*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*], marbled murrelet [*Brachyramphus marmoratus*], and coho salmon [*Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop. 4]) and 1 species proposed for listing as threatened under FESA (northwestern pond turtle [*Actinemys marmorata*], also SSC). Six additional special-status species with potential to occur are designated as SSC (Santa Cruz black salamander [*Aneides niger*], California giant salamander [*Dicamptodon ensatus*], long-eared owl [*Asio otus*], Townsend's big-eared bat [*Corynorhinus townsendii*], and San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*) or Fully Protected (bald eagle [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*]) by CFDW. Nesting birds, most of which are protected under the MBTA and F&G Code, are also likely to be present during the avian nesting season. If present, special-status wildlife and nesting birds could be killed or injured by construction equipment or disturbed by noise and vibrations caused by work activities.

La Honda Creek is a perennial stream and is likely both a federal and state-jurisdictional waterway. Proposed Project activities may result in permanent and temporary impacts to the waterway and associated riparian habitat. Project activities may also result in permanent and temporarily impacts Redwood forest habitat, which is considered a sensitive natural community.

Recommendations

We provide the following recommendations to avoid and minimize potential project-related impacts to protected biological resources and compliance with applicable regulations:

- A qualified botanist will conduct appropriately timed surveys for the focal plant species (bent-flowered fiddleneck, western leatherwood, minute pocket moss, fragrant fritillary, arcuate bushmallow, woodland woollythreads, Dudley's lousewort, white-flowered rein orchid, chaparral ragwort, and Santa Cruz clover) in accordance with CDFW's special-status

plant survey methodology. If a special-status species is observed in or near the project site, the County will follow the measures below:

- If discovered, the population size and occupied area of special-status plant populations identified during the field survey, and with potential to be impacted, will be estimated. A "population" will be defined as the group of individuals of a species present within a 0.10-mile radius. In addition, the population will be photographed and flagged to maximize avoidance, as well as to estimate the percentage of the population affected. If feasible, the project shall be redesigned or modified to avoid direct and indirect impacts on special-status plant species.
- Special-status plants to be avoided will be protected from disturbance by installing environmentally sensitive area fencing (orange construction barrier fencing or a suitable alternative). Protective fencing will be installed under the direction of a qualified biologist as necessary to protect the plant and its habitat; where feasible, the environmentally sensitive area fencing will be installed at least 50 feet from the edge of the population. The location of the fencing will be shown on the maintenance design drawings and marked in the field with stakes and/or flagging. The design specifications will contain clear language that prohibits maintenance-relate activities, vehicle operation, material and equipment storage, and other surface disturbing activities within the fenced environmentally sensitive area.
- If any impacts to individual state-listed plants are unavoidable, or if more than 5 percent of a population of a species with California Rare Plant Ranks of 1 or 2 would be impacted, then the County will stop work in the vicinity of the plant(s) and consult with the appropriate the CDFW.
- If impacts to state listed plants are unavoidable and less than 5 percent of a population would be impacted, prior to any ground-disturbing activities the County will preserve the seedbank within the impact area by removing and retaining the topsoil prior to the implementation of maintenance activities. Following completion of the maintenance activity, the County will monitor the impact area for two years. Any non-native invasive plant species occurring within this area during the monitoring period will be removed under the supervision of a qualified biologist.

- The proposed Project has potential for direct and indirect impacts to species listed or proposed for listing under the FESA, including foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog; northwestern pond turtle, coho salmon central California coast ESU, and steelhead central California coast DPS. If the Project cannot fully avoid potential impacts to these species and their habitats, consultation with the USFWS and/or NMFS would be required. This consultation would occur through the Section 7 during the permitting process with the USACE.
- The Proposed project has potential for injury, mortality, or obstruction of movement to species listed under the CESA, including foothill yellow-legged frog and coho salmon central California coast ESU. If the Project cannot fully avoid injury, mortality, or obstruction of movement for these species, consultation with the CDFW would be required to seek coverage through an Incidental Take Permit or Memorandum of Understanding.
- The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has designated EFH for coho salmon. Thus, if the Project would result in impacts on EFH, consultation with NMFS would be required. Such consultation would occur during the Section 7 ESA consultation process (described above).

- If the Project will result in placement of fill or structures within La Honda Creek, the County should seek coverage with the USACE and RWQCB under CWA Section 404 and 401, respectively.
- If the Project will result in impacts to the bed, bank, or riparian habitat along La Honda Creek, the County should submit a Streambed Alteration Agreement application with the CDFW.
- Although the project does not fall under the category of routine maintenance, it is recommended that the County follow all applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs) outlined in Table 9-1 (Maintenance Program BMPs) and Table 9-3 (Biological Resources BMPs) of the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program Manual (May 2023). These BMP's have been vetted by regulatory agencies and are specifically applicable to work occurring in waterways within the County. Specific BMPs applicable to this project to reduce potential impacts to the species described above include:
    - *General Avoidance and Minimization Measures:* GEN-1 through-GEN 16, GEN-21, GEN-22, and GEN-25 through GEN-27
    - *Erosion Control Measures:* EC-1 through EC-11, EC-13, and EC-14
    - *Sediment/Water Quality Control Measures:* SC-1 through SC-4, and SC-6 through SC-8
    - *Dewatering Measures:* DW-1
    - *Biological Resources Best Management Practices:* BIO-1 through BIO-3, BIO-5 through BIO-11, BIO-14, BIO-15, BIO 17 through BIO-19, BIO-21, and BIO-24

  Tables 9-1 (Maintenance Program BMPs) and 9-3 (Biological Resources BMPs) of the County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program Manual are included under Appendix E of this report.
- The Project has potential to result in removal of native trees outside of the County-owned right-of way. If the Project will result in loss of native trees protected under the County Protected Tree Ordinance, the County shall seek a Protected Tree Permit or confirm permit exemption.

6 References

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 1997. Stream Survey Report La Honda Creek.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 1985. Stream Survey Report La Honda Creek.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. California Natural Diversity Database. RareFind 5. Version 5.3.0. Available at: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed December 31, 2024.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. California Sensitive Natural Communities list. June 1, 2023. Available at: nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153609&inline. Accessed December 17, 2024.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. Rare Plant Program. Rare Plant Inventory, version 9.5. Available at: www.rareplants.cnps.org. Accessed December 31, 2024.

CDFW. See California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2024. eBird Species Database. Available at: ebird.org/map. Accessed December 17, 2024.

Google Earth. 2024. Aerial Photography. Google Earth Pro, Version 7.3.6.9796. La Honda, California. Accessed 13 Nov 2024.

Montrose Environmental. 2023. County of San Mateo Routine Maintenance Program Manual. May 2023. Oakland, CA.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2024a. West Coast Region Species and Habitat app. Available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/species-and-habitat-app. Accessed November 18, 2024.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2024b. West Coast managed species. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory?oq=&field_species_categories_vocab=All&field_region_vocab=1000001126&items_per_page=25 . Accessed November 18, 2024.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2023. 5-Year Review: Summary & Evaluation of Central California Coast Coho Salmon. National Marine Fisheries Service West Coast Region. Available at: https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/55491/noaa_55491_DS1.pdf. Accessed November 18, 2024.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024a. Web Soil Survey. Available at: websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app. Accessed November 11, 2024.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024b. National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS). Available at: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/natural-resource-concerns/soil/national-technical-committee-for-hydric-soils. Accessed November 15, 2024

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024c. National Hydric Soils List by State. Available at: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/publications/query-by-state.html. Accessed November 15, 2024.

NMFS. See National Marine Fisheries Service.

NRCS. See Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

Stillwater Sciences, Stockholm Environment Institute, and San Gregorio Environmental Resource Center. 2010. San Gregorio Creek Watershed Management Plan. June 2010. Prepared for Natural Heritage Institute, 151 p.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024a. Information for Planning and Conservation List of Federally Endangered and Threatened Species. Available at: ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed November 18, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024b. Critical Habitat Data. Available at: www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Critical-Habitat/Data/. Accessed November 18, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024c. National Wetland Inventory. Available at: https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory/wetlands-mapper. Accessed November 18, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2020. Species Status Assessment for the San Francisco gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) Version 1.0. May 2020. Available at: https://iris.fws.gov/APPS/ServCat/DownloadFile/171618. Accessed January 23, 2025.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2007. National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. May 2007. Available at: https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/national-bald-eagle-management-guidelines_0.pdf. Accessed January 221, 2025.

USFWS. See U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC). 2024. Remote Area Weather Station. Monthly Summary Time Series, La Honda. Available at: http://wrcc.dri.edu. Accessed November 18, 2024.

Appendix A

Special-status Species Database Queries

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

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.

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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.

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:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
California Least Tern Sternula antillarum browni Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Marbled Murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle Chelonia mydas No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened
Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened
San Francisco Garter Snake Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5956	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog Rana boylii No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Tidewater Goby Eucyclogobius newberryi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
San Mateo Woolly Sunflower Eriophyllum latilobum Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7791	Endangered

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891#crithab	Final

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos 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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

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 "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "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.

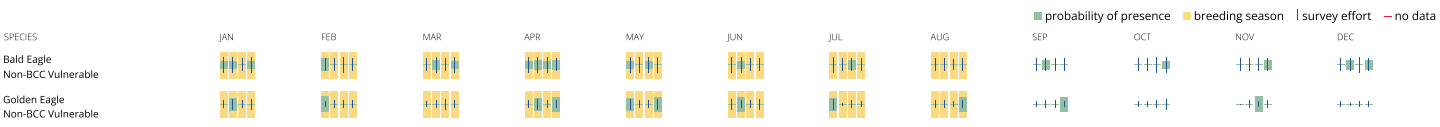
Breeding Season (▒)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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.



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence 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). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles 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 Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

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. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

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:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/ documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

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: 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, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Swift Cypseloides niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull Larus californicus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos 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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Western Gull Larus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
Western Screech-owl Megascops kennicottii cardonensis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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 "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "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.

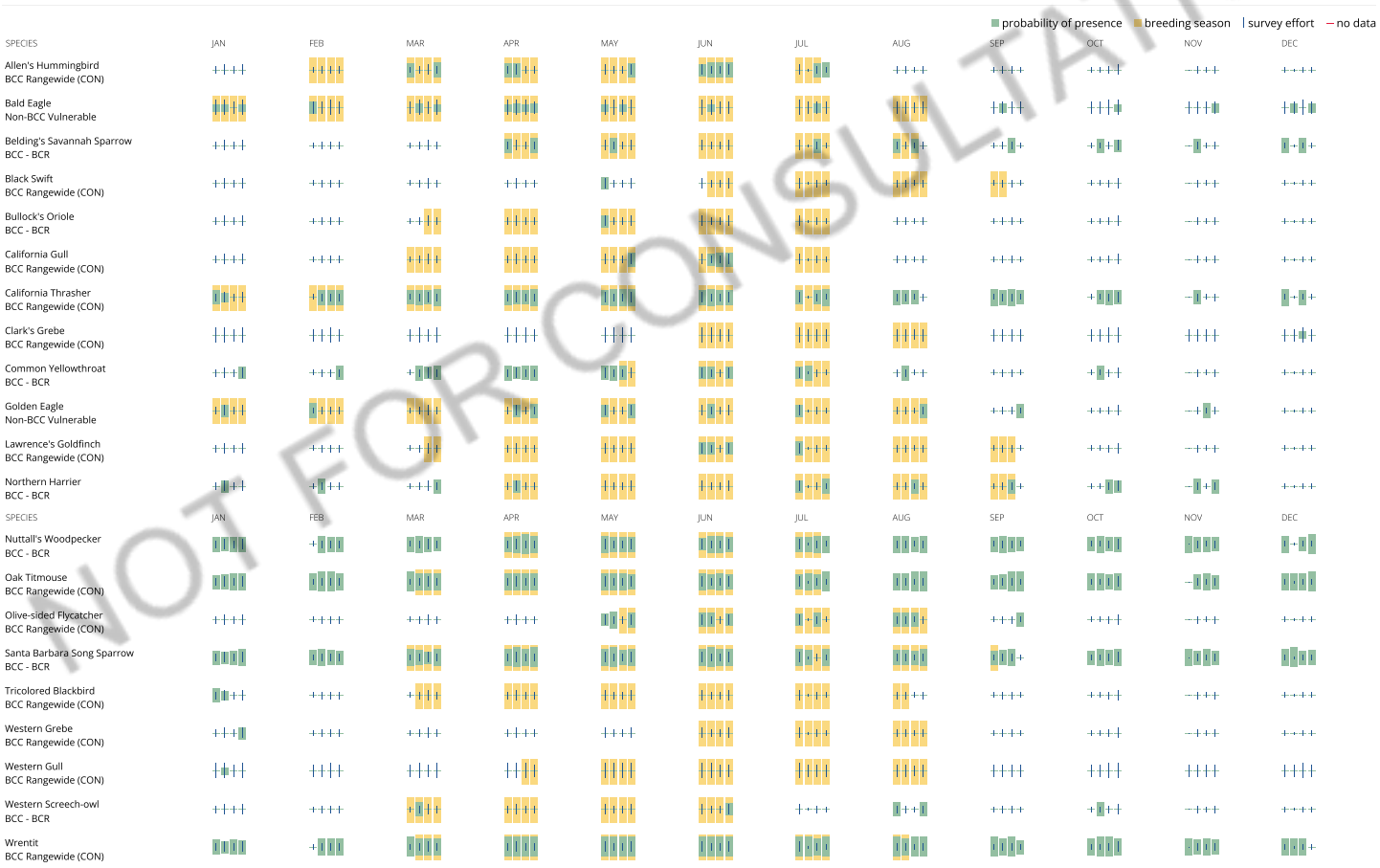
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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.



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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 list of migratory birds that potentially occur 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 Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) 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 or migrating in my 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 query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. 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.

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.

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 (NWI)

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:

RIVERINE

R3UBH

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

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, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

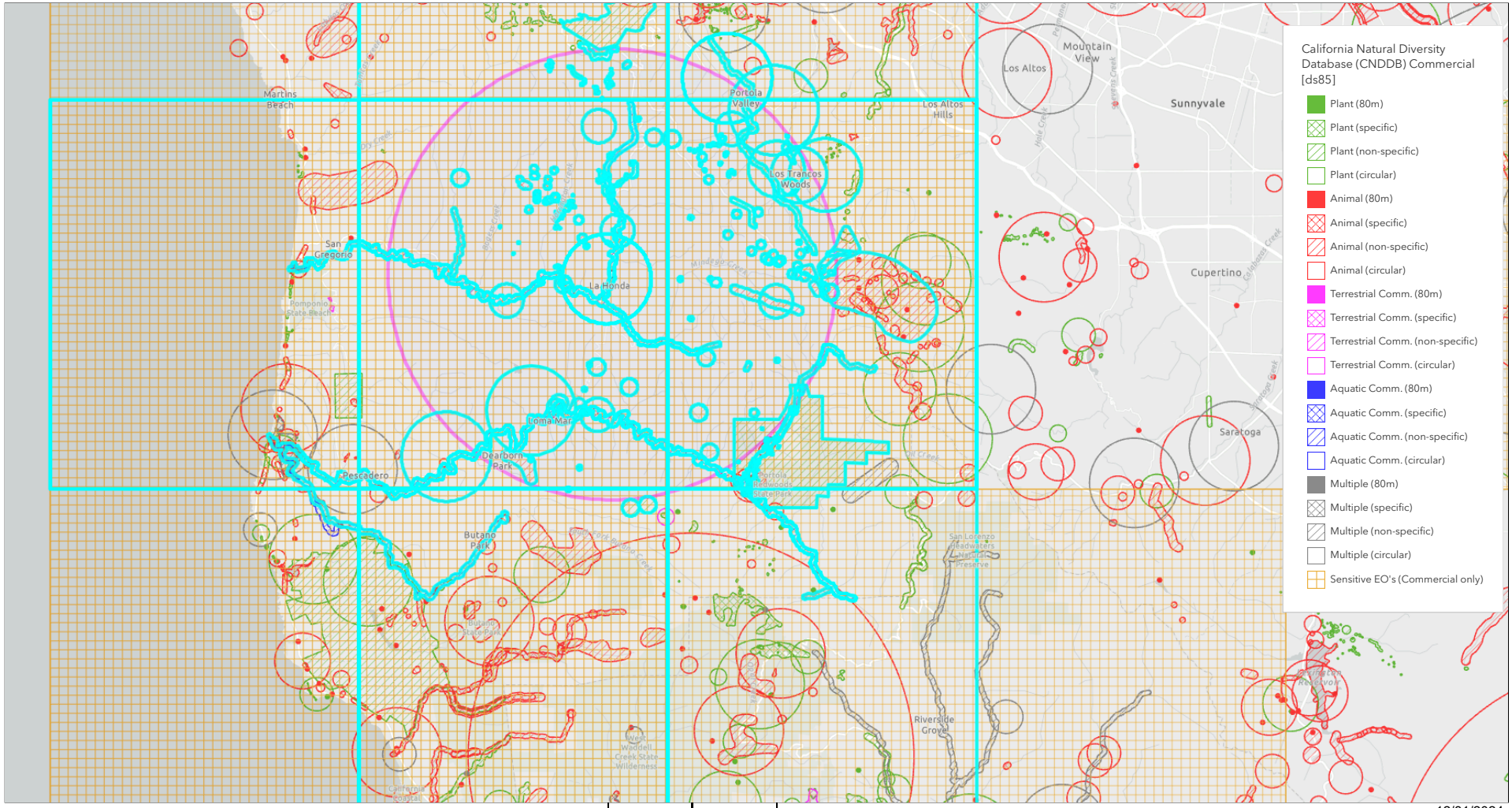
NOT FOR CONSULTATION

OBJECTID	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Element_Code	Occ_Number	MAPNDX	EONDX	Key_Quad_Code	Key_Quad_Name	Key_County_Code	Accuracy	Presence	Occ_Type	Occ_Rank	Sensitive	Site_Date	Elm_Date	Owner_Management	Federal_Status	State_Status	Global_Rank	State_Rank	Rare_Plant_Rank	CDFW_Status	Other_Status	Symbology	Taxon_Group
72117	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	162	98982	100502	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20031108	20031108	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	204	Amphibians
94931	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	574	B2477	114405	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20170605	20170605	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	203	Mammals
63341	Fissidens pauperculus	minute pocket moss	NBMUS2W0U0	14	92893	94044	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20110612	20110612	SMT COUNTY?	None	None	G3?	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	101	Bryophytes
103661	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	69	92287	93392	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	19920730	19920730		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
63727	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	604	93221	94362	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20071005	20071005	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	201	Mammals
12455	Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	PDAST3N060	2	09066	16891	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Possibly Extirpated	Natural/Native occurrence	None	N	19881114	19290704	UNKNOWN	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/RSABG	104	Dicots
100172	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1832	B9485	125715	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20060627	20021006	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD, PVT	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	203	Amphibians
34204	Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05032	114	55902	68877	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19910416	19910416	UNKNOWN	None	None	G3G4	S4			IUCN_LC	804	Mammals
94939	Aneides niger	Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	2	A0734	102301	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19390401	19390401	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G3	S3		SSC		204	Amphibians
17481	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	9	34076	30225	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1990XXXX	1990XXXX	DPR, SMT COUNTY, PVT	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3		SSC	AFS_TH	202	Fish
35635	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	965	69589	70365	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20070424	20070424	PVT-SAN FRANCISCO YMCA	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
100312	Ambystoma californiense pop. 1	California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	1321	B9578	125808	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1 mile	Possibly Extirpated	Natural/Native occurrence	None	N	19400113	19400113	UNKNOWN	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3		WL	IUCN_VU	204	Amphibians
90371	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	63	93274	94410	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20190420	20190420	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
94948	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	572	B2472	114401	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20021017	20021017	UNKNOWN	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
90176	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	1	28647	29984	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	N	20180319	20180319	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
103624	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	25	09056	27518	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	Y	19871008	19871008		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94968	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	209	36036	31033	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	N	19970409	19970409	PVT-BIG CREEK LUMBER CO	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
81686	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	11	68538	111878	3712242	Palo Alto	SMT	1 mile	Extirpated	Natural/Native occurrence	None	N	19401013	19401013	UNKNOWN	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	804	Amphibians
71444	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	160	98980	100500	3712243	Woodside	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19590802	19590802	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	203	Amphibians
103667	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	75	92806	93694	3712242	Palo Alto	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	19220531	19220531		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94962	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	569	B2468	114397	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	201103XX	201103XX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD, PVT	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
103630	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	33	32319	2705	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	Y	20020524	20020524		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94974	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	15	B0025	111881	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19600724	19600724	SMT COUNTY	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	204	Amphibians
63690	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	603	93218	94359	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2007XXXX	2007XXXX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	201	Mammals
103658	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	66	92229	93327	3712234	San Gregorio	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94982	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	590	B2547	114477	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20161231	20161231	PENINSULA OPEN SPACE TRUST	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	201	Mammals
103664	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	72	92341	93448	3712213	Ano Nuevo	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	19950703	19950703		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
71450	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	167	98990	100510	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19951017	19951017	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD, PVT	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	203	Amphibians
63764	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	64	93276	94412	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	N	20130510	20130510	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
103650	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	58	92181	93280	3712243	Woodside	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	20070426	20070426		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
103604	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	4	92073	93160	3712233	La Honda	SMT	3/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
11387	North Central Coast Steelhead/Sculpin Stream	North Central Coast Steelhead/Sculpin Stream	CARA2637CA	1	25976	23069	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	1985XXXX	1985XXXX	PVT	None	None	GNR	SNR				403	Inland Waters
102745	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	138	41718	41718	3712222	Big Basin	SCR	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	Y	19950830	19950830		None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	999	Mammals
83939	Arctostaphylos regismontana	Kings Mountain manzanita	PDERI041C0	16	93139	94283	3712243	Woodside	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20181024	20181024	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD, PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
103621	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	22	17006	27521	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	20020408	20020408		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94965	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	573	B2474	114403	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20170301	20170301	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
2127	Legenere limosa	legenere	PDCAM0C010	10	09335	17383	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19830521	19060522	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1		BLM_S; SB_UCBG	104	Dicots
103636	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	44	72656	72659	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	Y	20110622	20110622		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94977	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	18	B0327	112187	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19290309	19290309	UNKNOWN	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	203	Amphibians
90452	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	41	93273	64045	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20210216	20210216	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
63602	Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	31	93131	94277	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	N	20070511	20070511	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
90778	Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	81	A6002	107760	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	4/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19740415	19740415	CITY OF PALO ALTO	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES	104	Dicots
92152	Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	PDFAB402W0	33	A7510	109282	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	3/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1		BLM_S; SB_SBBG; SB_UCSC; SB_USDA	104	Dicots
103622	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	23	09266	27520	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	20120625	20120625		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94966	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	577	B2487	114416	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20170509	20170509	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	201	Mammals
92006	Pedicularis dudleyi	Dudley's lousewort	PDSCR1K180	3	09295	748	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20210706	20210706	DPR-PORTOLA REDWOODS SP, PVT	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_UCSC; USFS_S	102	Dicots
70025	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	32	97989	99385	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19940726	19940726	SMT COUNTY-PESCADERO CREEK CP	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	204	Birds
30340	Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	PDERI04030	44	64043	64138	3712243	Woodside	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Poor	N	20130224	19681218	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_UCSC	103	Dicots
99543	Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	90	B9031	124183	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20230428	20230428	CITY OF PALO ALTO	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
94980	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	567	B2457	114386	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20180207	20180207	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	203	Mammals
100150	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1817	B9465	125695	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20181216	20181216	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	202	Amphibians
18046	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	400	43205	43205	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	N	199809XX	199809XX	PVT	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
103633	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	39	64360	64439	3712243	Woodside	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	Y	20060215	20060215		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
42305	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1111	75378	76386	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20080411	20080411	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
68328	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	130	55902	97964	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19310504	19310504	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2G3	S1S2			IUCN_VU	804	Insects
103616	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	16	08986	27527	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	Y	19851011	19851011		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles

29693	Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	PDAST3N060	3	62999	63072	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19620626	19620626	UNKNOWN	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/RSABG	103	Dicots
45374	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	35	78356	79276	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20080728	20080728	PVT	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3		SSC	AFS_TH	201	Fish
103656	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	64	92226	93324	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
100158	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1816	B9464	125694	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1999XXXX	1999XXXX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	203	Amphibians
63762	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	51	80063	81050	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20130309	20130309	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
90472	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	2	28646	29985	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	200XXXXX	200XXXXX	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	101	Dicots
103602	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	1	08971	8655	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	197505XX	197505XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
83988	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	589	B2546	114475	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20110708	20110708	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
70065	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	38	98009	99407	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2010XXXX	2010XXXX	SMT COUNTY	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	203	Birds
71273	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	91	55902	100342	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19161011	19161011	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	804	Amphibians
19915	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	563	48734	48734	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19910427	19910427	UNKNOWN	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	204	Amphibians
94963	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	570	B2469	114398	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20140706	20140706	UNKNOWN	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
103619	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	20	08940	27523	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	19851009	19851009		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
63585	Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	27	93127	94273	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	18980424	18980424	UNKNOWN	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; SB_UCSC	103	Dicots
94969	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1454	A3249	104881	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	N	20160815	20160815	SMT COUNTY, PVT	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
103657	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	65	92228	93326	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
34171	Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05032	117	68538	68880	3712242	Palo Alto	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19911215	19911215	UNKNOWN	None	None	G3G4	S4			IUCN_LC	804	Mammals
42306	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1112	75389	76389	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20080616	20080616	SFO CITY/COUNTY, PVT	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
63608	Arctostaphylos regismontana	Kings Mountain manzanita	PDERI041C0	17	93141	94284	3712243	Woodside	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Poor	N	20020130	20020130	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
63508	Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	48	55902	94194	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19320521	19320521	UNKNOWN	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	804	Dicots
94981	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	587	B2543	114472	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20160830	20160830	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	201	Mammals
94958	Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	1327	A2827	104433	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	2011XXXX	20100720	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_VU; USFS_S	202	Reptiles
31005	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	884	64973	65052	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	N	19950628	19950628	PVT	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	201	Amphibians
17483	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	11	34078	30107	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1990XXXX	1990XXXX	SMT COUNTY, DPR, PVT	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3		SSC	AFS_TH	202	Fish
63763	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	61	93272	94408	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20070914	20070914	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
46451	Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	39	79208	80186	3712243	Woodside	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	200706XX	200706XX	SMT COUNTY	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	103	Dicots
103651	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	59	92183	93282	3712243	Woodside	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	Y	20070814	20070814		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
100162	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1823	B9476	125706	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20060627	2000XXXX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	203	Amphibians
70066	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	39	98010	99409	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19950628	19950628	PVT	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	203	Birds
70023	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	30	97986	99383	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2007XXXX	2007XXXX	DPR-PORTOLA REDWOODS SP	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	204	Birds
30338	Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	PDERI04030	42	64040	64135	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Poor	N	20040803	20040803	PVT-BIG CREEK LUMBER CO	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_UCSC	101	Dicots
63588	Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	30	93130	94276	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20070427	20070427	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
103620	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	21	09226	27522	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	Y	19870515	19870515		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94964	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	571	B2470	114399	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20020210	20020210	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
94972	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	16	B0023	111879	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19460602	19460602	PVT	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	204	Amphibians
94932	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	576	B2483	114412	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20160225	20160225	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	203	Mammals
100173	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1833	B9486	125716	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	3/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19430124	19430124	UNKNOWN	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	204	Amphibians
81061	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	577	48913	48913	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Poor	N	200609XX	200609XX	PVT	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	202	Amphibians
103654	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	62	92189	93287	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94949	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	2051	B2538	114467	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20171025	20171025	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFWS_BCC	203	Birds
70063	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	36	98006	99405	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19880723	19880723	PVT	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	204	Birds
81971	Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	PDERI04030	72	B0312	112171	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20180607	20180607	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_UCSC	103	Dicots
71251	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	92	98848	100344	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20030215	20030215	PVT	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	201	Amphibians
103617	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	17	08987	27526	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	Y	19850909	19850909		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
70026	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	33	97990	99387	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19940630	19940630	SMT COUNTY-PESCADERO CREEK CP	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	204	Birds
78241	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	40	56190	56206	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	N	2018XXXX	2018XXXX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	102	Dicots
94975	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	14	B0026	111882	3712233	La Honda	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19600705	19600705	SMT COUNTY, UNKNOWN	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	204	Amphibians
83949	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	568	B2463	114392	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20120416	20120416	AUDUBON	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
90398	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	59	93264	94397	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20210301	20210301	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	101	Dicots
63691	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	605	93222	94363	3712243	Woodside	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	200709XX	200709XX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	201	Mammals
94956	Aneides niger	Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	1	A0730	102298	3712233	La Honda	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19390315	19390315	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD, PVT	None	None	G3	S3		SSC		204	Amphibians
100151	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1818	B9467	125696	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	N	20190321	20190321	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	202	Amphibians
103615	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	15	08997	27528	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	19840731	19840501		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
63606	Arctostaphylos regismontana	Kings Mountain manzanita	PDERI041C0	14	56339	56355	3712243	Woodside	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Fair	N	20020206	20020206	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
71449	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	166	98988	100509	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19951018	19951018	DPR-PORTOLA SP, PVT	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	203	Amphibians

103655	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	63	92190	93289	3712234	San Gregorio	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
103603	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	2	09024	14768	3712243	Woodside	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	20160205	20160205		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
70064	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	37	98007	99406	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19930720	19930720	SMT COUNTY, PVT	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	204	Birds
24889	Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus	arcuate bushmallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	12	55902	55918	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	UNKNOWN	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	804	Dicots
83987	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	588	B2545	114474	3712233	La Honda	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20140411	20140411	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	204	Mammals
90387	Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	82	B7174	120243	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20210216	20210216	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG	101	Dicots
18136	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	13	43578	43578	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	199909XX	199909XX	SMT COUNTY-PESCADERO CREEK CP	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	201	Amphibians
71252	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	93	98849	100346	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1958XXXX	1958XXXX	PVT	None	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_NT	204	Amphibians
100025	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	575	B2478	114407	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20210908	20210908	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	203	Mammals
11401	N. Central Coast Calif. Roach/Stickleback/Steelhead Stream	N. Central Coast Calif. Roach/Stickleback/Steelhead Stream	CARA2633CA	1	30239	4829	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	1987XXXX	1987XXXX	PVT	None	None	GNR	SNR				403	Inland Waters
74269	Aneides niger	Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	20	A1727	103321	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20130308	20130308	PVT	None	None	G3	S3		SSC		204	Amphibians
103632	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	37	72653	64405	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	Y	20110623	20110623		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
94976	Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	PDERI04030	73	B0313	112172	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20171006	20171006	SMT COUNTY-PESCADERO CREEK CP	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_UCSC	101	Dicots
63586	Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	28	93128	94274	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20010501	20010501	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
89411	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1684	B6753	119818	3712233	La Honda	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Poor	N	1993XXXX	1993XXXX	CALTRANS, MROSD-LA HONDA CREEK	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	203	Amphibians
103280	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	52	A0830	102389	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	20180601	20180601		Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4			CDF_S	999	Birds
103635	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	43	71596	72500	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Excellent	Y	20100529	20100529		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
65384	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	633	94530	95647	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20000816	20000816	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	204	Mammals
63603	Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	32	93132	94278	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20070511	20070511	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; SB_UCSC	102	Dicots
94967	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	2050	B2537	114466	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20071114	20071114	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFWS_BCC	204	Birds
103623	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	24	09245	27519	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	Y	20120517	20120517		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
62999	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	427	92404	93528	3712233	La Honda	SMT	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19450909	19450909	UNKNOWN	None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	204	Mammals
70024	Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	ABNNN06010	31	97987	99384	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2007XXXX	2007XXXX	DPR-PORTOLA REDWOODS SP	Threatened	Endangered	G3	S2			CDF_S; IUCN_EN	204	Birds
94973	Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	17	B0024	111880	3712233	La Honda	SMT	2/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19510318	19510318	UNKNOWN	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2			BLM_S; USFS_S	204	Amphibians
103666	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	74	92521	93665	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	1/10 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	198312XX	198312XX		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
103629	Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	32	24152	8660	3712223	Franklin Point	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	19930522	19930522		Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2		FP		999	Reptiles
63340	Fissidens pauperculus	minute pocket moss	NBMUS2W0U0	13	92892	94043	3712232	Mindego Hill	SMT	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19660331	19660331	DPR-PORTOLA REDWOODS SP	None	None	G3?	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	103	Bryophytes
94924	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1451	A2820	104426	3712233	La Honda	SMT	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20150904	20150904	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU	202	Amphibians
10030	Asio otus	long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	37	17285	22494	3712232	Mindego Hill	SCL	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	198706XX	198706XX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G5	S3?		SSC	IUCN_LC; USFWS_BCC	203	Birds
63689	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	602	93217	94358	3712233	La Honda	SMT	80 meters	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2007XXXX	2007XXXX	MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL OSD	None	None	G4	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFS_S	201	Mammals

CNDDB 5 mile buffer



Entrada Way Culvert Slip Out Repair Project

ScientificName	CommonName	Lifeform	CRPR	GRank	SRank	CESA	FESA	BloomingPeriod
Acanthomintha duttonii	San Mateo thorn-mint	annual herb	1B.1	G1	S1	CE	FE	Apr-Jun
Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum	Franciscan onion	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	G4G5T2	S2	None	None	(Apr)May-Jun
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	annual herb	1B.2	G3	S3	None	None	Mar-Jun
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	Nov-May
Arctostaphylos regismontana	Kings Mountain manzanita	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	Dec-Apr
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus	coastal marsh milk-vetch	perennial herb	1B.2	G2T2	S2	None	None	(Apr-May)Jun-Oct
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	annual herb	1B.1	G3T2	S2	None	None	(Apr)May-Oct(Nov)
Cirsium fontinale var. fontinale	fountain thistle	perennial herb	1B.1	G2T1	S1	CE	FE	(Apr)May-Oct
Cirsium praeteriens	lost thistle	perennial herb	1A	GX	SX	None	None	Jun-Jul
Collinsia corymbosa	round-headed collinsia	annual herb	1B.2	G1	S1	None	None	Apr-Jun
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	annual herb	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	(Feb)Mar-May
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	Jan-Mar(Apr)
Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	perennial herb	1B.1	G1	S1	CE	FE	May-Jun
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri	Hoover's button-celery	annual/perennial herb	1B.1	G5T1	S1	None	None	(Jun)Jul(Aug)
Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	perennial herb	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	Apr-Aug
Fissidens pauperculus	minute pocket moss	moss	1B.2	G3?	S2	None	None	
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	Feb-Apr
Hesperolinon congestum	Marin western flax	annual herb	1B.1	G1	S1	CT	FT	Apr-Jul
Legenere limosa	legenere	annual herb	1B.1	G2	S2	None	None	Apr-Jun
Lessingia arachnoidea	Crystal Springs lessingia	annual herb	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	Jul-Oct
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus	arcuate bushmallow	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	G2Q	S2	None	None	Apr-Sep
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	annual herb	1B.2	G3	S3	None	None	(Feb)Mar-Jul
Pedicularis dudleyi	Dudley's lousewort	perennial herb	1B.2	G2	S2	CR	None	Apr-Jun
Pentachaeta bellidiflora	white-rayed pentachaeta	annual herb	1B.1	G1	S1	CE	FE	Mar-May
Piperia candida	white-flowered rein orchid	perennial herb	1B.2	G3?	S3	None	None	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	annual herb	1B.2	G3T1Q	S1	None	None	Mar-Jun
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	1B.2	G3	S3	None	None	May-Oct(Nov)
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	annual herb	2B.2	G3	S2	None	None	Jan-Apr(May)
Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda	San Francisco campion	perennial herb	1B.2	G5T1	S1	None	None	(Feb)Mar-Jul(Aug)
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	northern slender pondweed	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	2B.2	G5T5	S2S3	None	None	May-Jul
Trifolium amoenum	two-fork clover	annual herb	1B.1	G1	S1	None	FE	Apr-Jun
Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	annual herb	1B.1	G2	S2	None	None	Apr-Oct

Appendix B

Site Photographs

Appendix B. Site Photographs

La Honda Creek – North of Entrada Way

Photo No. 1	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 2	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Upstream, north		**Aspect (facing):** Downstream, southwest	



Bank erosion (in yellow) at the top of bank along La Honda Creek north of the bridge facing upstream (December 2024).

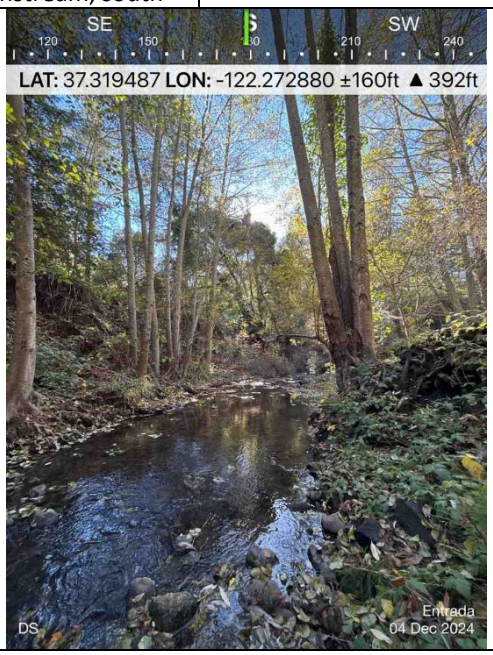


Bank erosion (in yellow) at the top of bank along La Honda Creek north of the bridge facing downstream (December 2024).

Photo No. 3	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 4	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Upstream, north		**Aspect (facing):** Downstream, south	



Upstream view of La Honda Creek outside (north) of the project area (December 2024).



Downstream view of La Honda Creek from the northern most portion of the Project area (December 2024).

Photo No. 5	Site Name: Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	Photo No. 6	Site Name: Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): South		Aspect (facing): Upstream, east-northeast	

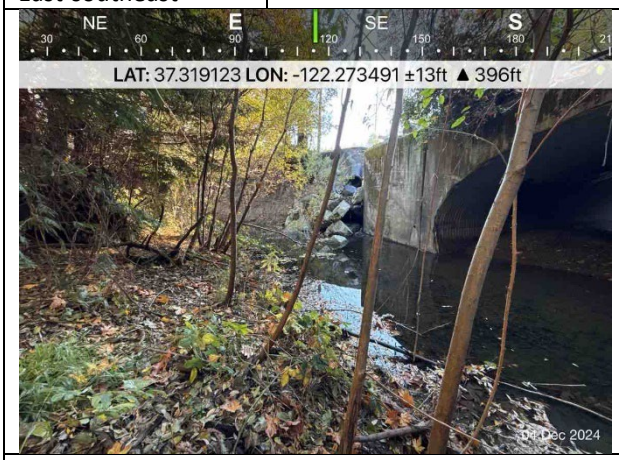


Downstream view of bank erosion on the eastern side (left bank) of La Honda Creek. The eastern banks north of the bridge are steep and exhibit significant erosion (December 2024).

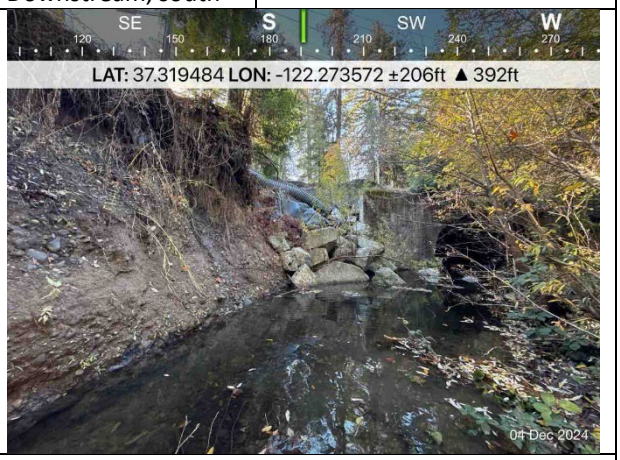


Upstream view of bank erosion on the eastern side (left bank) of La Honda Creek (December 2024).

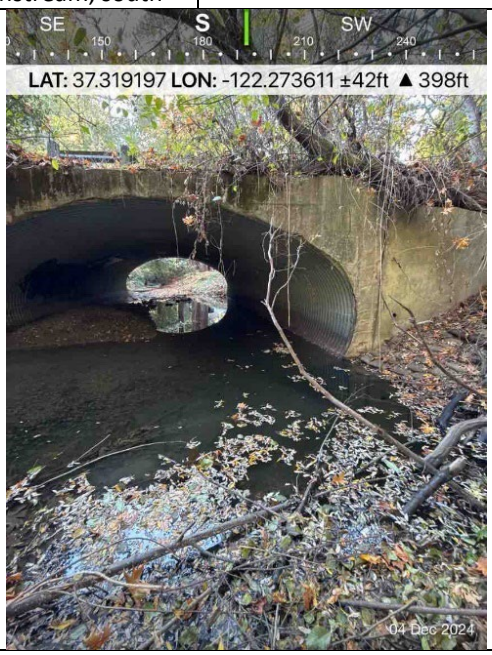
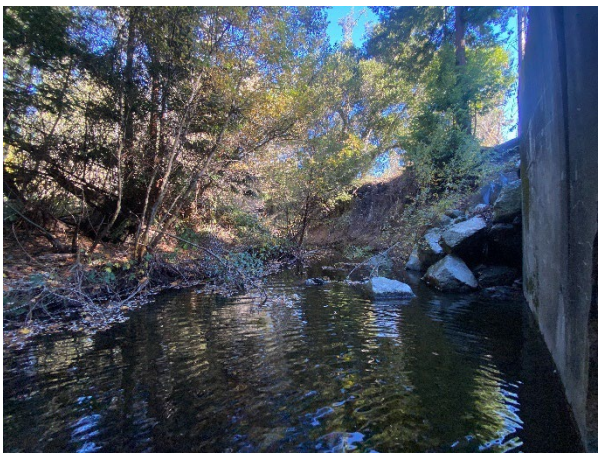
Photo No. 7	Site Name: La Honda Bank Stabilization	Photo No. 8	Site Name: La Honda Bank Stabilization
Aspect (facing): East-southeast		Aspect (facing): Downstream, south	



Bank stabilization site facing upstream (December 2024).



Bank stabilization site facing downstream (December 2024).

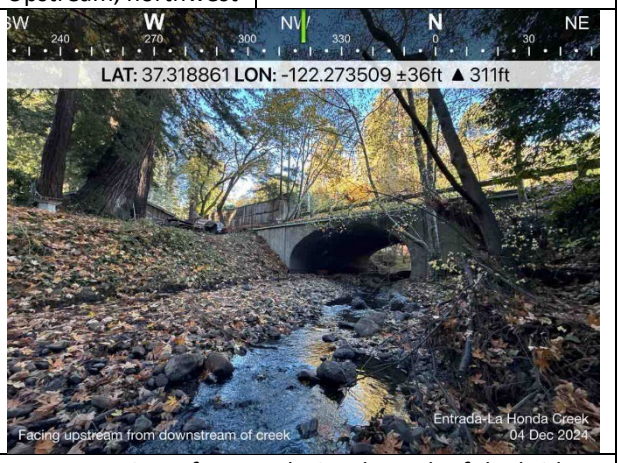
Photo No. 9	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 10	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Downstream, south		**Aspect (facing):** Upstream, northeast	
			
Downstream view of La Honda Creek north of the bridge. Deeper scour pool formed here, and an unknown fish species was observed in this area (December 2024).		Upstream view of the bank stabilization site. Scour pool present at entrance to arch culvert (December 2024).	

La Honda Creek – South of Entrada Way

Photo No. 11	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 12	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Downstream, south		**Aspect (facing):** Upstream, northwest	



Downstream view under the bridge. Sediment accumulation can be seen on the eastern side of the arch culvert. A deep pool has formed on the western side of the arch culvert (December 2024).

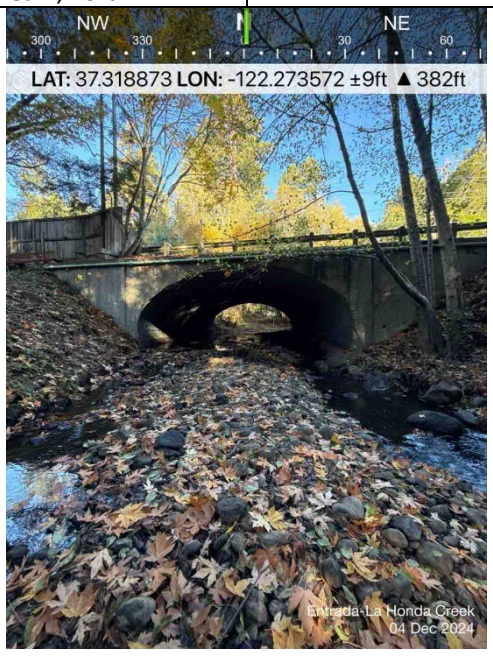


Upstream view of La Honda Creek south of the bridge. A shift in riparian vegetation occurs on both sides of the bridge. Riparian vegetation south of the bridge is dominated by coast redwood, white alder, California bay, English ivy, and bigleaf maple (December 2024).

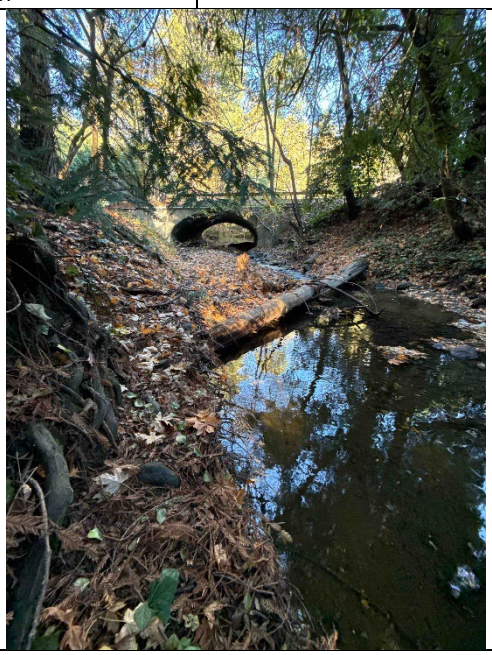
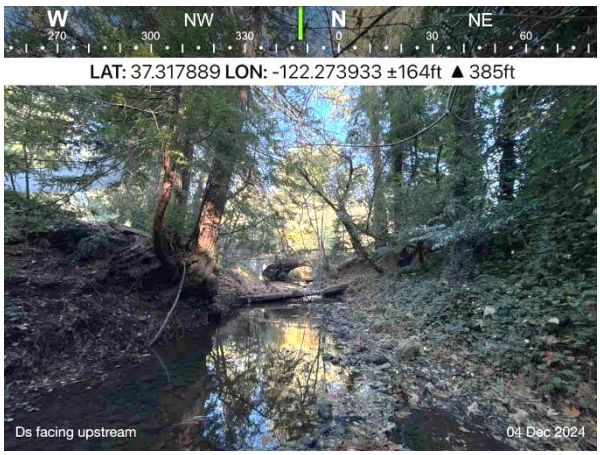
Photo No. 13	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 14	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Downstream, southeast		**Aspect (facing):** Upstream, north	



Downstream view of top of right bank of La Honda Creek (December 2024).

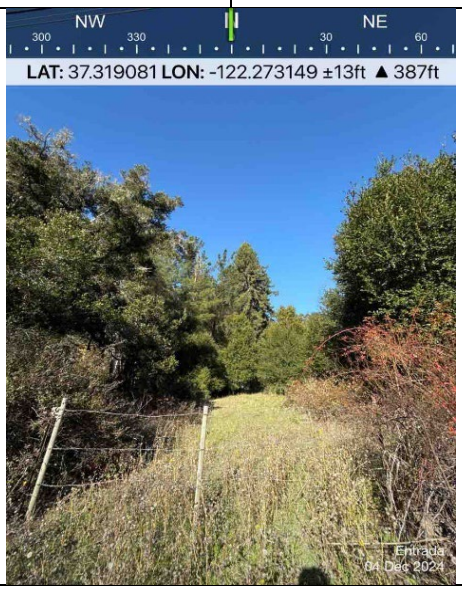


Upstream view of La Honda Creek south of the bridge (December 2024).

Photo No. 15	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 16	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): South		**Aspect (facing):** Upstream, north	
			
Upstream view of La Honda Creek from the right bank OHWM. Large log over channel area (December 2024).		Upstream view of La Honda Creek (December 2024).	

Entrada Way

Photo No. 17	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 18	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Northwest		**Aspect (facing):** Southwest	
			
View from Entrada Way of roadside drainage that flows into La Honda Creek (December 2024).		Roadside drainage outlet (left bank) into La Honda Creek from Entrada Way, south of bridge. The concrete drainage channel funnels runoff from Entrada Way into La Honda Creek (December 2024).	

Photo No. 19	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 20	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Downstream, west		**Aspect (facing):** West	
			
View of bank erosion (marked in yellow). from Entrada Way facing northwest. Roadside drainage is channelized to this location and into La Honda Creek (December 2024).		Secondary view of bank erosion (marked in yellow) from Entrada Way facing northeast (December 2024).	
Photo No. 21	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out	**Photo No.** 22	**Site Name:** Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out
Aspect (facing): Northwest		**Aspect (facing):** North	
			
Roadside drainage along Entrada Way flows into La Honda Creek. The runoff is channelized to a culvert inlet at the location of bank erosion (December 2024).		Upland area located off Entrada Way (December 2024).	

Appendix C

Special-status Species Potential to Occur Lists

Appendix C. Special-status Species Tables

The potential for each species to occur in the Study Area was assessed using the criteria outlined below.

None: the area contains a complete lack of suitable habitat, the local range for the species is restricted, and/or the species is extirpated in this region.
Not Expected: suitable habitat or key habitat elements might be present but might be of poor quality or isolated from the nearest extant occurrences, and/or the species is not known to occur in the area.
Possible: presence of suitable habitat or key habitat elements that potentially support the species.
Present: the species was either observed directly or its presence was confirmed by field investigations or in previous studies in the area.

Table C-1.Special-status Plant Species from the Region

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
1. *Acanthomintha duttonii* San Mateo thorn-mint	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
2. *Allium peninsulare* var. *franciscanum* Franciscan onion	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Apr)May-Jun	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes on volcanics. Dry hillsides. 5-320 m.	**None.** Suitable soils lacking and Study Area is outside of species known range. Nearest occurrence 6.4 miles northeast (CNDDB #1).
3. *Amsinckia lunaris* Bent-flowered fiddleneck	annual herb	Mar-Jun	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland	**Not expected.** Openings in redwood forest habitat may be marginally suitable. Nearest known occurrence 10.8 miles north (CNDDB#69); historical record from 1933.
4. *Arctostaphylos andersonii* Anderson's manzanita	perennial evergreen shrub	Nov-May	--/--/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Open sites.	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
5. *Arctostaphylos regismontana* Kings Mountain manzanita	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Apr	--/--/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Granitic or sandstone outcrops.	**None.** Suitable soils not present in Study Area. No manzanitas observed during field surveys. Nearest occurrence 3.9 miles north miles north (CNDDB #16).
6. *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *pycnostachyus* Coastal marsh milk-vetch	perennial herb	(Apr-May)Jun-Oct	--/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes (mesic), coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (coastal salt, streamsides)	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
7. *Centromadia parryi ssp. Congdonii* Condon's tarplant	annual herb	(Apr)May-Oct(Nov)	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline)	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
8. *Cirsium fontinale* var. *fontinale* Fountain thistle	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Oct	FE/SE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Restricted to moist serpentine seeps or streams (USFWS 2019).	**None.** Study Area lacks serpentine seeps and is outside of species known range. Nearest occurrence 8.4 miles north (CNDDB #8).
9. *Cirsium praeteriens* Lost thistle	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	--/--/1A	Little information exists on plant; collected from the Palo Alto area at the turn of the 20th Century. Assumed extirpated.	**None.** Only known records of species are historical from general area of Palo Alto; species assumed extirpated (CNDDB #1).
10. *Collinsia corymbosa* Round-headed collinsia	annual herb	Apr-Jun	--/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
11. *Collinsia multicolor* San Francisco collinsia	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine.	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
12. *Dirca occidentalis* Western leatherwood	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar(Apr)	--/--/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland	**Possible.** Redwood forest and riparian areas provide suitable habitat. Multiple records within 1 mile of Study Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
13. *Eriophyllum latilobum* San Mateo woolly sunflower	perennial herb	May-Jun	FE/SE/1B.1	Cismontane woodland (often roadsides), coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. Favors shady spots along road cuts and steep slopes with coast live oak (USFWS 2019).	**None.** Current known distribution of species is entirely within San Mateo Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries Watershed and extends approximately 5 miles from San Andreas Lake to Crystal Springs Road (USFWS 2019). The two nearby CNDDB occurrence records (#2 and #3) are historical and thought to be erroneous IDs (CNDDB 2024; USFWS 2019).
14. *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri* Hoover's button-celery	annual/perennial herb	(Jun)Jul(Aug)	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
15. *Eryngium jepsonii* Jepson's coyote-thistle	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
16. *Fissidens pauperculus* Minute pocket moss	moss	N/A	--/--/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil).	**Possible.** May occur on damp soils in redwood forest habitat in Study Area. Nearest record 3 miles south (CNDDB #14).
17. *Fritillaria liliacea* Fragrant fritillary	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland.	**Not expected.** Redwood forest habitat may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest record 7.5 miles northeast from historical collections from general area of Palo Alto (CNDDB #36).
18. *Hesperolinon congestum* Marin western flax	annual herb	Apr-Jul	FT/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
19. *Legenere limosa* Legenere	annual herb	Apr-Jun	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
20. *Lessingia arachnoidea* Crystal Springs lessingia	annual herb	Jul-Oct	--/--/1B.2	Coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Grassy slopes on serpentine; sometimes on roadsides.	**None.** Study Area lacks suitable soils and is is outside of species known range.
21. *Malacothamnus arcuatus* var. *arcuatus* Arcuate bushmallow	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Sep	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. 1961 CNDDB occurrence record overlaps Study Area but exact location unknown, from general location of SR-84 in vicinity of La Honda (CNDDB #12).
22. *Monolopia gracilens* Woodland woollythreads	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine.	**Possible.** May occur in openings in redwood forest habitat. Historical occurrence overlaps Study Area; exact location unknown, from general vicinity of La Honda (CNDDB #48).
23. *Pedicularis dudleyi* Dudley's lousewort	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	-- /SR/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Deep shady woods of older coast redwood forests; also in maritime chaparral.	**Possible.** Redwood forest in Study Area provides suitable habitat. Several known locations in Portola Redwoods State Park 5 miles south (CNDDB #3).

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
24. *Pentachaeta bellidiflora* White-rayed pentachaeta	annual herb	Mar-May	FE/SE/1B.1	Found on serpentine grassland and co-occurs with dwarf plantain (*Plantago erecta*), purple needlegrass (*Nasella pulchra*), and coastal tidytips (*Layia platyglossa*) (USFWS 2010).	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present. Most historical populations extirpated (USFWS 2021). Nearest extant population 9.8 miles north (CNDDB #1; USFWS 2021).
25. *Piperia candida* White-flowered rein orchid	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep	--/--/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg.	**Possible.** Redwood forest in Study Area provides suitable habitat. Nearest occurrences 5.2 miles east (CNDDB #3) and 5.4 miles south (CNDDB #4).
26. *Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus* Choris' popcornflower	annual herb	Mar-Jun	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
27. *Sagittaria sanfordii* Sanford's arrowhead	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
28. *Senecio aphanactis* Chaparral ragwort	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	--/--/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest record 4.7 miles east (CNDDB #81).
29. *Silene verecunda* ssp. *verecunda* San Francisco campion	perennial herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul(Aug)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
30. *Stuckenia filiformis* ssp. *alpina* Northern slender pondweed	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	May-Jul	--/--/2B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Lifeform	Blooming Period	Status[1] (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
31. *Trifolium amoenum* Two-fork clover	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE/--/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite)	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
32. *Trifolium buckwestiorum* Santa Cruz clover	annual herb	Apr-Oct	--/--/1B.1	Coastal prairie, broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland.	**Possible.** Redwood forest may provide marginally suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence from approximately 4.0 miles northeast (CNDDB #33).

[1] Status definitions:

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
SE = State Endangered (California)
ST = State Threatened (California)
SR = State Rare (California)

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
1A = Presumed extirpated in California and rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR Threat Rank
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California
0.3 = Not very threatened in California

[2] Habitat Association sources:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).
USFWS. 2010. *Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *duttonii* (San Mateo thornmint), *Cirsium fontinale* ssp. *fontinale* (fountain thistle), *Pentachaeta bellidiflora* (white-rayed pentachaeta) 5- Year Review: Summary and Evaluation.
USFWS. 2019. Recovery Plan Amendment for Serpentine Soil Species of the San Francisco Bay Area.
USFWS. 2021. 5-Year Review: White-rayed Pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta bellidiflora*).

Table C-2. Special-status Animal Species from the Region

Scientific Name Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat Association[2]	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Invertebrates			
1. *Danaus Plexippus* Monarch butterfly	PT/--	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**None.** Study Area does not provide suitable winter roost sites (lacking eucalyptus, pine, or cypress groves). Nearest overwintering roost sites 9.8 miles Northwest (CNDDB #54) and 9.8 miles southwest (CNDDB #51).
Amphibians			
2. *Ambystoma californiense* pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	FT/ST	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats.	**None**. Suitable upland habitat is not present.
3. *Aneides niger* Santa Cruz black salamander	--/SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties.	**Possible.** Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in Study Area provide suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence is historical record from 0.6 miles north (CNDDB #1) Nearest recent record 3.0 miles north (CNDDB #20).
4. *Dicamptodon ensatus* California giant salamander	--/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	**Possible.** Redwood and mixed riparian habitat in Study Area provide suitable habitat for adults and juveniles; perennial stream suitable habitat for larvae. Nearest CNDDB occurrence is historical and overlaps with Study Area (CNDDB #91). Several additional CNDDB records within 5 miles. One larva documented in area (within 1 mile) during 1997 stream inventory (CDFG 1997).

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status[1]** **(Federal/State)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Study Area**
5. *Rana boylii* pop. 4 Foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	FT/SE	San Francisco Peninsula and Diablo Range south of San Francisco Bay Estuary, and south through the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountains east of the Salinas River in the southern inner Coast Ranges. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**Not expected.** Perennial stream and edges provide suitable habitat. Historical (1929) record from La Honda Creek overlaps Study Area (CNDDB #18). Several historical records within 5 miles, some presumed extirpated. Nearest non-historical record (1999) is 3.3 miles south in Pescadero Creek (CNDDB #13).
6. *Rana draytonii* California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**Possible.** Perennial stream and adjacent redwood and riparian woodland provide suitable habitat for breeding, dispersal, and aestivation. Nearest record 1.6 miles west CNDDB #884). Numerous additional records within 5 miles. 1985 stream inventory report documents species in La Honda Creek, exact locations unknown (CDFG 1985).
Reptiles			
7. *Actinemys marmorata* Northwestern pond turtle	PT/SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**Possible.** Perennial stream is suitable aquatic habitat. Redwood and riparian woodland suitable upland habitat for aestivation. Unlikely to nest in Study Area due to lack of open grassy areas. Nearest record 1.6 miles west (reported in same location as CNDDB #884 above for CRLF).
8. *Chelonia mydas* Green sea turtle	FT/--	Marine turtle. needs Adequate supply of seagrasses and algae for feeding.	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status[1]** **(Federal/State)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Study Area**
9. *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* San Francisco gartersnake	FE/SE, FP	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	**Not expected.** Perennial stream may provide suitable aquatic habitat, however lack of emergent vegetation, high stream velocities, and lack of adjacent open upland areas make habitat marginal. Known populations from La Honda area are limited to stock ponds and lakes on a private ranch and the Russian Ridge Open Space Preserve, east of the Study Area (USFWS 2020).
Birds			
10. Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle	--/FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	**None.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat are not present. Nearest known nesting occurrence 19.1 miles east (CNDDB #338).
11. *Asio otus* Long-eared owl	--/SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding. Year-round resident in most of state (Shuford et al 2008).	**Not expected.** Nearest reported nesting occurrence 5 miles east (CNDDB #37). May roost or nest in riparian woodland and redwood forest habitat, but adjacent open foraging habitat is limited.
12. *Athene cunicularia* Burrowing owl	--/SCE, SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
13. *Brachyramphus marmoratus* Marbled murrelet	FT/SE	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir.	**Not expected.** Redwood forest habitat in Study Area provides marginally suitable nesting habitat lacks old-growth redwood. Additionally, high level of human disturbance from roads, restaurant, and residence likely deter presence. Nearest occurrence 2.0 miles south (CNDDB #36).

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status[1]** **(Federal/State)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Study Area**
14. *Gymnogyps californianus* California condor	FE/SE, FP	Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	**None.** Study Area does not provide nesting or foraging habitat. Nearest reported nest 80 miles south (CNDDB #10).
15. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* Bald eagle	Delisted/SE, FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. Species exhibits high nest site fidelity and nesting territories are often used year after year (USFWS 2007).	**Not expected.** May occur as a fly-by or transient through site but nesting not expected due to marginal habitat with human disturbance and lack of known nest sites in or adjacent to site. Nearest nesting record 6.7 miles northeast (CNDB #368). Ebird observations indicate species commonly seen in region on year-round basis.
16. *Sternula antillarum browni* California least tern	FE/SE, FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present.
Fish			
17. *Eucyclogobius newberryi* Tidewater goby	FE/SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present. La Honda Creek is not suitable habitat for species.
18. *Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop. 4 - Coho salmon - central California coast ESU	FE/SE	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	**Possible.** La Honda Creek may provide habitat and is designated as critical habitat for species. Populations from Santa Cruz Mountains are extirpated or nearly extirpated (NMFS 2023). Creek within the Study Area is designated Critical Habitat for the species (NOAA 2024).

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status[1]** **(Federal/State)**	**Habitat Association[2]**	**Potential to Occur in Study Area**
19. *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 8 Steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT/SSC	DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (inclusive). Also includes the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.	**Present.** La Honda Creek is known spawning, migration, and rearing habitat for the species (CDFG 1997). Creek within the Study Area is designated Critical Habitat for the species (NOAA 2024).
Mammals			
20. *Corynorhinus townsendii* Townsend's big-eared bat	--/SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**Possible.** May forage in Study Area or roost in structures in or adjacent. Breeding roosts unlikely due to sensitivity to human disturbance. Nearest occurrence record 0.8 mile northwest (CNDDB #602). Several additional records within 5 miles of Study Area.
21. *Neotoma fuscipes annectens* San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	--/SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats.	**Possible**. Suitable habitat for nesting and foraging is present in the riparian woodland and redwood forest habitats. Nearest CNDDB occurrence is 7.1 miles northeast (CNDDB# 9).
22. *Taxidea taxus* American badger	--/SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**None**. Suitable habitat is not present. Several records within 3 miles however suitable habitat is lacking within or adjacent to Study Area.

[1] Status definitions:

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
PT = Federal Proposed Threatened
SE = State Endangered (California)
ST = State Threatened (California)
SCE = State Candidate Endangered
SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW)
FP = Fully Protected (CDFW)

[2] Source: Unless otherwise cited, source is California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

Appendix D

Plant Species List

Appendix D. Plant Species Observed

Scientific name	Common name	Native Species
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra wattle	No*
Acaica melanoxylon	Blackwood acacia	No*
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	Yes
Alnus rhombifolia	White alder	Yes
Carex sp.	sedge	---
Chondrilla juncea	Rush skeleton weed	No
Cyperus eragrostis	Tall flatsedge	Yes
Delairea odorata	Cape ivy	No*
Equisetum arvense	Common horsetail	Yes
Genista monspessulana	French broom	No*
Hedera helix	English ivy	No*
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	No
Ligustrum vulgare	Common privet	No
Myosotis latifolia	Broadleaf forget-me-not	No*
Notholithocarpus densiflorus	Tan oak	Yes
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	Yes
Prosartes hookeri	Hooker's Fairybells	Yes
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	Yes
Rosa sp.	Rose sp.	Yes
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry	No*
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	Yes
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	Yes
Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	Yes
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	Yes
Solanum americanum	American black nightshade	Yes
Stachys bullata	Hedge nettle	Yes
Stellaria media	Common chickweed	No
Umbellularia californica	California bay laurel	Yes
Urtica dioica	Stinging nettle	Yes
Veronica beccabunga	European brooklime	No
Vinca major	Periwinkle	No*

* = invasive (Cal-IPC rating)

References:

Regents of the University of California. 2024. The Jepson eFlora. Online: California Flora, Jepson eFlora Main Page. Accessed December 5, 2024.

California Invasive Plant Council. 2024. Plants A to Z. Online: Plants A to Z – California Invasive Plant Council. Accessed December 5, 2024.

Appendix E

BMP Tables

Table 9-1. Maintenance Program Best Management Practices

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
General Avoidance and Minimization Measures		
GEN-1	Staging and Access	▪ Staging, access, and parking areas will be located outside of sensitive habitats to the extent feasible. ▪ Staging areas will be located 30 feet from the top of bank (or as far as feasibly possible) or on the outboard side of levees. ▪ Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide access.
GEN-2	Minimize Area of Disturbance and Site Maintenance	▪ Areas of disturbance will be limited to the smallest footprint necessary and a single access pathway, where feasible. For maintenance activities near waterways or other sensitive habitat, the designated work area shall be clearly identified in the field using highly visible material, and work will not be conducted outside this area. ▪ Keep excavated soil and materials on the site where they will not collect into the street or get transported to storm drains or nearby water bodies by rainfall or runoff in order to avoid deleterious effects to fish, wildlife, and beneficial uses. ▪ Transfer excavated materials to dump trucks on the site, not in the street.
GEN-3	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. ▪ When in-channel work is required, where available use existing ingress or egress points or perform work from the top of the stream banks.
GEN-4	Salvage/Reuse of Plant and Woody Material	▪ Large wood or weed-free topsoil displaced by project activities may be stockpiled for use during site restoration. Native vegetation displaced by project activities will be stockpiled if it would be useful during site restoration. ▪ Stockpiled material shall not be placed over riparian or wetland vegetation. Stockpiled material shall not be placed in areas where it could enter the stream, riparian or wetland areas. ▪ To the extent feasible, all other woody material that is not re-usable should be disposed at a composting facility.
GEN-5	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.
GEN-6	Hazardous Materials Storage/ Disposal	▪ 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 watertight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every workday 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.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
GEN-7	Spill Prevention and Control	• Keep spill cleanup materials (rags, absorbents, etc.) available at the construction site at all times. • Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. On-site monitor should insect beneath all vehicles that have been parked more than 15 minutes before they leave the work area. 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. If water must be used, the Contractor shall collect the water and spilled fluids and dispose of it as hazardous waste. • Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil. • Small spills (less than 18 inches in diameter) including small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint or other materials should be controlled by the first responder (maintenance staff) and do not necessarily require an emergency response team. Medium spills (greater than 18 inches but less than 6 feet in diameter) are typically controlled by the first responder (maintenance staff) but police or fire department HAZMAT teams may be called based on conditions. Report significant spills (larger than 6 feet in diameter and any "running" spill) immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill, contact the San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division, or other emergency office (e.g., local fire or police department) as warranted, immediately and document the spill using the spill documentation form . Alternatively, 1) dial 911, the local emergency response number, 2) the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802; or 2) call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours). As appropriate, contact other agencies including California Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the Regional Water Quality Control Board. All chemical spills shall be reported as soon as possible to the emergency site contact.
GEN-8	Waste Management	Cover waste disposal containers securely at the end of every workday 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. ▪ Ensure that portable toilets have a secondary containment plan (e.g., a containment pan). ▪ 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.
GEN-9	Vehicle 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. ▪ Conduct vehicle and equipment cleaning at County corporation yards and ensure that rinse water does not run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done on-site, work in a bermed area (e.g., sandbags, gravel bags, compost socks, or other barrier material) at least 150 feet away from creek channels, away from storm drains and over a drip pan big enough to collect fluids. ▪ Refuel vehicles at least 150 feet away from the active stream channel. ▪ Keep an ample supply of spill clean-up materials near fueling, vehicle maintenance and hazardous materials/hazardous waste storage areas. Inventory clean-up materials monthly and restock as needed. ▪ Post proper fueling and spill clean-up instructions at fueling areas. Never leave the area while equipment is being filled. ▪ Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste. ▪ Do not clean vehicle or equipment on-site using soaps, solvents, degreasers, steam cleaning equipment, etc. ▪ Perform vehicle and mobile equipment steam cleaning, pressure washing or degreasing only over a containment designed to collect any generated wash water. Collect wash water and discharge to sewer via an oil water separator. Do not pour wash water down storm drains or sewers connected to septic systems.
GEN -10	Equipment Maintenance & Fueling	▪ A separate area should be designated for equipment maintenance and fueling, away from any slopes, watercourses, or drainage facilities. ▪ Equipment should not be stored in areas that will potentially drain to watercourses or drainage facilities. If equipment must be stored in areas with the potential to generate runoff, drip pans, berms, gravel bags, or absorbent booms should be employed to contain any leaks or spills. ▪ Equipment should be inspected daily for leaks or damage and promptly repaired. ▪ Fueling and maintenance of vehicles should take place at least 65 feet away from waterways. ▪ In the event of a spill, follow procedures outlined in BMP GEN-7.
GEN-11	Paving and Asphalt Work	▪ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is in the 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 or fog seal; and when saw cutting asphalt or concrete. ▪ Collect and recycle or appropriate dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do not sweep this material into gutters. ▪ Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement. ▪ Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system. ▪ Shovel, absorb or vacuum saw-cut slurry and dispose of all waste as soon as work is complete in one location or at the end of the workday. ▪ If sawcut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.
GEN-12	Concrete, Grout and 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.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ When washing exposed aggregate, prevent wash water from entering storm drains. Block any inlets and vacuum gutters, hose wash water onto dirt areas, or drain onto a bermed surface to be pumped and disposed of properly.
GEN-13	Exclude Concrete from Channel	▪ For maintenance activities that involve concrete pouring, the County shall ensure that poured concrete be excluded from the wetted channel for a period of 30 days after it is poured. During that time, the poured concrete shall be kept moist, and runoff from the concrete shall not be allowed to enter a stream. Containment structures should be installed to control the placement of wet concrete and to prevent it from entering the channel outside of those structures. ▪ Commercial sealants may be applied to the poured concrete surface where difficulty in excluding water flow for a long period may occur. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the site until the sealant is dry. ▪ No dry concrete shall be placed on the banks or in a location where it could be carried into the channel by wind or runoff.
GEN-14	Concrete Washout Facilities	▪ Concrete washout facilities should be established for maintenance activities that require on-site preparation and use of Portland cement concrete, asphalt concrete or cement mortar, establish concrete washout facilities. These facilities capture wash water, concrete and aggregate flushed from concrete mixers, chutes, etc. Concrete washouts may be contained settling basins dug into the ground, raised and contained structures, trailers, etc. They are also applicable for projects that require equipment washouts. ▪ An appropriate area for the washout must be identified at least 50 feet away from watercourses and storm drains in case of accidental breaching. The storage capacity of the basin must be sized correctly for the job. <u>Construction Guidelines:</u> ▪ The location of the concrete washout should be clearly labeled and all employees should be educated about proper concrete disposal. ▪ Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement mortar on-site. ▪ Wash out concrete mixers only in designated washout areas where the water will flow into temporary sealed basins or onto stockpiles of aggregate base or sand. Use as little water as possible to reduce hardening and evaporation time of waste products. ▪ Construct a basin large enough to contain all liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout procedures. A minimum basin size is 9 feet x 9 feet and 2 feet deep. Plastic liner materials shall be a minimum of 60-mil polyethylene sheeting free of holes and defects. ▪ Recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse when possible. <u>BMP Maintenance:</u> ▪ The concrete washout should be checked frequently to ensure proper use and effectiveness. ▪ At 75 percent capacity, the washout must be cleaned or new facilities must be constructed and ready for use. <u>BMP Removal:</u> ▪ The hardened concrete and materials related to the washout must be broken up, removed, and disposed of in accordance to local regulations. ▪ Area disturbed by the concrete washout must be repaired.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
GEN-15	Painting and Paint Removal	▪ Never clean brushes or rise 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.
GEN-16	Timing of Work	▪ In general, routine maintenance and construction activities that take place in sensitive habitat and/or in channels below ordinary high water will be conducted during the dry season (June 15 through October 15). Maintenance activities that are in upland areas and that would not affect streams may occur during low rainfall years at times when there is no predicted rainfall (chance of precipitation is less than 30 percent chance of rain). Activities that are subject to permit requirements will be conducted during the period authorized by the permits.
GEN-17	Maintain Traffic Flow	▪ To the extent feasible, work shall be staged and conducted in a manner that maintains two-way traffic flow on roadways in the vicinity of the work site. ▪ Heavy equipment and haul traffic shall be prohibited in residential areas to the greatest extent feasible. When no other route to and from the site is available, heavy equipment and haul traffic through residential areas shall be restricted to the hours of 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. ▪ If heavy equipment or hauling is required beyond the hours above, the County or their contractor would provide notice to adjacent property owners 48 hours in advance of such activities.
GEN-18	Traffic Control and Public Safety	▪ In the event that work activities require the temporary closure of any traffic lanes, the County shall implement measures to guide traffic (such as signage and flaggers), safeguard construction workers, provide safe passage of vehicles, and minimize traffic impacts through the duration of work activities. The County also shall notify local emergency service providers regarding any planned lane closures. ▪ For any other work within or near the roadway that could pose a hazard to the public, the County shall install/implement appropriate measures, such as fences, barriers, flagging, guards, and/or signs, to give adequate warning and provide protection from the potentially dangerous condition. ▪ For work activities along or near roadways with sidewalks and bike lanes, the County shall implement measures to ensure the safe passage of pedestrians and bicyclists around the work site. ▪ Where work is proposed at a recreational park or trail, warning signs will be posted several feet beyond the limits of work. Signs will also be posted if trails will be temporarily closed. ▪ Public transit access and routes will be maintained in the vicinity of the work site. If public transit will be affected by temporary road closures and require detours, affected transit authorities will be consulted and kept informed of project activities.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
GEN-19	Dust Management Controls	The County will implement the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Basic Dust Control Measures. Current measures stipulated by the BAAQMD Guidelines include the following: 1. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day. 2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. 3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. 4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph. 5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. 6. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points. 7. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
GEN-20	Firearms	No firearms (except for federal, State, or local law enforcement officers and security personnel) will be permitted at the project site to avoid harassment, killing or injuring of wildlife.
GEN-21	Domestic Animals	No animals (e.g., dogs or cats) can be brought to the project site to avoid harassment, killing or injuring of wildlife.
GEN-22	Site Stabilization	Earthwork will be completed as quickly as possible, and where practical, site restoration will occur immediately following maintenance. If site restoration involves planting, such activities may commence in late fall or early winter during the onset of rainy season. Bare soil surfaces resulting from maintenance and/or construction activities shall be covered with suitable erosion controls (seed or plant vegetation, fabrics, hydroseeding, mulch, etc.): ▪ Within 12 hours of any break in work unless project activities will resume within 7 days. ▪ No later than 3 days following the disturbance during the rainy season (approximately October through April). ▪ No later than 7 days following the disturbance during the dry season (approximately May through September).Every effort shall be made to immediately cover bare soil surfaces resulting from maintenance and/or construction activities prior to storms. Revegetation activities will include only local plant materials native to the San Francisco Peninsula region.
GEN-23	Fire Prevention	1. All earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines will be equipped with spark arrestors. 2. During the high fire danger period (April 1–December 1), work crews will: ▪ Have appropriate fire suppression equipment available at the work site. ▪ Keep flammable materials, including flammable vegetation slash, at least 10 feet away from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ Not use portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines within 25 feet of any flammable materials unless a round-point shovel or fire extinguisher is within immediate reach of the work crew (no more 25 feet away from the work area).
GEN-24	Investigation of Utility Line Locations	An evaluation of the locations of utility lines that could be affected by maintenance activities will be conducted annually as part of the preparation of the Annual Notification. Utilities will be avoided as much as possible. For maintenance areas with the potential for effects on utility services, the following measures will be implemented: 1. Utility excavation or encroachment permits will be required from the appropriate agencies. These permits include measures to minimize utility disruption. The County and its contractors will comply with permit conditions. Such conditions will be included in construction contract specifications. 2. Utility locations will be verified through a field survey (potholing) and use of the Underground Service Alert services. 3. Detailed specifications will be prepared as part of the design plans to include procedures for the excavation, support, and/or fill of areas around utility cables and pipelines. All affected utility services will be notified of the County's maintenance plans and schedule. Arrangements will be made with these entities regarding protection, relocation, or temporary disconnection of services. 4. Residents and businesses in the project area will be notified of planned utility service disruption 2 to 4 days in advance, in conformance with state standards. 5. Disconnected cables and lines will be reconnected promptly.
GEN-25	Retention of Tree Stumps / Rootwads	▪ Objects embedded/anchored in the bank, such as tree stumps, shall not be removed if removal could result in release of sediment into the channel. Stumps and rootwads that potentially serve as basking sites or that encourage pool formation should be left in place whenever possible. Protruding objects that could capture additional debris and result in obstruction of the channel (e.g. the branches and trunk of a downed tree) may be trimmed. If an embedded object must be removed to prevent a debris jam, turbidity control practices shall be used, and the bank shall be reseeded, re-vegetated and/or mulched following removal.
GEN-26	Decontamination of Project Equipment and Vehicles	▪ Equipment, boots and waders used for in-water maintenance activities will be decontaminated prior to entering and exiting the maintenance site and/or between each use in different water bodies to avoid the introduction and transfer of organisms between water bodies. Methods to be employed may include: drying, using a hot water soak, or freezing, as appropriate to the type of gear or equipment. The County shall begin the decontamination process by thoroughly scrubbing equipment, paying close attention to small crevices such as boot laces, seams, net corners, etc., with a stiff-bristled brush to remove all organisms. To decontaminate by drying, the County shall allow equipment to dry thoroughly (i.e., until there is a complete absence of water), preferably in the sun, for a minimum of 48 hours. To decontaminate using a hot water soak, the County shall immerse equipment in 140°F or hotter water and soak for a minimum of 5 minutes. To decontaminate by freezing, the County shall place equipment in a freezer 32°F or colder for a minimum of 8 hours. Repeat decontamination is required only if the equipment/clothing is removed from the site, used within a different waterbody, and returned to the project site.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ Vehicles, watercraft, and other maintenance equipment used for in-water maintenance activities that are too large to immerse in a hot water bath shall be decontaminated by pressure washing with hot water (minimum of 140°F at the point of contact or 155°F at the nozzle or by using other effective techniques). Watercraft engines and all areas that could contain standing water (e.g., live wells, bilges, etc.) shall be flushed for a minimum of 10 minutes. Following the hot water wash, vehicles, watercraft and equipment shall be dried as thoroughly as possible. ▪ A bleach solution shall be used to decontaminate vehicles, watercraft and other maintenance gear and equipment at a designated location where runoff can be contained and not allowed to enter streams or other sensitive habitat areas.
GEN-27	Vegetation and Tree Removal	▪ The disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete maintenance activities. The use of bulldozers, backhoes, or other heavy equipment to remove vegetation along stream banks shall be avoided wherever feasible. ▪ The County may remove up to two non-hazardous trees greater than 12 inches in diameter per year from natural channels below ordinary high water if the trees are restricting the capacity of the channel, causing erosion or flooding, or limiting access to perform maintenance work. Trees will be cut at ground level and the root mass left in place to maintain bank stability. No non-hazardous trees greater than 36 inches in diameter will be removed under this program. This measure does not apply to trees considered a hazard as defined by the International Society of Arboriculture, which may include dead or dying trees, dead parts of live trees, or unstable live trees (due to structural defects or other factors) that are within striking distance of people or property (a target) that have the potential to cause death, injury, or substantial property damage. ▪ Removed vegetation shall be placed directly into a disposal vehicle and removed from the site, and shall not be permitted to remain onsite overnight. However, if removed vegetation will be used onsite for erosion control or slash and will not be moved or disturbed, it may be stockpiled onsite for longer than an overnight. Stockpiled vegetation shall not be piled on the ground unless it is later transferred, piece by piece, under the direct supervision of the biological monitor or qualified biologist.
GEN-28	Herbicide Application	▪ Herbicide application shall only be conducted when the climate is dry and when wind speeds do not exceed 7 miles per hour. Herbicides shall not be used in or adjacent to any fish-bearing stream, lake, pond or other water bodies supporting suitable habitat for California red-legged frog or other listed species.
Erosion Control Measures		
EC-1	Brush Layering	Brush layering is a technique used to stabilize shallow slope failures or rebuild fill slopes with live brush cuttings (usually willows or other types of branches) with soil backfill or soil lifts. Live brush layers act as horizontal drains and improve slope stability by providing tensile strength and natural revegetation. Brush layering may include the use of fabric soil wraps, large vegetated boulder revetments, or other structural toe support. Synthetic geogrids can only be used with prior agency approval. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-2	Brush Packing	Brush packing is a biotechnical gully and slump repair technique. Brush packing utilizes alternating layers of live branch cuttings (from rootable plant species) and soil to repair large rills, gullies, and slumps. The brush packing technique is more

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		appropriate for the repair of gullies on slopes, and it can be implemented with hand labor. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-3	Live Staking	Live staking involves the insertion of live, vegetative cuttings into the ground in a manner that allows the cutting (stake) to take root and grow. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil to become water borne, to reduce water velocity and erosive forces, and to aid in habitat protection. Poles used in willow walls and vegetated boulder revetments may be a structural application. Sprigs may be used in individual planting spots along a streambank. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-4	Live Pole Drain	Live pole drains are a biotechnical technique intended to drain excess moisture away from an unstable site. Plants (typically willows) are used to construct bundles which will sprout and grow, with the moisture continuing to drain from the lower end. The bundles are placed in shallow trenches in a manner that they intersect and collect excessive slope moisture. See Appendix A for additional description about this BMP.
EC-5	Wattles/ Fascines	Wattles and fascines are live branch cuttings, usually willows, bound together into long, tubular bundles used to stabilize slopes and stream banks. Both wattles and live fascines are true biotechnical practices. The live branches and live stakes provide the biological element while the stems, rope ties and wedge-shaped wooden stakes all combine to provide the structural elements. Fascines differ from wattles in that the branch cuttings all point in the same direction in fascines, where they may point in either direction in wattles. Wattles are typically aligned on contour, where fascines are angled slightly upslope and thus tend to produce more vigorous growth. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-6	Hand Seeding	Hand seeding is broadcasting grass seed on disturbed or bare soil areas by hand or a hand seeding device. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil to become water or air borne, reduce erosion after vegetation establishment, provide for vegetative buffers and aid in habitat protection. Seeding with appropriate seed mixes also helps discourage colonization by non-native and invasive plant species. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-7	Hydroseeding	Hydroseeding is broadcasting grass seed, tackifier, wood fiber mulch and water on disturbed areas using a hydroseeding machine. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil becoming water or air borne, to reduce erosion after vegetation is established, provide vegetative buffers and to aid in habitat protection. Seeding with appropriate seed mixes will also help discourage colonization by non-native and invasive plant species. Hydroseeding may be used after soil disturbance is completed at construction/maintenance sites and/or on bare slopes. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-8	Mulching	Mulching is the application of rice or sterile straw, wood chips, leaf litter, redwood duff, or other suitable materials on the soil surface applied manually or by machine. This BMP is used to reduce the potential for soil becoming water or air borne, and to encourage vegetation establishment. This BMP is used to protect the soil surface and to protect newly seeded areas. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-9	Vegetative Buffer	A vegetative buffer is a strip of vegetation adjacent to sensitive areas, ditches, pavement and water bodies. This BMP prevents soil from becoming water borne and may help restore shallow slope failures by trapping soil and debris. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-10	Erosion Control Blankets & Mats	Erosion control blankets and mats are installed to protect the prepared soil surface of a steep slope. This BMP may be used at maintenance sites to provide stabilization/protection on steep slopes or stream banks. Erosion control blankets and mats

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		are available in a variety of materials including jute, excelsior, blanket material, straw, wood fiber blanket, coconut fiber blanket, coconut fiber mesh, and straw coconut fiber blanket. Material selection should be based on the size of area, slope, surface conditions, revegetation plans, and channel velocity. Coir fabric/netting is a geo-textile product made from coconut fibers loosely woven into a fabric usually packaged in roll form. This fabric can be used to provide a reduction in water velocity/erosive forces and/or habitat protection and topsoil stabilization. Erosion control blankets and mats may be used in combination with seeding and/or vegetation. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-11	Surface Roughening	Surface roughening is a technique for roughening a bare soil surface with furrows running across the slope, stair stepping, or tracking with construction equipment. Surface roughening is intended to aid the establishment of vegetative cover from seed, to reduce runoff velocity and increase infiltration, and to reduce erosion and provide for sediment trapping. This BMP is typically applied on slopes steeper than 3:1. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-12	Rolling Dip	Rolling dips are ridges or ridge-and-channels constructed diagonally across a sloping road or utility right-of-way that is subject to erosion to limit the accumulation of erosive volumes of water on roads by diverting surface runoff at designated intervals. Rolling dips are appropriate to use on low and moderate grades and on both high or low traffic roads. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
EC-13	Slope or Bank Stabilization	Where biotechnical methods are unsuitable for stabilizing streambanks due to site specific conditions such as steep slopes or limited right-of-way width, hardened engineered solutions such as rock slope protection, solider pile walls, retaining walls, or slope soil nailing may be utilized along a failed portion of slope to provide a buttress against additional failure. To the extent feasible, this BMP should be combined with biotechnical solutions through installation of vegetated rock slope protection. Refer to Appendix A for a more detailed description of this BMP.
EC-14	Energy Dissipator	An energy dissipator is a structure designed to control erosion at the outlet of a channel or conduit by reducing the velocity of flow and dissipating the energy. This BMP is recommended at the outlet of any new or replacement drainage culvert, which are points of high erosion potential. Energy dissipators are effective in absorbing the impact of flow and reducing the velocity to non-erosive levels. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
Sediment/Water Quality Control Measures		
SC-1	Gravel Bags	Gravel bags can be used to keep water away from work areas and unstable slopes or for constructing cofferdams and clean water bypasses. This BMP is also typically used at construction or maintenance sites to protect storm drain outlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-2	Silt Fence	A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts and entrenched into soil. This BMP is generally used for perimeter protection (around construction/maintenance sites, stockpile areas). It may also be installed perpendicular to the flow direction to slow or stop water and to allow perimeter filtration, settling of soil particles, and to reduce water velocity. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-3	Straw Log, Straw Roll, Coir Log	Straw rolls/logs or coir logs may be used for temporary soil stockpile protection; protection of storm drains, gutters, and drainage courses; temporary check dams; bank or slope stabilization; and streambank toe protection. Alternatives to straw rolls/logs and coir logs include compostable filter socks/berms comprised of natural fibers and other bio-based materials. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
SC-4	Inlet Protection	Storm drain inlets can be protected through installation of temporary barriers such as silt fences, gravel bags, and other proprietary barriers like geotextile inserts, biofilter bags, or compost socks. These barriers are intended to prevent and reduce the sediment discharged into storm drains by ponding runoff and allowing sediment to settle out. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-5	Stormwater Separation Systems	Stormwater separation systems are engineered devices installed in storm drain facilities to remove solids, grease and other pollutants. These may be installed where deep structures allow for their placement and maintenance, or where sufficient quantities of pollutant materials require regular removal in order for the storm drains to operate correctly. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-6	Diversion Berm	A diversion berm is a temporary ridge of compacted soil or aggregate base material, or contiguous bag berm constructed at the top or base of a disturbed slope. It may also consist of asphalt concrete or "cutback" at the top of a disturbed slope. This BMP is intended to direct stormwater runoff away from an unstable slope. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A.
SC-7	Silt Curtain	The County shall install silt curtains or other appropriate silt filtering devices around excavation sites to prevent heavily silted water from impacting areas around the work site. The silt curtain or silt filtering device shall be maintained throughout all phases of excavation.
SC-8	Turbidity Monitoring	During in-water maintenance activities, the County will monitor turbidity levels up and downstream of the maintenance work area prior to conducting maintenance. The County will maintain a log of turbidity data and ensure that activities do not result in increases in turbidity of the stream of more than 20 percent of upstream sampling locations, as measured visually or by nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Work will be halted if turbidity/siltation levels exceed 20 percent of upstream sampling levels and CDFW will be contacted for further guidance to ensure activities do not harm aquatic life.
Dewatering Measure		
DW-1	Channel Dewatering	• When in-water construction is unavoidable, streamflow shall be diverted around work areas by either installing cofferdams and/or clean water bypass systems. A cofferdam is a temporary structure built into a waterway to enclose a construction area and reduce sediment pollution from construction work in or adjacent to water. A clean water bypass is typically used for short-term diversion of small amounts of water over short distances to enable dewatering of a maintenance site. Depending on site conditions, these systems may be either gravity driven or require use of a pump to divert water around a construction area. For a more detailed description of this BMP, refer to Appendix A. • No dewatering will be conducted at sites with recent document occurrences of coho salmon within the past 5 years.
Sediment Testing and Disposal Measure		
ST-1	Testing and Disposal of Sediment	Depending on the location of the sediment removal site and upstream and adjacent land uses, the County will test the sediment prior to removal to determine suitability for disposal or reuse based on its chemical qualities. The test results and proposed disposal or reuse locations will be submitted to the RWQCB for review and approval. Samples will be analyzed according to the Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Materials: Sediment Screening and Testing Guidelines (RWQCB 2000), as appropriate for the proposed disposal or reuse site. The results will be compared against federal and state environmental screening levels (ESLs) for protection of human health, groundwater quality, and terrestrial receptors. If hazardous levels of

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		contaminants (as defined by federal and state regulations) are present, the material will be taken to a permitted hazardous waste facility.

Sources: San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program, 2014; County of San Mateo, 2004 and 2013.

Table 9-3. Biological Resources Best Management Practices

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
BIO-1	Environmental Awareness Training	Prior to commencing maintenance activities in a given year, all participating maintenance personnel will attend a worker environmental awareness training program. The training will include a brief review of special-status species, sensitive habitats, and other sensitive resources that may exist in the project area, including field identification, habitat requirements, and the legal status and protection of each relevant species, as well as locations of sensitive biological resources. The training will include materials concerning the following topics: sensitive resources, resource avoidance, permit conditions, and possible consequences for violations of State or Federal environmental laws. The training will cover the maintenance activity's conservation measures, environmental permits, and regulatory compliance requirements, as well as the roles and authority of the monitors and biologist(s). It will include printed material and an oral training session by a qualified biologist.
BIO-2	Minimize Injury or Mortality of Fish and Amphibian Species during Dewatering	Prior to dewatering a construction site, all reasonable efforts shall be made to capture and relocate native fish and amphibian species if necessary to avoid direct mortality and minimize take. Streams that support a sensitive species (e.g., steelhead, California red-legged frog) will require a relocation effort led by a qualified biologist (see also BMPs BIO- 3 through BIO-5). The following measures are consistent with those defined as *reasonable and prudent* by NMFS for projects concerning several central California Evolutionarily Significant Units for coho salmon and steelhead trout. ▪ Fish relocation activities will be performed only by qualified fisheries biologists that have experience with fish capture and handling. ▪ Perform relocation activities during morning periods when air temperatures are coolest. ▪ Periodically measure air and water temperatures. Cease activities when water temperatures exceed temperatures allowed by CDFW and NMFS. ▪ Capture methods may include fish landing nets, dip nets, buckets and by hand. ▪ Exclude fish from re-entering work area by blocking the stream channel above and below the work area with fine-meshed net or screens. Mesh will be no greater than 1/8 inch (3.1mm). The bottom edge of net or screen will be completely secured to the channel bed to prevent fish from re-entering work area. Exclusion screening will be placed in areas of low water velocity to minimize impingement of fish. Screens will be checked periodically and cleaned of debris to permit free flow of water. ▪ Prior to capturing fish, the qualified biologist will determine the most appropriate release location(s). Captured aquatic life shall be released immediately in the closest suitable body of water adjacent to the work site, taking into consideration the following when selecting release site(s): A. Similar water temperature as capture location B. Ample habitat for captured fish C. Low likelihood of fish re-entering work site or becoming impinged on exclusion net or screen. D. Avoid areas with large concentrations of potential predators in immediate vicinity. ▪ Minimize handling of salmonids. However, when handling is necessary, always wet hands or nets prior to touching fish.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ Temporarily hold fish in cool, shaded, aerated water in a container with a lid or in a live–car (i.e., a net enclosure that can be placed in a pond to temporarily hold the fish). ▪ If fish are held in a container, provide aeration with a battery-powered external bubbler. Protect fish from jostling and noise and do not remove fish from this container until time of release. ▪ Place a thermometer in holding containers and, if necessary, periodically conduct partial water changes to maintain a stable water temperature. If water temperature reaches or exceeds those allowed by CDFW and NMFS, fish should be released and rescue operations ceased. ▪ Avoid overcrowding in containers. Have at least two containers and segregate young-of-year fish from larger age-classes to avoid predation. Place larger amphibians, such as Pacific giant salamanders, in container with larger fish. ▪ If fish are abundant, periodically cease capture, and release fish at predetermined locations. ▪ Visually identify species and estimate year-classes of fish at time of release. ▪ Count and record the number of fish captured. Avoid anesthetizing or measuring fish. ▪ Submit reports of fish relocation activities to CDFW and NMFS in a timely fashion. ▪ If feasible, plan on performing initial fish relocation efforts several days prior to the start of construction. This provides the fisheries biologist an opportunity to return to the work area and perform additional passes immediately prior to construction. In many instances, additional fish will be captured that eluded the previous day's efforts. The biological monitor or qualified biologist shall check daily for stranded aquatic life as the water level in the dewatering area drops. ▪ If mortality during relocation exceeds the amount authorized by the applicable permits or, if no amount is specified, 5 percent, stop efforts and immediately contact the appropriate agencies (CDFW and NMFS).
BIO-3	California Red-legged Frog Protection Measures	If suitable habitat for California red-legged frog is determined to exist in or around the work area where maintenance activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ No more than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the date of initial ground disturbance or mowing, a pre-activity survey for the California red-legged frog will be conducted by a qualified biologist at the work site. The survey will consist of walking the work area limits to ascertain the possible presence of the species. The qualified biologist will investigate all potential areas that could be used by the California red-legged frog for feeding, breeding, sheltering, movement, and other essential behaviors. This includes an adequate examination of mammal burrows, such as those of California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) or gophers (*Thomomys bottae*). If any adults, subadults, juveniles, tadpoles, or eggs are found, the qualified biologist will contact the USFWS to determine if moving any of the individuals is appropriate. If the USFWS approves moving animals, the biologist and USFWS will identify a suitable relocation site, and the County will ensure the qualified biologist is given sufficient time to move the animals from the work site before ground disturbance is initiated. Only qualified biologists will capture, handle, and monitor the California red-legged frog. ▪ To minimize harassment, injury, death, and harm to individual California red-legged frogs, one of the following two measures will be implemented. 1. An approved, qualified biologist(s) will be on-site during all activities that may result in take of the California red-legged frog, as determined by the biologist taking into account all information gathered during the desktop audit of the site as well as the preconstruction survey. Qualified biologists must be approved by the USFWS.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		or 2. Prior to pre-activity surveys, personnel will enclose the work area with an exclusion fence with a minimum height above grade of 42 inches. The bottom of the fence will either be buried a minimum of six inches below ground or otherwise secured in a manner approved by the USFWS and will remain in place during all maintenance activities in order to prevent California red-legged frogs from entering the work area. Escape ramps, funnels, or other features that allow animals to exit the work area, but which will prohibit the entry of such animals, will be provided in the exclusion fencing. A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-activity survey of the fence installation area immediately prior to (i.e., the day of) the commencement of installation and will be on-hand to monitor fence installation. The exclusion fencing will be inspected daily by maintenance personnel and maintained for the duration of maintenance implementation. ▪ The qualified biologist(s) will be given the authority to freely communicate verbally, by telephone, electronic mail, or in writing at any time with maintenance personnel, any other person(s) at the work area, otherwise associated with the maintenance work, the USFWS, the CDFW, or their designated agents. The qualified biologist will have oversight over implementation of all the conservation measures in this programmatic biological opinion, and will have the authority and responsibility to stop work activities if they determine any of the associated requirements are not being fulfilled. If the qualified biologist(s) exercises this authority, the USFWS will be notified by telephone and electronic mail within twenty-four (24) hours. The USFWS contact is the Coast Bay Foothills Division Chief of the Endangered Species Program at the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office at telephone (916) 414-6600. ▪ The County will minimize adverse impacts to the California red-legged frog by limiting, to the maximum extent possible, the number of access routes, ground disturbance area, equipment staging, storage, parking, and stockpile areas. Prior to initiating maintenance work that involve ground-disturbing activities, equipment staging areas, site access routes, sediment removal and transportation equipment and personnel parking areas, debris storage areas, and any other areas that may be disturbed will be identified, surveyed by the qualified biologist, and clearly identified with fencing. The fencing will be inspected by the qualified biologist and maintained daily until the last day that equipment is at the site. ▪ To the extent practicable, ground-disturbing activities will be avoided from October through April because that is the time period when California red-legged frogs are most likely to be moving through upland areas. When ground-disturbing activities must take place between November 1 and March 31, the County will ensure that daily monitoring by the qualified biologist is completed for the California red-legged frog. ▪ If egg masses are present and work cannot be postponed until after hatching, a buffer of vegetation at least 10 feet in diameter shall be left around any egg masses found. Staff will keep a record of any sites where egg masses are found and will conduct vegetation removal at these sites between June 15 and October 15. Staff shall avoid entering the channel to avoid dislodging egg masses. Activities shall be performed from the banks. ▪ To minimize harassment, injury, death, and harm in the form of temporary habitat disturbances, all maintenance-related vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads, sediment removal and access areas, equipment staging, storage, parking, and stockpile areas. These areas will be included in pre-activity surveys and, to the maximum extent possible, established in locations disturbed by previous activities to prevent further adverse impacts. Maintenance-

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		related vehicles will observe a 20-mile per hour speed limit within work areas, except on County roads, and State and Federal highways. Off-road traffic outside of designated and fenced work areas will be prohibited. ▪ When a California red-legged frog is encountered in the work area, all activities which have the potential to result in the harassment, injury, or death of the individual will be immediately halted. The qualified biologist will then assess the situation in order to select a course of action that will avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the animal. To the maximum extent possible, contact with the frog will be avoided and the individual will be allowed to move out of the potentially hazardous situation to a secure location on its own volition. This procedure applies to situations where a California red-legged frog is encountered while it is moving to another location. It does not apply to animals that are uncovered or otherwise exposed or in areas where there is not sufficient adjacent habitat to support the species should the individual move away from the hazardous location. ▪ California red-legged frogs that are in danger will be relocated and released by the qualified biologist outside the work area within the same riparian area or watershed. If relocation of the individual outside the work area is not feasible (i.e., there are too many individuals observed per day), the biologist will relocate the animals to a USFWS preapproved location. Prior to the initial ground disturbance, the County will obtain approval of the relocation protocol from the USFWS in the event that a California red-legged frog is encountered and needs to be moved away from the work site. Under no circumstances will a California red-legged frog be released on a site unless the written permission of the landowner has been obtained by the County. The qualified biologist will limit the duration of the handling and captivity of the California red-legged frog to the minimum amount of time necessary to complete the task. If the animal must be held in captivity, it will be kept in a cool, dark, moist, aerated environment, such as a clean and disinfected bucket or plastic container with a damp sponge. ▪ The County will immediately notify the USFWS once the California red-legged frog and the site is secure. The USFWS contact for this situation is the Coast Bay Foothills Division Chief of the Endangered Species Program by email and at telephone (916) 414-6600. ▪ A litter control program will be instituted at each activity site. All workers will ensure their food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash are deposited in covered or closed trash containers. The trash containers will be removed from the site at the end of each working day. ▪ The County will comply with all herbicide application requirements mandated by the USEPA and stipulated injunctions pertaining to California red-legged frog. For example, herbicides will be limited for controlling state-designated invasive species and noxious weeds, will not be used within 15 feet of aquatic breeding critical habitat or non-breeding aquatic critical habitat areas or within 15 feet of aquatic features within non-critical habitat sections subject to the 2006 Court-ordered injunction; precipitation is not occurring or forecast to occur within 24 hours; herbicide is limited to localized spot treatment using hand-held devices; and herbicide will be applied by a certified applicator or person working under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. ▪ For on-site storage of pipes, conduits and other materials that could provide shelter for California red-legged frogs, materials will be securely capped prior to storage or an open-top trailer will be used to elevate the materials above ground. This is intended to reduce the potential for animals to climb into the conduits and other materials. ▪ To the maximum extent practicable, no maintenance activities will occur during rain events or within 24-hours following a rain event. Prior to maintenance activities resuming, a qualified biologist will inspect the work area and all

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		equipment/materials for the presence of California red-legged frogs. The animals will be allowed to move away from the work site of their own volition or moved by the qualified biologist. ▪ To the maximum extent practicable, night-time construction activities will be minimized or avoided by the County. Because dusk and dawn are often the times when the California red-legged frog most actively moving and foraging, to the maximum extent practicable, earthmoving and other project activities will cease no less than 30 minutes before sunset and will not begin again prior to 30 minutes after sunrise. Except when necessary for driver or pedestrian safety, to the maximum extent practicable, artificial lighting at a work site will be prohibited during the hours of darkness. ▪ Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting), loosely woven netting, or similar material in any form will not be used at the project site because California red-legged frogs can become entangled and trapped in them. Any such material found on site will be immediately removed by the qualified biologist, maintenance personnel, or County contractors. Materials utilizing fixed weaves (strands cannot move), polypropylene, polymer or other synthetic materials will not be used. ▪ Trenches or pits one (1) foot or deeper that are going to be left unfilled for more than forty-eight (48) hours will be securely covered with boards or other material to prevent the California red-legged frog from falling into them. If this is not possible, the County will ensure wooden ramps or other structures of suitable surface that provide adequate footing for the California red-legged frog are placed in the trench or pit to allow for their unaided escape. Auger holes or fence post holes that are greater than 0.10 inch in diameter will be immediately filled or securely covered so they do not become pitfall traps for the California red-legged frog. The qualified biologist will inspect the trenches, pits, or holes prior to their being filled to ensure there are no California red-legged frogs in them. The trench, pit, or hole also will be examined by the qualified biologist each workday morning at least one hour prior to initiation of work and in the late afternoon no more than one hour after work has ceased to ascertain whether any individuals have become trapped. If the escape ramps fail to allow the animal to escape, the qualified biologist will remove and transport it to a safe location, or contact the USFWS for guidance.
BIO-4	California Tiger Salamander Protection Measures	In the limited area in which the California tiger salamander might occur (i.e., in the vicinity of Alpine Trail), the measures described for California red-legged frog above will be implemented for California tiger salamander as well. In addition, the CDFW will be included in any agency coordination, as well as the USFWS, for issues involving the salamander.
BIO-5	San Francisco Garter Snake Protection Measures	In areas within one mile of a documented occurrence of the San Francisco garter snake, onsite habitat shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist or biological monitor for the potential to support this species. If suitable habitat for San Francisco garter snake is determined to exist in or around the work area where ground disturbing activities or mowing are planned to occur, the following measures will be followed: ▪ To the extent feasible, maintenance activities should be conducted from April through October during the dry season when these semi-aquatic species are less likely to be found in a work area. ▪ Prior to implementation of maintenance work, the County will submit to the USFWS and CDFW for its review and approval the qualifications of proposed wildlife biologist(s) who will perform pre-activity surveys and on-site monitoring. ▪ To avoid harassment, injury, death, and harm to individual San Francisco garter snakes, immediately prior to (i.e., the day of) the initiation of maintenance activities that have potential for take of the San Francisco garter snake, a USFWS

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		and CDFW-approved biologist will conduct daytime surveys throughout the project site. The approved biologist will be present during initial ground-disturbing activities (i.e., clearing and grubbing) within 250 ft of the work area to monitor for individual garter snakes. The biologist will also be present during any other maintenance activities that could potentially result in take, as determined by the biologist taking into account all information gathered during the desktop audit of the site as well as the preconstruction survey. If a San Francisco garter snake is observed within the maintenance work area, either during the pre-activity survey or at any time, activities that could potentially harm the individual will cease and the USFWS and CDFW will be contacted immediately. Work will not re-commence without written approval from CDFW. The on-site biologist will be the contact for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a garter snake or anyone who finds a dead, injured, or entrapped San Francisco garter snake. The on-site biologist shall possess a working cellular telephone whose number shall be provided to the USFWS and CDFW. ▪ For vegetation removal on berms or other sites with suitable San Francisco garter snake habitat, vegetation shall be cut down to 3 inches by hand tools (weedwhacker, etc.). Once the ground is visible, a visual survey for San Francisco garter snakes shall be conducted. If no sensitive species are found in the area, removal of vegetation may continue by mowing or mechanized equipment very slowly with a biological monitor walking in front of the equipment to observe. ▪ Maintenance-related vehicles will observe a 20 mile per hour speed limit while in the work area. ▪ San Francisco garter snakes may be attracted to structures that provide cavities such as pipes; therefore, all pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored at the site for one or more overnight periods will be either securely capped prior to storage or thoroughly inspected by the on-site biologist and/or the maintenance foreman/manager before the pipe is buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved. If a San Francisco garter snake is discovered inside a pipe, the biologist (or a member of the maintenance crew, if the biologist is not on-site) will watch the individual until it has moved out of the maintenance work area. ▪ A litter control program will be instituted at each activity site. All workers will ensure their food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash are deposited in covered or closed trash containers. The trash containers will be removed from the site at the end of each working day.
BIO-6	Measures to Protect the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, California Giant Salamander, Santa Cruz Black Salamander, and Western Pond Turtle	In areas within one mile of documented foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant salamander, Santa Cruz black salamander, or western pond turtle occurrences, or where suitable habitat for one or more of these species is determined to exist in or around the work area where ground disturbing activities or mowing are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ The qualified biologist will conduct a special-status species survey on each morning of and within 48 hours prior to the scheduled work commencing. 1. If no foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant Salamander, Santa Cruz black salamander, or western pond turtle is found, the work may proceed. 2. If eggs or larvae of the foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant salamander, Santa Cruz black salamander, are found, the qualified biologist will establish a buffer around the location of the eggs/larvae and work may proceed outside of the buffer zone. No work will occur within the buffer zone. Work within the buffer zone will be rescheduled until the time that eggs have hatched and/or larvae have metamorphosed, or the Permittee shall contact CDFW to develop site appropriate avoidance and minimization measures.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		3. If an active western pond turtle nest is detected within the activity area, a 10-foot buffer zone around the nest will be established and maintained during the breeding and nesting season (April 1 – August 31). The buffer zone will remain in place until the young have left the nest, as determined by a qualified biologist. 4. If adult or non-larval juvenile foothill yellow-legged frogs, California giant salamanders, Santa Cruz black salamanders, or western pond turtles are found, one of the following two procedures will be implemented: a. If, in the opinion of the qualified biologist, capture and removal of the individual to a safe place outside of the work area is less likely to result in adverse effects than leaving the individual in place and rescheduling the work (e.g., if the species could potentially hide and be missed during a follow-up survey), the individual will be captured and relocated by a qualified biologist to suitable habitat at least 100 meters away and work may proceed. b. If, in the opinion of the qualified biologist, the individual is likely to leave the work area on its own, and work can be feasibly rescheduled, a buffer will be established around the location of the individual(s) and work may proceed outside of the buffer zone. No work will occur within the buffer zone until the turtle has left the work area. Work within the buffer zone will be rescheduled if necessary.
BIO-7	Check for Wildlife in Pipes/Construction Materials	For maintenance activities that involve pipes or culverts, the County will visually check all sections of pipe for the presence of wildlife sheltering within them prior to moving any pipe or culvert sections that have been stored on the site overnight, or the pipes will have the ends capped while stored on site so as to prevent wildlife from entering. After attachment of the pipe/culvert sections to one another, the exposed end(s) of the pipe/culvert will be capped at the end of each day during construction to prevent wildlife from entering and being trapped within the pipeline/culvert.
BIO-8	Minimize Impacts on Dusky-footed Woodrat Nests	If suitable habitat for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is determined to exist in the work area, the following measure will be followed: ▪ No more than two weeks prior to the beginning of ground disturbance or other routine maintenance activities that could disturb woodrat nests, a qualified biologist will survey the work areas scheduled for maintenance. If any dusky-footed woodrat nests are found, the nests shall be flagged and construction fencing or flagging that will not impede the movement of the SFDW shall be placed around the nest to create a 10-foot buffer (where feasible). If the nest is located adjacent to a road or trail, the nest shall be clearly flagged so equipment/truck drivers accessing sites can see the nest. If a dusky-footed woodrat nest is identified in a work area, the following measure will be implemented by the County. ▪ The County will avoid physical disturbance of the nest if feasible. Ideally, a minimum 10-foot buffer should be maintained between maintenance construction activities and each nest to avoid disturbance. In some situations, a smaller buffer may be allowed if in the opinion of a qualified biologist removing the nest would be a greater impact than that anticipated as a result of maintenance activities. ▪ If a dusky-footed woodrat nest cannot be avoided and the nest is located in urban or bayside areas where woodrat populations are small and isolated from larger populations, the County will consult with CDFW regarding the appropriate measures to minimize impacts.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ If a dusky-footed woodrat nest cannot be avoided and the nest is located in more rural or natural areas and/or where woodrat populations are large and have connectivity to large populations, one of the following two relocation measures will be implemented by the County: 1. If the woodrat nest site and the proposed relocation area are connected by suitable dispersal habitat for the woodrat, as determined by a qualified biologist, the following relocation methodology will be used: Prior to the beginning of construction activities, a qualified biologist will disturb the woodrat nest to the degree that all woodrats leave the nest and seek refuge outside of the maintenance activity area. Relocations efforts will avoid the nesting season (February - July) to the maximum extent feasible. Disturbance of the woodrat nest will be initiated no earlier than one hour before dusk to minimize the exposure of woodrats to diurnal predators. Subsequently, the biologist will dismantle and relocate the nest material by hand. All material from dismantled nests will be placed in a pile, preferably against a log or tree trunk, in suitable habitat located at least 20 feet from, but otherwise as close as possible to, the original nest locations, to provide material for woodrats to construct new nests. During the deconstruction process, the biologist will attempt to assess if there are juveniles in the nest. If immobile juveniles are observed, the deconstruction process will be discontinued until a time when the biologist believes the juveniles will be fully mobile. A 10-foot wide no-disturbance buffer will be established around the nest until the juveniles are mobile. The nest may be dismantled once the biologist has determined that adverse impacts on the juveniles would not occur. All disturbances to woodrat nests will be documented in a construction monitoring report and submitted to CDFW. 2. If a qualified biologist determines that the woodrat relocation area is separated from the nest site by major impediments, or a complete barrier, to woodrat movement, trapping for woodrats will be conducted prior to relocation of nest material. Prior to the start of nest relocation activities, artificial pine box shelters will be placed at each of the sites selected for relocation of nest materials. The dimensions of the artificial shelters will be approximately 8” long x 8” wide x 6” high. Each shelter will include two interior chambers connected by an opening. At the relocation sites, the artificial pine box shelters will provide basement structures for the relocated woodrat nest materials, allowing woodrats to enter, use, and modify the relocated nests. A qualified biologist will set two traps around each of the woodrat nests to be relocated. Traps will be set within one hour prior to sunset, and baited with a mixture of peanut butter, oats, and apples. Traps will also be equipped with cotton bedding and covered with cardboard. The traps will be checked the following morning, within one-and-a-half hours of sunrise. If a woodrat is captured it will be placed in a quiet area while its nest material is relocated; the animal will then be released at the relocated nest. If no woodrats are captured after the first night, the biologist will set the traps for one additional evening to increase the probability of capturing the animal and ensuring a safe relocation. If no woodrats are captured at a given house after two nights, it will be assumed that the house is not currently occupied. 3. Trapping will only be conducted outside the breeding season, which for woodrats is from February through the end of July. If a litter of young is found or suspected while dismantling a nest for relocation, the nest material will be replaced, any trapped woodrats will be returned to the nest, and the nest will be left alone for 2 to 3 weeks,

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		after which time the nest would be rechecked to verify that the young are capable of independent survival, as determined by the lead woodrat biologist, before proceeding with nest dismantling.
BIO-9	Measures to Protect Nesting Migratory Birds	▪ To the extent possible, conduct vegetation removal activities prior to nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31). ▪ For maintenance activities or tree removal that are scheduled to occur between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist will survey the work area and a minimum of 300 feet surrounding the work area for raptor nests and 100 feet for nests of non-raptors. This survey will occur no more than three days prior to starting work. If a lapse in maintenance-related work of 7 days or longer occurs, another focused survey will be conducted before maintenance work can be reinitiated. ▪ If nesting birds are found, a no-work buffer will be established around the nest and maintained until the young have fledged. A qualified biologist will identify an appropriate buffer based on a site specific-evaluation. Typical appropriate buffers are 300 feet for raptors, herons, and egrets (though larger for bald and golden eagles, as discussed in BIO-14); 100 feet for non-raptors nesting on trees, shrubs and structures, and 25 feet for ground-nesting non-raptors. ▪ The boundary of each buffer zone will be marked with fencing, flagging, or other easily identifiable marking if work will occur immediately outside the buffer zone. ▪ Install physical barriers to nesting where appropriate (e.g., install netting over entryways to cavities, bridge ledges, culverts) and check regularly for any trapped birds. Work will not commence within the buffer until fledglings are fully mobile and no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival. ▪ No trees or shrubs shall be disturbed that contain active bird nests until all eggs have hatched, and young have fully fledged (are no longer being fed by the adults and have completely left the nest site). To avoid potential impacts to tree or shrub-nesting birds, any project-specific trimming or pruning of trees or shrubs shall be conducted during the time period of September 1 to February 14 unless a preconstruction nesting bird survey has been conducted by a qualified biologist. No habitat removal or modification shall occur within the Ecologically Sensitive Area fenced nest zone even if the nest continues to be active beyond the typical nesting season for the species, until the young have fully fledged and will no longer be adversely affected by the project. ▪ Within areas subject to CDFW regulation under Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code, nesting bird protection measures required as conditions of the Streambed Alteration Agreement will be implemented.
BIO-10	Measures to Protect Nesting Marbled Murrelet	▪ During marbled murrelet breeding/nesting season (March 24 to September 15), if suitable marbled murrelet nesting trees are present within 300 feet of the project area or if a marbled murrelet nest is detected, Permittee shall consult with CDFW before proceeding. If habitat trees are present within ¼- mile of the project site but are greater than 300 feet from the work area, Permittee may proceed with the following conditions: ○ Work within the ¼-mile buffer shall be confined to the period of September 15 to October 15. ○ If activities cannot be performed during this window and would thus occur during the marbled murrelet breeding season (March 25 to September 15), seasonal disturbance minimization buffers as listed the USFWS document, *Estimation of the Effects of Auditory and Visual Disturbance to Northern Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelets in Northwestern California* (2006) shall be followed. Permittee shall measure ambient noise and estimate construction activity noise to calculate seasonal buffer widths using that reference.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		○ Alternatively, if protocol-level surveys are conducted and do not indicate that the habitat is occupied by marbled murrelet, seasonal and distance work restrictions may be lifted with written approval from CDFW. Protocol level survey procedures and information can be found at: http://www.pacificseabirdgroup.org/publications/PSG_TechPub2_MAMU_ISP.pdf
BIO-11	Non-native Aquatic Plant Removal	Any aquatic non-native plants found while performing maintenance activities will be disposed of properly and will not be placed back into the tributaries where work is being conducted or any other drainages, creeks, or streams.
BIO-12	Measures to Protect Special-Status Butterflies	If suitable habitat for Bay checkerspot, Mission blue, San Bruno elfin, or Callippe silverspot butterflies is determined to exist in or around the work area where ground disturbing activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ Areas supporting larval host plants for the Bay checkerspot, Mission blue, San Bruno elfin, or Callippe silverspot will be identified by a qualified biologist and protected from disturbance by establishing buffer zones around individual plants or populations. The size of the buffer will be determined by a qualified botanist; the actual distance will depend on the plant species potentially affected and the type of disturbance. If impacts on larval host plants of federally listed butterflies are unavoidable and are within occupied or potentially occupied habitats, then the County will stop work in the vicinity of the host plant(s) and consult with the USFWS. ▪ No herbicide will be applied to the buffer area, and to the extent feasible, maintenance personnel and equipment will not operate within such areas. If, based on a review of current CNDDB records or the latest information available from the Xerces Society (https://xerces.org/state-of-the-monarch-butterfly-overwintering-sites-in-california/) historically or currently occupied overwintering habitat for the monarch butterfly is determined to exist in or adjacent to the work area where ground disturbing activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ Areas supporting overwintering habitat for the monarch butterfly will be identified by a qualified biologist and maintenance activities during fall and winter months when monarch butterflies are present will be avoided to the extent practicable. ▪ Historically or currently occupied trees/groves will be protected from disturbance by the establishment of a 100-foot buffer zone around the tree/grove. The buffer will be measured from the outside edge of the dripline of the monarch grove. If maintenance activities within 100 feet of a historically or currently occupied tree/grove are unavoidable, the County will prepare and implement an impact minimization plan in consultation with the USFWS. ▪ No herbicides or pesticides will be applied to the buffer area, and to the extent feasible, maintenance personnel and equipment will not operate within such areas.
BIO-13	Measures to Protect the California Ridgway's Rail	If suitable breeding habitat for California Ridgway's rails is determined to exist in or around the work area where maintenance activities are planned to occur, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ If work will occur during the Ridgway's rail breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the County will conduct

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		pre-activity surveys for the Ridgway's rail in the late winter and early spring of the year maintenance activities are scheduled to occur. Surveys will be conducted per the current USFWS protocol. ▪ If the surveys confirm there are no breeding rails within 700 feet of the project area, or the area where heavy equipment, ground disturbance, or vegetation removal would occur, work activities may proceed during the breeding season. ▪ If surveys identify the presence of breeding rails, no maintenance activities will occur within 700 feet of occupied nesting habitat during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31). For work occurring within 300 feet of potential nonbreeding habitat for California Ridgway's rails which provides habitat that occasional nonbreeding California Ridgway's rails may use for foraging or cover, or other identified suitable California Ridgway's rail habitat locations, the County will implement applicable protection measures as follows: ▪ Prior to the initiation of work each day, if suitable habitat occurs within the immediate work area, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey of all suitable habitat that may be directly or indirectly impacted by the day's activities (work area, access routes, staging areas). Specific habitat areas are vegetated areas of cordgrass (*Spartina* spp.), marsh gumplant (*Grindelia* spp.), pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*), alkali heath, (*Frankenia* sp.), and other high marsh vegetation, brackish marsh reaches of creek with heavy accumulations of bulrush thatch (old stands), and high water refugia habitat that may include annual grasses, and shrubs immediately adjacent to channels. ▪ If during the initial daily survey or during work activities a Ridgway's rail is observed within or immediately adjacent to the work area (50 feet), initiation of work will be delayed until the Ridgway's rail leaves the work area. ▪ Mowing using heavy equipment (e.g., tractors, boom mowers, or rider mowers) will not be conducted in habitat areas or within 50 feet of habitat areas. If mowing with hand equipment is necessary within 50 feet of habitat areas, an on-site monitor will observe the area in front of the mower from a safe vantage point while it is in operation. If Ridgway's rails are detected within the area to be mown, the mowing will stop until the individual(s) have left the work area. ▪ If visual observation cannot confirm the Ridgway's rail(s) left the work area, then it is assumed that the individual(s) remains in the work area and the work will not resume until the area has been thoroughly surveyed (and absence confirmed) or the USFWS has been contacted for guidance.
BIO-14	Measures to Protect Bat Colonies	▪ If high-quality habitat for roosting bats (i.e., large trees with cavities of sufficient size to support roosting bats, or buildings providing suitable roost sites, as determined by a qualified bat biologist) is present within 100 feet of a maintenance site, a qualified bat biologist will conduct a survey to look for evidence of bat use within two weeks prior to the onset of work activities. If evidence of bat occupancy is observed, or if high-quality roost sites are present in areas where evidence of bat use might not be detectable (such as a tree cavity), an evening survey and/or nocturnal acoustic survey may be necessary to determine if a bat colony is present and to identify the specific location of the bat colony. ▪ If no active maternity colony or non-breeding bat roost is located, project work can continue as planned. ▪ If an active maternity colony or non-breeding bat roost is located, the project work will be redesigned to avoid disturbance of the roosts, if feasible.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ If an active maternity colony is located, and the project cannot be redesigned to avoid removal or disturbance of the occupied tree or structure, disturbance will not take place during the maternity season (March 15 – July 31), and a disturbance-free buffer zone (determined by a qualified bat biologist) will be observed during this period. ▪ If an active non-breeding bat roost is located, and the project cannot be redesigned to avoid removal or disturbance of the occupied tree or structure, the individuals will be safely evicted between August 1 and October 15 or between February 15 and March 15 (as determined by a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFW). Bats may be evicted through exclusion after notifying CDFW. Trees with roosts that need to be removed will first be disturbed at dusk, just prior to removal that same evening, to allow bats to escape during the darker hours.
BIO-15	Nesting Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Avoidance	In areas within 0.5 mile of known bald or golden eagle nesting areas, the following measures will be implemented: ▪ To the extent feasible, conduct vegetation removal activities prior to the nesting season (January 15 through August 1). ▪ For maintenance activities or tree removal that are scheduled to occur between January 15 and August 1, a qualified biologist will survey the work area and a minimum 0.5 mile surrounding the work area for eagle nests. This survey will occur no more than seven days prior to starting work. ▪ No maintenance activities will occur within a 0.5-mile viewshed buffer zone (areas that can be seen by an eagle on the nest), around any active eagle nest during the breeding season, unless a qualified biologist determines late in the season that nesting activity has been completed for the year. No breeding-season maintenance activities will occur within 0.25 mile of the nest site a, regardless of whether or not those activities can be seen from the nest, while nesting activity is occurring.
BIO-16	Avoid Special-Status Plant Species	For projects located in areas where special-status plants have been identified as potentially occurring (see Table 4-1), a qualified biologist will assess habitat suitability for the potential occurrence of special-status plant species within the work area. If determined to be warranted, a qualified botanist will conduct appropriately timed surveys for the focal plant species in accordance with CDFW's special-status plant survey methodology. If a special-status species is observed in or near the project site, the County will follow the measures below as well as any additional measures that might be contained in the forthcoming Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS for the Maintenance Program. ▪ If discovered, the population size and occupied area of special-status plant populations identified during the field survey, and with potential to be impacted, will be estimated. A "population" will be defined as the group of individuals of a species present within a 0.10-mile radius. In addition, the population will be photographed and flagged to maximize avoidance, as well as to estimate the percentage of the population affected. If feasible, the project shall be redesigned or modified to avoid direct and indirect impacts on special-status plant species. ▪ Special-status plants to be avoided will be protected from disturbance by installing environmentally sensitive area fencing (orange construction barrier fencing or a suitable alternative). Protective fencing will be installed under the direction of a qualified biologist as necessary to protect the plant and its habitat; where feasible, the environmentally sensitive area fencing will be installed at least 50 ft from the edge of the population. The location of the fencing will be shown on the maintenance design drawings and marked in the field with stakes and/or flagging. The design specifications will contain clear language that prohibits maintenance-relate activities, vehicle operation, material and equipment storage, and other surface disturbing activities within the fenced environmentally sensitive area. For non-ground disturbing vegetation management activities conducted using only hand-held equipment, the non-disturbance

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		buffer may be reduced to a minimum of 3 feet and flagging of the population may be used in place of environmentally sensitive fencing. ▪ Vegetation management activities in sensitive plant areas will be conducted under the guidance of a qualified botanist. These activities will be timed following the blooming periods of potentially occurring listed species. ▪ If any impacts to individual state-listed plants are unavoidable, or if more than 5 percent of a population of a federally listed plant species or species with California Rare Plant Ranks of 1 or 2 would be impacted, then the County will stop work in the vicinity of the plant(s) and consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies. ▪ If impacts to state or federally listed plants are unavoidable and less than 5 percent of a population would be impacted, prior to any ground-disturbing activities the County will preserve the seedbank within the impact area by removing and retaining the topsoil prior to the implementation of maintenance activities. Following completion of the maintenance activity, the County will monitor the impact area for two years. Any non-native invasive plant species occurring within this area during the monitoring period will be removed under the supervision of a qualified biologist. ▪ If appropriately timed focused botanical surveys cannot be conducted prior to maintenance activities in areas identified by a qualified biologist as potentially supporting listed plants, then the County will assume presence of the plant species in question.
BIO-17	Sudden Oak Death Controls	▪ Before entering maintenance sites located in areas infested with *Phytophthora*, field workers will receive training that includes information on *Phytophthora* pathogens and how to prevent the spread of these and other soil-borne organisms by following approved phytosanitary procedures. ▪ The exterior and interior of all vehicles, construction equipment, and tools should be clean and free of debris, soil and mud (including mud on tires, treads, wheel wells and undercarriage) prior to arrival at a new job site, especially during the wet season. ▪ Work shoes should be kept clean by inspecting shoe soles and removing mud, debris and soil off treads before moving to a new job site. ▪ Do not collect or transport host plants from an infested or quarantined area. ▪ Vehicles should stay on established roads whenever possible. ▪ To minimize the potential for spreading potentially contaminated soil and time required for decontamination, if possible, avoid vehicle traffic and field work when soils are wet enough to stick readily to shoes, tools, equipment and tires. ▪ Delivered nursery plants that will be held before planting will be transferred to cleaned and sanitized raised benches and maintained in accordance with the "Guidelines to Minimize *Phytophthora* Pathogens for holding (non-production) nurseries at restoration sites, Section 3." ▪ A portion of purchased nursery plants will be tested for *Phytophthora* using the pear-baiting methodology in which pear baits are placed in soil samples, water samples and root samples of nursery purchased plants. Incubation temperatures with diurnal fluctuations from 21 degrees Celsius to 27 degrees Celsius are generally suitable for detecting *Phytophthora* species using pear baits. If dark lesions appear on pears, the sample likely has *Phytophthora* inoculum. For additional information for the pear-baiting methodology, see: phytosphere.com/BMPsnursery/test3_2bait.htm

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		▪ Nursery plants will be transported on or in vehicles or equipment that have been cleaned before loading the stock. ▪ Nursery stock will not be placed on the soil or other potentially contaminated surfaces until they are placed at their specific planting sites. ▪ Minimize unnecessary movement of soil and plant material within a planting area, especially from higher to lower risk areas. ▪ On-site or off-site collection of plant materials, including seed and cuttings for direct planting, will be conducted in a phytosanitary manner. ▪ Only uncontaminated water or water that has been effectively treated to remove or kill *Phytophthora* should be used for rinsing or irrigating plant material.
BIO-18	Invasive Plant Control	▪ In order to minimize the spread of invasive plants, all equipment (including personal gear) will be cleaned of soil, seeds, and plant material prior to arriving on the project site to prevent introduction of undesirable plant species. ▪ Prior to implementation of Program activities at a given site, the proposed staging area, as well as any areas to be graded, will be surveyed for the presence of invasive weed species. Invasive weed species occurring within locations of construction clearing and grubbing shall be flagged for removal by the biological monitor or qualified biologist. Any invasive weeds with a Cal-IPC rating of "moderate" or "high" found within the survey area will be removed and disposed of in a sanitary landfill, incinerated off-site, or disposed in a high-temperature composting facility that can compost using methods known to kill weed seeds, taking care to prevent any seed dispersal during the process by bagging material or covering trucks transporting such material from the site. ▪ Suitable onsite disposal areas should be identified to prevent the spread of weed seeds. Invasive plant material should be rendered nonviable (partially decomposed, very slimy or brittle) when being treated onsite. Maintenance staff shall desiccate or decompose invasive plant material until it is nonviable. Depending on the type of plant, disposed plant material can be left out in the open as long as roots are not in contact with moist soil, or can be covered with a tarp to prevent material from blowing or washing away. Permittee shall monitor all sites where invasive plant material is disposed onsite and treat any newly emerged invasive plants. Invasive plant material removed during work activities shall be bagged and appropriately incinerated or disposed of in a landfill or permitted composting facility. ▪ No invasive plants shall be planted at maintenance work areas. Prohibited exotic plant species include those identified in the California Invasive Plant Council's Inventory Database, which is accessible at: https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/.
BIO-19	Restore Channel Features	▪ Following completion of bank stabilization activities, any temporary modifications to the low-flow channels will be reversed so that the channel is contoured to facilitate fish passage at least as well following the activity as it did prior to the stabilization activity.
BIO-20	Avoidance of Mammal Pupping Sites	▪ Work within 250 feet of an active harbor seal or sea lion haul out will be conducted outside of the pupping season (i.e., June – February).
BIO-21	General Wildlife Protection Measures	▪ If any wildlife is encountered during project activities, said wildlife shall be allowed to leave the area unharmed and on their own volition, except in cases where relocation by a qualified biologist is permitted by conditions below.

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
BIO-22	Measures to Protect Nesting Western Snowy Plover	▪ To the extent feasible, maintenance activities within 600 feet of suitable snowy plover breeding habitat will occur outside the plover breeding season of March 1 through September 14. ▪ If maintenance activities are scheduled to occur within 600 feet of suitable snowy plover breeding habitat during the nesting season (March 1 through September 14), a pre-activity survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days prior to the start of the activity to determine whether active nests are present. ▪ If an active snowy plover nest is detected within 600 feet of maintenance areas, the qualified biologist, in coordination with USFWS personnel, will determine an appropriate buffer that should remain free from new activities (i.e., those that were not ongoing when the nest was established). The buffer will be determined taking into account visual barriers (such as dunes) between the activities and the nest and the level and proximity of human activity around the nest when it was established. The buffer will remain in place until the nest is no longer active. ▪ If broods of unfledged snowy plover young are present, no maintenance activities will occur within 300 feet (or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with the USFWS) of a brood.
BIO-23	Burn Pile Measures	▪ The County would coordinate burn pile activities with CAL FIRE. ▪ Burning will only occur on days when danger of wildfire is low (e.g., it will not occur on windy days or in very hot, dry conditions). ▪ No burn piles will be located within 200 feet of known occurrences of special-status plants, suitable habitat for special-status butterflies and their hostplants, or high-quality aquatic or wetland habitat for the California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, or San Francisco garter snake. ▪ Prior to the initiation of burning, the burn pile will be physically disturbed (e.g., with a stick or shovel) to encourage any animals taking refuge within the pile to move out of the pile.
BIO-24	Pathogen Control	▪ In order to minimize the spread of plant and animal pathogens, all equipment (including personal gear such as boots) will be cleaned of soil, seeds, and plant material prior to arriving on a maintenance site. All organic matter will be removed from nets, traps, boots, vehicle tires and all other surfaces that have come into contact with water or potentially contaminated sediments. ▪ Equipment, including maintenance equipment and field gear used to capture and relocate special-status species such as frogs, will be disinfected after exiting one aquatic habitat and before entering the next aquatic habitat, unless the waters are hydrologically connected to one another. Cleaning equipment in the immediate vicinity of aquatic habitats will be avoided (e.g., clean in an area at least 100 feet from aquatic features). ▪ Boots, nets, gloves, and any other equipment used to handle amphibians or aquatic organisms will be scrubbed with a bleach solution (0.5 to 1.0 cup per 1.0 gallon of water), Quat-128™ (1:60), or a 3 to 6 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and thoroughly rinsed clean with water between maintenance sites. Care will be taken so that all traces of the disinfectant are removed before entering the next aquatic habitat. ▪ When working at sites with known or suspected disease problems, disposable gloves will be worn and changed between handling each animal. Gloves will be wetted with water from the site or distilled water prior to handling any

BMP Number	BMP Title	BMP Description
		amphibians. Gloves will be removed by turning inside out with hands cleaned using a hand cleaner and water rinse to minimize cross-contamination.
BIO-25	Eelgrass Surveys at Coyote Point Marina	In the event that the County plans to conduct in-water maintenance activities to the north of the jetty forming the northern boundary of Coyote Point Marina (identified as "potential eel grass patch #1 in Appendix J), the County will retain a biologist to conduct an eelgrass survey in this area. Survey results would be provided to CDFW and other appropriate permitting agencies prior to commencing maintenance work in this area.

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Technical Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT

Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project
San Mateo County, California

October 2025

Prepared for:

Lotus Water Engineering
660 Mission Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA, 94105

Prepared by:

Montrose Environmental
1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 34
Oakland, CA 94602
Dean Martorana, M.A., RPA
Bridget Parry, M.A.

This page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

Table of Contents ..... **i**

Executive Summary ..... **iii**

1 Introduction **1**

1.1 Location and Setting 1
1.2 Project Description 1
1.3 Area of Potential Effects 2
1.4 Regulatory Setting 6
1.4.1 State of California Regulations 6
1.4.2 Federal Regulations 8

2 Project Context **10**

2.1 Environmental Setting 10
2.2 Pre-Contact Context 11
2.3 Ethnohistoric Context 12
2.4 Historic-Era Context 13
2.5 Geoarchaeological Context 14

3 Native American Communication and Archival Research **16**

3.1 Native American Communication 16
3.2 Archival Research and Results 19
3.3 Historic Map and Aerial Review 20

4 Inventory Methods and Results **21**

5 Study Findings and Management Recommendations **22**

6 References **23**

Figures

Figure 1. Project Vicinity 3
Figure 2. Project Location 4
Figure 3. Project Footprint and Survey Area 5

Tables

Table 1. Tribal Communication Conducted To Date 16
Table 2. Previously Conducted Studies intersecting with the Project Area 19

Appendices

Appendix A. Native American Correspondence
Appendix B. Records Search Results [Confidential Information Redacted]
Appendix C. Photographic Record

List of Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CLHG	Cuesta La Honda Guild
County	County of San Mateo
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
ELS	Engineered log structures
LF	Linear feet
Montrose	Montrose Environmental
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USC	United States Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VSL	Vegetated soil lift

Executive Summary

The County of San Mateo (County) Department of Public Works is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project or Proposed Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of Cuesta La Honda Guild in San Mateo County, California. The Proposed Project would realign a portion of the creek (immediately upstream of the Entrada Way culvert) to its original pre-erosional alignment, remove previously installed rip rap and other temporary protection measures, install a soldier pile and lagging wall parallel to the roadway, and construct engineered log structures (ELS) overlaid with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank (left bank) to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy.

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended) and the State CEQA guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations 15000 et seq.). The inventory also supports obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) due to the proposed actions requiring federal permits, such as Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act.

This inventory consisted of a literature review to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the search radius of the current area of interest and a field survey to locate any cultural resources that may exist but have not yet been recorded. No previously recorded resources have boundaries that intersect with the Project location; no newly identified cultural resources were identified during the archaeological pedestrian survey. No adverse effect to historic resources or properties is expected to result from the Project actions.

This inventory was performed based on information obtained at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), as well as on direct observation of site conditions and other information generally applicable as of October 2025. The conclusions and recommendations herein are therefore based on information available up to that point in time. Further information may come to light in the future that could substantially change the conclusions found herein.

Information obtained from these sources in this timeframe is assumed to be correct and complete. Montrose Environmental (Montrose) does not assume any liability for findings or lack of findings based upon misrepresentation of information presented to Montrose or for items that are not visible, made visible, accessible, or present at the time of the Project area inventory.

This page intentionally left blank.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Setting

The County of San Mateo (County) Department of Public Works is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project or Proposed Project) to create a more permanent restoration-based solution to progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. The Proposed Project is located immediately east of the intersection of Highway 84/La Honda Road and Entrada Way (**Figure 1**). Entrada Way is the primary access into the Cuesta La Honda Guild community, which is a common interest development of almost three hundred homes. The Project site includes an approximately 18-foot by 29-foot arched bridge culvert conveying La Honda Creek under Entrada Way roadway and the adjacent streambanks and channel.

The Project area is located on the La Honda U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Quadrangle (Township 7S, Range 4W, Section 14) (**Figure 2**).

1.2 Project Description

In 2017, the County notified the Federal and State Agencies with jurisdiction about emergency repair work to be performed in La Honda Creek. Field personnel discovered a large void behind the north-eastern Entrada Way Bridge wingwall (at the intersection of Entrada Way and State Route 84). Elevated streamflow from La Honda Creek was actively scouring the roadway, threatening the public welfare of the La Honda community and their access to essential public services. The crew discovered that a rootwad in the La Honda Creek channel, below the ordinary high-water mark, had deflected streamflow at the creek bank adjacent to the wingwall – and continued to do so after forming the void. Emergency repairs were performed to remove the rootwad and debris, armor the eroded void, and temporarily route adjacent stormwater runoff over the armor for discharge to the creek. These repairs were temporary in nature; therefore, a permanent, formally designed repair is needed to address the destabilized bank and failing roadway shoulder.

The alignment of La Honda Creek has shifted over time and continues to erode the east bank (left bank). This alignment immediately threatens the existing east bank, adjacent parcels, roadway, culvert structure, as well as the west bank (right bank) as high velocity water is directed perpendicularly towards the west bank in order to enter the arch culvert. While emergency repairs to protect the wingwall and re-establish roadway surface drainage were implemented, ongoing erosion of the east bank remains a threat to the culvert crossing and road stability.

The Proposed Project involves a biotechnical approach to stabilize and repair the left bank of La Honda Creek directly upstream from Entrada Way. The Project includes removal of the rock boulders that were placed during the emergency action and construction of an engineered log structure (cribwall) along the lower bank with vegetated soil lifts (VSLs) on the upper slopes above the cribwall. The existing culvert headwall parallel to the roadway would be extended approximately 22 linear feet (LF) toward the left bank. The Project also includes repositioning the creek thalweg to its original pre-erosional alignment away from the left bank and closer to the center of the channel in line with the culvert. Other Project activities include realignment of an associated storm drain pipe to discharge downstream of Entrada Way and minor roadway improvements.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effects (APE) for cultural resources totals approximately 1.3 acres and would include the areas slated for bank stabilization and channel realignment, as well as temporary staging areas located outside of the channel (**Figure 3**). The vertical extent of ground disturbance would be 49-feet due to the installation of four soldier piles associated with the extension of the existing concrete culvert headwall. Cribwall construction would require excavation to a depth of approximately 25-feet. Channel realignment would require regarding and recontouring.



Figure 1
Project Vicinity

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Project

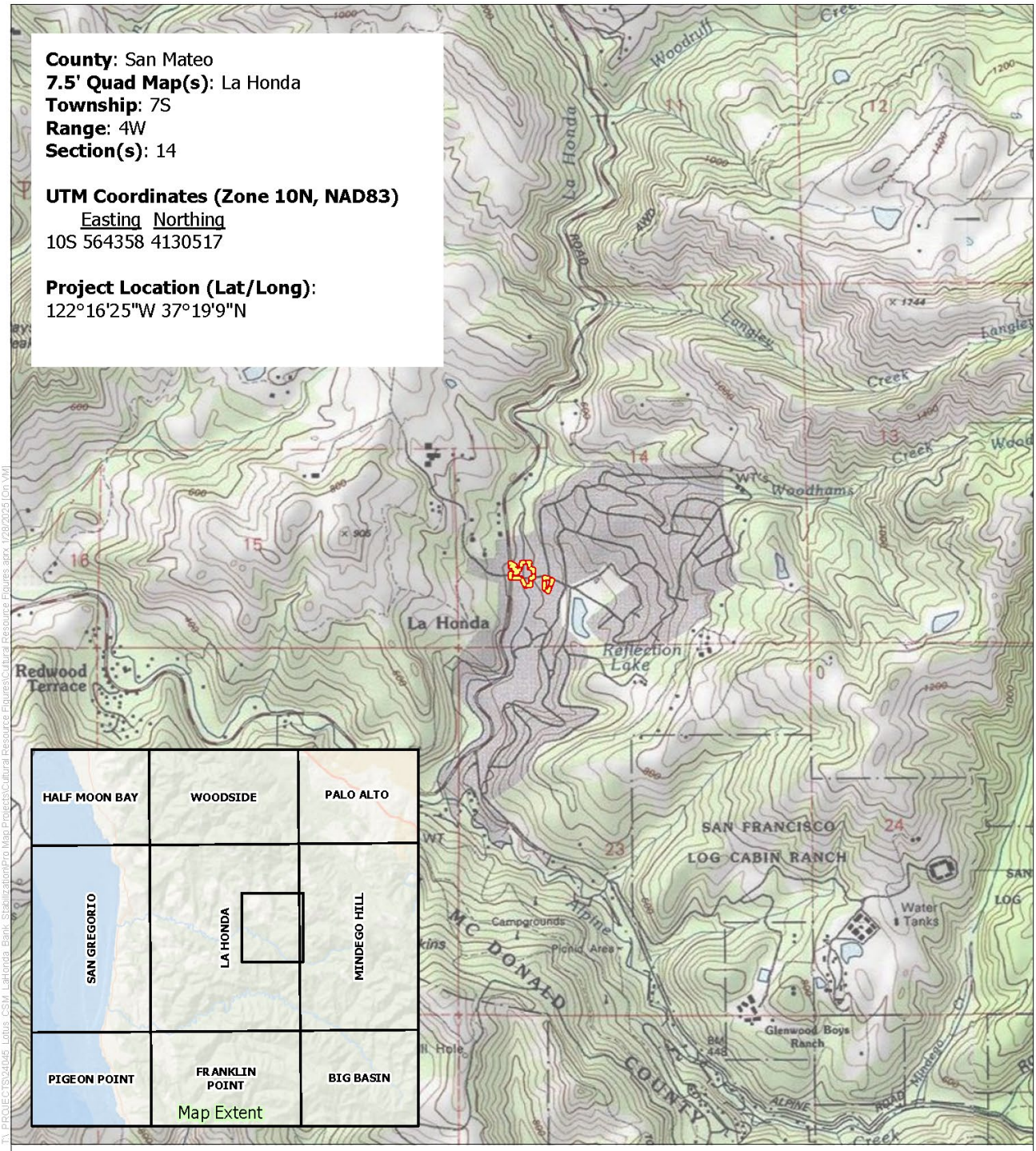


Figure 2
Project Location

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Project

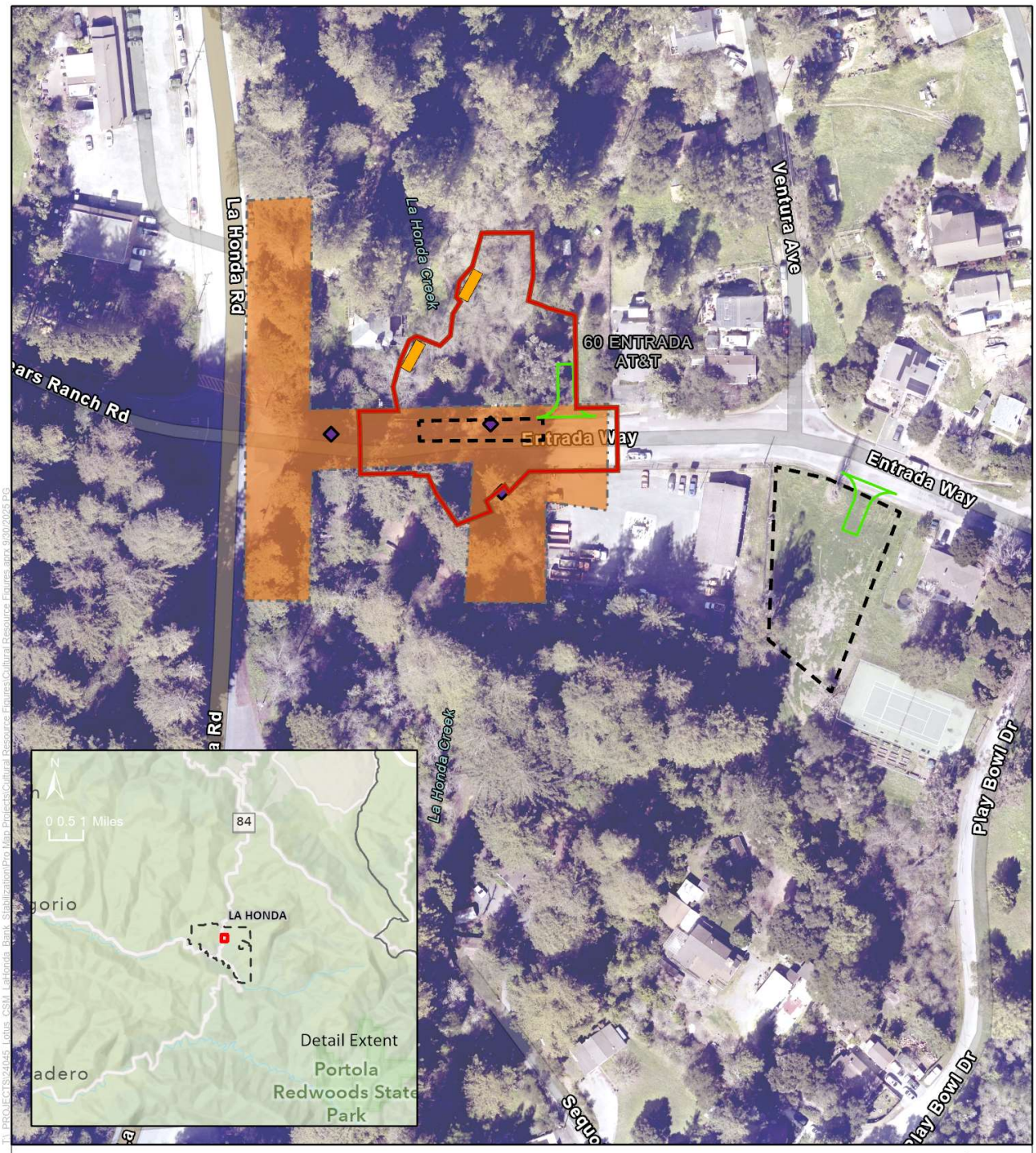


Figure 3
Area of Potential Effects

Entrada Way Culvert
Slip-out Project

1.4 Regulatory Setting

1.4.1 State of California Regulations

CEQA and State CEQA Guidelines

The Proposed Project will comply with the CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Chapter 3), which determine, in part, whether a project has a significant effect on a unique archaeological resource (per PRC 21083.2) or a historical resource (per PRC 21084.1).

CEQA guidelines in CCR 15064.5 note that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Lead agencies are required to identify potentially feasible measures or alternatives to avoid or mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource before such projects are approved. According to the CEQA guidelines, historical resources are:

- Listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (per PRC 5024.1(k));
- Included in a local register of historical resources (per PRC 5020.1) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC 5024.1(g); or
- Determined by a lead state agency to be historically significant.

California Register of Historical Resources

PRC Section 5024.1 establishes the CRHR. This register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR includes all properties listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including properties evaluated under Section 106 of the NHPA. The following CRHR criteria for listing are similar to those of the NRHP.

(1) Are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(2) Are associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or

(4) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

Unique Archaeological Resources

CEQA guidelines in CCR 15064.5 also apply to unique archaeological resources as defined in PRC 21084.1. As defined in PRC Section 21083.2, a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important pre-contact or historic event or person.

The CEQA guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is not a unique archaeological resource, historical resource, or tribal cultural resource, the effects of the project on those cultural resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CCR Section 15064.5[c][4]).

Tribal Cultural Resources

PRC 21080.3.1 (also known as Assembly Bill 52), requires that CEQA lead agencies consult with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, if requested by the tribe, and if the agency intends to release a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project. The bill also specifies, under PRC 21084.2, that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource (TCR) is considered a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

As defined in Section 21074(a) of the PRC, TCRs are:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

   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 subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) 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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

TCRs are further defined under Section 21074(b) and (c) as follows:

(b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape; and

(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms to the criteria of subdivision (a).

Mitigation measures for TCRs must be developed in consultation with the affected California Native American tribe pursuant to Section 21080.3.2 or according to Section 21084.3. Section 21084.3 identifies mitigation measures that include avoidance and preservation of TCRs, treating TCRs with culturally appropriate dignity, and considering the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource.

The lead state agency for the project will communicate and consult as needed with Native American tribes pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1. The results of that communication to date are provided in **Appendix A**.

1.4.2 Federal Regulations

The Proposed Project is subject to federal permit review. As a result, the Project, constitutes a federal undertaking as defined by Title 54 United States Code (USC) Section 300101 of the NHPA and mandates compliance with 54 USC Section 306108, commonly known as Section 106 of the NHPA, and its implementing regulations found under Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 800, as amended in 2001. To comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, the project proponent must "take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register."

The implementing regulations of the NHPA require that cultural resources be evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP if they cannot be avoided by an undertaking (proposed project). To determine site significance through application of NRHP criteria, several levels of potential significance that reflect different (although not necessarily mutually exclusive) values must be considered. As provided in Title 36 CFR Section 60.4, "the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" and must be considered within the historic context. Resources must also be at least 50 years old, except in rare cases, and, to meet eligibility criteria of the NRHP, must:

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

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

(C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

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

For archaeological sites evaluated under Criterion (D), integrity requires that the site remain sufficiently intact to convey information necessary to address specific important research questions.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties (54 USC 306108). The Section 106 review process typically consists of the following major steps by federal agencies, all of which occur in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties.

1. Initiate Section 106 process by defining the federal undertaking and establishing a plan for consultation.

2. Identify the APE.

3. Identify historic properties within the limits of the APE.

4. Assess the effects of the undertaking by applying the criteria for adverse effects.

5. Resolve adverse effects.

The Section 106 regulations define an adverse effect as an effect that alters, directly or indirectly, the qualities that make a resource eligible for listing on the NRHP (36 CFR Section 800.5[a][1]).

Consideration must be given to the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, to the extent that these qualities contribute to the integrity and significance of the resource. Adverse effects may be direct and reasonably foreseeable or may be more remote in time or distance (36 CFR Section 800.5[a][1]).

2 Project Context

2.1 Environmental Setting[1]

The Project area is situated within the Coast Range geologic province. The northern Coast Ranges are a geologic province comprised of numerous rugged north-south trending ridges and valleys that run parallel to a series of faults and folds. Formation of these ranges is generally attributed to events associated with subduction of the Pacific Plate beneath the western border of North America. The bedrock that underlies the region is a complex assemblage of highly deformed, fractured, and weathered sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks (Schoenherr 1992). The bedrock geology of the Project area consists of Pliocene age, marine sedimentary rock (California Geological Survey 2010).

The Project area is underlain by three soil types: (1) Hugo and Josephine loams, steep, (2) Hugo and Josephine loams, very deep, sloping, and (3) Lobitos loam, moderately steep.

Riverine habitat in this study area includes La Honda Creek, which is characterized as a perennial stream. The stream holds water on a year-round basis, with higher flows during the rainy season. On the upstream (north) side of Entrada Way, where the main bank stabilization work will occur, the creek bank is moderately to steeply sloped. Downstream (south) of the Entrada Way the banks are more moderately to gradually sloped.

Terrestrial habitats in the Project area include redwood forest and riparian woodland. Developed areas are also classified as terrestrial habitat, and include Entrada Way, the eastern shoulder of Highway 84/La Honda Road, a restaurant parking lot and outdoor patio, the County's Department of Public Works La Honda Corporation Yard, and structures and landscaped areas associated with private residences.

Redwood forest habitats are largely restricted to areas of coastal influence with relatively stable temperatures and summer coastal fog. This habitat type occurs south of Entrada Way along both banks of La Honda Creek. It has a tree canopy dominated by coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), with scattered big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

Riparian woodland habitat occurs north of Entrada Way along the banks of La Honda Creek and is notably denser than the redwood forest habitat south of Entrada Way. Dominant tree species include pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). Beyond the top of bank, coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), California bay, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), white alder, and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) occur with occurrences of hedge nettle (*Stachys bullata)*, broadleaf forget-me-not (*Myosotis latifolia),* and common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) in the understory.

[1] Biological conditions summarized here are based on the review conducted for the Biological Resources Report for the project (Montrose 2025)

Prior to 1850, the region surrounding San Francisco Bay was a rich biome of coastal salt marsh and coastal prairie-scrub, with mixed hardwood settings more upland and inland that supported numerous animal and plant species exploited by pre-contact populations (Küchler 1976).

2.2 Pre-Contact Context

The pre-contact era of the Project area reflects information known about the indigenous population from the time the region was first populated with humans until the arrival of the first Europeans, who visited and recorded their journeys through the written record. The pre-contact record is derived from over a century of archaeological research, and while much has been gleaned from these studies, large gaps in the data record remain. The following pre-contact culture sequence, derived from Milliken et al. (2010:114-118) and Milliken et al. (2009:70-74), briefly outlines the prehistory of the San Francisco Bay region.

The Early Holocene (Lower Archaic; 8000 to 3500 B.C.) is considered a time when populations continued to be very mobile as they practiced a foraging subsistence pattern around the region. Artifacts that characterize this period include the milling slab and handstone to process seeds, as well as large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points. Millingstone pattern components have been documented in the hills east of Mt. Diablo, in the Santa Clara Valley-Hollister Corridor, and in western Santa Clara Valley.

The Early Period (Middle Archaic; 3500 to 500 B.C.) is marked by the appearance of cut shell beads in the archaeological record, as well as the presence of the mortar and pestle for processing acorns. House floors with postholes indicate substantial living structures, which suggests a move toward establishing a more sedentary lifestyle and an increasing population. The Berkeley Pattern emerged in the San Francisco Bay Area at approximately 3000 B.C., and later spread into surrounding coastal and interior areas. The Berkeley Pattern is characterized by abundant stone mortars and pestles, flexed burials, and a highly developed bone tool industry.

The Middle Period, which includes the Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic; 500 B.C. to A.D. 430) and Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic; A.D. 430 to 1050), appears to be a time when geographic mobility may have continued, although groups began to establish longer-term base camps in localities from which a more diverse range of resources could be exploited. The first rich black middens are recorded from the Early/Middle Period Transition sites. The Berkeley Pattern continued through the San Francisco Bay Area during the Middle Period but became increasingly complex. The addition of milling tools, obsidian and chert concave-base projectile points, and the occurrence of sites in a wider range of environments suggest that the economic base was more diverse. By the Upper Middle Period, mobility was being replaced by the development of numerous small villages. Around A.D. 430 a "dramatic cultural disruption" occurred, as evidenced by the sudden collapse of the Olivella saucer bead trade network.

The Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent; A.D. 1050 to 1550) reflects a social complexity that had developed toward lifeways of large, central villages with resident political leaders and specialized activity sites. A major cultural shift, or the Middle/Late Period Transition, began in the San Francisco Bay Area around AD 1000. A majority of bone tool and ornament types from the Middle Period disappeared, and several new shell bead types emerge. By AD 1250, the San Francisco Bay Area had transitioned to the Augustine Pattern. Artifacts associated with this pattern include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched projectile points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments. Increased social stratification, complex exchange systems, and elaborate ceremonialism are also characteristic of the Augustine Pattern.

The Terminal Late Period (Upper Emergent; A.D. 1550 to circa 1750) generally represents the indigenous cultures that were encountered by the Spanish when they first arrived in San Francisco Bay. A shift in the Augustine Pattern occurred soon after AD 1500. Clam shell beads, potentially representing a form of currency, and widespread cremations are characteristic markers of the later phase of the Augustine Pattern. The artifacts found at contact-era sites, including clamshell beads, abalone pendants, flanged steatite pipes, etched bone whistles and tubes, flowerpot mortars, and basketry awls – reflect the complexity of indigenous culture at the time of Spanish arrival.

2.3 Ethnohistoric Context

The population indigenous to the Project area spoke a language referred to as Costanoan, a derivative from a Spanish term for "coast people." Costanoan, which consisted of six known languages and various dialects within those languages, was spoken over a broad territory that included all of the San Francisco Peninsula, along the east and south of San Francisco Bay, and south to Monterey Bay, Salinas Valley, and the area around Hollister. Those residing on the San Francisco Peninsula and the project area spoke the Ramaytush dialect of San Francisco Bay Costanoan (Milliken et al. 2009:33 35).

The Costanoan peoples, also referred to as the Ohlone, Mutsun, or Rumsen, depending on geography, were not a united cultural or political entity (Milliken et al. 2009:2-4). Rather, there were strong differences not only in language, but also in culture, between the San Francisco and Monterey Bay occupants. Political affinity was based on the tribelet, which was comprised of one or more villages within a specific geographic territory (Levy 1978:487).

The tribelet territory was 10 to 12 miles in diameter and contained a population of 200 to 400 people living among four or five villages (Milliken et al. 2009:99). Village populations were ephemeral and changed on a seasonal or yearly basis. The most common type of dwelling was a domed, thatched structure. Villages also had assembly houses and sweathouses. Those living in the Project area resided in large villages along permanent streams in locations that allowed access to the diverse resources found along the coast, in the tidal marshlands, the valley floor, and the hills (Milliken et al. 2010:106; Moratto 2004:225; Levy 1978: 492).

A gender-based division of labor existed in terms of resource procurement. Women harvested plant foods, while men augmented the food supply through hunting and fishing. Acorns were likely the most important plant food used by Costanoan people, but a wide variety of seeds, nuts, fruit, and roots were also harvested. Hunting provided waterfowl such as geese and ducks as well as terrestrial animals such as black-tailed deer, elk, grizzly bear, and sea lion. Mollusks were also an important food source for coastal populations (Milliken et al. 2009:61; Levy 1978:491-492).

Seven local Costanoan tribes lived entirely within modern-day San Mateo County. Along the bay were the Urebure of San Bruno, the Ssalson in San Mateo and the Lamchin at Redwood City. The coastal groups included the Aramai in San Pedro Valley, the Chiguan in Half Moon Bay, the Cotegen along Purisima Creek, and the Oljon at San Gregorio. Three other tribes were partially in San Mateo County but also spilled over into more southern counties. These included the Puichun who were on the bay front at San Francisquito Creek, and the Olpen who lived in the mountains above the Puichun at the headwaters of San Francisquito Creek. The third group, the Quiroste, lived on the coast in the area of Point Año Nuevo (Milliken et al. 2009:87-89). The Oljon tribe is associated with the Project area.

The territory of the Oljon tribe included the lower drainages of San Gregorio Creek and Pescadero Creek (Milliken et al. 2009:293). The Oljon tribe was the second San Mateo County tribe encountered

by Gaspar de Portola during his 1769 expedition from San Diego to San Francisco (Milliken et al. 2009:90). The majority of the Oljon people were baptized at Mission Dolores between 1786 and 1793 (Milliken et al. 2009:100)

Today the Ohlone reside throughout the region and strive to maintain their cultural traditions. Given the diversity of the language and the wide range of indigenous occupation, there are a number of tribal groups in the Bay Area today who represent the Ohlone people.

2.4 Historic-Era Context

The historic era began in the San Francisco Bay Area when Spanish explorers arrived in the late 1760s and the 1770s. Members of the Portola expedition were the first to arrive in present-day San Mateo County after following the coast from San Diego. On October 23, 1769, the party entered the Quiroste village of *Mitenne*, where they were graciously welcomed. Portola's group continued northward, encountering and staying at villages of all the peninsula tribes as they crossed to the bay-side of the peninsula via Sweeny Ridge and camped near Palo Alto by the middle of November. The party retraced its route back to San Diego. Five years later, in 1774, the Rivera-Palou expedition left Monterey and headed to San Francisco Bay. Instead of coming up the coast, the Rivera-Palou party arrived through Santa Clara Valley, and followed along the bay shore to San Francisquito Creek. The team made their way to the north end of the peninsula before returning to Monterey via the coastal route (Kyle et al. 2002). De Anza followed a similar inland route from Monterey and back in 1776. All of the expeditions were chronicled in diaries, and all mentioned the presence of Native American villages filled with people. By 1793, the area encompassing the northern and central peninsula was no longer inhabited by tribal villages and the local San Francisco Bay Costanoan-speaking local tribes of the area had been absorbed into Mission Dolores, which had been established in present-day San Francisco in 1776 (Milliken et al. 2009).

Mexico, including California, became independent from Spain in 1822, and after that time, the government began to issue grants of land to favored citizens. First granted only to Mexican nationals, these tracts of land were soon bestowed upon those outsiders (largely Americans) who agreed to become citizens (Kyle et al. 2002:xiii-xiv). During Mexican rule, at least 20 tracts of land, or Ranchos, were granted within what was to become San Mateo County (California State Lands Commission 1982). Nine of the ranchos (one of which overlaps into San Francisco County, and one into Santa Cruz County) were stretched out along the Pacific coast, three were entirely within the interior mountains, and the remainder bordered San Francisco Bay. These properties were largely used for cattle grazing, agriculture, or timber harvesting, though the operations also attracted settlers who would purchase small tracts of land in order to establish their own livelihoods. Central settlements eventually became established on many of the ranchos, particularly on the bay side, that are the sites of modern-day communities (Kyle et al. 2002).

The Project area is located within the Rancho San Gregorio land grant, which included the San Gregorio Creek watershed and extended from Tunitas Creek in the north to the mouth of Pomponio Creek, covering 17,783 acres. It was awarded to Antonio Buelna by Governor Alvarado in 1839 (Kyle et al. 2002).

The first European settler in the La Honda area was George Carter, who built a water-powered mill on San Gregorio Creek in 1859. He rented out his house in what became Old La Honda to Andrew Sausman, who then opened a store. Old La Honda was located less than a mile west of the present location of La Honda, at the junction of La Honda Creek and San Gregorio Creek. John L. Sears bought 400 acres in the La Honda area and moved to La Honda in 1862. He bought the Sausman Store in Old

La Honda, but then moved the store three-quarters of a mile up the road in 1877. In doing so, he moved the town center of La Honda to its current location (Dougherty 2005). The store built by Spears was sometimes called the 'Bandit-Built Store' because two men that he employed (Jim and Bob Younger), were later members of the James Boys gang (OHP 2024). However, the accuracy of this story is questioned (San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board 1984). The former location of his store is now California Historical Landmark Number 343, which is located approximately 129 feet from the western extent of the Project area.

The largest residential community in the La Honda area is known as the Cuesta La Honda Guild (CLHG). CLHG was incorporated in 1936 to provide water, recreational facilities and roads to its members. Residents were initially largely seasonal, but now generally live year round in La Honda (CLHG 2024).

2.5 Geoarchaeological Context

To assess the potential for buried archaeological sites within a project area's components, an investigation will often take into account factors that either encouraged or discouraged human use or occupation of certain landforms (e.g., geomorphic setting and distance to water), combined with those that affected the subsequent preservation (i.e., erosion or burial) of those landforms. It is well known, for instance, that pre-contact archaeological sites in California are most often found on relatively level landforms near natural water sources (e.g., spring, stream, river, or estuary), which is often where two or more environmental zones (ecotones) are present. Landforms with this combination of variables are frequently found at or near the contact between a floodplain and a higher and older geomorphic surface, such as an alluvial fan or stream terrace (Hansen 2004:5).

In general, most Pleistocene-age landforms have little potential for harboring buried archaeological resources, as they developed before the first evidence of human migration into North America (ca. 13,000 years ago). However, Pleistocene or older surfaces buried below younger Holocene deposits do have a potential for containing archaeological deposits because of the long-term viability of the platform (or Pleistocene age surface) from which occupation can occur. Holocene alluvial deposits may contain buried soils (paleosols) that represent periods of landform stability before renewed deposition. The identification of paleosols within Holocene-age landforms is of particular interest because they represent formerly stable surfaces that have a potential for preserving archaeological deposits.

The potential for the Project area to contain buried archaeological resources was investigated using a model formulated by Byrd et al. (2017) for predicting a location's sensitivity for buried Native American archaeological sites based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have the highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene[2] , has a slope of 5 percent or less, is within 150 meters (500 feet) of fresh water, and 150 meters (500 feet) of a confluence. A basic premise of the model is that Native American archaeological deposits will not be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd et al. 2017: Tables 11 and 12), a location's sensitivity was scored on a scale of 1–10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5).

[2] The Holocene Epoch is the current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area.

Based on landform age and the other factors described above, the model determined that the sensitivity for buried sites in the Project area is considered high. A review of Witter et al. (2006), a quaternary geology review of the Bay Area—from which the Byrd et al. (2017) analysis is partially derived—indicates that the majority of the Project area is underlain by undifferentiated Latest Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium, which increases the sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits in the Project area. While the area surrounding La Honda Creek would have supported substantial human activity, the majority of the proposed Project actions are occurring directly within the creek bed and bank. These banks would not have been subject to long-term habitation due to their steep slope and proximity to flooding and higher energy rain events.

3 Native American Communication and Archival Research

3.1 Native American Communication

An email request was made to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2024 to review its files for the presence of recorded sacred sites on the Project area. The NAHC responded on November 14, 2024. The results of the Sacred Lands database review were negative for any sacred sites within the Project area.

On February 20, 2025, letters were sent to the 21 tribal contacts provided by the NAHC (**Table 1**). The letters requested any additional information regarding tribal resources and to notify the County if they wished to initiate consultation regarding the Project actions. To date, responses have been received from Tamien Nation, The Ohlone Indian Tribe, and Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area. The Tamien Nation has requested formal consultation regarding this project. As planning proceeds, the County will continue to consult with interested tribal representatives regarding the Project and incorporate their concerns into Project planning and mitigation as warranted. No specific concerns regarding a Tribal Cultural Resource within the project limits has been provided to date.

All correspondence, to date, between the NAHC and contacted tribes is provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 1. Tribal Communication Conducted to Date

Organization/Tribe	Name of Contact	Letter Date	Comments
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson	2/24/2025	No response received to date.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman	2/20/2025	No response received to date.

Organization/Tribe	Name of Contact	Letter Date	Comments
Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council	2/24/2025	No response received to date.
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	2/20/2025	No response received to date.
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson	2/20/2025	See response for Richard Massiatt.
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.	2/20/2025	Responded via email on 3/01/25; Stated that the tribe is interested in participating and would like to further discuss the Project. The County responded on 4/18/25 and stated that the County will contact the Tribe if monitoring is necessary and can provide a copy of the cultural resources report, if requested.
Tamien Nation	Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO	2/20/2025	Responded via email on 2/24/25; Tribe requested formal consultation.

Organization/Tribe	Name of Contact	Letter Date	Comments
			Consultation between the County and Tamien Nation is currently ongoing and if warranted, the County will incorporate the Tribe's concerns into Project planning and mitigation.
Tamien Nation	Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson	2/20/2025	See response for Johnathan Wasaka Costillas.
Tamien Nation	Lillian Camarena, Secretary	2/20/2025	See response for Johnathan Wasaka Costillas.
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Desiree Vigil, THPO	2/20/2025	See response for Andrew Galvan.
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson	2/20/2025	Responded via email on 2/24/25; Requested the archaeological recommendations of the project and copies of the SLF search results, NAHC response, and NAHC contact list for the project. The County responded on 4/18/2025 and included the SLF search results and

Organization/Tribe	Name of Contact	Letter Date	Comments
			NAHC response and contact list.
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader	2/20/2025	See response for Andrew Galvan.
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	2/20/2025	No response received to date.

3.2 Archival Research and Results

A record search was requested at the NWIC to determine whether any portions of the Project area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources and to identify the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area, as well as a 0.25-mile buffer (the search radius). The records search was received on December 10, 2024 (NWIC File No. 24-0699). See **Appendix B** for detailed summaries of results for this records search.

Other sources of information reviewed included, but were not limited to, the current listings of properties on the *National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Points of Historical Interest*, as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) Historic Property Directory, and the Built Environment Resource Directory for San Mateo County (OHP 2020).

No resources have been previously recorded within the Project area or search radius.

According to the record search results, the boundaries of one previous study intersects the Project area. The boundaries of two previous studies intersect with the 0.25-mile search radius (**Table 2**). All portions of the Project area within 45 feet of La Honda Road, or approximately 20% of the Project area, have been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

California Historic Landmark number 343 is located approximately 129 feet away from the closest portion of the Project area, which is the northwestern extent adjacent to La Honda Road (OHP 2023). This landmark is placed at the former location of the La Honda Store. The store was destroyed in 1960 (San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board 1984).

Table 2. Previously Conducted Studies Intersecting with the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
Previously Conducted Studies Intersecting with the Project Area			

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
S-33511	Laura Leach-Palm, Patricia Mikkelsen, Jerome King, Paul Brandy, Lindsay Hartman, and Bryan Larson	2007	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways in Alameda, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties
Previously Conducted Studies Intersecting with the Search Radius			
S-43984	Michael A. Way	2012	Cultural Resources analysis Skyline DAS Headend #2 / CC2562, 335 Sears Ranch Road, La Honda, San Mateo County, California 94020, EBI Project No. 61120455 (letter report)
S-45714	David Brunzell	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Extenet SW-CA-La Honda AT&T Distributed Antenna System Telecommunications Network, San Mateo County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN1401) (letter report)

S-33511 consists of a linear cultural resources inventory of 13 rural highways in Alameda, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma counties. Highway 84, which is directly adjacent to the western boundary of the Project area, was one of the 13 surveyed highways. The default width of the survey was 45 feet from the edge of the pavement. As such, only the portions of the Project area directly adjacent to La Honda Road have been previously surveyed. No cultural resources were identified within the Project area or the 0.25-mile search radius as a result of the survey.

3.3 Historic Map and Aerial Review

Research also included a review of historic USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles associated with the Proposed Project area. Maps examined include the 1955, 1961, 1991, 1997, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 (1:24000) versions of the La Honda quadrangle. A comparison of the 1955 and 1961 maps showed that minor realignments occurred along the creek at a number of locations upstream and downstream of the APE. All available maps from 1961 on show the route of La Honda Creek in its current configuration, at least within and directly adjacent to the Project area (USGS 2024).

Aerial imagery of the Project area, with the oldest available dating to 1953, was also reviewed. La Honda Creek is not visible on all available imagery due to dense vegetation. La Honda Road/Highway 84 is only partially visible on imagery from 1953, but the road is much more formal and visible in all imagery from 1956 on. Entrada Way is visible on all available imagery (Netronline 2024).

4 Inventory Methods and Results

One field survey was conducted by qualified archaeologist Bridget Parry, M.A., on December 23, 2024. The areas of direct disturbance associated with the project actions will take place directly in the creek bed and banks, and, as such, the ground surface visibility was diminished by the high water levels and high levels of vegetation, fallen trees, and logs. Areas of exposed native surface were further inspected using trowel scrapes when necessary. Observed native soils were a dark brown or gray brown clay loam.

Some portions of the APE were inaccessible due to either restricted access to private properties, high water levels within La Honda Creek, or steep slopes (see Figure 3). All accessible portions of the APE within the primary project footprint were surveyed intensively, or with 10 to 15 meter intervals, including some additional area along La Honda Road that exhibited greater visibility. The creek bed and banks north of Entrada Way were not accessible for pedestrian survey. The staging area located approximately 200-feet east of La Honda Creek on Entrada Way was not subject to pedestrian survey; this area was not surveyed because no ground disturbance is proposed within the staging area. A total of 1.17-acres were surveyed.

A majority of the surrounding landscape is developed. This includes Entrada Way, the eastern shoulder of Highway 84/La Honda Road, a restaurant parking lot and outdoor patio, and structures and landscaped areas associated with private residences and the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works La Honda Corporation Yard. The patio of Apple Jack's Inn is located directly adjacent to the western boundary of the southern portion of the Project area. The main building of Apple Jack's Inn was originally built in 1880 as a blacksmith's shop to service local lumber mills. The shop was converted in 1920 by John Cabrielli into Apple Jack's Inn and has operated as a restaurant and bar ever since (The Historical Marker Database 2018). The building's original condition appears to have been maintained. A plaque erected by the Ancient & Honorable Order of E Clampsus Vitus was observed on the outside of the building, but the building is not listed in the OHP Built Environment Resource Directory for San Mateo County and its NRHP/CRHR evaluation status is unknown. As Apple Jack's Inn is located outside of the Project's APE, it will not be impacted by the Proposed Project's actions and, therefore, was not formally evaluated. No indirect effect is expected due to the lack of any structural changes that would cause an adverse visual effect.

No evidence of archaeological deposits was identified throughout the survey. **Appendix C** contains example photos of the Project area and surroundings.

5 Study Findings and Management Recommendations

A cultural resource survey of the Project area was conducted on December 23, 2024, by qualified archaeologist Bridget Parry, M.A. No archaeological deposits or built environment resources were identified within the Project area. Apple Jack's Inn is located outside of the Project's APE and will not be impacted by the Project's actions. The culvert was not considered a historical resource and was not recorded. As previously discussed in the geoarchaeology context, most of the undertaking is situated directly within La Honda Creek itself. The creek bed and banks itself would not suggest the presence of substantial archaeological deposits as well as a low sensitivity for buried deposits.

As noted, the Project is located within an area of higher sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits due to its proximity to a stream (La Honda Creek) and relatively flat alluvial terrain. The surrounding areas outside of the watercourse has a higher potential for encountering archaeological deposits due to the presence of Holocene alluvium and other previously mentioned factors; however, because the major excavation proposed is constrained to within the creek itself, the potential for encountering intact, substantial archaeological deposits is considered low.

Based on these results, the Proposed Project will have no adverse effect to historic properties (according to 36 CFR Section 800.4(d)(1)) or an historical resource (per PRC 5024.1(k)).

Should previously undiscovered archaeological resources be found, implementation of BMP CUL-6 (Address Discovery of Cultural Remains or Historic or Paleontological Artifacts Appropriately) would ensure that impacts on CRHR/NRHP-eligible archaeological sites accidentally uncovered during construction are reduced to a less-than-significant level by immediately halting work if materials are found, evaluating the finds for CRHR/NRHP eligibility, and implementing appropriate mitigation measures, as necessary. Additionally, as required by BMP CUL-5 (Conduct Pre-Maintenance/Construction Educational Training), all maintenance/construction personnel will participate in an educational training session conducted by a qualified cultural resources specialist. This training will include instruction on how to identify historic and prehistoric resources that may be encountered, and will describe the appropriate protocol to be followed if resources are discovered during maintenance/construction work. Pre-contact materials would most likely include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers), tool-making debris, or milling equipment such as mortars and pestles. Historic-era materials might include remains of agricultural implements; stone or concrete footings and walls; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.

The possibility of encountering human remains cannot be discounted. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered, work must halt in the vicinity of the remains and, as required by law, the San Mateo County coroner must be notified immediately. An archaeologist should also be contacted to evaluate the find. If human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of that determination. Pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98, the NAHC, in turn, will immediately contact an individual who is most likely descended from the remains (the "Most Likely Descendant"). The Most Likely Descendant has 48 hours from the time access to the finds is granted to inspect the site and recommend treatment of the remains. The landowner is obligated to work with the Most Likely Descendant in good faith to find a respectful resolution to the situation and entertain all reasonable options regarding the Most Likely Descendant's preferences for treatment. The analysis and reporting were carried out by professionals who meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeology (per Title 48 of the CFR, Section 44716, as amended in 1983).

6 References

Byrd, B. F., A. R. Whitaker, P. J. Mikkelsen, and J. S. Rosenthal. 2017. San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4. Submitted to California Department of Transportation District 4, Oakland.

California Geological Survey 2010. Geologic Map of California. Available online https://arcg.is/ijLHT. Accessed January 10, 2025.

California State Lands Commission 1982. Grants of Land in California Made by Spanish or Mexican Authorities. Available online https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/08/CALIFORNIA_RANCHOS_1982-GrantsSpanishMexican_Grants_of_Land_in_California_made_by_Spanish_or_Mexican_Authorities.pdf.

Cuestra La Honda Guild (CLHG). 2024. About the Guild. Webpage. Available at: https://clhg.org/. Accessed January 15, 2025.

Dougherty, Bob. 2007. *La Honda.* Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.

Hansen, David. 2004. Modeling Spatial Uncertainty in Analysis of Archaeological Site Distribution. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, Sacramento. Available online at: http://proceedings.esri.com/library/userconf/proc02/pap0287/p0287.htm.

The Historical Marker Database. 2018. Apple Jack's Inn. Available online https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=126672. Accessed December 24, 2024.

Kyle, D. E., M. B. Hoover, H. E. Rensch, E. G. Rensch, and W. N. Abeloe. 2002. *Historic Spots in California.* Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Küchler, Alfred W. 1976 *California Vegetation Map Catalog*. Metadata for Vegetation Dataset: Küchler Vegetation Potential for California.

Levy, R. 1978. Costanoan. In *California* edited by R. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken, Randall, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz. 2009. Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today. Prepared for National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California.

Milliken, Randall, Richard T. Fitzgerald, Mark. G. Hylkema, Randy Groza, Tome Origer, David G. Bieling, Alan Leventhal, Randy S. Wiberg, Andrew Gottsfield, Donna Gillette, Viviana Bellifemine, Eric Strother, Robert Cartier, and David A. Fredrickson. 2010. Punctuated Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In *California Prehistory*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Lanham, MD: Altamira Press.

Moratto, M. J. 2004. *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Francisco.

Netronline. 2024. Historic Aerial Viewer. Accessed December 17, 2024 at https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 2020. Built Environment Resource Directory, San Mateo County. Available online https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/San%20Mateo.csv.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 2023. California Historical Landmarks by County. San Mateo. Available: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21520. Accessed: December 18, 2024.

San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board. 1984. San Mateo County…Its History and Heritage.

Schoenherr, Allan A. 1992 A Natural History of California, California Natural History Guides Number 56. University of California Press, Berkeley.

U.S. Geological Survey. 2024. topoView. Accessed December 17, 2024 at https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.06

Witter, R.C., Knudsen, K.L, Sowers, J.M., Wentworth, C.M., Koehler, R.D., Randolph, C. E. , Brooks, S.K., and Gans, K.D., 2006, Maps of Quaternary Deposits and Liquefaction Susceptibility in the Central San Francisco Bay Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 06-1037 (http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1037/)

Appendix A
Native American Correspondence

This page intentionally left blank

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

■ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – ***Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - ***Per Government Code § 65352.3.***

Local Action Type:

☐ **General Plan** ☐ **General Plan Element** ☐ **General Plan Amendment**

☐ **Specific Plan** ☐ **Specific Plan Amendment** ☐ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of La Honda

Contact Person: Dean Martorana

Street Address: 1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340

City: _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone: _____ **Fax:** _____

Email: _____

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: _____ **City/Community:** La Honda

Project Description:

The project will re-stabilize an embankment beneath a bridge.

Additional Request

■ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): La Honda

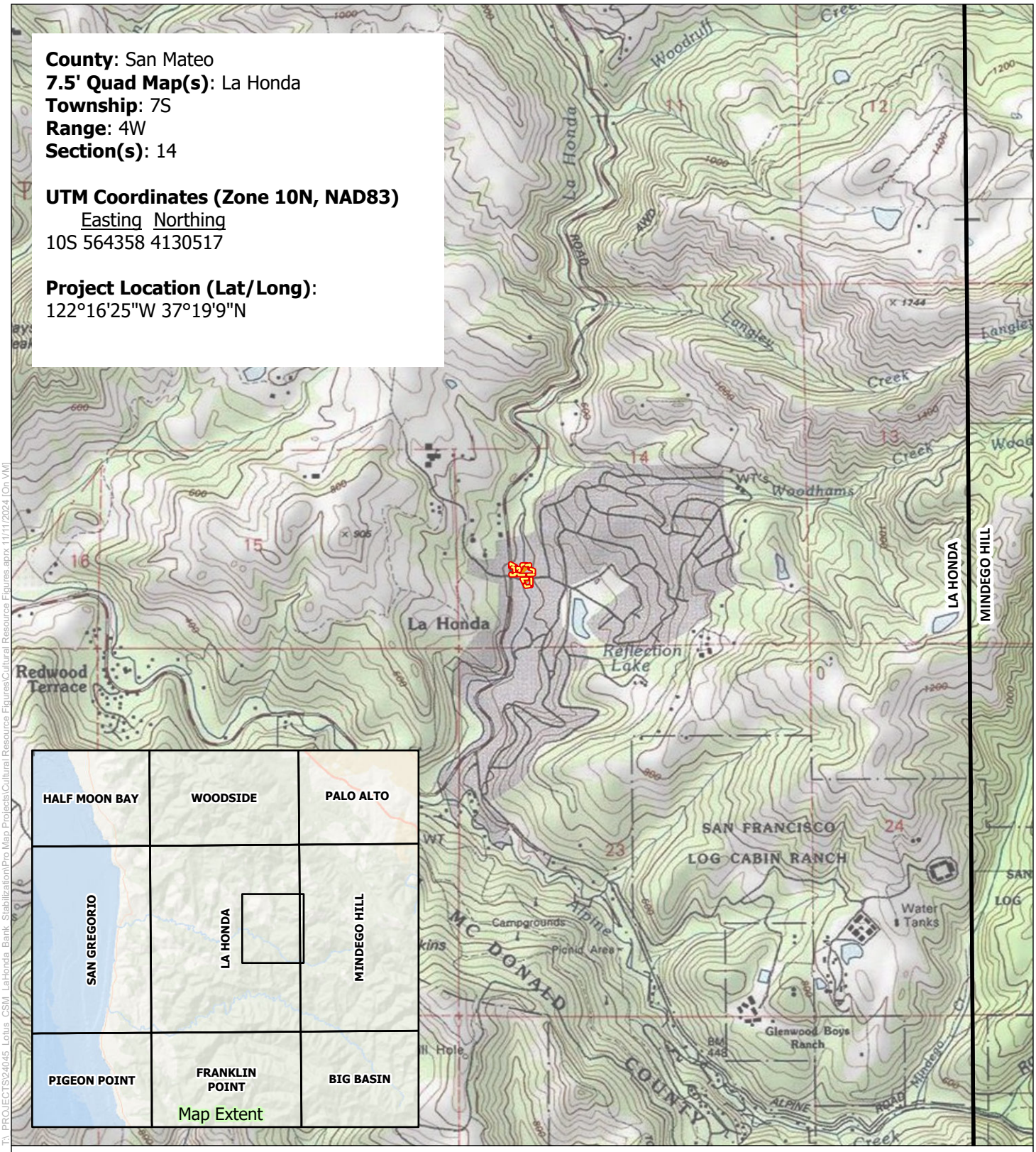
Township: 7S **Range:** 4W **Section(s):** 14

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 2
Project Location

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

November 14, 2024

Dean Martorana
Montrose Environmental

Via Email to: dmartorana@montrose-env.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County

To Whom it May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

  All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Mathew.Lin@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
11/14/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Mateo	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson		(530) 578-3864		aerieways@aol.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monte	7/20/2023
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833		vjltestingcenter@aol.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San	7/20/2023
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman	2451 Tyrolean Way Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 276-8380		shelbyzimmer1997@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant	PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(408) 771-8901		garryzimmer@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant	PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 730-9468		michellezimmer1966@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman	PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(650) 520-8418		cdzimmer93@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson	3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(916) 730-9468		amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council		(415) 690-3110		crct.crd@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa	7/17/2024
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer	29539 Oakbridge Dr Menifee, CA, 92586	(760) 681-6860		crct.crd@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	7/17/2024
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer	108 South Acacia Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 254-1610		crct.crd@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	7/17/2024
	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626		kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	3/15/2024
	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238			Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus	3/15/2024
	Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(408) 464-2892		cnijmeh@muwekma.org	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Marin,Merced,Napa,Sacramento,San Francisco,San Joaquin,San Mateo,Santa	3/28/2024
	Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(209) 321-0372		rmassiatt@muwekma.org	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Marin,Merced,Napa,Sacramento,San Francisco,San Joaquin,San Mateo,Santa	3/28/2024
	Tamien Nation	N	Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO	10721 Pingree Road Clearlake Oaks, CA, 94523	(925) 336-5359		thpo@tamien.org	Costanoan	Alameda,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Stanislaus	4/11/2023
	Tamien Nation	N	Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson	PO Box 8053 San Jose, CA, 95155	(707) 295-4011		qgeary@tamien.org	Costanoan	Alameda,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Stanislaus	4/11/2023
	Tamien Nation	N	Lillian Camarena, Secretary	336 Percy Street Madera, CA, 93638	(559) 363-5914		Lcamarena@tamien.org	Costanoan	Alameda,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Stanislaus	4/11/2023
	The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Desiree Vigil, THPO	259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	(650) 290-0245		dirwin0368@yahoo.com	Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda,Contra Costa,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara	11/30/2023
	The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson	P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	Phone: (510) 882-0527	(510) 687-9393	chochenyo@AOL.com	Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda,Contra Costa,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara	7/24/2023
	The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader	17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	(510) 610-7587		vincent.d.medina@gmail.com	Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda,Contra Costa,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara	7/24/2023
	Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com	Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kings,Madera,Marin,Mariposa,Merced,Mono,Monterey,San Benito,San	6/19/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County.

Record: PROJ-2024-005930
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: San Mateo
NAHC Group: All

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
2451 Tyrolean Way
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

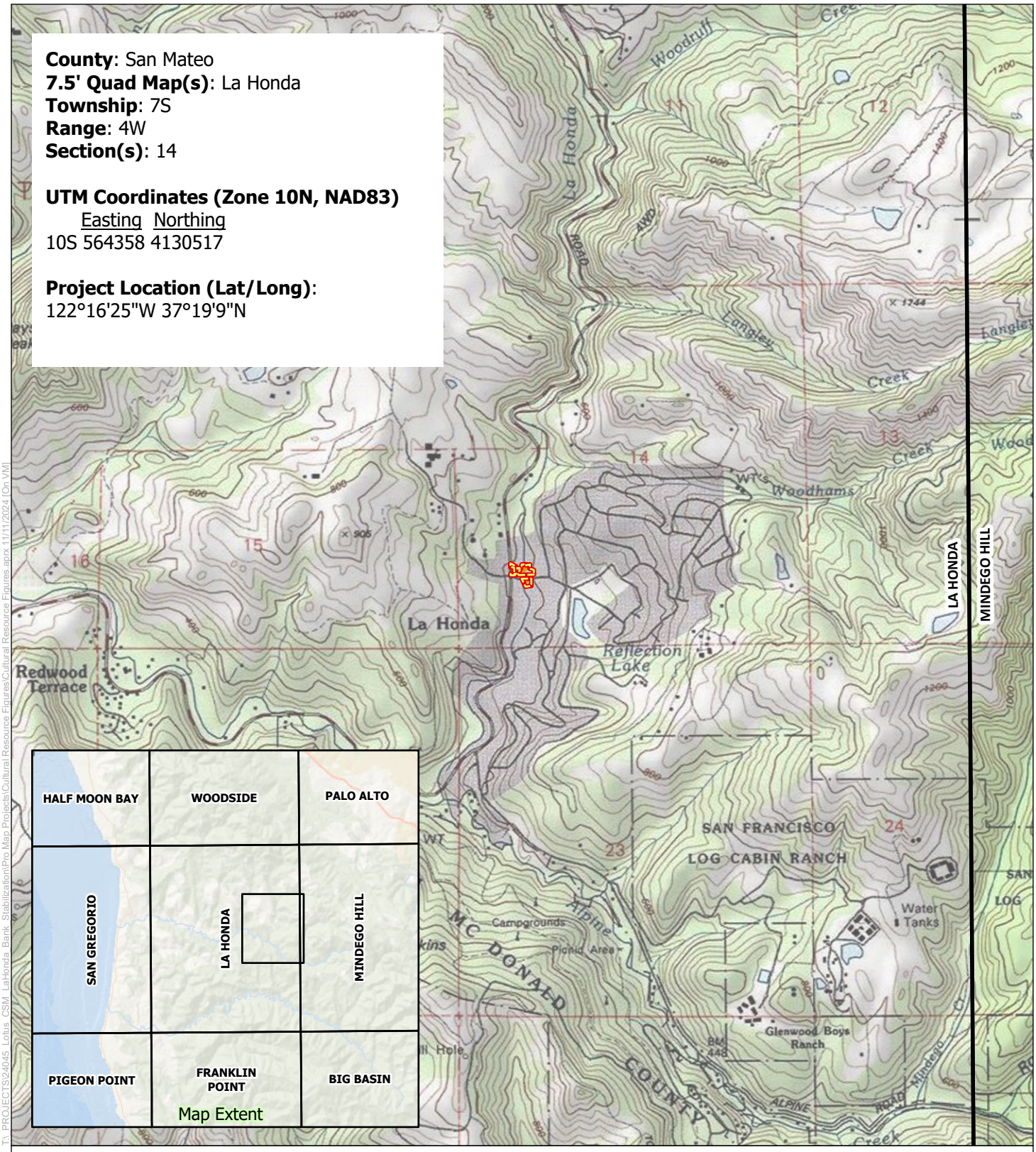
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Lillian Camarena, Secretary

Tamien Nation

336 Percy Street

Madera, CA, 93638

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Lillian Camarena, Secretary,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

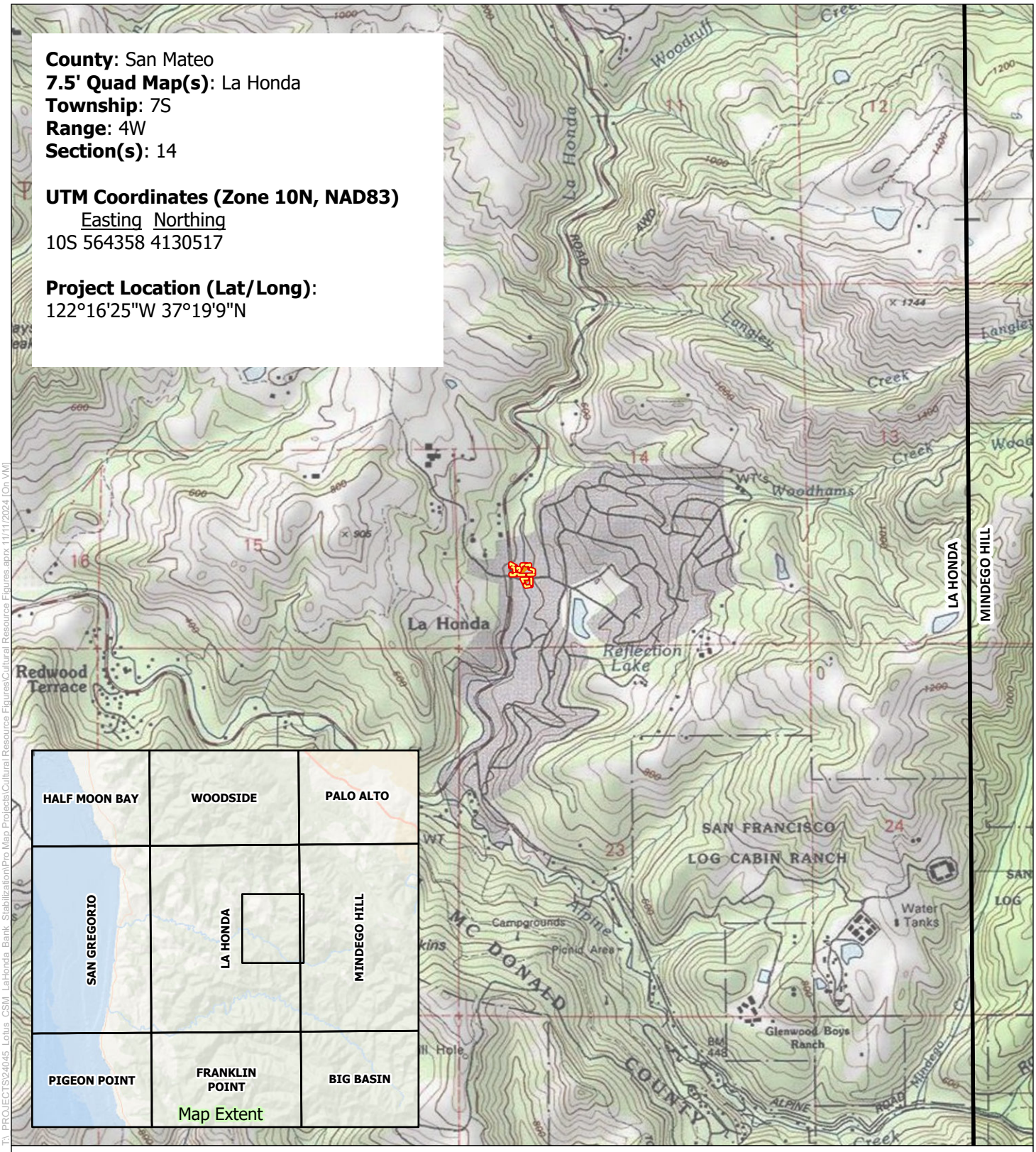
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO

Tamien Nation

P.O. Box 866

Clearlake Oaks, CA 94523

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

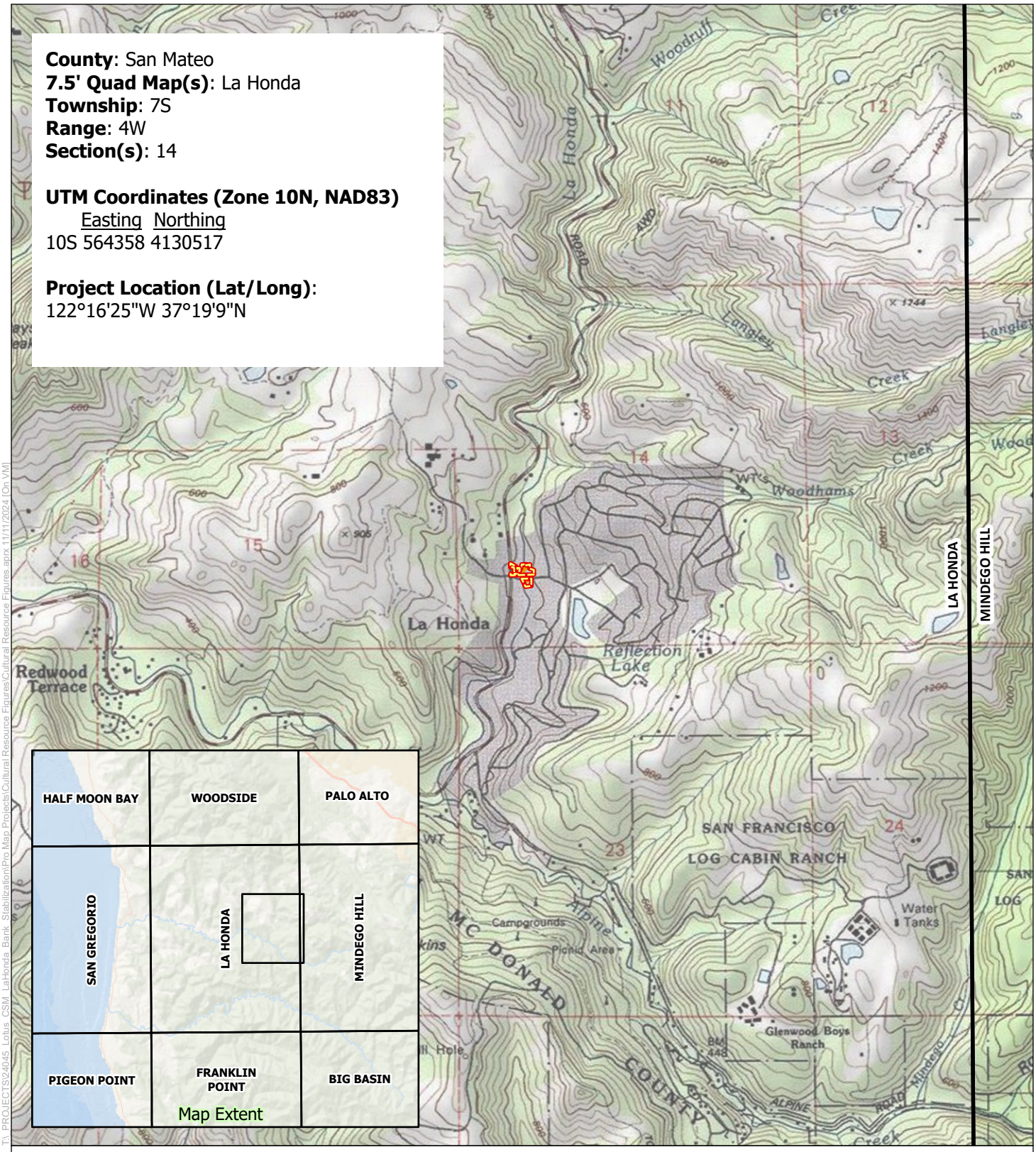
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

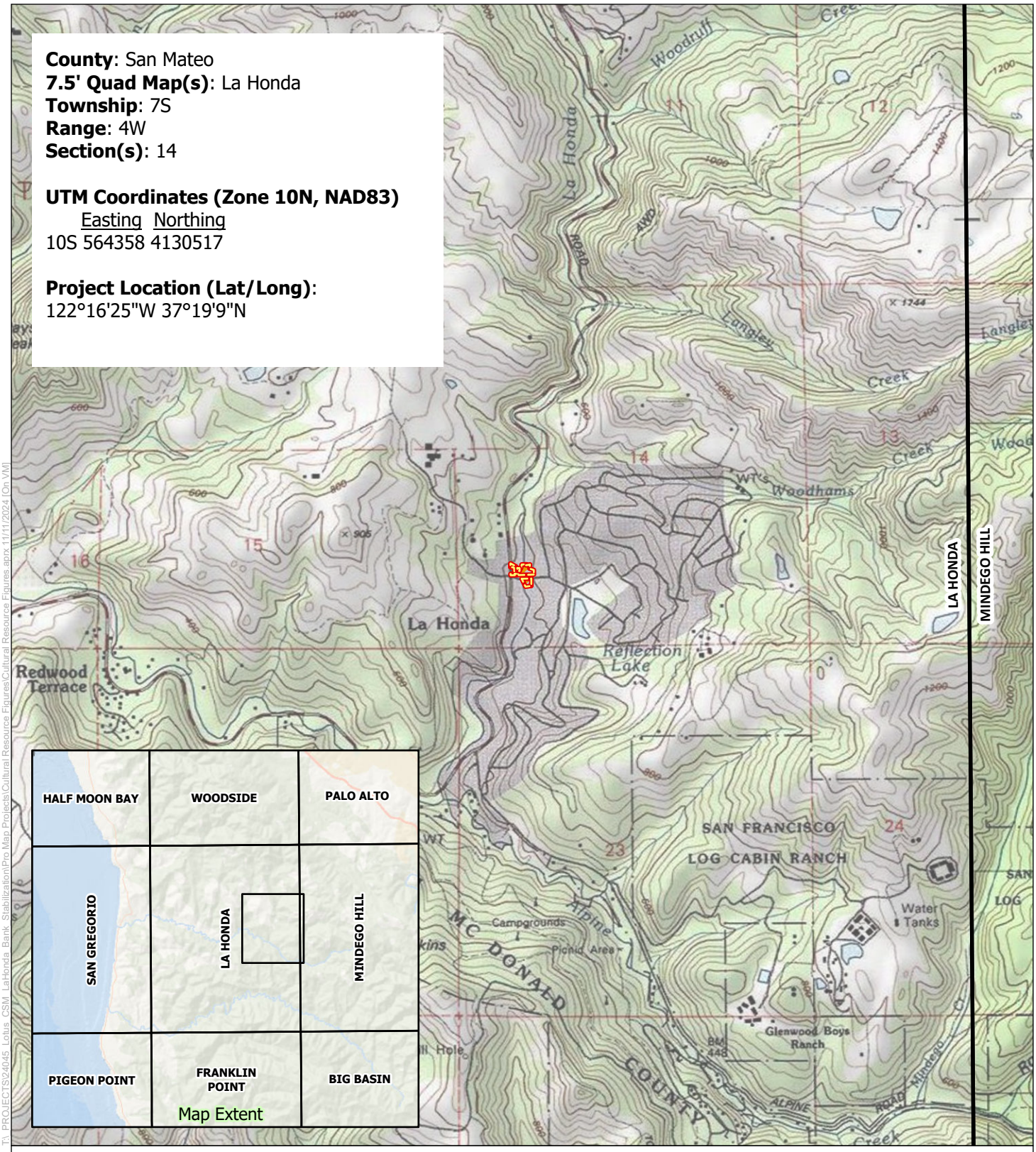
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Andrew Galvan, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

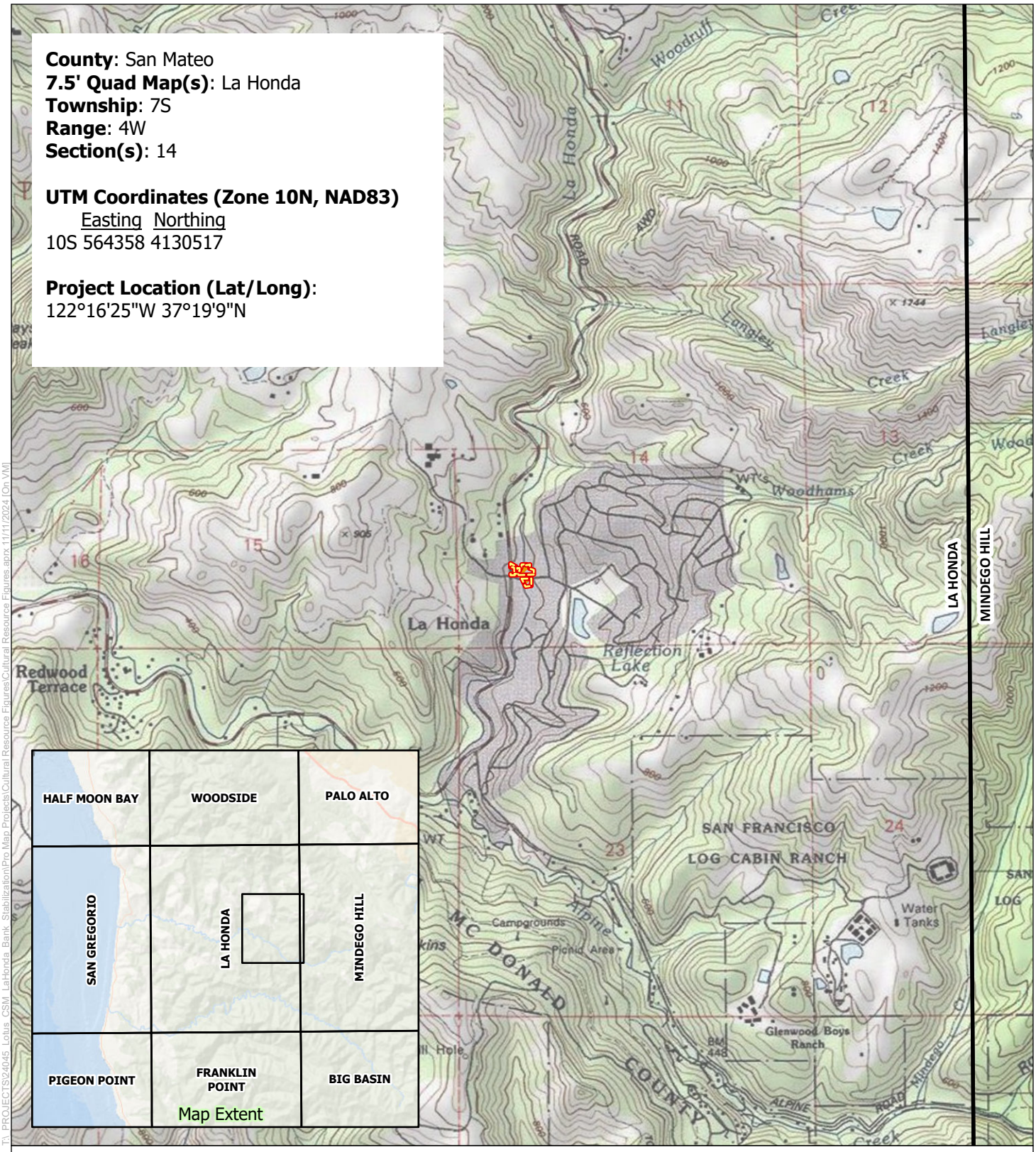
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson

Tamien Nation

PO Box 8053

San Jose, CA, 95155

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

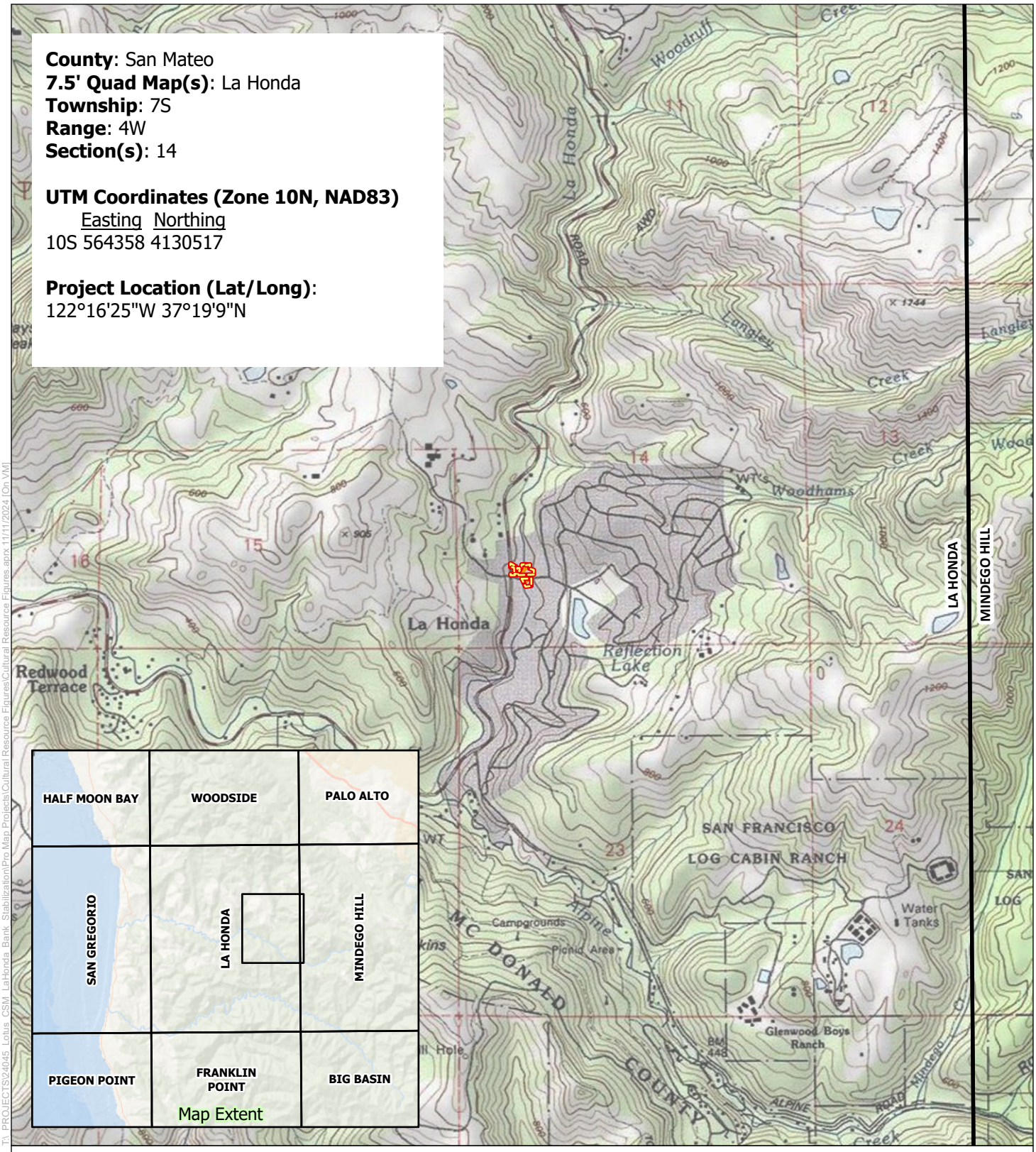
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

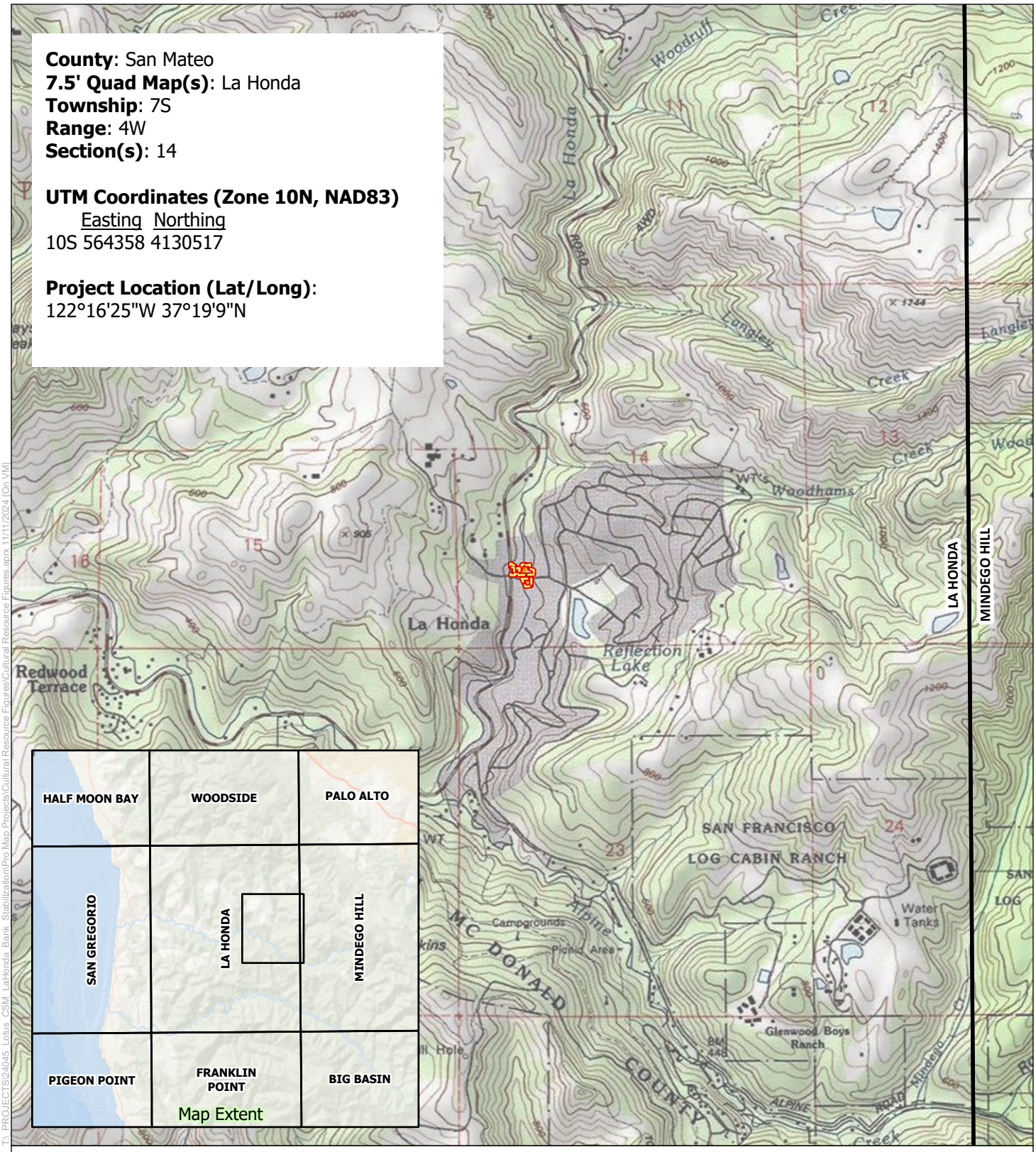
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
108 South Acacia
Rialto, CA, 92376

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

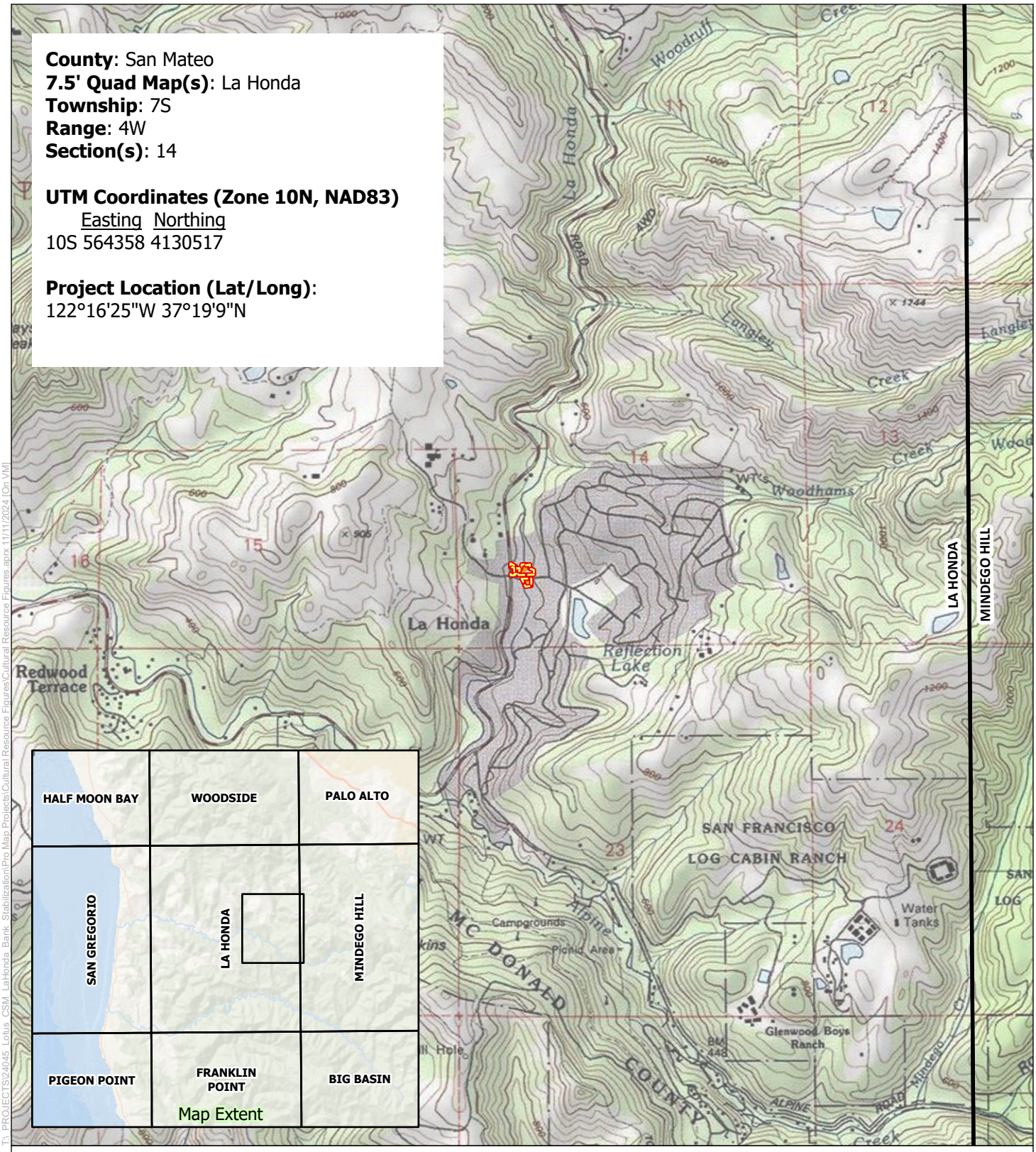
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Valentin Lopez, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

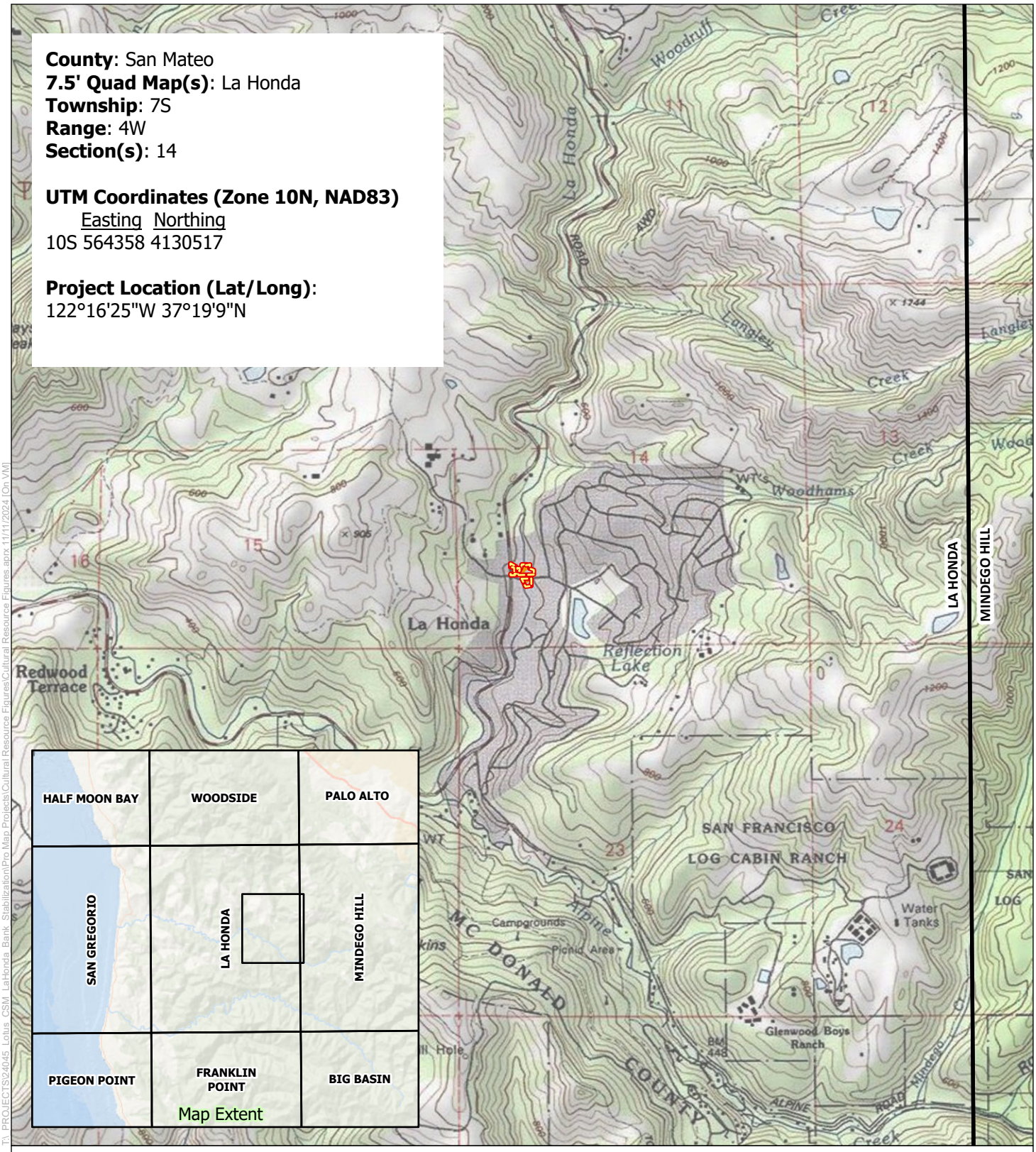
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336
Manteca, CA, 95377

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

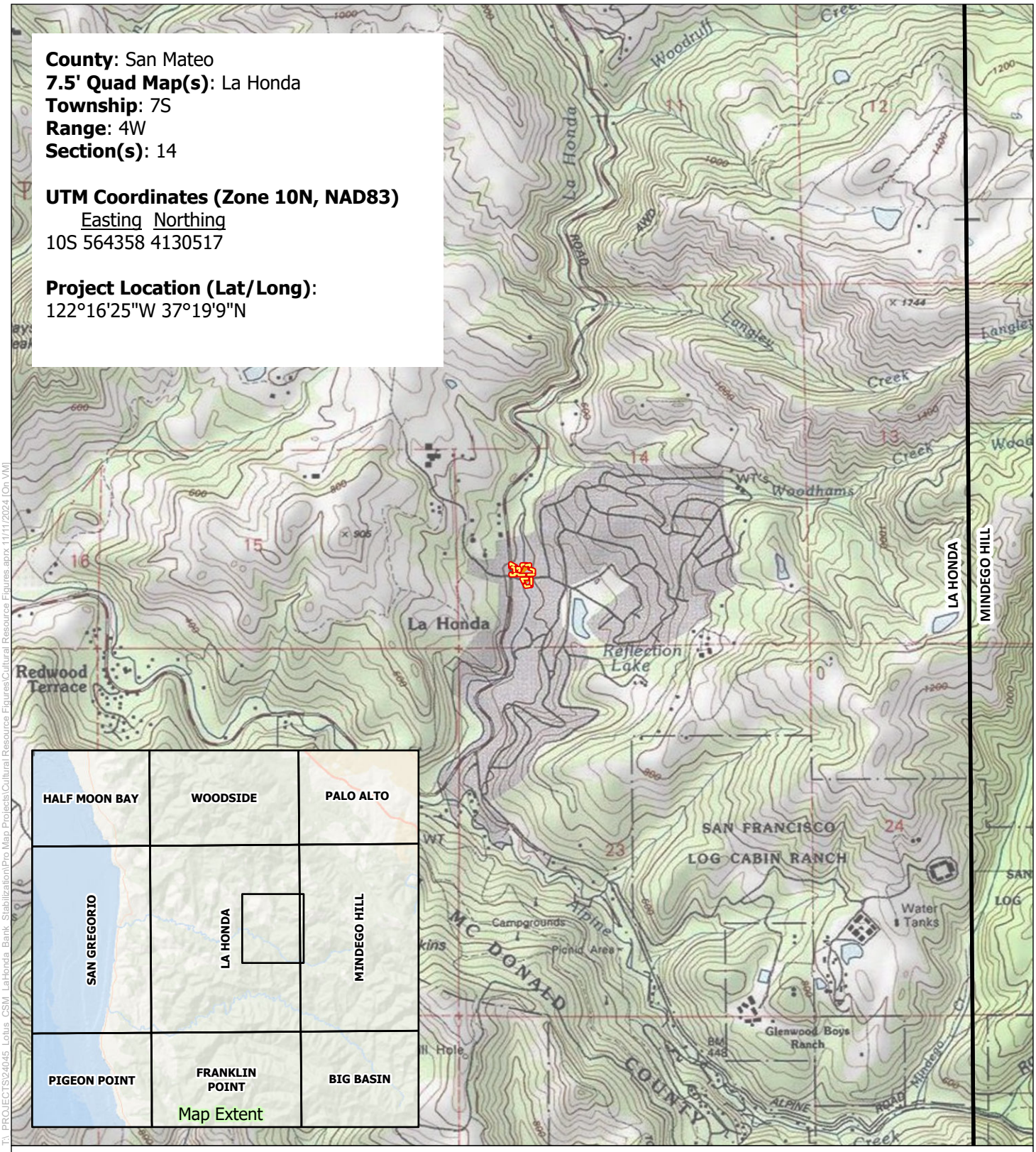
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
17365 Via Del Rey
San Lorenzo, CA, 94580

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

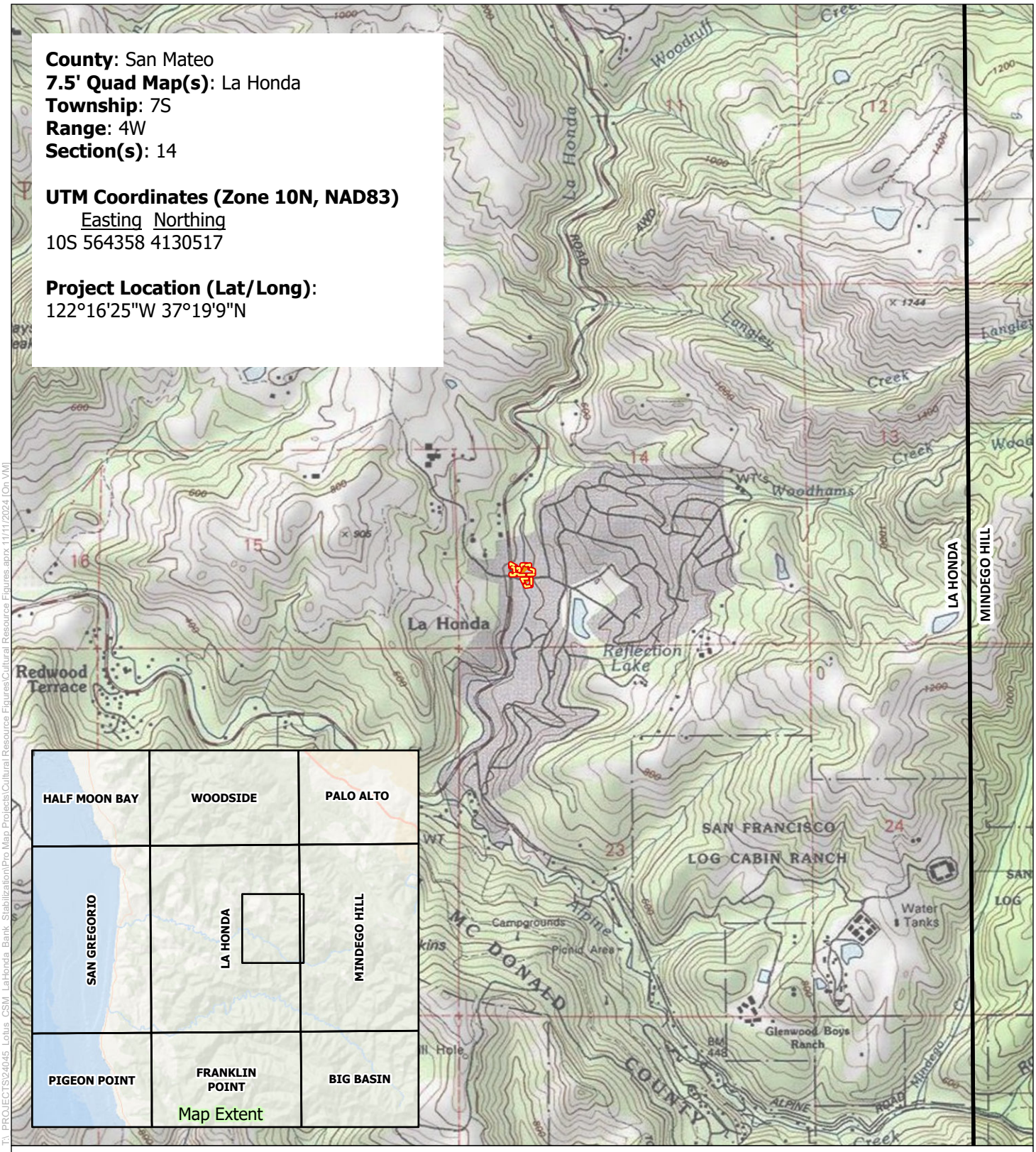
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

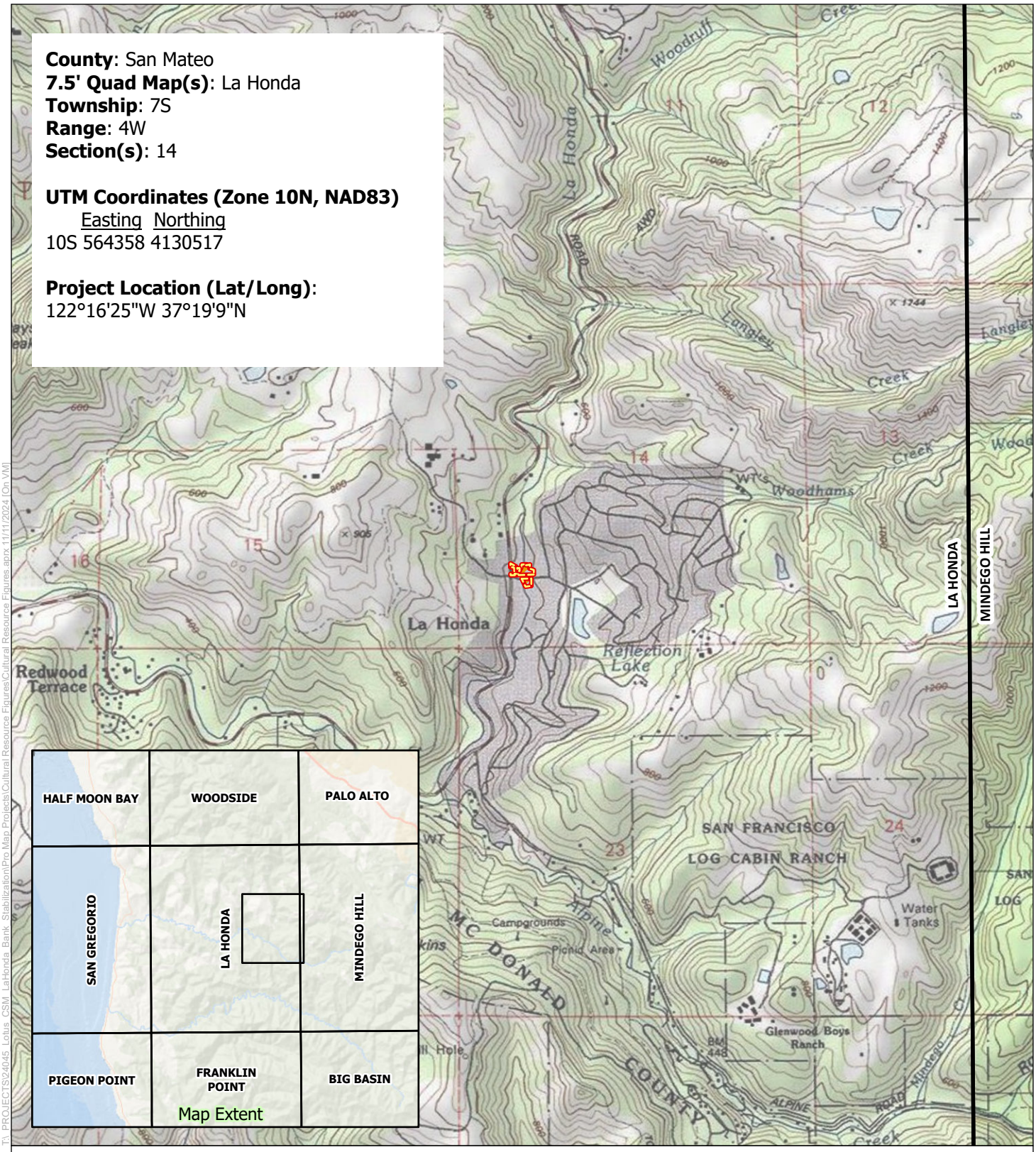
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336
Manteca, CA, 95377

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

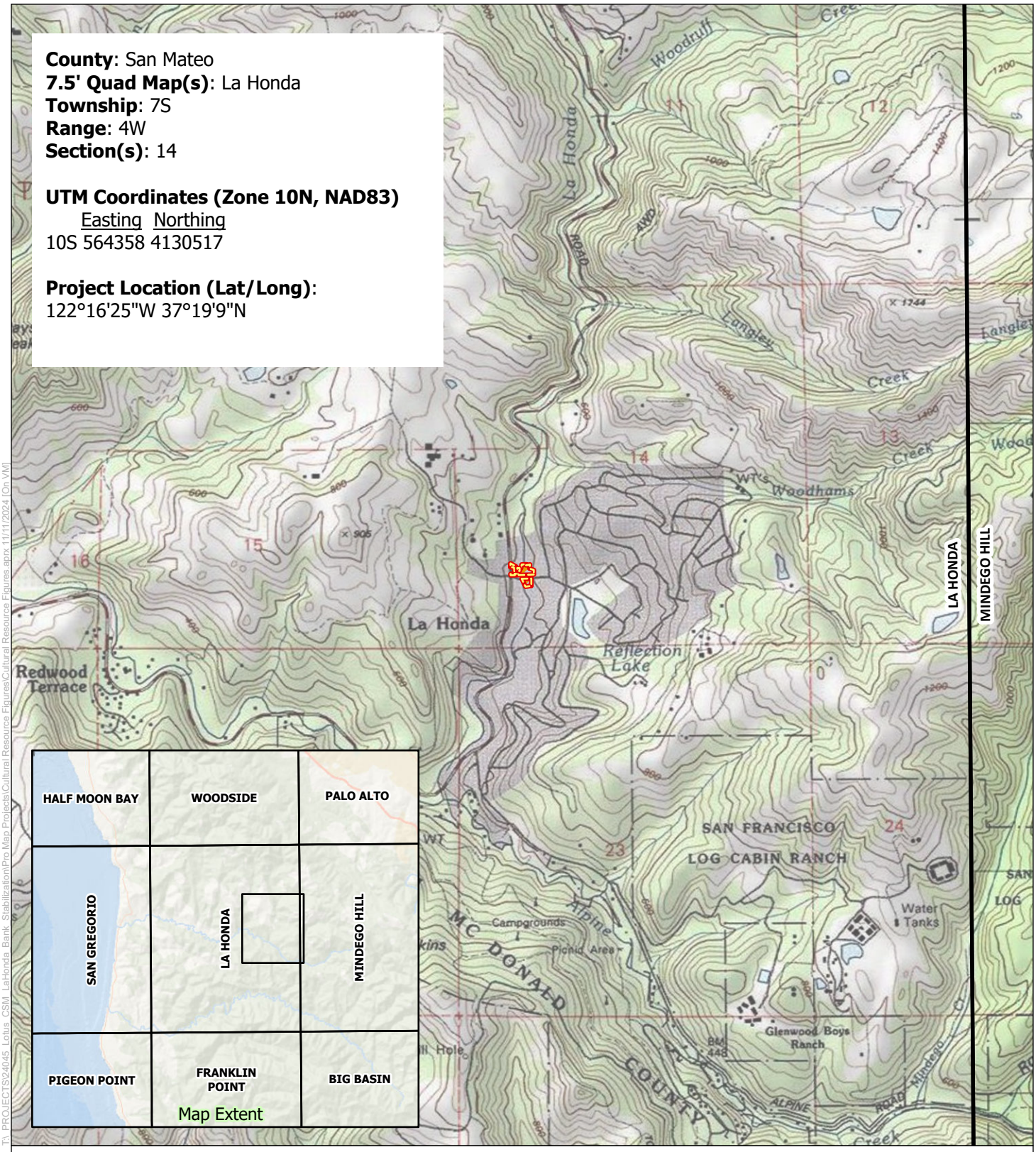
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
29539 Oakbridge Dr
Menifee, CA, 92586

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

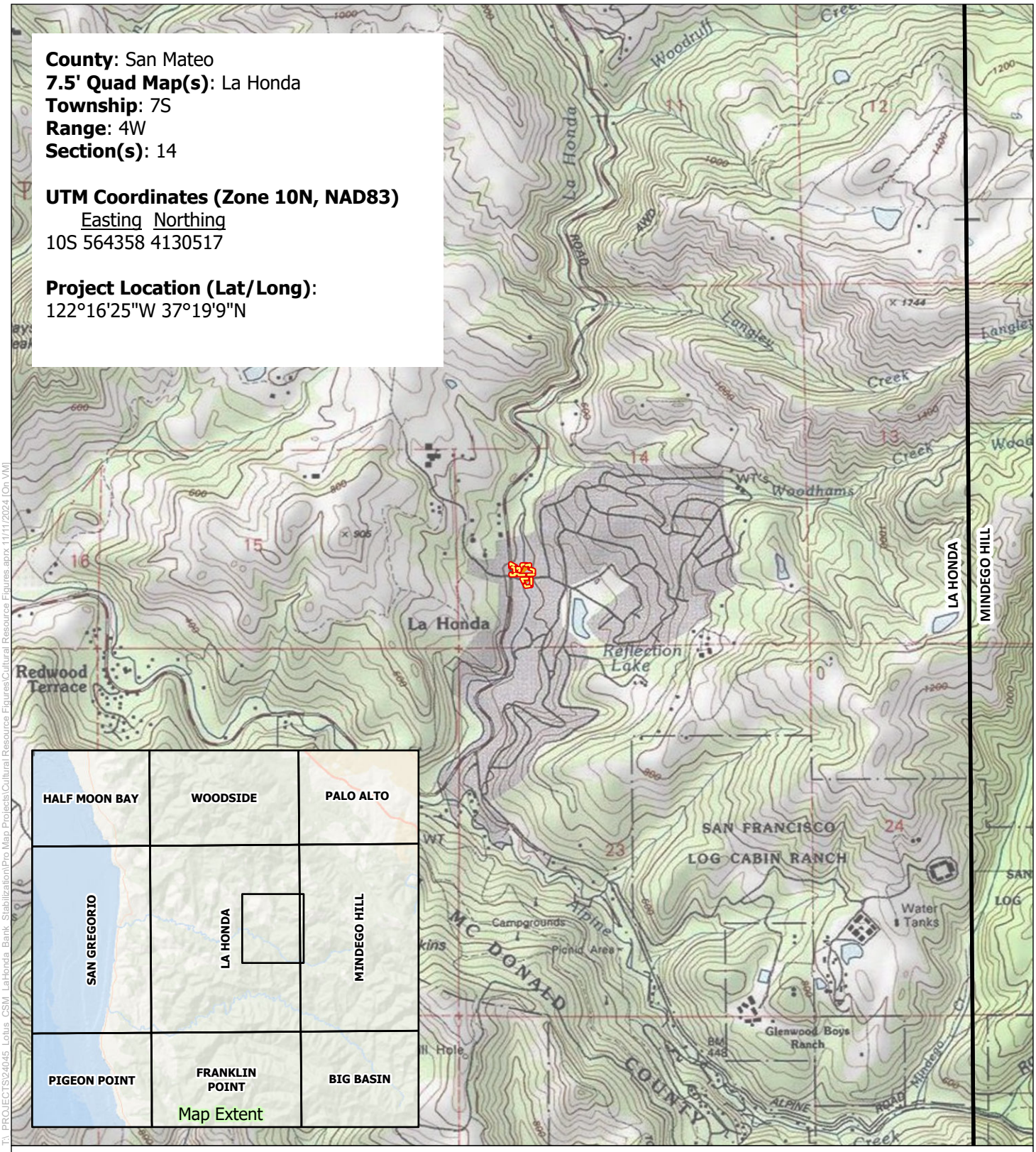
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

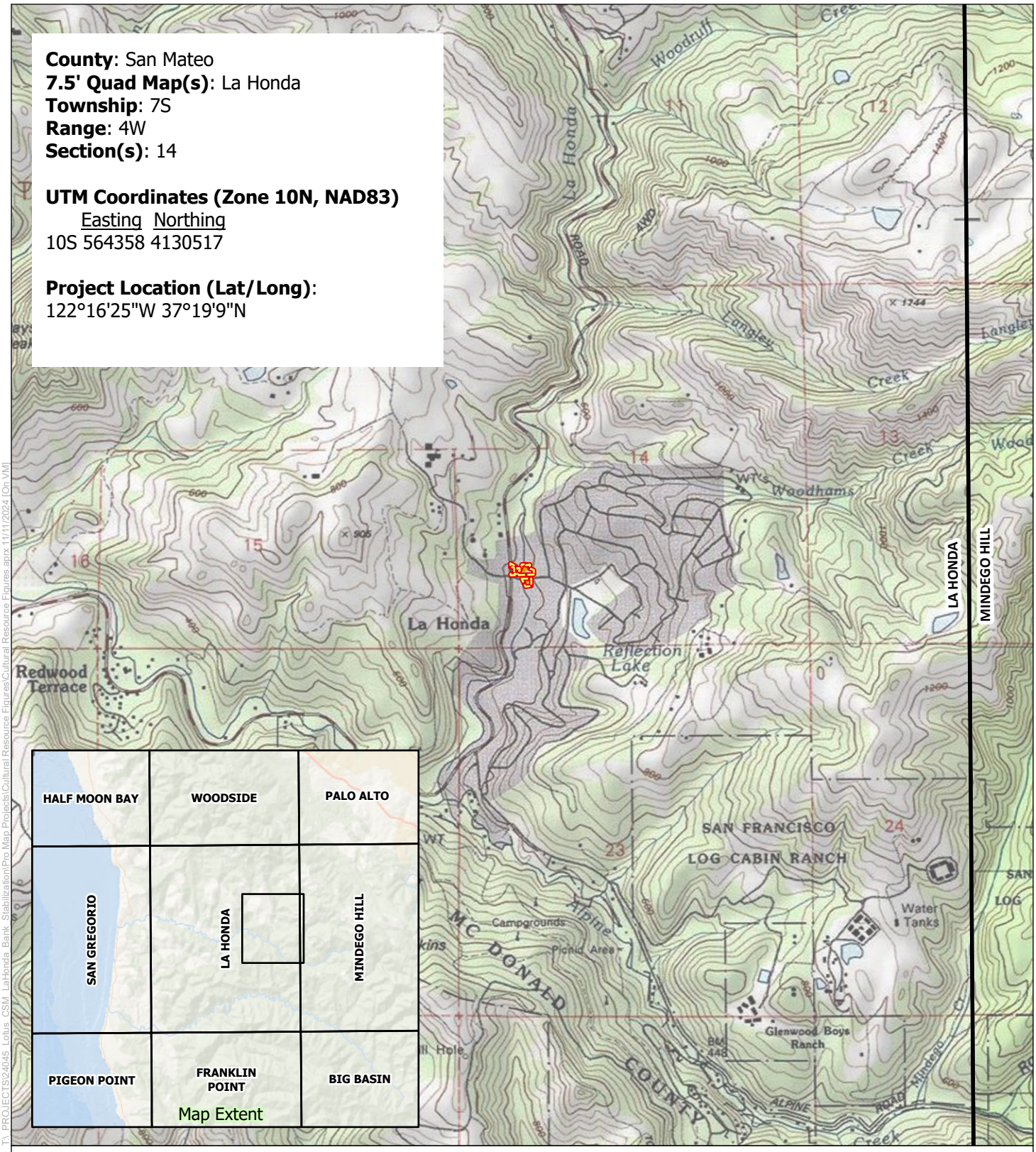
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

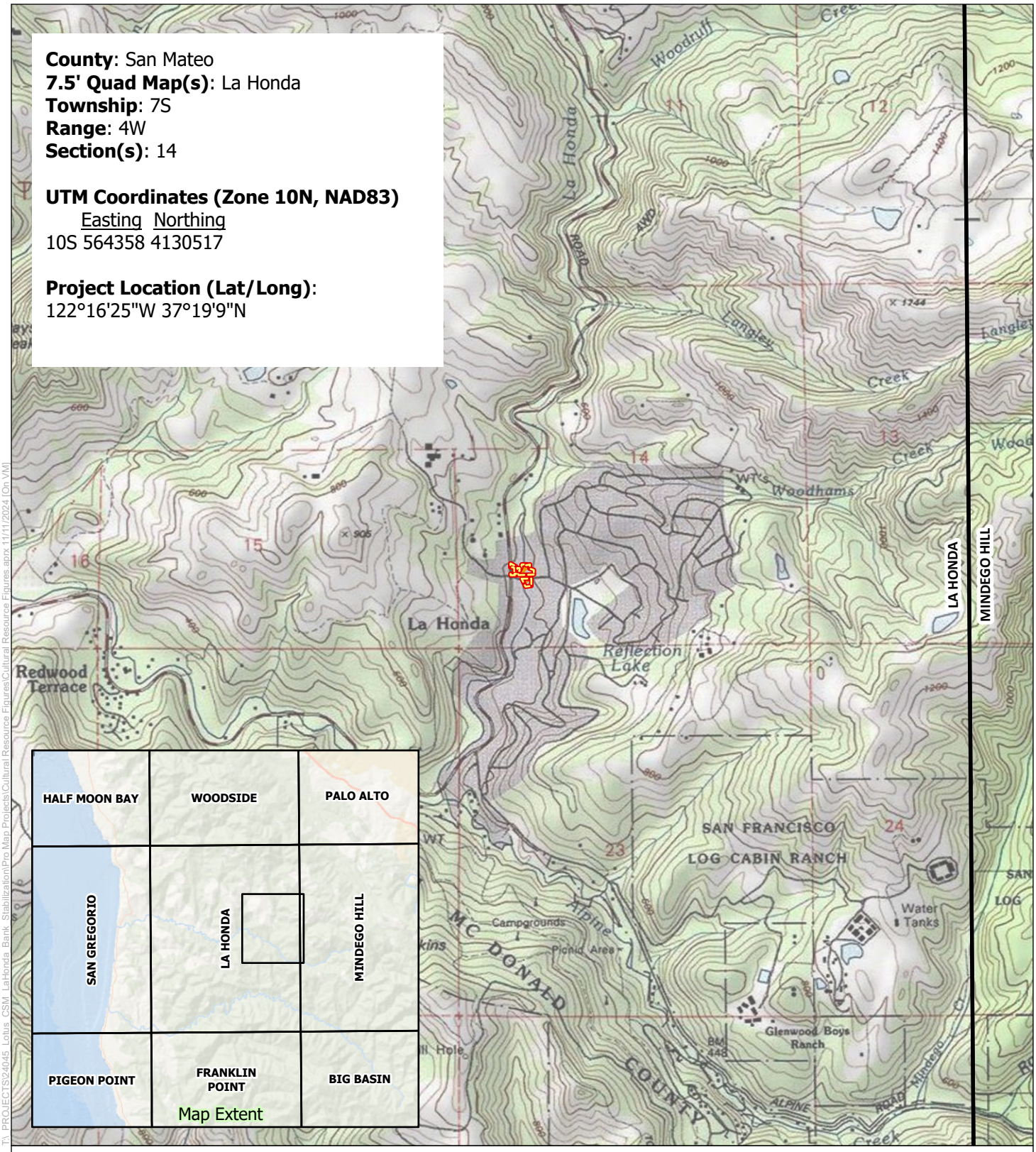
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Desiree Vigil, THPO
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
1775 Marco Polo Way, Apt. 21
Burlingame CA, 94010

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Desiree Vigil, THPO,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

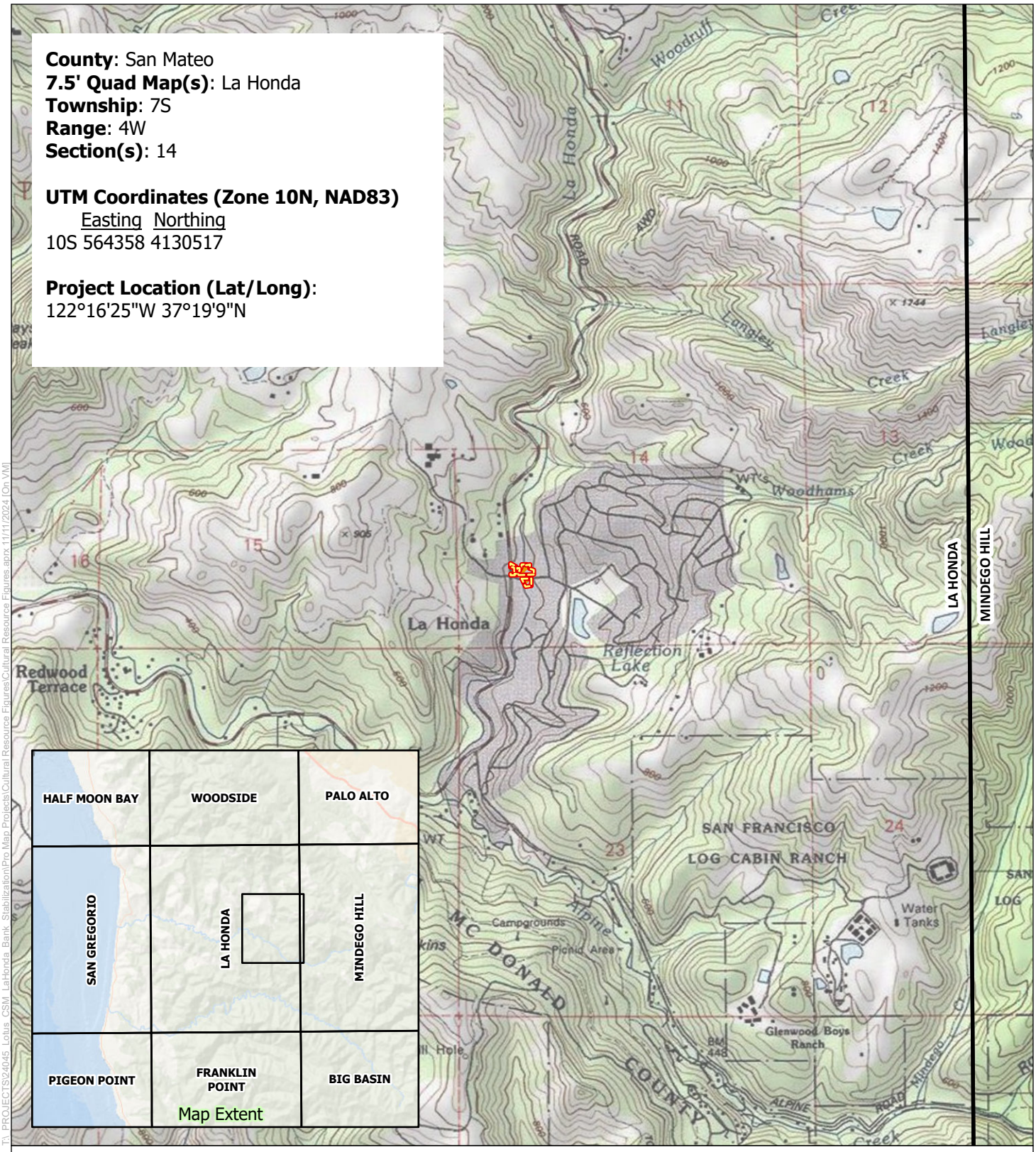
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

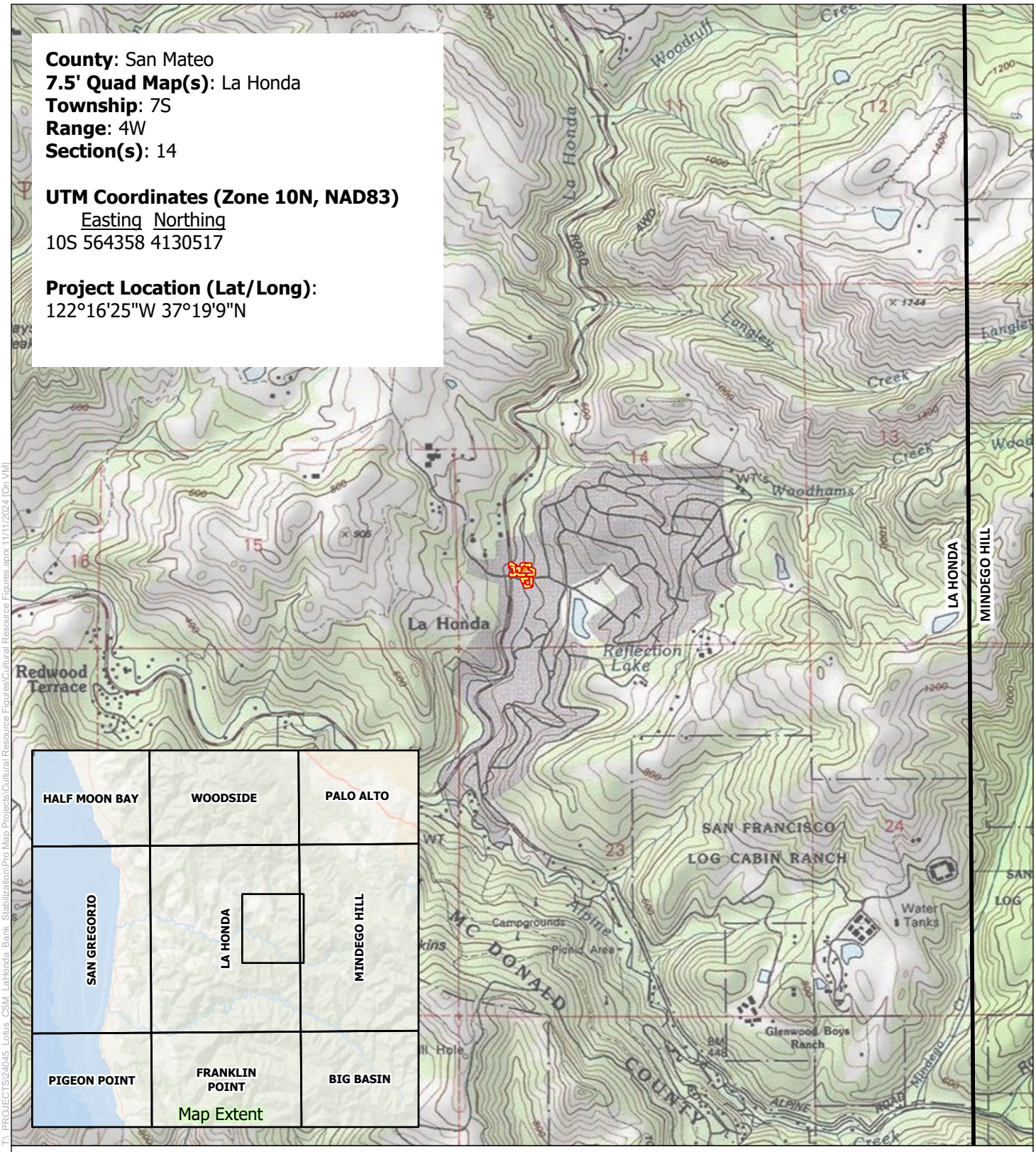
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 20, 2025

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson

Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

3030 Soda Bay Road

Lakeport, CA, 95453

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

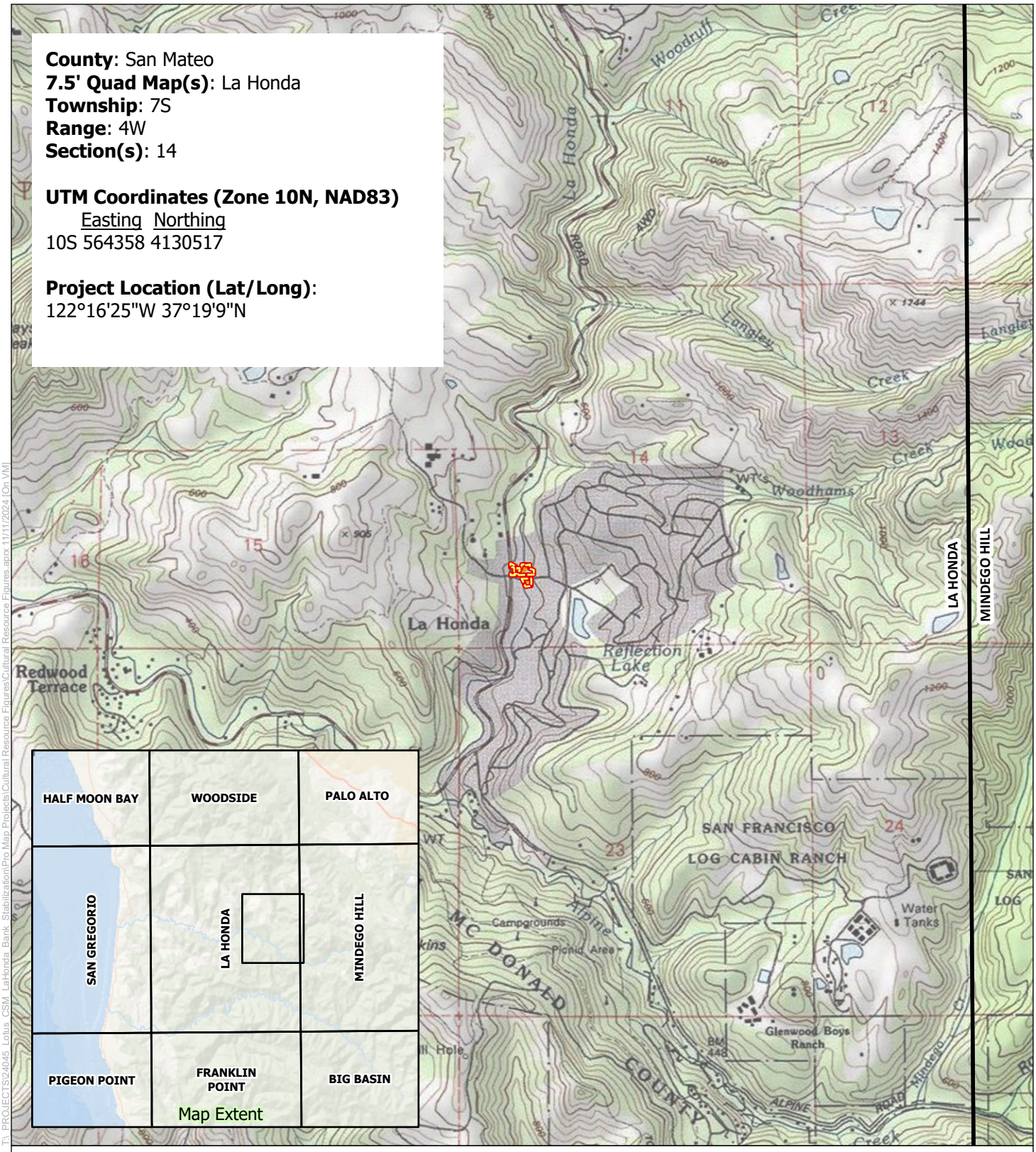
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 24, 2025

Carla Munoz, Tribal Council

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe

Sent via email

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Carla Munoz, Tribal Council,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would

appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

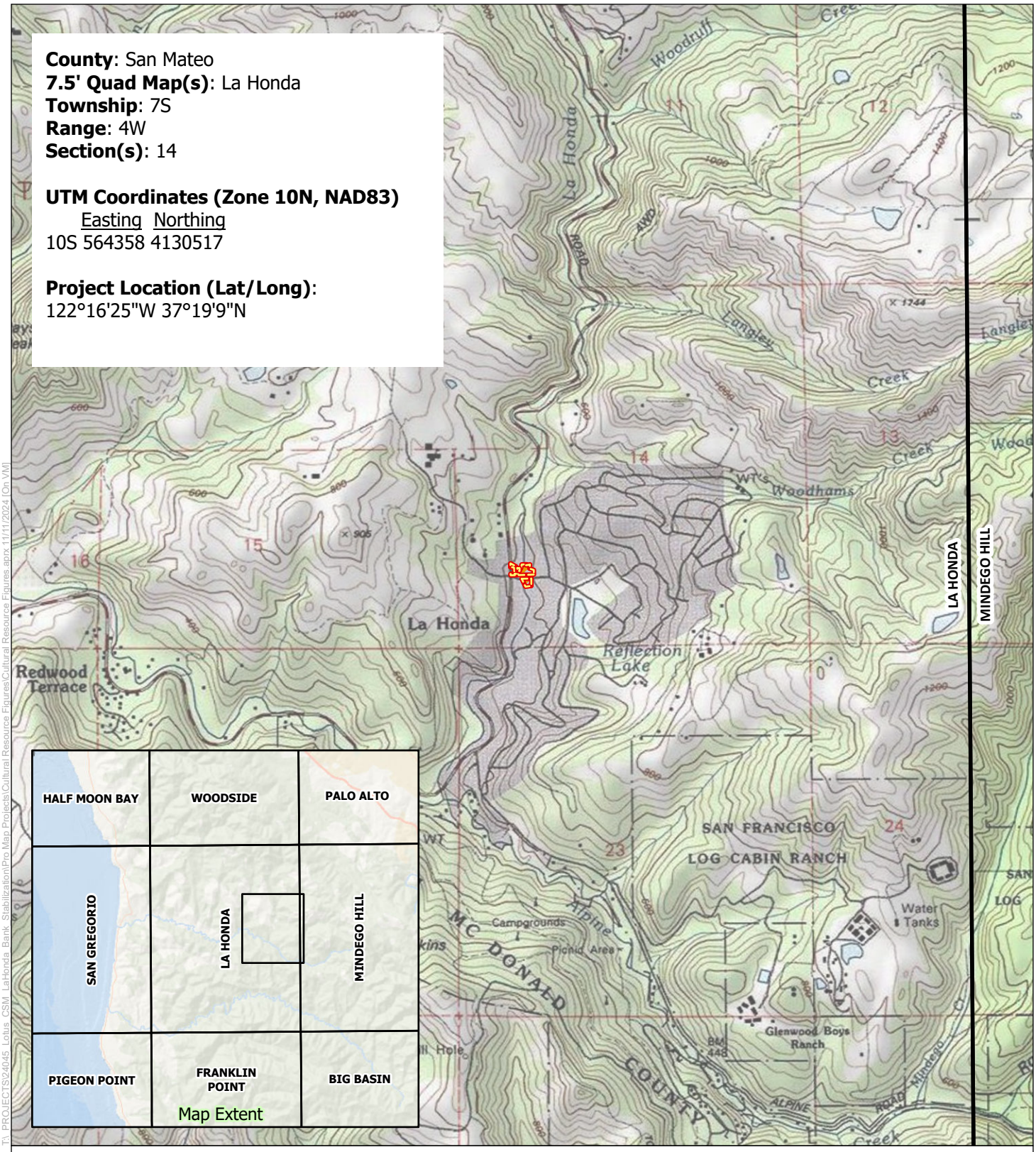
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Ann M. Stillman
Director

County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
650-363-4100 T
650-361-8220 F
www.smcgov.org

February 24, 2025

Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Sent via email

Re: AB 52 Formal Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson,

The County of San Mateo (County) is proposing the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project (Project) to repair a progressive bank failure along La Honda Creek at Entrada Way in the unincorporated community of La Honda in San Mateo County, California. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map. Project design alternatives are being explored, and therefore, final design and temporary access routes are pending. Proposed activities will include stabilization of the east bank of La Honda Creek along the north side of Entrada Way and restoration of the channel to its original flow path in alignment with the existing arch culvert. Bank stabilization methods will likely include construction of a concrete wall parallel to the roadway and a log crib wall with vegetated soil lifts along the east bank to stabilize and repair the streambank and dissipate streamflow energy. Temporary dewatering and flow bypass will be required.

A record search from the Northwest Information Center revealed that no previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resources occur within the proposed Project location or within the quarter-mile search radius.

A search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also conducted for the Project vicinity, which did not identify a sacred site within the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested that local tribes could have information that may not be on file at the NAHC, and your contact information was provided on their List of Native American Contacts for the area as a traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribal representative. We would appreciate hearing any concerns you have regarding tribal cultural resources (as defined by Public Resources Code 21074) within the Project area so that this information can be further incorporated into project planning, and ensure our work avoids impacts to tribal cultural resources. We respectfully request input from you within 30 days of receipt of

this letter.

Your comments and concerns are important to us, and we look forward to hearing from you. Please contact me at (650) 363-4100, or jcasagrande@smcgov.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julie Casagrande

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
Utilities and Watershed Protection

S:\1_Projects\24.045_Lotus_CSM_La Honda Bank Stabilization\04_Tech Studies\Cultural Resources\NAHC\AB52\AB 52 Letter to Client & Tribe List\Montrose_Tribal Letter_CSM_Entrada Culvert_Feb.13.2025_final.docx

Attachments: Figure 1 - Location Map

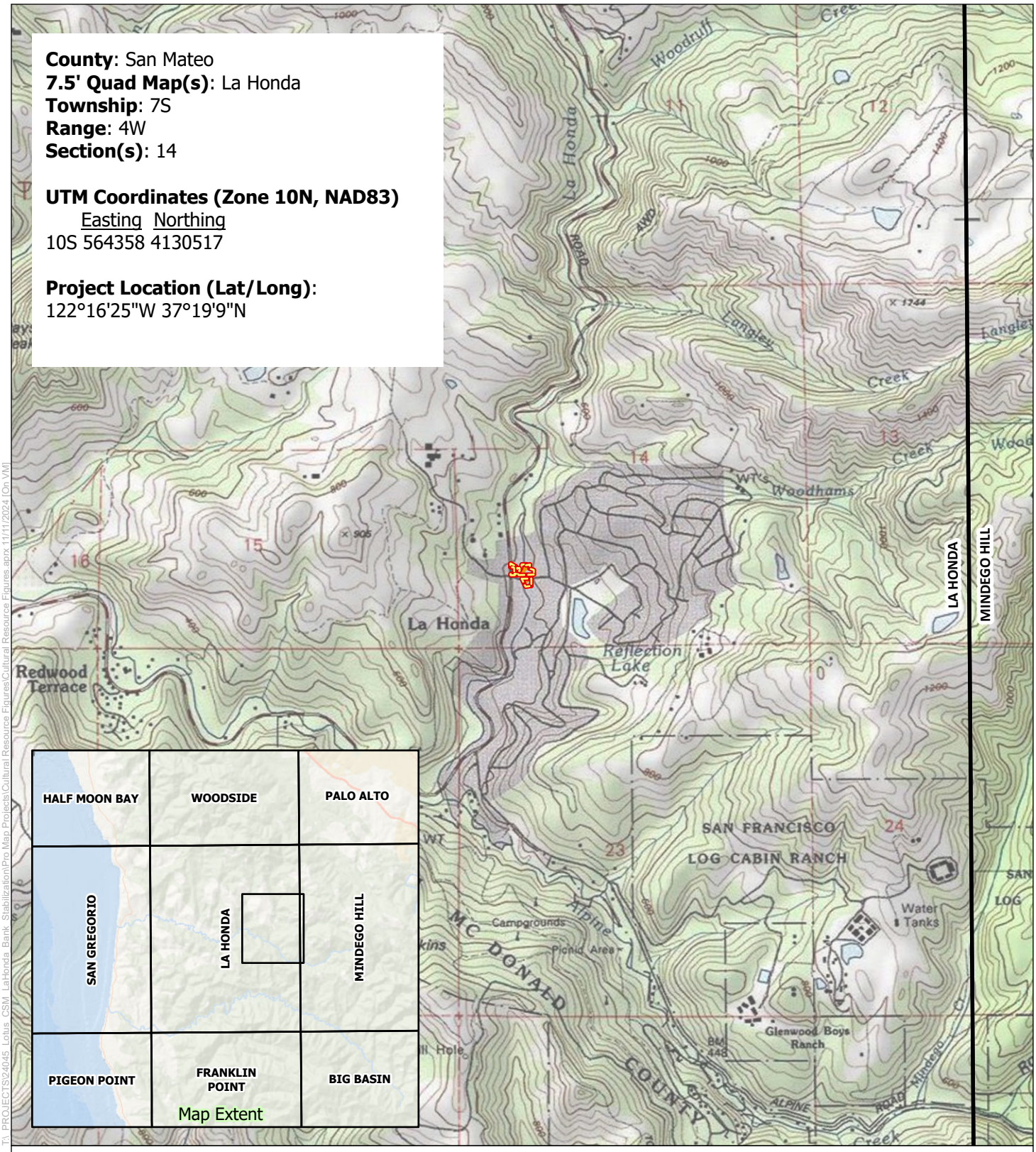
cc: Krzysztof Lisaj, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering and Resource Protection
Carter Choi, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer, Engineering and Construction
Wency Ng, P.E, Senior Civil Engineer, Project Development and Design
Sina Oshaghi, Associate Engineer, Project Development and Design
Rosa Albanese, Natural Resource Specialist, Utilities and Watershed Protection

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index Project Area

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 1 Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To shelbyzimmer1997@gmail.com <shelbyzimmer1997@gmail.com>
Cc Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; Wency Ng <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; Sina Oshaghi <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Brown_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To Lcamarena@tamien.org <Lcamarena@tamien.org>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Camarena_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Lillian Camarena, Secretary,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To crct.crd@gmail.com <crct.crd@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
CMunoz_AB 52_Entrada_022425.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Carla Munoz, Tribal Council,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the notification letter and location map for the project.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To thpo@tamien.org <thpo@tamien.org>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Costillas_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To cdzimmer93@gmail.com <cdzimmer93@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
CZimmer_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To andrew galvan <chochenyo@AOL.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Galvan_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Andrew Galvan, Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To qgeary@tamien.org <qgeary@tamien.org>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Geary_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To garryzimmer@gmail.com <garryzimmer@gmail.com>
Cc Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; Wency Ng <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; Sina Oshaghi <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
GZimmer_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To crct.crd@gmail.com <crct.crd@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; HMunoz_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To aerieways@aol.com <aerieways@aol.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Ketchum_AB 52_Entrada Way_022425.pdf;

Dear Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the notification letter and location map for the project.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To Valentin Lopez <vjltestingcenter@aol.com>
Cc Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; Wency Ng <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; Sina Oshaghi <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Lopez_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Valentin Lopez, Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To rmassiatt@muwekma.org <rmassiatt@muwekma.org>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Massiatt_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To vincent.d.medina@gmail.com <vincent.d.medina@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Medina_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To michellezimmer1966@gmail.com <michellezimmer1966@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; MZimmer_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To cnijmeh@muwekma.org <cnijmeh@muwekma.org>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Nijmeh_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To crct.crd@gmail.com <crct.crd@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Rodriguez_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com <kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
SayersRoods_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To dirwin0368@yahoo.com <dirwin0368@yahoo.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Vigil_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf; Figure 1 Location Map.pdf;

Dear Desiree Vigil, THPO,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To kwood8934@aol.com <kwood8934@aol.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Woodrow_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:30 AM
To amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com <amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

2 attachments (2 MB)
Figure 1 Location Map.pdf; Zwierlein_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf;

Dear Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson,

I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

Outlook

[External] - Re: Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Andrew Galvan <chochenyo@aol.com>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:44 AM
To Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Cc jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi there,

can you tell me what are the archaeological recommendations for this project?

And, can you provide me with a copy of the search of the SLF undertaken by the NAHC? Could you kindly provide me with a copy of the NAHC's response including the contact list that they provide?

Thank you,

Andrew Galvan
An Ohlone Man
The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Sent from my iPhone

> On Feb 24, 2025, at 10:31 AM, Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com> wrote:
>
> Dear Andrew Galvan, Chairperson,
>
> I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.
>
> Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

<Figure 1 Location Map.pdf>
<Galvan_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf>

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

Outlook

[External] - Re: Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>
Date Fri 4/18/2025 8:38 AM
To Andrew Galvan <chochenyo@aol.com>
Cc Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>; Wency Ng <wng@smcgov.org>; Rosa Albanese <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; Sina Oshaghi <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>; Dean Martorana <dmartorana@montrose-env.com>; Shauna Dunton <sdunton@lotuswater.com>; Krzysztof Lisaj <klisaj@smcgov.org>

2 attachments (414 KB)
AB52 No Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project 11.14.2024.pdf; Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project 11.14.2024.xlsx;

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Andrew,

Thank you for your response regarding the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. As requested, attached is the NAHC response letter with results of the SLF search (#3 - negative) and the contact list. Archaeological recommendations for this project will be listed in the cultural resources report, and we'll provide as soon as it is ready.

Feel free to reach out if you have any additional questions about the proposed project.

~JULIE

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
County of San Mateo
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, 5th floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1665
ph:(650) 599-1457
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

From: Andrew Galvan <chochenyo@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2025 10:43 AM
To: Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>
Cc: Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>; Wency Ng <wng@smcgov.org>; Rosa Albanese

<ralbanese@smcgov.org>; Sina Oshaghi <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>
Subject: Re: Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of San Mateo County. Unless you recognize the sender's email address and know the content is safe, do not click links, open attachments or reply.

Hi there,

can you tell me what are the archaeological recommendations for this project?

And, can you provide me with a copy of the search of the SLF undertaken by the NAHC? Could you kindly provide me with a copy of the NAHC's response including the contact list that they provide?

Thank you,

Andrew Galvan
An Ohlone Man
The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Sent from my iPhone

> On Feb 24, 2025, at 10:31 AM, Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com> wrote:
>
> Dear Andrew Galvan, Chairperson,
>
> I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.
>
> Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.
>
> If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:
>
> Julie Casagrande
> Natural Resource Manager
> (650) 363-4100
> jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

<Figure 1 Location Map.pdf>
<Galvan_AB 52_Entrada Way_022025.pdf>

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

Outlook

[External] - FW: Department of public works Stabilization Project

From Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>
Date Mon 3/3/2025 7:11 AM
To Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>; Dean Martorana <dmartorana@montrose-env.com>
Cc Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>

1 attachment (4 MB)
Department of public works Stabilization project.pdf;

This is the first time you received an email from this sender (jcasagrande@smcgov.org). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Another response.

From: Richard Massiatt <rmassiatt@muwekma.org>
Sent: Saturday, March 01, 2025 2:33 PM
To: Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>
Cc: Alan Leventhal <aleventh@muwekma.org>
Subject: Department of public works Stabilization Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of San Mateo County. Unless you recognize the sender's email address and know the content is safe, do not click links, open attachments or reply.

Hello, Julie Casagrande

Thank you for reaching out to Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Inc., we are interested in your project and would like to have further discussions in assisting you with our services if needed. We offer Tribal Consultations as defined under Section 106, CEQA, Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Senate Bill (SB) 18 Consultation, and California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1.

Should your agency and/or project developers choose to work with our Tribe for monitoring and, if necessary, burial recovery services after our Senior Tribal Archeologist and Ethnohistorian Alan Leventhal have reviewed all documents, he will have further discussions with you.

At your request we can email you our services and our Muwekma Rate sheet for your review. Any other future concerns please contact us.

Please update new mailing address 1169 S. Main St. Ste. 336 Manteca CA. 95337

Best regards,

Richard Massiatt
Executive Director
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
(209) 321-0372
Rmassiatt@muwekma.org



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

Outlook

[External] - Re: Department of public works Stabilization Project

From Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>
Date Fri 4/18/2025 8:45 AM
To Richard Massiatt <rmassiatt@muwekma.org>
Cc Alan Leventhal <aleventh@muwekma.org>; Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>; Dean Martorana <dmartorana@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Krzysztof Lisaj <klisaj@smcgov.org>; Rosa Albanese <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; Shauna Dunton <sdunton@lotuswater.com>

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Richard,

Thanks for your response and interest in the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project. Should we need monitoring services or further consultation, we'll be sure to reach out. Archaeological and cultural resource protection recommendations for this project will be listed in the cultural resources report (in prep), which we can provide a copy of, if requested.

We have made note of the updated the mailing address in our database.

Feel free to reach out if you have any additional questions about the proposed project.

Thanks,
JULIE

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
County of San Mateo
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, 5th floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1665
ph:(650) 599-1457
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

From: Richard Massiatt <rmassiatt@muwekma.org>
Sent: Saturday, March 1, 2025 2:32 PM
To: Julie Casagrande <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>
Cc: Alan Leventhal <aleventh@muwekma.org>
Subject: Department of public works Stabilization Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of San Mateo County. Unless you recognize the sender's email address and know the content is safe, do not click links, open attachments or reply.

Hello, Julie Casagrande

Thank you for reaching out to Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Inc., we are interested in your project and would like to have further discussions in assisting you with our services if needed. We offer Tribal Consultations as defined under Section 106, CEQA, Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Senate Bill (SB) 18 Consultation, and California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1.

Should your agency and/or project developers choose to work with our Tribe for monitoring and, if necessary, burial recovery services after our Senior Tribal Archeologist and Ethnohistorian Alan Leventhal have reviewed all documents, he will have further discussions with you.

At your request we can email you our services and our Muwekma Rate sheet for your review. Any other future concerns please contact us.

Please update new mailing address 1169 S. Main St. Ste. 336 Manteca CA. 95337

Best regards,

Richard Massiatt
Executive Director
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
(209) 321-0372
Rmassiatt@muwekma.org

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

Outlook

[External] - Re: Notification for the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization Project

From Tracie Carrasco <tcarrasco@tamien.org>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 2:57 PM
To Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com>; jcasagrande@smcgov.org <jcasagrande@smcgov.org>
Cc thpo@tamien.org <thpo@tamien.org>; wng@smcgov.org <wng@smcgov.org>; ralbanese@smcgov.org <ralbanese@smcgov.org>; aoshaghi@smcgov.org <aoshaghi@smcgov.org>; Kathlyn Osagie <kaosagie@montrose-env.com>; Brian Piontek <brpiontek@montrose-env.com>

1 attachment (883 KB)
AB 52 Notifcation Response For TN-20250224-01.pdf;

This is the first time you received an email from this sender (tcarrasco@tamien.org). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

You don't often get email from tcarrasco@tamien.org. Learn why this is important

Good afternoon,
Thank you for reaching out regarding the AB 52 for Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization. Please see the attachment below requesting formal consultation. We kindly ask that you include TN-20250224-01 in all future correspondence regarding this project. We appreciate your time and look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

Tracie Carrasco
Administrative Assistant
Tamien Nation
www.tamien.org

On Mon, Feb 24, 2025 at 10:31 AM Bridget Parry <BridgetParry@montrose-env.com> wrote:

> Dear Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO,
>
> I hope this email finds you well. On behalf of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works (County), I am writing to inform you of the upcoming Entrada Way Culvert Slip-Out Bank Stabilization

Project. In line with the cultural resources assessment for projects under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the County invites your Tribe to share any concerns you may have about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources significant to your community that could be affected by the project.

Please find attached the copies of the notification letter and location maps sent via Certified Mail on February 20, 2025.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, please contact Julie Casagrande at the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Her contact info is listed below:

Julie Casagrande
Natural Resource Manager
(650) 363-4100
jcasagrande@smcgov.org

Best,
Bridget Parry

Bridget Parry, M.A.
Project Archaeologist
Montrose Environmental
Mobile: 925-286-9405

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this email message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or their agent, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply email and then delete this message and any attachments and the reply from your system. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, use, dissemination, copying, or storage of this message or its attachments is strictly prohibited.

Appendix B
Records Search Results
[Confidential Information Redacted]

This page intentionally left blank.

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 412.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Northwest Information Center

Print Name: Dean Martorana Date: 11/11/2024

Affiliation: Montrose Environmental

Address: 1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340

City: _____ State: CA Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: sawieder@montrose-env.com Billing Phone: (510) 986-1850

Project Name / Reference: Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

Project Street Address: n/a

County or Counties: _____

Township/Range/UTMs: 7S, 4W, 564358, 4130517

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): La Honda

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes / no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $_____
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes / no

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within _____ radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes / no	yes / no
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes / no	yes / no
Report Locations[1]	yes / no	yes / no
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes / no	yes / no

3. Database Information:
(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within _____ radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no
Detail (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no
Excel Spreadsheet	yes / no	yes / no
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no
Detail (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no
Excel Spreadsheet	yes / no	yes / no
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no
Detail (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no
Excel Spreadsheet	yes / no	yes / no
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes / no	yes / no

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within _____ radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes / no	yes / no
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes / no	yes / no
Reports[1]	yes / no	yes / no
"Other" Reports[2]	yes / no	yes / no

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area		Within _____ radius	
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:				
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes	/ no	yes	/ no
Associated documentation[4]	yes	/ no	yes	/ no
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:				
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes	/ no	yes	/ no
Associated documentation[4]	yes	/ no	yes	/ no
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**				
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes	/ no	yes	/ no
Associated documentation[4]	yes	/ no	yes	/ no

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes	/ no
Ethnographic Information	yes	/ no
Historical Literature	yes	/ no
Historical Maps	yes	/ no
Local Inventories	yes	/ no
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes	/ no
Shipwreck Inventory	yes	/ no
Soil Survey Maps	yes	/ no

---

[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

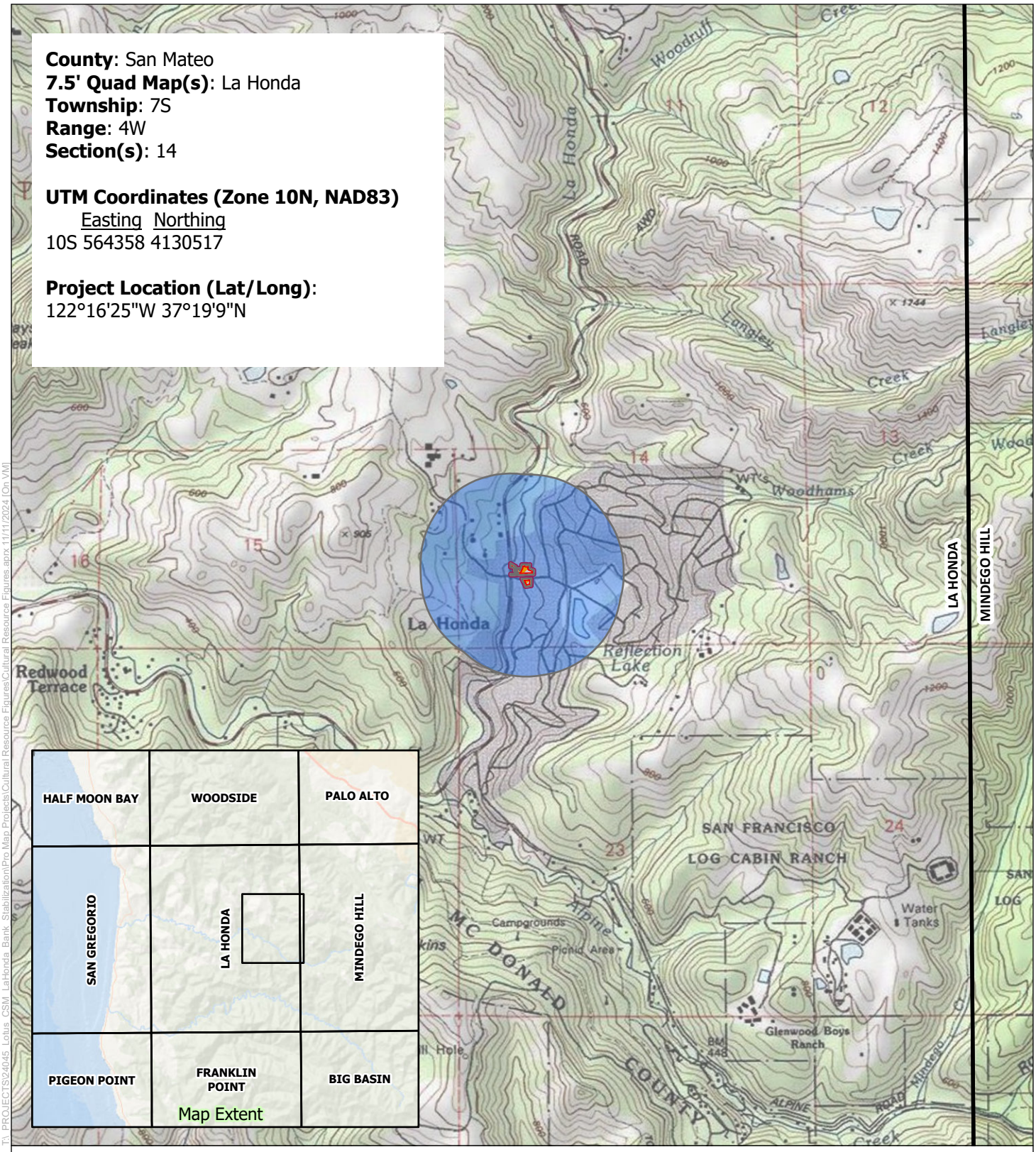
[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

County: San Mateo
7.5' Quad Map(s): La Honda
Township: 7S
Range: 4W
Section(s): 14

UTM Coordinates (Zone 10N, NAD83)

	Easting	Northing
10S	564358	4130517

Project Location (Lat/Long):
122°16'25"W 37°19'9"N



USGS Quad Index
Project Area
Search Radius (1/4-mile)

N

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 2
Project Location

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

T:_PROJECTS\24045_Lotus_CSM_LaHonda_Bank_Stabilization\Pro Map Projects\Cultural Resource Figures\Cultural Resource Figures.aprx 11/11/2024 [On VM]

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
https://nwic.sonoma.edu

12/10/2024 NWIC File No.: 24-0699

Dean Martorana
Montrose Environmental
1 Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340
Oakland, CA 94612

Re: Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the La Honda USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within ¼ mi. radius:	None listed
Reports within project area:	S-33511
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	S-43984, 45714

Resource Database Printout (list):		☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):		☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:		☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):		☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:		☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Copies:	[within]	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:		☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:		☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):		☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:		☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

Report Detail: S-033511

Identifiers

Report No.: S-033511

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Caltrans	EA 447600

Cross-refs: See also S-038865

Citation information

Author(s): Laura Leach-Palm, Patricia Mikkelsen, Jerome King, Paul Brandy, Lindsay Hartman, and Bryan Larson

Year: 2007 (May)

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways in Alameda, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties

Affliliation: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; JRP Historical Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: c 378.73 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-01-002190	CA-ALA-000582H	Western Pacific Railroad
P-01-002192	CA-ALA-000583H	Sunol Aqueduct
P-01-010797		JA-001
P-01-010798		JA-004
P-01-010801		HA-005
P-01-011357		Niles Canyon Railroad Historic D
P-21-000027	CA-MRN-000200	PB 213A
P-21-000028	CA-MRN-000259/H	PB 259
P-21-000029	CA-MRN-000279/H	PB 279
P-21-000030	CA-MRN-000613	Clarke Road #1
P-21-000031	CA-MRN-000614	Reynolds #2
P-21-000032	CA-MRN-000615	Reynolds #1
P-21-000033	CA-MRN-000616	Marshall #2
P-21-000233	CA-MRN-000213	[none]
P-21-000234	CA-MRN-000214	DOT-04-MRN-1-3
P-21-000313	CA-MRN-000335	Nelson No. 83a
P-21-000314	CA-MRN-000336/H	Nelson's Bolinas Bay 6th Canyo
P-21-000486	CA-MRN-000556/H	Void - see P-21-003013
P-21-000487	CA-MRN-000560H	North Coast Pacific Railroad
P-21-000488	CA-MRN-000561/H	Millerton Point residences
P-21-000663	CA-MRN-000482/H	Blakes Landing; DOT-04-MRN-1
P-21-000702	CA-MRN-000651	OC330K-1
P-21-002551		Abandoned segment of SR 1, P.
P-21-002606	CA-MRN-000672	Morses Gulch South
P-21-002616		TM-10
P-21-002622	CA-MRN-000675	OC330K-2
P-21-002623	CA-MRN-000676	OC330K-3
P-21-002624	CA-MRN-000677	Morses Gulch South Old Locus
P-28-000007	CA-NAP-000808	Garnett Creek Site
P-28-000015	CA-NAP-000001/H	#1; Goddard; Oakville
P-28-000051	CA-NAP-000046	#46; Rock of Ages
P-28-000062	CA-NAP-000058/H	#58, Tucker
P-28-000114	CA-NAP-000115	B-56
P-28-000137	CA-NAP-000145	[none]
P-28-000166	CA-NAP-000179/H	Dwyer Road Pump House; B-99

P-28-000175	CA-NAP-000189/H	"Possibly one of Vallejo's sites"
P-28-000193	CA-NAP-000215	[none]
P-28-000217	CA-NAP-000257	Leonard #2 & #3
P-28-000240	CA-NAP-000328/H	Bale Mill #3
P-28-000248	CA-NAP-000338/H	Tubbs Lane Site
P-28-000275	CA-NAP-000371	Usibelli Vineyard Site
P-28-000367	CA-NAP-000480	Shell Station Site
P-28-000369	CA-NAP-000482	B-115-SV
P-28-000390	CA-NAP-000504	B-125-LH
P-28-000407	CA-NAP-000523/H	B-137-CN
P-28-000422	CA-NAP-000539	Klaffke's Mound
P-28-000454	CA-NAP-000571/H	Field # ARS 80-10-2
P-28-000464	CA-NAP-000582	Larkmead-1
P-28-000502	CA-NAP-000624/H	Lawley / Patten Toll House and
P-28-000503	CA-NAP-000625/H	ARS 81-64-1
P-28-000544	CA-NAP-000666	Mondavi Site
P-28-000579	CA-NAP-000703	PM 4.11
P-28-000580	CA-NAP-000705/H	Chinese Site
P-28-000581	CA-NAP-000706	"Evenson Site"
P-28-000582	CA-NAP-000707	"Boiset's Site"
P-28-000584	CA-NAP-000709	Sullivan/RR Site
P-28-000585	CA-NAP-000710/H	Galleron Site
P-28-000587	CA-NAP-000712	The Gash Site
P-28-000594	CA-NAP-000719	Coates Site
P-28-000604	CA-NAP-000729	04-NAP-128-T1
P-28-000605	CA-NAP-000730	NAP 128-T2
P-28-000606	CA-NAP-000731	NAP 128-T3
P-28-000607	CA-NAP-000732	NAP 128-T4
P-28-000623	CA-NAP-000748/H	NAP-28-88-1
P-28-000667	CA-NAP-000795	Hageman #3
P-28-000675	CA-NAP-000804	Yount Mill Road Site
P-28-000676	CA-NAP-000805	[none]
P-28-000718	CA-NAP-000869H	Leonard #4
P-28-000923	CA-NAP-000360/H	Ehlers Lane
P-28-000951	CA-NAP-000831	Markham/St. Clement Wineries
P-28-000952	CA-NAP-000832	York Lane
P-28-000953	CA-NAP-000833H	Alberts Rock Wall
P-28-000954	CA-NAP-000834H	Beringer Rock Wall
P-28-000955	CA-NAP-000835H	Ehlers Lane Rock Wall
P-28-000956	CA-NAP-000836H	Lodi Lane Rock Wall
P-28-000957	CA-NAP-000837H	Mill Creek Wall - West/Lyman
P-28-000958	CA-NAP-000838H	Mill Creek Wall - East
P-28-000999		George, Howard K and Joan, Fa
P-28-001004	CA-NAP-000940	Vine Cliff Site
P-28-001005		Conn Creek Bridge Obsidian Re
P-28-001011	CA-NAP-000943/H	Pacheteau Hot Springs Flake Sc
P-28-001187		C-Napa-2
P-28-001328		Lawley Toll Road
P-28-001329		TN-128
P-28-001330		TN-130
P-28-001331		TN-137
P-28-001332		TN-X2
P-28-001333		TN-X1
P-28-001334		TN-110
P-28-001335		TN-111
P-28-001336		TN-112
P-28-001337		TN-113
P-28-001338		TN-115
P-28-001339		TN-116

P-28-001340		TN-138
P-28-001341		TN-139
P-28-001342		TN-141
P-28-001343		TN-08
P-28-001344		TN-17
P-28-001345		TN-18
P-28-001346	CA-	TN-50
P-28-001347		TN-122
P-28-001348		TN-123
P-28-001349	CA-	TN-39
P-28-001350		TN-41, TN-X-3
P-28-001351		TN-92
P-28-001352		TN-94
P-28-001353		Nichelini Winery
P-28-001354		JN-001
P-28-001373		VOID, see P-28-001310
P-28-001382		Durant House / Guigni House
P-41-000083	CA-SMA-000080	[none]
P-41-000130	CA-SMA-000128H	Settlement of Old Purisima
P-41-000255	CA-SMA-000259	SG-1
P-41-000430	CA-SMA-000341/H	[none]
P-41-002075	CA-SMA-000367	Pescadero Creek Site
P-41-002127		First Creek Culvert: Caltrans Bri
P-41-002139		Pilarcitos Creek Road
P-41-002165		FSM-001
P-41-002166		FSM-101
P-41-002167		FSM-110
P-43-000097	CA-SCL-000083	UC-2; Nursery Site
P-43-000132	CA-SCL-000119/H	San Felipe 3
P-43-000417	CA-SCL-000412	6575 Furlong Ave
P-43-000562	CA-SCL-000567	[none]
P-43-001130		Old Mill Site
P-43-001490		Map Reference No. 4
P-43-001779		Saratoga Toll Road
P-43-001781		FSCL-006
P-43-001782		FSCL-005
P-43-001783		FSCL-001
P-43-001784		FSCL-002
P-43-001785		FSCL-003
P-43-001786		FSCL-004
P-43-001787		FSCL-007
P-44-000394		SC-22H
P-49-000032	CA-SON-000308	Peter's 308
P-49-000082	CA-SON-000025/H	Ball Winery
P-49-000083	CA-SON-000026	Peter's 26
P-49-000092	CA-SON-000036/H	Peter's 36; Melhoff 2
P-49-000165	CA-SON-000191	Bauer's SP-16
P-49-000166	CA-SON-000193	Bauer's P-
P-49-000180	CA-SON-000208/H	Nelson No. 208
P-49-000195	CA-SON-000223	Nelson No. 223
P-49-000208	CA-SON-000236	P-7
P-49-000228	CA-SON-000256	P-30
P-49-000280	CA-SON-000309	Kelly's Site; "Hela'patai"
P-49-000281	CA-SON-000310	Peter's 310
P-49-000306	CA-SON-000335	Peter's 335
P-49-000307	CA-SON-000336	Peter's 336
P-49-000308	CA-SON-000337	Peter's 337
P-49-000310	CA-SON-000339	Peter's 339
P-49-000311	CA-SON-000340	Peter's 340

P-49-000313	CA-SON-000342	Portuguese Beach
P-49-000314	CA-SON-000343	Peters 343
P-49-000318	CA-SON-000347	Gleason Beach 1
P-49-000319	CA-SON-000348/H	Duncans Landing Site
P-49-000634	CA-SON-000689	SDA-33
P-49-000675	CA-SON-000733	Sea Ranch 2
P-49-000793	CA-SON-000852	Miwok Beach Bluff Site
P-49-000804	CA-SON-000863	MIC-4
P-49-000929	CA-SON-000994	TL-3
P-49-001214	CA-SON-001292	[none]
P-49-001223	CA-SON-001301	Corner of Burnett & Main Streets
P-49-001225	CA-SON-001303H	ARS 80-30-2
P-49-001421	CA-SON-001532	Apple Flats
P-49-001469	CA-SON-001586	4-SON-1-1
P-49-001497	CA-SON-001661	X-7
P-49-001514	CA-SON-001781H	Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railro
P-49-001541	CA-SON-001940	Melhoft 1
P-49-001542	CA-SON-001941/H	Voided: see P-49-000092
P-49-001719	CA-SON-002162H	Schroyer Ranch Complex
P-49-001748	CA-SON-002177H	Salt Point Railroad Grade
P-49-001818		Casini RR; North Pacific Coast R
P-49-001839	CA-SON-002210	Stockhoff Creek Site
P-49-001851	CA-SON-002218	Michael's Site
P-49-001852	CA-SON-002219	Halcyon Road Site
P-49-001853	CA-SON-002220	ST-1
P-49-001854	CA-SON-002221	Breaker Reach Midden
P-49-001855	CA-SON-002222	Lithic Site
P-49-001856	CA-SON-002223	Vantage Road Midden
P-49-001875	CA-SON-001876H	Fort Ross Russian Cemetery
P-49-001953	CA-SON-002237H	Salt Point Butcher Shop
P-49-001968	CA-SON-002248	Los Alamos Creek Site
P-49-002066	CA-SON-000175	Pomo 17
P-49-002198	CA-SON-001672/H	Kruse Ranch and Midden
P-49-002199	CA-SON-001673H	Town of Fisk Mill
P-49-002289	CA-SON-001784	[none]
P-49-002309	CA-SON-001810	P.M. 10.80
P-49-002310	CA-SON-001811	P.M. 10.65
P-49-002562	CA-SON-002263H	Chinese Bunkhouse
P-49-002688		PL-5H
P-49-002689		PL-6H
P-49-002722		Voided: see P-49-001514
P-49-002834	CA-SON-002322H	Northwestern Pacific Railroad
P-49-002865		Guerneville Bridge
P-49-002878	CA-SON-002332H	Two Historic Road Segments
P-49-002879	CA-SON-002333	Hollimon Site
P-49-002881	CA-SON-002335H	C #1475
P-49-002882	CA-SON-002336H	C #1474
P-49-002894		Soda Rock House, ARS 01-050-
P-49-002896		C-Sears Point-3
P-49-002904		Martinelli Ranch Complex
P-49-003245	CA-SON-002397	Schoolhouse Midden
P-49-003382		Rich Farm
P-49-003384		TS-002
P-49-003385		TS-04
P-49-003386		TS-09
P-49-003387		TS-10
P-49-003388		TS-11
P-49-003389		TS-12
P-49-003390		TS-14

Report Detail: S-033511

	P-49-003391		TS-18
	P-49-003392		TS-21
	P-49-003393		TS-38
	P-49-003394		TS-63
	P-49-003770	CA-SON-002465	SDA-40
No. resources:	217		
Has informals:	No		

Location information

County(ies): Alameda, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma

USGS quad(s): Ano Nuevo, Bolinas, Calaveras Reservoir, Calistoga, Capell Valley, Castle Rock Ridge, Chiles Valley, Chittenden, Cloverdale, Cupertino, Detert Reservoir, Double Point, Franklin Point, Gilroy, Half Moon Bay, Inverness, La Costa Valley, La Honda, Lick Observatory, Livermore, Los Gatos, Mark West Springs, Mindego Hill, Monticello Dam, Mt George, Mt Madonna, Mt Vaca, Napa, Niles, Pigeon Point, Point Bonita, Rutherford, San Felipe, San Gregorio, San Jose East, San Mateo, San Rafael, Sonoma, St Helena, Watsonville East, Woodside, Yountville

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/20/2007	guldenj
Last modified:	12/8/2022	rinerg

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	12/13/2016	bentonb	updated locations
	4/19/2017	rinerg	can be verified pending verification of 46 resources (change status=database complete)
	7/28/2017	bentonb	resources verified; status = verified
	9/11/2019	Niece	Edited collections data
	11/8/2022	karapanosn	updated list of county locations

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-043984

Identifiers

Report No.: S-043984

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	OHP PRN	FCC 120509 D
	Submitter	EBI Project No. 61120455

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Michael A. Way

Year: 2012 (Mar)

Title: Cultural Resources analysis Skyline DAS Headend #2 / CC2562, 335 Sears Ranch Road, La Honda, San Mateo County, California 94020, EBI Project No. 61120455 (letter report)

Affliliation: EBI Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): La Honda

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
	335 Sears Ranch Road	La Honda		94020

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	6/5/2014	ChavezY
Last modified:	2/18/2015	muchb

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	2/2/2015	neala	data entry

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-045714

Identifiers

Report No.: S-045714

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	Project No. SYN1401

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): David Brunzell

Year: 2014 (May)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Extenet SW-CA-La Honda AT&T Distributed Antenna System Telecommunications Network, San Mateo County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN1401) (letter report)

Affliliation: BCR Consulting LLC

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): La Honda

Address:

PLSS:

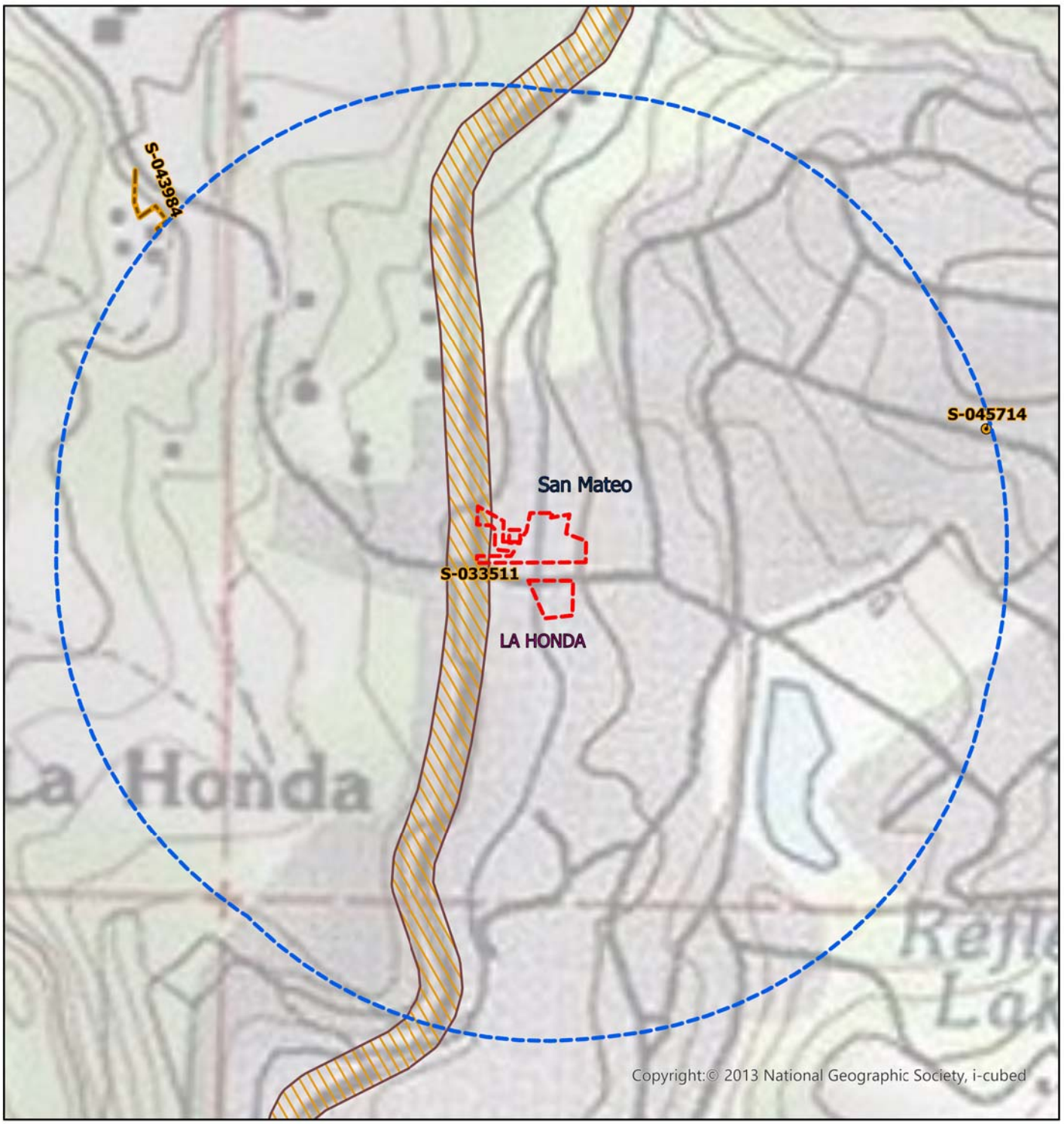
Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	3/9/2015	caldwellh
Last modified:	11/16/2017	hagell

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Entrada Way Bank Stabilization Project
Results Map



Northwest Information Center

File #24-0699 10 December 2024 A. Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet: 0, 225, 450, 675, 900
Meters: 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125

N

- 24-0699 submitted project
- 24-0699 submitted buffer
- Reports (points)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- 7.5' Quads
- Counties

Map Division
Library of Congress

OFFICIAL MAP OF SAN MATEO COUNTY CALIFORNIA.

1894

COMPILED AND DRAWN
BY
DAVENPORT BROMFIELD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

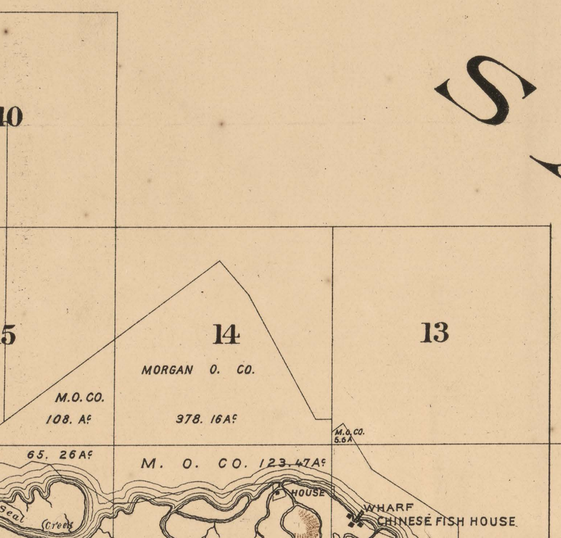
SCALE OF MAP:

40 CHAINS OR ½ MILE TO THE INCH.

COPYRIGHT 1894, BY D. BROMFIELD.

Approved by the following Board of Supervisors,
August, 1894.

Jacob Bryan,	*1st*	*District.*
W. B. Lawrence,	*2nd*	*"*
W. P. McEvoy,	*3rd*	*"*
Peter Burke,	*4th*	*"*
H. B. Adair,	*5th*	*"*



PACIFIC

OCEAN.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

OF SAN MATEO COUNTY

SOUTH BOUNDARY

T. 6. S. R. 4. W.

T. 7. S. R. 3. W.

T. 7. S. R. 4. W.

T. 7. S. R. 5. W.

T. 8. S. R. 3. W.

T. 8. S. R. 4. W.

T. 8. S. R. 5. W.

RANCHO CORTE MADERA

RANCHO EL CORTE DE LA MADERA

RANCHO ARROYO DE LA PURISIMA

RANCHO SAN GREGORIO

RANCHO PUNTA DEL ANO NUEVO

RANCHO BUTANO

RANCHO PESCADERO

LA HONDA

PESCADERO

PIGEON POINT

NEW YEARS PT.

REFERENCE

a	Jefferson	School District
b	Visitacion	" "
c	San Bruno	" "
d	San Pedro	" "
e	Millbrae	" "
f	San Mateo	" "
g	Montara	" "
h	Denniston	" "
i	Half Moon Bay	" "
k	Pilarcitos	" "
l	Laguna	" "
m	Belmont	" "
n	Redwood City	" "
o	Ravenswood	" "
p	Menlo Park	" "
q	West Union	" "
r	Greersburg	" "
s	Pharis	" "
t	Higgins	" "
u	Purisima	" "
v	Tunis	" "
w	San Gregorio	" "
x	Searsville	" "
y	La Honda	" "
z	Bell	" "
a¹	Seaside	" "
b¹	Pescadero	" "
c¹	Pomponio	" "
d¹	Wurr	" "
e¹	Alpine	" "
f¹	Sunnyside	" "
	Pigeon Point	" "

ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS TINTED IN BROWN OR SEPIA
SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS TINTED IN RED
SPANISH GRANTS TINTED

Distances from San Francisco.

	Miles by Rail	Miles by Stage
South San Francisco	13	"
Millbrae	17	"
San Mateo	22	"
Belmont	26	"
Redwood City	29	"
Menlo Park	33	"
Palo Alto	34	"
Half Moon Bay	22	12
San Gregorio	22	24
Pescadero	22 or 29	30
Woodside	29	5¼
Summit Springs	29	10¼
Searsville (school ho.)	29	9
La Honda	29	17
Harrison	29	25

Area of County — 477 Square Miles
Population 10,054

Co.
CAL.

Appendix C
Photographic Record

This page intentionally left blank.

Attachment C. Photographic Record

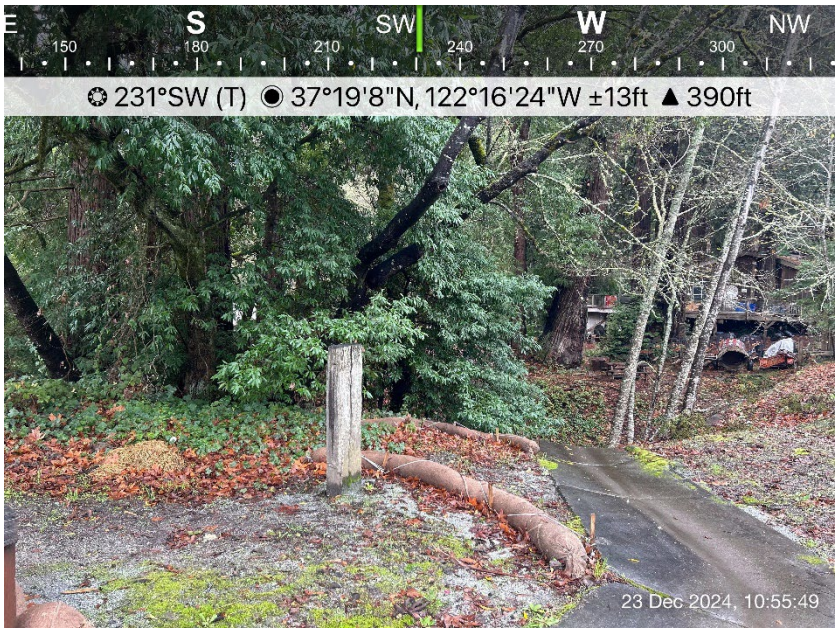
Photo No. 1	Date: 12/23/2024
Description: Facing southwest, overview of the top of the creekbank from Entrada Way	

Photo No. 2	Date: 12/23/2024
Description: Facing northwest, overview of Entrada Way/top of culvert	

Attachment C. Photographic Record

Photo No. 3	Date: 12/23/2024
Description: Facing south, overview of La Honda Creek	

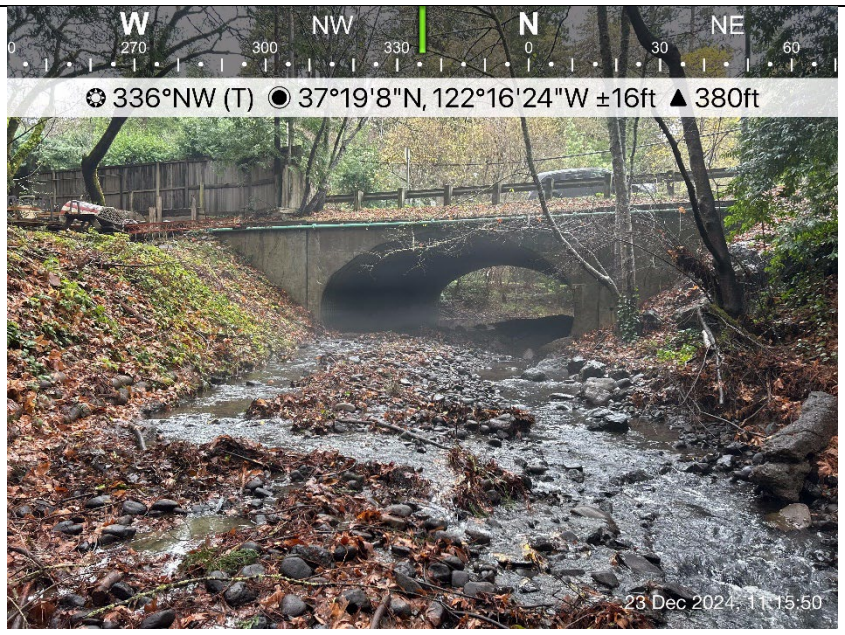
Photo No. 4	Date: 12/23/2024
Description: Facing east, trowel scrape on the western bank of La Honda Creek	

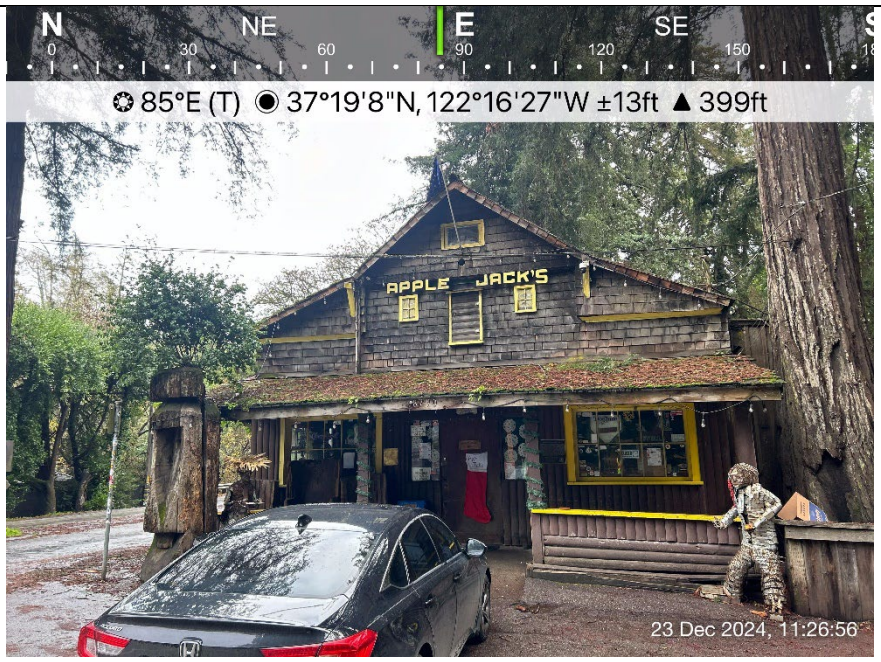
Attachment C. Photographic Record

Photo No. 5	Date: 12/23/2024
Description: Facing N, portion of Project area north of Entrada Way	

Photo No. 6	Date: 12/23/2024
Description: Facing northeast, La Honda Creek and bank stabilization efforts on the western bank north of culvert	

Photo No. 7	Date: 12/23/2024

Description: Facing northwest, view of culvert from within La Honda Creek	
Photo No. 8 / **Date:** 12/23/2024 **Description:** Facing west, trowel scrape of western creekbank north of culvert	
Photo No. 9 / **Date:** 12/23/2024	

Description: Facing east, Apple Jack's Inn	
Photo No. 10 / **Date:** 12/23/2024 **Description:** Facing northwest, overview of private property located within the Project area from La Honda Road	
Photo No. 11 / **Date:** 12/23/2024	

Description: Facing west, trowel scrape on northern side of Entrada Way (adjacent to private property located within Project area)	

Appendix D

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

ENTRADA WAY CULVERT SLIP-OUT BANK STABILIZATION PROJECT

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

The following mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) summary tables include the mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) identified in the Entrada Way Culvert Slip-out Bank Stabilization Project Draft Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). Mitigation measures are listed first, followed by applicable BMPs. For each item, the tables identify the required monitoring and reporting actions, the responsible party for implementation, and the monitoring schedule. A column is also included for responsible parties to check off actions as they are completed.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to review and follow any actions required for all the mitigation measures and BMPs listed herein and those included in the project plans and specifications. It is the responsibility of the County of San Mateo (County) to review and confirm that all the mitigation measures and BMP actions described herein are in the project plans and specifications.

Mitigation Measures

AESTHETICS

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

AIR QUALITY

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
MM BIO-1. Prepare and Implement a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP). Prior to initiation of construction activities, the County shall prepare a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that describes the locations and methodologies for restoration of impacted Riparian and Redwood Forest habitats. The plan shall include a description of planting locations, plant palettes, maintenance and monitoring schedules, and adaptive management. The plan shall include replacement of all removed mature trees (i.e., tree with a diameter at breast height [DBH; 4.5 feet above ground level] of 4 inches or greater) with native trees. Native trees will be replaced in-kind (i.e., replaced with the same species). At a minimum, riparian and redwood forest habitat shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio. Tree mitigation ratios will align with the County's Tree Protection Ordinance, which outlines replacement ratios of 1:1 for trees with a canopy up to 25 feet diameter, 2:1 for canopy 25-40 feet in diameter, and 3:1 for canopy over 40 feet in diameter. The plan shall include a minimum success criteria of 80% planted tree survival after 5 years and a minimum 35% absolute vegetative cover after 5 years.	1. NA 2. Implement and follow HMMP criteria (Replace removed mature trees with native species in-kind at the required replacement ratios)	1. Prepare the HMMP 2. Ensure compliance with mitigation ratios and success criteria in HMMP	1. Prior to the start of project construction. 2. Following completion of construction.	

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

ENERGY

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

LAND USE AND PLANNING

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

MINERAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

NOISE

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

PUBLIC SERVICES

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

RECREATION

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

TRANSPORTATION

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

WILDFIRE

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
None required.				

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Mitigation Measures	Contractor Responsibility	County Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Completion Date and Initials
MM BIO-1. See *Biological Resources*, above.				