

**COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

DATE: July 8, 2026

To: Planning Commission

From: Planning Staff

Subject: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Consideration of the adoption of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Coastal Development Permit (CDP), Planned Agricultural District (PAD) Permit, and Grading Permit (GP) to construct a new 2,446 sq. ft. single-family home with a 568 sq. ft. attached two-car garage, 522 sq. ft. detached pool house, new septic system, new domestic well and three 4,900-gallon water tanks, on a legal 86,622 sq. ft. undeveloped parcel. The project involves removal of four trees and a total of 385 cubic yards (c.y.) of grading, including 295 c.y. of cut and 90 c.y. of fill. The property is located in the Pescadero Creek Road County Scenic Corridor within the unincorporated Pescadero area of San Mateo County. The CDP is appealable to the California Coastal Commission.

County File Number: PLN2024-00210 (Long)

PROPOSAL

The applicant is seeking to construct a new 2,446 sq. ft. single-story single-family home with an attached two-car garage, pool house, new septic system, new domestic well (to be drilled, tested and certified by Environmental Health, see condition no.5) and three plastic water tanks, on an undeveloped legal 86,622 sq. ft. (1.98 acres) parcel on Pescadero Creek Road. The site is on a slope running down from Pescadero Creek Road towards the riparian corridor of Pescadero Creek at the back. The creek is dominated by willows and alders, Douglas fir, redwood, and box elder trees. Outside the riparian corridor, the project site is primarily dominated by ruderal grassland. The rear 173 feet of the parcel is in Flood Zone A, and the site contains prime soil (Class II, CA Storie Index 91 and 95). The proposed pool house would be located at 106 feet, and the house would be located 146 feet from the edge of the riparian vegetation, where 50 feet is the minimum required setback. The property is not currently used for agriculture, and the applicants do not plan to practice farming. This site has never been contracted under the Williamson Act.

The proposed CDP also includes a CDP for a new domestic well as the existing agricultural well will be abandoned. San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division approved an exception for the proposed well to be located 45 feet from the property line, where 50-feet is the minimum required setback per San Mateo County Ordinance Code Section 4.68.140. A total of 385 cubic yards (c.y.) of grading, including 295 c.y. of cut and 90 c.y. of fill is proposed for the single-family house, pool house, driveway, and septic system. The project also involves removal of four black walnut trees (Tree No. 74, 75, 76 and 78) with a diameter of 22-inches, 15.7-inches, 16.7-inches and 15.2-inches DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) located along the front property line, which are processed under PLN2026-00010.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Planning Commission adopt the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration circulated from February 13 to March 4, 2026.
2. That the Planning Commission approve the PAD, CDP, new domestic well and GP for County File Number PLN2024-00210, based on and subject to the required findings and conditions of approval listed in Attachment A.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The County prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project. The IS/MND was issued with a 20-day public review period, starting February 13 and ending on March 4, 2026.

After the publication of the MND, the project scope was revised to include a new domestic well instead of legalization of the existing agricultural well. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15073.5, recirculation of a negative declaration is required when the document must be "substantially revised." A substantial revision means (1) a new avoidable impact is identified and mitigation must be added, or (2) the proposed mitigation measures or project revisions will not reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level and new measures or revisions are required. Recirculation is not required where new information is added which merely clarifies, amplifies, or makes insignificant modifications to the negative declaration. The proposed new well locations are outside the riparian corridor, in the same vicinity as the existing well and would support only the development proposed and analyzed in the MND; the proposed well would not result in any new or more severe impacts or require modifications to mitigation measures. Therefore, recirculation of the MND is not required.

REVIEW BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At its March 9, 2026, meeting, the Agricultural Advisory Committee reviewed the project and approved the project with a recommendation that the applicant practice some farming at the site. This was added as a recommendation but not a requirement.

**COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Planning Staff

SUBJECT: Consideration of the adoption of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Coastal Development Permit (CDP), Planned Agricultural District (PAD) Permit, and Grading Permit (GP) pursuant to Sections 8.252.010, 8.106.010 and 10.68.040 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code to construct a new 2,446 sq. ft. single-family home with a 568 sq. ft. attached two-car garage, 522 sq. ft. detached pool house, new septic system, new domestic well and three 4,900-gallon water tanks, on a legal 86,622 sq. ft. undeveloped parcel. The project involves removal of four trees and a total of 385 cubic yards (c.y.) of grading, including 295 c.y. of cut and 90 c.y. of fill. The property is located in the Pescadero Creek Road County Scenic Corridor within the unincorporated Pescadero area of San Mateo County. The CDP is appealable to the California Coastal Commission.

County File Number: PLN2024-00210 (Long)

PROPOSAL

The applicant is seeking to construct a new 2,446 sq. ft. single-story single-family home with an attached two-car garage, pool house, new septic system, new domestic well (to be drilled, tested and certified by Environmental Health, see condition no. 5) and three plastic water tanks, on an undeveloped legal 86,622 sq. ft. (1.98 acres) parcel on Pescadero Creek Road. The site is on a slope running down from Pescadero Creek Road towards the riparian corridor of Pescadero Creek at the back. The creek is dominated by willows and alders, Douglas fir, redwood, and box elder trees. Outside the riparian corridor, the project site is primarily dominated by ruderal grassland. The rear 173 feet of the parcel is in Flood Zone A, and the site contains prime soil (Class II, CA Storie Index 91 and 95). The proposed pool house would be located at 106 feet, and the house would be located at 146 feet from the edge of the riparian corridor, where 50 feet is the minimum required setback. The property is not currently used for agriculture, and the applicants do not plan to practice farming. This site has never been contracted under the Williamson Act.

The proposed CDP also includes a CDP for a new domestic well as the existing agricultural well will be abandoned. San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division approved an exception for test well location 1 to be located 45 feet from the property line (outside the riparian corridor), where 50-feet is the minimum required setback per San Mateo County Ordinance Code Section 4.68.140. A total of 385 cubic yards (c.y.) of grading, including 295 c.y. of cut and 90 c.y. of fill is proposed for the single-family house, pool house, driveway, and septic system. The project also involves removal of four black walnut trees (Tree No. 74, 75, 76 and 78) with a diameter of 22-inches, 15.7-inches, 16.7-inches and 15.2-inches DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) located along the front property line, which will be processed under PLN2026-00010.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Planning Commission adopt the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration circulated from February 13 to March 4, 2026.
2. That the Planning Commission approve the PAD, CDP, new domestic well and GP for County File Number PLN2024-00210, based on and subject to the required findings and conditions of approval listed in Attachment A.

BACKGROUND

Report Prepared By: Sonal Aggarwal, Planner III, Saggarwal@smcgov.org

Applicant: Toby Long, AIA, 6114 La Salle Avenue, 552, Oakland, CA 94611

Owners: Katie and Olivier Nolan-Stevaux, 340 Hazel Avenue, Millbrae, CA 94030

Public Notification: Ten-day advanced notification for the hearing was mailed to all property owners and residents within 300 feet of the perimeter of the project parcel and a notice for the hearing was posted in newspaper San Mateo County Times for general public circulation.

Location: Pescadero Creek Road, Pescadero, Unincorporated San Mateo County

APN: 088-090-030

Size: 86,622 sq. ft. (1.98-acres)

Existing Zoning: PAD/CD (Planned Agricultural District/ Coastal Development District)

General Plan Designation: Agriculture

Local Coastal Plan Designation: Agriculture

Williamson Act: Non-contracted

Existing Land Use: Open Space

Water Supply: San Mateo County Environmental Health Division reviewed and approved test well location 1 on May 22, 2026. The applicant will be required to show proof of potable water before issuance of the building permit (See Condition No. 5). The existing agricultural well will be abandoned.

Sewage Disposal: The project includes a new septic system to support the proposed development.

Flood Zone: Approximately 173 feet of the rear parcel is in Flood Zone A. The front approximately 270 feet of the site is located in Flood Zone X (area of minimal flood hazard), FEMA Panel No. 06081C0390E; effective October 16, 2012.

Environmental Evaluation: An Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was circulated from February 13 to March 4, 2026, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Comments received are attached under Attachment J and discussed under Section D of this report.

Setting: The 1.98 acre undeveloped/unfarmed lot is located on Pescadero Creek Road and is surrounded by rural agricultural lands and single-family residences towards the north and south, Pescadero Creek towards the west, and Pescadero Creek Road towards the east. A 20-foot roadway private easement also abuts the north of the site and a small portion of the site towards the southeast corner contains a PG&E easement. Most of the site contains Prime Soils (LCC Class II, CA Storie Index 91, Class II, CA Storie Index 95). The riparian zone of Pescadero Creek abuts the rear portion of the parcel.

CHRONOLOGY:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>
November 16, 2023	- Parcel Legality established through a recorded Certificate of Compliance (Type-A) (PLN2023-00355).
July 18, 2024	- Planning Application submitted.
July 2024 to December 2025	- Staff identifies that the initial location and design of the house did not seek to minimize the conversion of prime soil or retain large areas of farmland to allow for potential future farming. Staff worked with the applicant's team to revise proposal to better preserve farmland.
December 22, 2025	- Project deemed complete.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| February 13 to
March 4, 2026 | - Mitigated Negative Declaration published for public review and comments. |
| March 9, 2026 | - AAC meeting. |
| March 13, 2026 | - Environmental Health determined conversion of the existing agricultural well to a domestic well was not feasible. |
| April 24, 2026 | - Applicant submitted revised project description, proposing a new domestic test well locations. |
| May 22, 2026 | - Environmental Health approved test well location 1 and granted an exemption that would allow the domestic well at 45 feet from the property line, rather than the 50-foot setback required by the San Mateo County Ordinance Code. |
| July 8, 2026 | - Planning Commission meeting. |

DISCUSSION

A. KEY ISSUES

Planning staff has reviewed this proposal and determined it conforms with the applicable regulations as discussed below:

1. Conformance with the General Plan

Staff has reviewed the project and found it to be in conformance with the applicable General Plan policies as follows:

a. Visual Qualities

Policy 4.15 (*Appearance of New Development*) and Policy 4.22 (*Scenic Corridors*) seek to regulate development to promote good design, site relationships, and to protect and enhance the visual quality of development within designated scenic corridors.

The project site is within the Pescadero Road County Scenic Corridor Scenic Corridor. The proposed single-story house would be located closer to the north side property line, leaving open space in the center of the parcel for any future farming activities. As the site slopes down from Pescadero Creek Road, the proposed new development would be visible from Pescadero Creek Road. However, the proposal includes planting four new 24-inch Redbud trees along the front property line, which would help screen new development from view.

Staff has added Mitigation Measures 1 to 3 from the IS/MND (Attachment I) as conditions of approval, which will reduce any significant view impacts to a less than significant level.

b. Rural Lands

Policy 9.23 (*Land Use Compatibility in Rural Lands*) and Policy 9.30 (*Development Standards to Minimize Land Use Conflicts with Agriculture*) encourage compatibility of land uses in order to promote the health, safety, and economy of rural lands, seek to maintain the scenic and harmonious nature of rural lands, and seek to: (1) promote land use compatibility by encouraging the location of new residential development immediately adjacent to existing developed areas, and (2) cluster development so that large parcels can be retained for the protection and use of vegetative, visual, agricultural, and other resources.

The project parcel has a land use designation of Agriculture and is an undeveloped lot dominated by open grasslands. The proposed single-family residence, pool house, water tanks, and garage would be clustered on the site and located towards the right side of the property, thereby leaving enough space towards the left and center of the parcel for any future farming opportunities. The parcels on each side of the subject parcel are developed with rural residential properties, and the proposed single-story house would not degrade the visual, scenic or agricultural resources of the surroundings due to the substantial setbacks from the neighboring properties. The proposed development would be located 106 feet from edge of riparian corridor, where 50 feet is the minimum required setback. The proposed rural residential use of this parcel is compatible with the rural residential structures located on adjacent properties. The project avoids the rear ridgeline, preserves the open space at the front of the parcel, is of similar scale and size to nearby development, uses existing road infrastructure, and employs natural colors and materials to further blend into the landscape.

c. Wastewater

Policy 11.10 (*Wastewater Management in Rural Areas*) considers individual sewage disposal systems as an appropriate method of wastewater management in rural areas.

The project site is located in a rural area with no public water or sewage service. The applicant has proposed constructing an on-site septic system and a secondary septic leach field to be located within the front 20 feet setback due to site constraints posed by the cluster of Oak trees located near the front property line. The primary septic leach fields will be located outside the riparian corridor setbacks but within the FEMA designated flood zone A. Flood zone A is defined by FEMA as a flood plain with a one percent chance of flooding in any given year, or once every 100 years. The proposed septic system's location, size, and design was reviewed and conditionally approved by the County's Environmental Health Services.

2. Conformance with Local Coastal Program Policies

Staff has determined that the proposed development conforms to all applicable Local Coastal Program (LCP) Policies, specifically:

a. Agriculture

Policy 5.1 (*Definition of Prime Agricultural Lands*) defines prime agricultural lands as all lands which contain soils rated Class I, Class II, as well as Class III soils rated capable of growing artichokes or Brussels sprouts. Policy 5.5. b. (*Permitted Uses on Prime Agricultural Lands Designated as Agriculture*) conditionally permits a single-family home.

Per the Productive Soil Resource with Agricultural Capability General Plan Map, the project site contains Class II, CA Storie Index 91 and 95, prime soils. Section 8.106.040 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code and Policies 5.5 (b) and 5.6 (b) allows a new single-family residence to be located on prime soils subject to obtaining a PAD permit. The project site is vacant and not farmed or contracted under the Williamson Act. The applicant does not plan to farm the site, which has limited commercial agricultural production viability due to its small size. Staff worked with the applicant during the review process to reduce the conversion of prime soil to non-agricultural purposes. As a result, the house was redesigned and moved towards the right side of the property leaving adequate space in the center and left side of the property for future farming activities. Site constraints including the riparian corridor and flood zone leave few opportunities to locate the development at the rear of the site.

b. Land Use

Policy 1.8 (*Land Uses and Development Densities in Rural Areas*) states that new development in rural areas shall not: (1) have significant adverse impacts, either individually or cumulatively on coastal resources, or (2) diminish the ability to keep all prime agricultural land and other lands suitable for agriculture in agricultural production.

The proposed new single-family home would have minimal impacts on coastal resources including scenic views after the implementation of Mitigation Measures 1 to 3, included as conditions of approval in Attachment A. The parcels on both sides of the subject parcel are developed with either a single-family or agricultural uses. There is also a 20 foot road easement between the agricultural parcel towards the north and the subject parcel, which increases the separation distance between the properties. Staff has also added condition no. 7 in Attachment A to record a deed restriction on property for any inconvenience caused to the subject property owners due to surrounding farming activities.

With the proposed project, the view would be similar to the surrounding properties. Though the construction of the project will result in the conversion of lands suitable for agriculture, no active agricultural activities are performed on site, nor does the owner plan to engage in active farming activities. The size of the parcel, at 86,622 sq. ft., is too small to support a commercial grazing or cattle rearing operation and there are no plans to acquire additional adjacent lands to establish such an operation. The project does not significantly impact the parcel's ability to support agricultural activities as the development has been clustered on site leaving ample open space towards the center for any potential future agricultural activities.

c. Riparian Corridors

Policy 7.10 (*Performance Standards in Riparian Corridors*) require development permitted in corridors to: (1) minimize removal of vegetation, (2) minimize land exposure during construction and use temporary vegetation or mulching to protect critical areas, (3) minimize erosion, sedimentation, and runoff by appropriately grading and replanting modified areas, (4) use only adapted native or non-invasive exotic plant species when replanting, (5) provide sufficient passage for native and anadromous fish as specified by the State Department of Fish and Game, (6) minimize adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, (7) prevent depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface and subsurface

waterflows, (8) encourage waste water reclamation, (9) maintain natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and (10) minimize alteration of natural streams. Policy 7.11 (*Establishment of Buffer Zones*) on both sides of riparian corridors, from the “limit of riparian vegetation” extend buffer zones 50 feet outward for perennial streams and 30 feet outward from intermittent streams.

The proposed project was designed to minimize the impact on the riparian corridor at the back of the site. The proposed house is located 146 feet from edge of riparian corridor, whereas a 50-foot setback is required. Per the Biological analysis conducted by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024, 14 special species plants were documented within 5 miles of the project site, but none of them were found on the project site. 18 special species animals were documented within 5 miles of the project site. Given the proximity to Pescadero Creek and its associated riparian habitat and creek corridor to the west, two federally listed wildlife species and four special status wildlife species along with other migratory bird species may be present in the surrounding habitats outside the proposed project footprint. Conditions (No. 18 to 22) under Attachment A were added to minimize and avoid the impact on these species.

3. Conformance with Planned Agricultural District (PAD) Regulations:

a. Conformity with the PAD Development Standards

As shown in the table below, the proposed project complies with Section 8.106.100 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code, which regulates the height and required setbacks of structures for PAD properties.

	PAD Development Standards	Proposed
Minimum Lot Size	N/A	86,622 square feet (existing)
Minimum Front Setback	50 feet	126 feet 3-3/8 inches
Minimum Side Setbacks	20 feet	23 feet 10-3/8 inches (right) 77 feet 1-7/8 inches (left)
Minimum Rear Setbacks	20 feet	235 feet 11-1/8 inches
Maximum Building Height	36 feet	15 feet 6-1/8 inches

b. Conformance with the Criteria for the Issuance of a PAD Permit

In order to approve and issue a PAD permit, the project must comply with the substantive criteria for the issuance of a PAD permit, as outlined in Section 8.106.060 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code. As proposed, the project complies with the following applicable policies.

(1) General Criteria

- (a.) *The encroachment of all development upon land which is suitable for agriculture shall be minimized.*

See staff's discussion in Section A.1.b. (*Rural Lands*) above.

- (b.) *All development permitted on a site shall be clustered.*

The location of the proposed single-family residence, pool house, new water tanks, and septic system are clustered to leave ample open space towards the center and left side of the property for any future agricultural operations. Due to the existing riparian, flood zone, and prime soils at the site, there are few opportunities to locate the house towards the rear of the parcel. Staff worked with the applicant during the review process to design the development in a manner that preserves the prime soil and leaves ample opportunities for future farming opportunities.

- (c.) *Every project shall conform to the Development Review Criteria contained in Chapter 8.292 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code.*

The project has been reviewed under and found to comply with the Development Review Criteria in Section 8.292 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code. Specifically, the project complies with the Site Design, Scenic, Utilities, and Water Resources Criteria by not introducing noxious odors, chemical agents, or long-term noise levels, retaining the rural nature of the parcel, installing utilities underground, not involving the removal of significant amounts of vegetation, and clustering nearest existing development and road infrastructure, thereby reducing grading necessary to access the site.

(2) Water Supply Criteria

- (a.) *The existing availability of water shall be demonstrated for all non-agricultural uses. Each existing parcel developed with non-agricultural uses shall demonstrate a safe and adequate well water source located on that parcel.*

The proposed project involves a new domestic well. The applicant has submitted several test well locations which will be drilled, tested and certified by Environmental Health before issuance of a building permit (see condition No. 5). No house can be built until condition No. 5 is satisfied. The proposed test well location 1 was granted an exception from the required 50-foot setback due to the presence of a 20-foot road easement between parcels 088-090-030 and 088-090-200. The existing agricultural well will be abandoned.

- (b.) *Adequate and sufficient water supplies needed for agricultural production and sensitive habitat protection in the watershed are not diminished.*

The project proposes new domestic well that will necessitate the drilling of test wells and will not rely upon surface water for potable purposes. There are no active farming activities on site. As per the Biological Analysis by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024, the existing sensitive habitat on the property will not be diminished due to substantial setbacks from the riparian corridors. Staff has included mitigation measures as conditions of approval to ensure that the project does not adversely impact sensitive habitats.

(3) Criteria for the Conversion of Prime Agricultural Lands

Conversion of Prime Agricultural Land is permitted in the PAD when the following can be demonstrated:

- (a.) *No alternative site exists on the parcel for the use.*

Most of the site has prime soil (LCC Class II, CA Storie Index 91 and 95) and is suitable for agriculture. Only a small portion of the site, approximately 38 feet, located towards the front of the parcel is outside the prime soil. No development can be located in this area due to the required setbacks for the house, septic tanks, and water

tanks. Therefore, there is no alternative development site available on the parcel. Staff worked with the applicant to make sure that all residential development (house, garage, water tanks, septic tank, well, and pool house) is clustered at the site, which would leave adequate land for potential future farming toward the center of the parcel.

- (b.) *Clearly defined buffer areas are developed between agriculture and non-agricultural uses.*

The proposed new single-family home will be located approximately 77 feet from the left side property line and 24 feet from the right-side property line. These setbacks provide an adequate buffer between the adjacent agricultural uses and the subject property. There is also a 20 feet road easement between the agricultural parcel towards the north and the subject parcel, which increases the separation distance between the properties. The existing fences between the properties also help clearly delineate and establish a buffer between properties.

- (c.) *The productivity of any adjacent agricultural lands is not diminished, and*

The subject parcel is located between two rural residential parcels, which are used for dry farming and an orchard. The right side of the property is separated from the neighbor through a wooden fence, while the left side is separated through an open wooden wire fence. Due to the existing fences, and substantial setbacks from the adjacent properties, the ability of adjoining lands to sustain dry farming or any animal grazing would not be impacted by the proposed new development.

- (d.) *Public service and facility expansions and permitted uses will not impair agricultural viability, including by increased assessment costs or degraded air and water quality.*

The proposed development would be served by a private domestic well and onsite septic system and does not necessitate the expansion of public service. It is not expected that agricultural viability on the subject parcel and/or adjacent parcels would be impaired by the proposed new single-family residence.

4. Conformance with the Grading Ordinance

The proposed project involves 385 c.y. Of grading, which involves 295 cubic yard. Of cut for driveway, house, pool, etc., and 90 c.y. of fill. Staff has reviewed the proposal against the required findings for the issuance of a Grading Permit and found that the project as conditioned in Attachment A conforms to the criteria for review contained in Chapter 10.68, Section 10.68.170 of the Grading Ordinance, such as the standards for erosion and sediment control and submittal of a geotechnical report. Given that the areas proposed for improvements are clustered, the disturbed areas are focused and contained allowing the majority of the parcel to remain in its natural state.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The County prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project. The IS/MND was issued with a 20-day public review period, starting February 13 and ending on March 4, 2026. Staff received comments from the Department of Toxic Substances Control on February 24, 2024, during the MND comment period. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) recommends that the applicant conduct soil testing of all on-site and imported fill to analyze the Pesticides and Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs) used on the property (See Attachment J). The San Mateo Deputy Agricultural Commissioner has no record of contamination at this site. This site has not been farmed commercially in the last several years. Staff has not identified any substantial evidence indicating that the site is contaminated. In addition, any soil-disturbing construction-related activities would comply with Condition of Approval No. 18 (Mitigation Measure 4), to avoid any impact to the public or residents of adjacent properties. Although testing is not required to mitigate or avoid a potentially significant impact, staff added Condition of Approval No. 3, identifying DTSC's recommendations.

After the publication of the MND, the project scope was revised to include a new domestic well instead of converting the existing agricultural well. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15073.5, recirculation of a negative declaration is required when the document must be "substantially revised." A substantial revision means (1) a new avoidable impact is identified and mitigation must be added, or (2) the proposed mitigation measures or project revisions will not reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level and new measures or revisions are required. Recirculation is not required where new information is added which merely clarifies, amplifies, or makes insignificant modifications to the negative declaration. The proposed new well, including all required test wells, will be outside the riparian corridor, in the same vicinity as the existing well, and would support only the development proposed and analyzed in the MND; the proposed well would not result in any new or more severe impacts or require any modifications to mitigation measures. Therefore, recirculation of the MND is not required.

C. REVIEW BY THE AGRICUTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At its March 9, 2026, meeting, the Agricultural Advisory Committee reviewed the project and recommended approval of the project with a recommendation that the applicant practice some form of farming at the site. This was added as a recommendation but not a requirement.

D. REVIEWING AGENCIES

Agricultural Advisory Committee
County Environmental Health Services
County Planning and Building Department's Drainage Section
County Planning and Building Department's Geotech Section
California Coastal Commission
San Mateo County Fire
San Mateo County Parks
California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Conditions of Approval
- B. Vicinity Map
- C. Project Plans
- D. Public comments
- E. Site Pictures
- F. Published IS - MND with attachments (C to H), circulated from February 14 to March 4, 2026.

County of San Mateo
Planning and Building Department

RECOMMENDED FINDINGS AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Permit or Project File Number: PLN2024-00210

Hearing Date: July 8, 2026

Prepared By: Sonal Aggarwal, Planner III

For Adoption By: Planning Commission

RECOMMENDED FINDINGS

Regarding the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, Find:

1. That the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of San Mateo County.
2. That the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is complete, correct, and adequate and prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable State and County Guidelines.
3. That recirculation of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is not required, because the minor changes to the project description described in this staff report are not “substantial revisions” pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15073.5.
4. That on the basis of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, comments received thereto, testimony presented and considered at the public hearing, and analysis in the staff report prepared for the Planning Commission, there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment.
5. That the mitigation measures in the Mitigated Negative Declaration have been agreed to by the owner and imposed as conditions of project approval.

Regarding the General Plan Find:

6. That the project, as conditioned, complies with Visual Qualities, Policy 4.15 (*Appearance of New Development*), Policy 4.22 (*Scenic Corridors*) and Policy 9.23 (*Land Use Compatibility in Rural Lands*) and Policy 9.30 (*Development Standards to Minimize Land Use Conflicts with Agriculture*) as close as possible and promote good design, site relationships, and to protect and enhance the

visual quality of development within designated scenic corridors with adoption of Mitigation Measures 1 to 3.

Regarding the Coastal Development Permit, Find:

7. That the project, as conditioned, complies with the San Mateo County Local Coastal Program, including Agriculture Policy 5.1 (*Definition of Prime Agricultural Lands*), and Land Use Policy 1.8 (*Land Uses and Development Densities in Rural Areas*). The proposed new single-family home would have minimal impacts on coastal resources including scenic views after the implementation of Mitigation Measures 1 to 3. Though the construction of the project will result in the conversion of lands suitable for agriculture, no active agricultural activities are performed on site. The size of the parcel at 86,622 sq. ft. is too small to support a commercial grazing or cattle rearing operation and it is infeasible to acquire additional adjacent lands to establish such an operation. The project does not significantly impact on the parcel's ability to support agricultural activities as the development has been clustered on site leaving ample open space towards the center for any potential future agricultural activities.

Regarding the Planned Agricultural District Permit, Find:

8. That the proposed project, as conditioned and as described in the application and accompanying materials, complies with all applicable criteria for issuance of a Planned Agricultural District Permit contained in Section 6355 and 6359 of the San Mateo County Zoning Regulations, including minimal conversion of prime soils, clustering of development, and no negative impacts to adjacent agricultural lands.

Regarding the Grading Permit, Find:

9. The project as conditioned conforms to the criteria for review contained in Chapter 10.68 of the Grading Ordinance, such as the standards for erosion and sediment control and submittal of a geotechnical report. The project has been conditioned to minimize potential significant adverse impacts that may occur during the earthwork operations by requiring the submittal of an erosion and sediment control plan, dust control plan, and adherence with the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program which requires Watershed Protection Maintenance Standards instruction to construction employees during the building permit stage. Further, no grading shall occur during the winter season (October 1 to April 30) unless approved by the Director of Planning and Building.

RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Current Planning Section

1. This approval applies only to the proposal, documents, and plans as described in this report and approved by the Planning Commission on **July 8, 2026**. Minor modifications to the project may be approved by the Director of Planning and Building if they are consistent with the intent of, and in substantial conformance with, this approval.
2. The PAD, CDP and Grading Permits shall be valid for two (2) years from the date of final approval, in which time a valid building permit shall be issued, and a completed inspection (to the satisfaction of the Building Inspector) shall have occurred within 180 days of the issuance of such building permit. Any extension of these permits requires submittal of an application for permit extension and payment of applicable extension fees 60 days prior to the expiration date.
3. The Department of Toxic Substances Control recommends that the applicant conduct soil testing of **all on-site and imported fill** to provide analysis for the levels of Pesticides and Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs) historically used on the property. If present, OCPs requiring further analysis are dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane, toxaphene, and dieldrin. Any level of arsenic present would require further analysis and sampling and should meet approved local area baselines or thresholds. Remedial action shall be taken to mitigate any arsenic level below thresholds. If any arsenic compound is found on site then the applicant shall work with County staff to document the results - <https://dtsc.ca.gov/local-agency-resources/>, https://dtsc.fluxx.io/user_sessions/new.
4. The applicant shall obtain all necessary Riparian Water Rights from State Water Resources Control Board to use the water from Pescadero Creek for any on-site activities such as irrigation - https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/board_info/water_rights_process.html
5. The construction of house is contingent upon getting a new domestic well-drilled, tested and certified by Environmental Health before issuance of the required building permit.
6. Noise sources associated with demolition, construction, repair, remodeling, or grading of any real property shall be limited to the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. weekdays and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturdays. Said activities are prohibited on Sundays, Thanksgiving and Christmas (San Mateo County Ordinance Code Section 4.88.360).

7. Within four working days of the final approval date for this project, the applicant shall pay an environmental filing fee of \$3,043.75 (for year 2026), as required under Fish and Game Code Section 711.4, plus a \$50.00 recording fee, to the Current Planning Section. Thus, the applicant shall submit a check in the total amount of \$2,968.75, made payable to San Mateo County, to the project planner to file with the Notice of Determination. Please be aware that the Department of Fish and Game environmental filing fee will increase on January 1, 2027.

8. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy from the San Mateo County Planning and Building Department for any new dwelling unit on the property, the owner shall provide documentation that the following statement, pertaining to mitigation of land use conflicts, was recorded on the deed of the project property:

This parcel is adjacent to property utilized for agricultural purposes. Residents of the property may be subject to inconvenience or discomfort arising from the use of agricultural chemicals, including herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers; and from the pursuit of agricultural operations, including plowing, spraying, pruning and harvesting, which occasionally generate dust, smoke, noise and odor. San Mateo County has established agriculture as a priority use on productive agricultural lands, and residents of adjacent property should be prepared to accept such inconvenience or discomfort from normal, necessary farm operations.

9. The applicant shall provide “finished floor elevation verification” to certify that the structure is actually constructed at the height shown on the approved plans. The applicant shall have a licensed land surveyor or engineer establish a baseline elevation datum point in the vicinity of the construction site.
 - a. The applicant shall maintain the datum point so that it will not be disturbed by the proposed construction activities until final approval of the building permit.
 - b. This datum point and its elevation shall be shown on the submitted site plan. This datum point shall be used during construction to verify the elevation of the finished floors relative to the existing natural or to the grade of the site (finished grade).
10. Prior to the Current Planning Section approval of the building permit application, the applicant shall also have the licensed land surveyor or engineer indicate on the construction plans: (1) the natural grade elevations at the significant corners (at least four) of the footprint of the proposed structure on the submitted site plan, and (2) the elevations of proposed finished grades. In addition, (1) the natural grade elevations at the significant corners of the proposed structure, (2) the finished floor elevations, (3) the topmost elevation of the roof, and (4) the garage slab elevation must be shown on the plan, elevations, and cross-section (if one is provided).

11. Once the house addition is under construction, prior to the below floor framing inspection or the pouring of the concrete slab (as the case may be) for the lowest floor, the applicant shall provide to the Building Inspection Section a letter from the licensed land surveyor or engineer certifying that the lowest floor height, as constructed, is equal to the elevation specified for that floor in the approved plans. Similarly, certifications on the garage slab and the topmost elevation of the roof are required.
12. If the actual floor height, garage slab, or roof height, as constructed, is different than the elevation specified in the plans, then the applicant shall cease all construction, and no additional inspections shall be approved until a revised set of plans is submitted to and subsequently approved by both the Building Official and the Director of Planning and Building.
13. No site disturbance shall occur, including any grading or tree/vegetation removal, until a building permit has been issued.
14. To reduce the impact of construction activities on neighboring properties, comply with the following:
 - a. All debris shall be contained on-site; a dumpster or trash bin shall be provided on-site during construction to prevent debris from blowing onto adjacent properties. The applicant shall monitor the site to ensure that trash is picked up and appropriately disposed of daily.
 - b. The applicant shall remove all construction equipment from the site upon completion of the use and/or need of each piece of equipment which shall include but not be limited to tractors, back hoes, cement mixers, etc.
 - c. The applicant shall ensure that no construction-related vehicles impede through traffic along the right-of-way on Pescadero Creek Road. All construction vehicles shall be parked on-site outside the public right-of-way or in locations which do not impede safe access on Pescadero Creek Road. There shall be no storage of construction vehicles in the public right-of-way.

Mitigation measures from the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), released on February 13, 2026:

The following measures are included in the project plans or proposals pursuant to Section 15070(b)(1) of the State CEQA Guidelines:

15. **Mitigation Measure 1:** Applicant shall plant five 24-inch box Redburn trees or similar indigenous trees along the front property line along Pescadero Creek Road to mitigate any potential view impacts from the neighboring properties and roads. An Encroachment Permit from the Department of Public Works is required for any replacement trees planted within the right-of-way.

16. **Mitigation Measure 2:** All proposed exterior lighting shall be designed and located so as to confine direct rays to the subject property and prevent glare in the surrounding area, including downward-directed and shielded. Manufacturer cut sheets for the exterior light fixtures shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the issuance of the building permit.
17. **Mitigation Measure 3:** Final finishes of all exterior materials and/or colors shall be non-reflective.
18. **Mitigation Measure 4:** The applicant shall require construction contractors to implement all the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, listed below, and include these measures on permit plans submitted to the Building Inspection Section:
 - a. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
 - b. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
 - c. 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.
 - d. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
 - e. 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.
 - f. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
 - g. 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 the California Code of Regulations (CCR)). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
 - h. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

- i. Construction-related activities shall not involve simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases (e.g., paving and building construction would occur simultaneously).
19. **Mitigation Measure 5:** Environmental Awareness Training: Prior to the start of work, environmental awareness training shall be provided to all construction crew. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the Project Study Area, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered at the site.
20. **Mitigation Measure 6:** Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF): At least 14 days prior to the commencement of construction-related activities, CRLF exclusion fencing with exit funnels shall be installed between the riparian corridor and the Project footprint under the direction of a qualified biologist. Following installation, the fence should be inspected weekly by trained construction personnel to monitor and maintain the fence throughout the duration of the Project's ground-disturbing activities.
21. **Mitigation Measure 7:** Erosion Control Materials: Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar materials shall not be used.
22. **Mitigation Measure 8:** Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys: Pre-construction surveys for CRLF shall be conducted prior to initiation of project activities within 48 hours of the start of ground disturbance activities. After the Wildlife Exclusion Fence has been properly erected, scoping of any burrows on the site to ascertain the absence of CRLF is recommended in lieu of daily biological monitoring. Surveys are to be conducted by a qualified biologist. If CRLF is detected during the survey, the animal should be allowed to leave the area on its own accord before work commences.
23. **Mitigation Measure 9:** Nesting Bird Seasonal Work Window or Surveys: Construction-related activities (including grubbing or ground disturbance) should be initiated during the non-nesting season from September 1 to January 31 to the extent feasible. If work cannot be initiated during this period, bird nesting surveys should be performed in suitable nesting habitat within 250 feet of the project footprint prior to the start of activities. If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species and proximity to activities but should generally be between 50 feet for songbirds and up to 250 feet for nesting raptors.

Surveys are generally valid for 7 to 10 days and should be repeated if there is a lapse in construction-related activities for greater than 7 days during the nesting season.

24. **Mitigation Measure 10:** In the event that unanticipated cultural, paleontological, or archeological resources are exposed during ground disturbance activities, work within 15 meters (50 feet) of the find must stop and a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, must be notified immediately. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate. Work may not resume until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. If the discovery proves significant, additional work such as archaeological testing, data recovery, or tribal consultation may be warranted. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate.
25. **Mitigation Measure 11:** Although not anticipated, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of human remains during ground-disturbing activities. State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The San Mateo County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If concentrations of prehistoric or historic-era materials are encountered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make recommendations.
26. **Mitigation Measure 12:** At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall submit for review and approval, erosion and drainage control plans that show how the transport and discharge of soil and pollutants from and within the project site will be minimized. The plans shall be designed to minimize potential sources of sediment, control the amount of runoff and its ability to carry sediment by diverting incoming flows and impeding internally generated flows, and retain sediment that is picked up on the project site through the use of sediment-capturing devices. The plans shall include measures that limit the application, generation, and migration of toxic substances, ensure the proper storage and disposal of toxic materials, and apply nutrients at rates necessary to establish and maintain vegetation without causing significant nutrient runoff to surface waters. Said plan shall adhere to the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program "General Construction and Site Supervision Guidelines," including:
 - a. Sequence construction to install sediment-capturing devices first, followed by runoff control measures and runoff conveyances. No construction activities shall begin until after all proposed measures are in place.
 - b. Minimize the area of bare soil exposed at one time (phased grading).

- c. Clear only areas essential for construction.
- d. Within five days of clearing or inactivity in construction, stabilize bare soils through either non-vegetative Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as mulching, or vegetative erosion control methods, such as seeding. Vegetative erosion control shall be established within two weeks of seeding/planting.
- e. Construction entrances shall be stabilized immediately after grading and frequently maintained to prevent erosion and to control dust.
- f. Control wind-born dust through the installation of wind barriers such as hay bales and/or sprinkling.
- g. Soil and/or other construction-related material stockpiled on-site shall be placed a minimum of 200 feet, or to the extent feasible, from all wetlands and drain courses. Stockpiled soils shall be covered with tarps at all times of the year.
- h. Intercept runoff above disturbed slopes and convey it to a permanent channel or storm drains by using earth dikes, perimeter dikes or swales, or diversions. Use check dams where appropriate.
- i. Provide protection for runoff conveyance outlets by reducing flow velocity and dissipating flow energy.
- j. Use silt fence and/or vegetated filter strips to trap sediment contained in sheet flow.
- k. The maximum drainage area to the fence should be 0.5 acres or less per 100 feet of fence. Silt fences shall be inspected regularly, and sediment removed when it reaches 1/3 of fence height. Vegetated filter strips should have relatively flat slopes and be vegetated with erosion resistant species.
- l. Throughout the construction period, the applicant shall conduct regular inspections of the condition and operational status of all structural BMPs required by the approved erosion control plan.
- m. Environmentally sensitive areas shall be delineated and protected to prevent construction impacts.
- n. Control fuels and other hazardous materials, spills, and litter during construction.
- o. Preserve existing vegetation whenever feasible.

27. **Mitigation Measure 13:** No grading shall be allowed during the wet weather season (October 1 through April 30) to avoid increased potential soil erosion, unless the applicant applies for an Exception to the Winter Grading Moratorium and the Director of Planning and Building grants the exception. Exceptions will only be granted if dry weather is forecasted during scheduled grading operations, and the erosion control plan includes adequate winterization measures (amongst other determining factors).
28. **Mitigation Measure 14:** An Erosion Control and Tree Protection Pre-Site Inspection shall be conducted prior to the issuance of a grading permit "hard card" and/or building permit to ensure that the approved erosion control and tree protection measures are installed adequately prior to the start of ground disturbing activities.
29. **Mitigation Measure 15:** At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the measures indicated on the applicant-completed Climate Beneficial Actions by Project Developers Form or equivalent measures, as well as Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce GHG emissions during construction, to the extent feasible, including, but are not limited to: using alternative fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet; using local building materials of at least 10 percent; and recycling or reusing at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials. Such measures shall be shown on building plans.
30. **Modified Mitigation Measure 16:** The existing agricultural well is infeasible to serve the proposed development, the applicant shall either obtain a water connection from a service provider or drill a new well and obtain all necessary permits from the County to serve the proposed project. Such an application should be at the discretion of the Director of Planning and Building.

Drainage Section:

31. Per the State Water Board Municipal Regional Permit (MRP), if project creates and/or replaces 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, then project will be classified as a C3 Regulated Project and would be subject to C3 Regulations. If during the building permit phase, project creates and/or replaces 10,000 or more of impervious surface, then project will be subject to the C.3 Requirements under the State Water Board Municipal Regional Permit (MRP).
32. A pervious pavement detail shall be provided at the building permit phase. To determine whether pervious pavement is counted as an impervious or pervious surface, please refer to the San Mateo County Drainage Manual and the C.3 Regulated Projects Guide.

33. Project will comply with County drainage policy to prevent stormwater from development from flowing across property lines. For projects that trigger size and/or slope thresholds, prior to the issuance of the Building permit or Planning permit for new residential development, the applicant shall have prepared, by a registered civil engineer, a drainage analysis of the proposed project and submit it to the Planning and Building Department for review and approval. The drainage analysis shall consist of a written narrative and a plan. The flow of the stormwater onto, over, and off of the property shall be detailed on the plan and shall include adjacent lands as appropriate to clearly depict the pattern of flow. The analysis shall detail the measures necessary to certify adequate drainage. Post-development flows and velocities shall not exceed those that existed in the pre-developed state. Recommended measures shall be designed and included in the improvement plans and submitted to the Department of Public Works and Planning and Building Department for review and approval.
34. A final C.3 and C.6 Development Review Checklist, drainage analysis/drainage report, and drainage plan prepared by a registered Civil Engineer will be provided at the time of building permit submittal.
35. Project will provide a detail of the deck which will include the spacing between boards and the type of surface underneath the deck. To determine whether deck is counted as a pervious surface, please refer to the San Mateo County Drainage Manual.
36. Final Drainage Report will have information and provide calculations showing that the drainage/stormwater facilities meet the County's Peak Flow and Volume Requirement.
37. Drainage/Stormwater Facilities shall meet the horizontal and vertical setbacks from foundations, utilities, groundwater table, property lines, septic systems, etc. as described in the San Mateo County Drainage Manual and the C3 Regulated Project Guide.
38. Advisory Comment: Based on the information received, this project is classified as a "Standard" drainage project. It is possible that new or additional information provided upon the next submittal could advance the project classification. To avoid delays or additional plan review cycles please reference the San Mateo County Drainage Manual (SMCDM) online at: <https://planning.smcgov.org/drainage-manual>.
39. Advisory Comment: The project parcel is near a FEMA flood zone. At the time of the review, the project site is not in a FEMA flood zone. During the building permit phase, if the FEMA flood maps get updated where they show the project site is in a FEMA flood zone, then the project will be subject to FEMA regulations and must comply with FEMA standards in the building code and ASCE 24.

40. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, no treatment measures (other than properly sealed and screened cisterns or rain barrels) shall have standing water more than five days for vector control.
41. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, prior to the final of the building permit for the project, the property owner shall coordinate with the Project Planner to enter into an Operation and Maintenance Agreement (O&M Agreement) with the County (executed by the Director of Planning and Building) to ensure long-term maintenance and servicing by the property owner of stormwater site design and treatment control and Hydromodification Management (HM) measures according to the approved Maintenance Plan(s), for the life of the project. The O&M Agreement shall provide County access to the property for inspection. The O&M Agreement(s) shall be recorded for the property.
42. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, property owner shall be responsible for conducting all servicing and maintenance as described and required by the treatment measure(s) Maintenance Plan(s). Maintenance of all site design and treatment control measures shall be the owner's responsibility.
43. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, the property owner is responsible for submitting an Annual Report accompanied by a review fee to the County by December 31 of each year, as required by the O&M Agreement. The property owner is also responsible for the payment of an inspection fee for County inspections of the stormwater facility, conducted as required by the NPDES Municipal Regional Permit.
44. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, approved Maintenance Plan(s) shall be kept on-site and made readily available to maintenance crews. Maintenance Plan(s) shall be strictly adhered to.
45. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, site access shall be granted to representatives of the County, the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District, and the Water Board, upon reasonable prior notice, for the sole purpose of performing operation and maintenance inspections of the installed stormwater treatment systems and runoff controls. A statement to that effect shall be included in the O&M Agreement.
46. If project is classified as a C3 Regulated Project, property owner shall be required to pay for all County inspections of installed stormwater treatment systems as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the County.
47. Per County's definition of Stormwater Regulated Sites (SWRS), sites that disturb more than 10,000 sq ft of project area and has an average slope of less than 20% will be classified as a SWRS site and subject to State Water Board MRP provision C.6. MRP provision C.6 requires monthly inspections from October 1 to April 30. Please refer to the most recent edition of the MRP for C.6 as well as C.6.e.ii.

Department of Public Works:

48. Prior to the issuance of the BLD permit or PLN permit (if applicable), the applicant shall submit a driveway "Plan and Profile," to the Department of Public Works, showing the driveway access to the parcel (garage slab) complying with County Standards for driveway slopes (not to exceed 20%) and to County Standards for driveways (at the property line) being the same elevation as the center of the access roadway. When appropriate, as determined by the Department of Public Works, this plan and profile shall be prepared from elevations and alignment shown on the roadway improvement plans. The driveway plan shall also include and show specific provisions and details for both the existing and the proposed drainage patterns and drainage facilities.
49. No proposed construction work within the County right-of-way shall begin until County requirements for the issuance of an encroachment permit, including review of the plans, have been met and an encroachment permit issued. Applicant shall contact a Department of Public Works Inspector 48 hours prior to commencing work in the right-of-way.
50. Prior to the issuance of the Building Permit, the applicant will be required to provide payment of "roadway mitigation fees" based on the square footage (assessable space) of the proposed building per Ordinance No. 3277.

Environmental Health Services:

51. Once the CDP is approved and before the issuance of the Building Permit, the well shall be certified for domestic use through permits by Environmental Health and meeting the quantitative and qualitative requirements specified in County Ordinance Code Chapter 4.68 (Wells), California Water Well Standards, and Title 22. In addition, the applicant shall submit a comprehensive onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS) plan stamped by a registered OWTS design professional meeting the requirements of the OWTS Ordinance, Onsite Systems Manual (OSM), and the OWTS limited exemption letter dated July 2, 2025.

County Fire Department:

52. CFC 2022 Section 505.1 - New residential buildings shall have internally illuminated address numbers contrasting with the background so as to be seen from the public way fronting the building. Residential address numbers shall be at least six feet above the finished surface. Where buildings are located remotely to the public roadway, additional signage at the driveway/roadway entrance leading to the building and/or on each individual building shall be required by the San Mateo County Fire Department. This remote signage shall consist of a 6-inch by 18-inch green reflective metal sign with 4-inch reflective numbers and letters similar to Hy-Ko 911 or equivalent.

53. Temporary address numbers shall be posted prior to combustible materials being placed on site.
54. CFC 2022 Section 503.1.1- Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.

Exceptions: The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45 720 mm) where any of the following conditions occur:

- a. The building shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
 - b. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
 - c. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.
55. CFC 2022 Section 503.2.3 - When approved by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.
 56. CFC 2022 Section 503.2.5 - Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with an approved area for turning around fire apparatus. Turn-around areas for fire apparatus within San Mateo County Fire jurisdiction must comply with CFC 2022 Appendix D.
 57. CFC 2022 Section 503.2.7 - The grade of the fire apparatus access road shall be within the limits established by the fire code official based on the fire department's apparatus. Grading must comply with San Mateo County Fire Standard Detail CFS-004.
 58. Provide driveway profile that shows grade and turn radius.

Smoke Alarms and Egress

59. CFC 2022 Section 907.2.11.2 - Single or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-2.1, R-2.2, R-3, R-3.1 and R-4 regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:
- a. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.
 - b. In each room used for sleeping purposes.
 - c. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.
 - d. In a Group R-3.1 occupancies, in addition to the above, smoke alarms shall be provided throughout the habitable areas of the dwelling unit except kitchens. Smoke Detectors shall be hardwired and interconnected.
60. CFC 2022 Section 1031.3.1 - Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet (0.53 m²).
- Exception: The minimum net clear opening for grade-floor emergency escape and rescue openings shall be 5 square feet (0.46 m²).
61. CFC 2022 Section 1031.3.2 - The minimum net clear opening height dimension shall be 24 inches (610 mm). The minimum net clear opening width dimension shall be 20 inches (508 mm). The net clear opening dimensions shall be the result of normal operation of the opening.
62. CFC 2022 Section 1031.3.3 - Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have the bottom of the clear opening not greater than 44 inches (1118 mm) measured from the floor.
63. CFC 2022 Section 1031.4 - Where a door is provided as the required emergency escape and rescue opening, it shall be a swinging door or a sliding door.

Wildland-Urban Interface

This property is located in the SRA Very High Fire Severity Zone.

64. CBC 2022 Section 705A.1 - Roofs shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7A and Chapter 15. Roofs shall have a roofing assembly installed in accordance with its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Roof assemblies in the Fire Hazard Severity Zones shall be Class A rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E108 or UL790.
65. CFC 2022 Section 304.1.2 - Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in wildland-urban interface areas shall be in accordance with Chapter 49 of the California Building and Fire Code.
66. CFC 2022 Section 4907.1 - Hazardous vegetation and fuels shall be managed to reduce the severity of potential exterior wildfire exposure to buildings and to reduce the risk of fire spreading to buildings as required by applicable laws and regulations. a. Defensible space will be managed around all buildings and structures in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) as required in Public Resources Code 4291.
67. CFC 2022 Section 4907.2 - Buildings and structures located in the following areas shall maintain the required hazardous vegetation and fuel management:
 - a. All unincorporated lands designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as a State Responsibility Area (SRA).
 - b. Land designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the Planning and Building Director.
 - c. Land designated in ordinance by local agencies as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone pursuant to Government Code Section 51179.

Water Tanks or Sources

68. CFC 2022 Section 507.1 - An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises on which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.
69. CFC 2022 Section 507.2.1 - Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24 as amended in Chapter 80 of the California Building and Fire Code.
70. CFC 2022 Section 507.2.2 - Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22.

71. CFC 2022 Section B105.1 - The minimum fire-flow and flow duration requirements for one- and two-family dwellings, Group R-3 and R-4 buildings and townhouses shall be as specified in Tables B105.1(1) and B105.1(2). Required Fire Flow: 500 GPM (Gallons Per Minute)
72. CFC 2022 Section B105.3 - For buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, the water supply shall be capable of providing the greater of:
 - a. The automatic sprinkler system demands, including hose stream allowance.
 - b. The required fire flow.
73. Fire Sprinklers required. New residential structures shall be equipped with a fire sprinkler system that is compliant with NFPA 13D and San Mateo Ordinance 4873.
74. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 – Water Storage for One- and Two-Family Dwellings up to 3,600 ft² shall be 7,500 gallons reserved for Fire, in addition to any domestic use. If larger than 3600 ft² single family dwelling, use NFPA 1142.
75. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Fire flow requirements for multiple structures shall be calculated based on the structure requiring the largest Fire Flow per NFPA 1142.
76. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Water tanks shall be interconnected by using a minimum 4-inch pipe diameter.

Interconnection piping and valves must be protected, or of a material not damaged by UV exposure. The cross connection shall also have an appropriately sized control valve located at each tank.
77. NFPA 22 Section 4.2.1.2 - Where the water supply from a public service main is not adequate in quality, quantity, or pressure, an alternative water source shall be provided.
78. NFPA 22 Section 4.2.1.4 - The water supply shall be capable of filling the minimum required fire protection volume within the tank in a maximum of 8 hours.
79. NFPA 22 Section 4.15.2 - A vent pipe shall have a cross-sectional area equal to a minimum of one-half the area of the discharge pipe(s) or fill pipe, whichever is the larger.
80. NFPA 24 Section 4.2.1 - Installation work shall be done by fully experienced and responsible contractors. Contractors shall be appropriately licensed in the State of California to install private fire service mains and their appurtenances.

81. NFPA 24 Section 10.9.1 - Backfill shall be well tamped in layers or puddle under and around pipes to prevent settlement or lateral movement. Backfill shall consist of clean fill sand or pea gravel to a minimum 6 inches below and to a minimum of 12 inches above the pipe and shall contain no ashes, cinders, refuse, organic matter or other corrosive materials. Other backfill materials and methods are permitted where designed by a registered professional engineer and approved by the enforcing agency.
82. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Water tanks located closer than 30 feet of structures or flammable vegetation shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.

Fire Hydrants

83. CFC 2022 Section 507.5.1 - Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

Exception: For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3, the distance requirement shall be not more than 600 feet (183 m).
84. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Hydrants shall be located no closer than 50 feet to any building, no further away than 150 feet of the protected structure and be located on the fire department access side of the building.
85. SMCFD Standard CFS- 002 - Hydrants shall be placed in a concrete pad 4 inches deep, and 2 ft. by 2 ft. minimum at base.
86. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Hydrants shall be positioned so the center of the discharge is 30 inches to 36 inches above grade and be within 5 feet of the fire department access roadway.
87. SMCFD Standard CFC 2022 Section 507.5.5 - A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or approved.
88. SMCFD Standard CFC 2022 Section 507.5.6 - Where fire hydrants are subject to impact by a motor vehicle, guard posts or other approved means shall comply with Section 312.

89. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Hydrant supply pipe shall be listed and approved for fire protection service for underground pipe, such as AWWA C900. Pipe shall be buried a minimum of 30 inches below grade (36 inch if the pipe passes under a road or is subject to heavy loads).
90. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Concrete thrust blocks shall be sized in accordance with national standards and shall be provided at all changes in pipe direction.
91. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - The hydrant riser and elbow shall be steel. All above ground piping used for fire hydrant water supply shall be metallic.
92. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Rural hydrants used for drafting shall have at least one 4½" outlet with National Hose thread and shall have a removable metallic cap. Wharf hydrants that are gravity or pump fed may use a single discharge that has a 2½" outlet with National Hose thread.
93. SMCFD Standard CFS-002 - Hydrants shall have a permanent sign affixed, red in color with white 1-inch letters stating, "Wet Draft Hydrant, #gallons" with gallons of water available for the hydrant provided.



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO - PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT B



2.28 0 1.14 2.28 Miles

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
© Latitude Geographics Group Ltd.

1:72,224



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO - PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT C

T

H

E

N

O

L

A

N

-

S

T

E

V

A

U

X

R

E

S

I

D

E

N

C

E

P

E

S

C

A

D

E

R

O

C

R

E

E

K

R

O

A

D

P

E

S

C

A

D

E

R

O

C

A

9

4

0

6

0



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091925
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld

prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94611

TOBY LONG, AIA - 415.365.3655 - TOL@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

COVER AND
MATERIALS

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF [tobydesigns](#)

scale

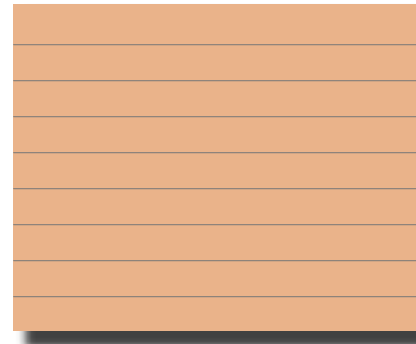
AS NOTED

sheet

A 0.0

© TOBYLONGDESIGN 2026

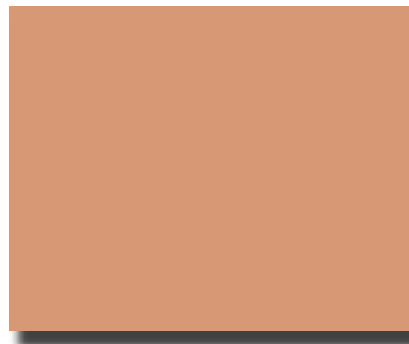
PAINTED (BEHR TRICK OR TREAT) WOOD SIDING (MAIN HOUSE)



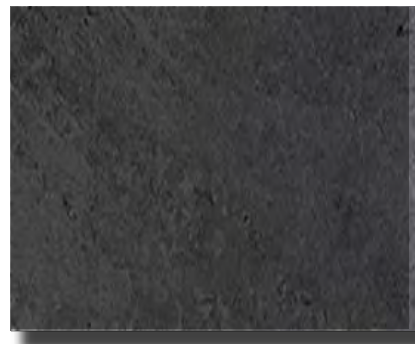
BEHR CANYON DUST STUCCO (MAIN HOUSE)



BEHR CANDIED YAMS STUCCO (POOL HOUSE)



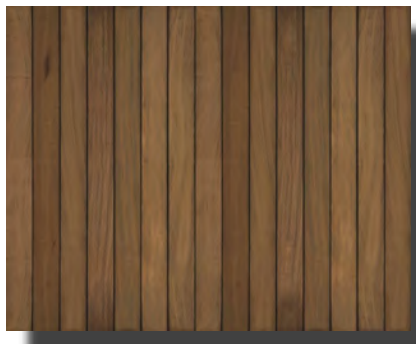
PAINTED METAL BEHR BLACK ACCENTS ,TRIM AND FASCIA



FIBERGLASS OR ALUMINUM WINDOWS (DARK BRONZE MARVIN)



STAINED CEDAR EAVES AND SIDING (BEHR- CEDAR NATURALTONE)



SIMPSON WOOD ENTRY DOOR W/ SIDE LIGHTS (OR SIMILAR)



GREYISH/BROWN FRONT PAVERS (TECO-BLOC)

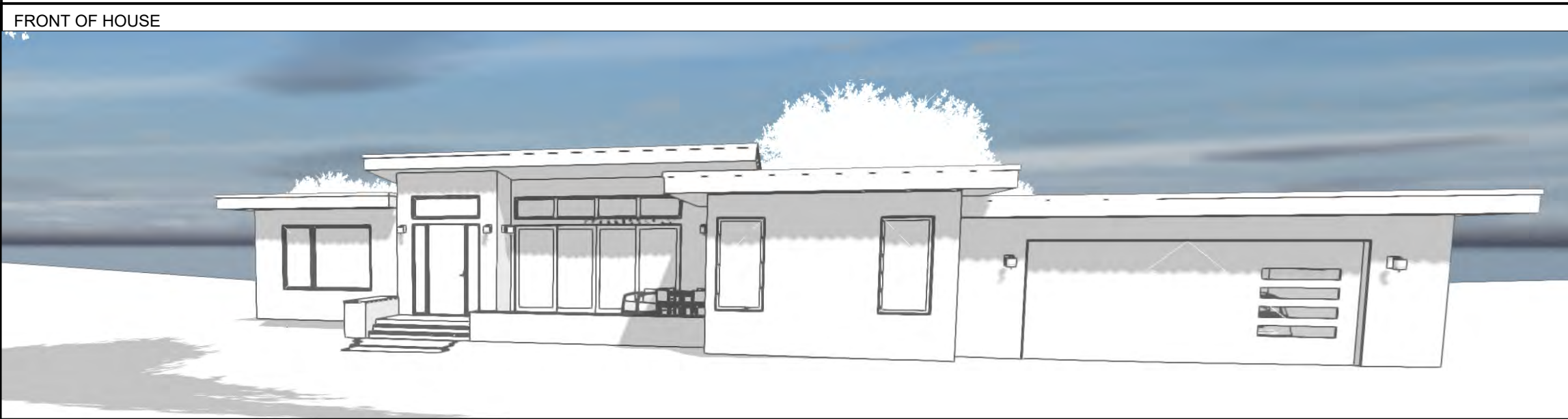


BASALT COLOR ASPHALT (MAIN DRIVEWAY) (CHEM SYSTEMS INC)

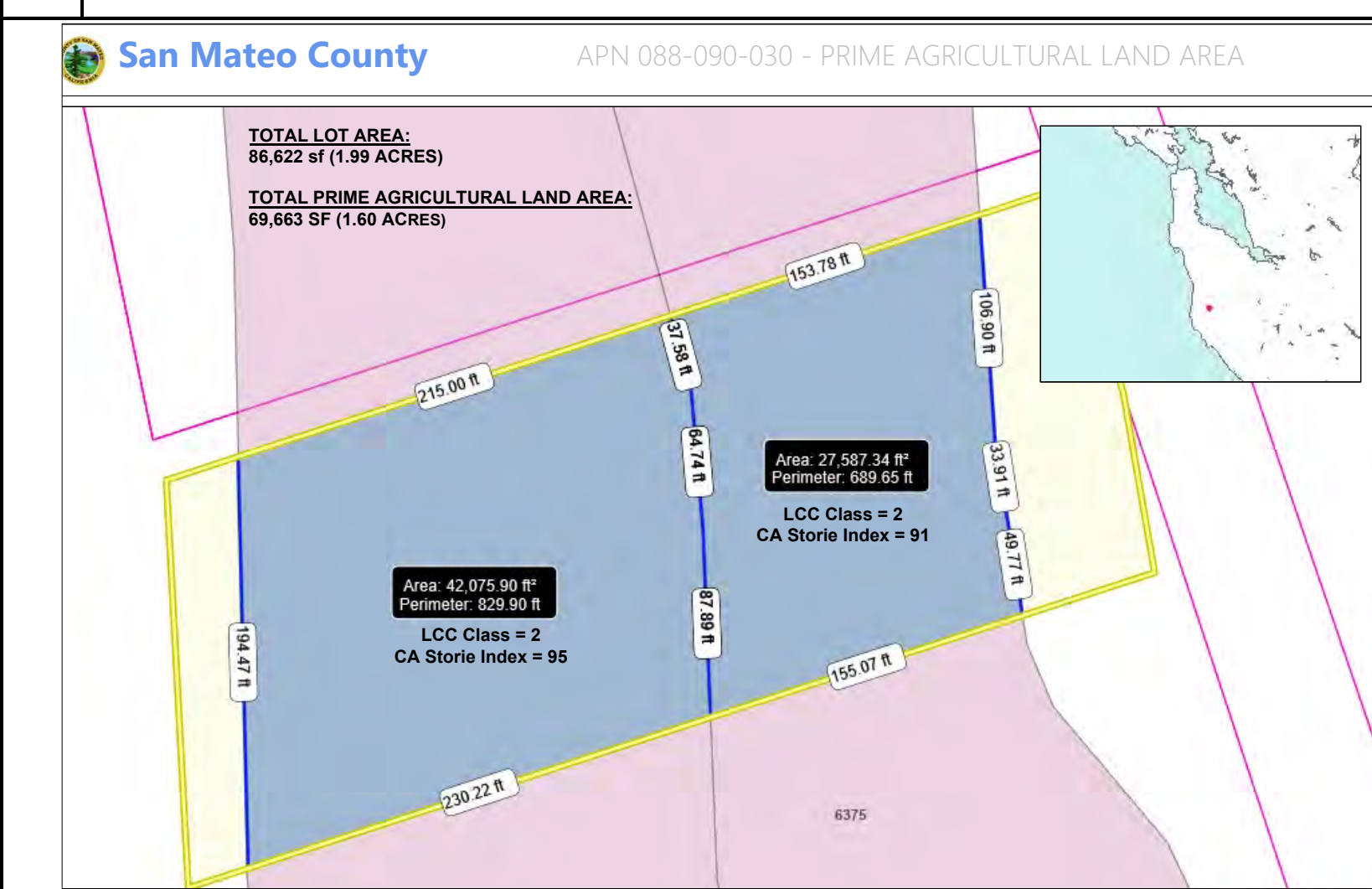


a prefab construction project in pescadero, ca

T H E N O L A N - S T E V A U X R E S I D E N C E
P E S C A D E R O C R E E K R O A D P E S C A D E R O C A 9 4 0 6 0



1	CONCEPTUAL RENDERINGS
---	-----------------------



2	PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS AREA CALCULATION
---	---

[illegible]

5	TABLE OF CONTENTS	6	SITE AND BUILDING INFORMATION
---	-------------------	---	-------------------------------

6	SITE AND BUILDING INFORMATION
---	-------------------------------

CAL GREEN COMPLIANCE

0 WATER CROSETS. THE EFFECTIVE FLUSH VOLUME OF ALL WATER CROSETS SHALL NOT EXCEED 1.28 GALLONS PER FLUSH. TANK-TYPE WATER CROSETS SHALL BE CERTIFIED TO THE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA OF THE US EPA WATERSENSE SPECIFICATION FOR TANK-TYPE TOILETS.

B) SINGLE SHOWERHEAD. SHOWERHEADS SHALL HAVE A MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OF NOT MORE THAN 1.8 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 80 PSI. SHOWERHEADS SHALL BE CERTIFIED TO THE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA OF THE US EPA WATERSENSE SPECIFICATION FOR SHOWERHEADS.

C) MULTIPLE SHOWERHEADS SERVING ONE SHOWER. WHEN A SHOWER IS SERVED BY MORE THAN ONE SHOWERHEAD, THE COMBINED FLOW RATE OF ALL SHOWERHEADS AND/OR OTHER SHOWER OUTLETS CONTROLLED BY A SINGLE VALVE SHALL NOT EXCEED 1.8 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 80 PSI, OR THE SHOWER SHALL BE DESIGNED TO ALLOW ONLY ONE SHOWER OUTLET TO BE IN OPERATION AT A TIME. NOTE: A HAND-HELD SHOWER SHALL BE CONSIDERED A SHOWERHEAD.

D) RESIDENTIAL LAVATORY FAUCETS. THE MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OF RESIDENTIAL LAVATORY FAUCETS SHALL NOT EXCEED 1.5 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 60 PSI. THE MINIMUM FLOW RATE OF RESIDENTIAL LAVATORY FAUCETS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 0.8 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 20 PSI.

E) KITCHEN FAUCETS. THE MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OF KITCHEN FAUCETS SHALL NOT EXCEED 1.8 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 60 PSI. KITCHEN FAUCETS MAY TEMPORARILY INCREASE THE FLOW ABOVE THE MAXIMUM RATE, BUT NOT TO EXCEED 2.2 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 60 PSI, AND MUST DEFAULT TO A MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OF 1.8 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT 60 PSI.

NOTE: WHERE COMPLYING FAUCETS ARE UNAVAILABLE, AERATORS OR OTHER MEANS MAY BE USED TO ACHIEVE REDUCTION.

F) STANDARDS FOR PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS. PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS REQUIRED IN SECTION 4.303.1 SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE, AND SHALL MEET THE APPLICABLE REFERENCED STANDARDS.

G) IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS. AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CONTROLLERS INSTALLED AT THE TIME OF FINAL INSPECTION SHALL BE WEATHER OR SOIL MOISTURE-BASED.

H) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL. AT THE TIME OF FINAL INSPECTION, A MANUAL, COMPACT DISC, WEB-BASED REFERENCE OR OTHER MEDIA ACCEPTABLE TO THE ENFORCING AGENCY WHICH INCLUDES ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PLACED IN THE BUILDING:

- I) DIRECTIONS TO THE OWNER OR OCCUPANT THAT THE MANUAL SHALL REMAIN WITH THE BUILDING THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE OF THE STRUCTURE.
- II) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:
 - (1) EQUIPMENT AND/OR DEVICES, INCLUDING WATER-SAVING DEVICES AND SYSTEMS, HVAC SYSTEMS, WATER-HEATING SYSTEMS AND OTHER MAJOR APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT.
 - (2) ROOF AND YARD DRAINAGE, INCLUDING GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS.
 - (3) SPACE CONDITIONING SYSTEMS, INCLUDING CONDENSERS AND AIR FILTERS.
 - (4) LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.
 - (5) WATER REUSE SYSTEMS.
- III) INFORMATION FROM LOCAL UTILITY, WATER AND WASTE RECOVERY PROVIDERS ON METHODS TO FURTHER REDUCE RESOURCE CONSUMPTION, INCLUDING RECYCLE PROGRAMS AND LOCATIONS.
- IV) PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND/OR CARPOOL OPTIONS AVAILABLE IN THE AREA.
- V) EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL ON THE POSITIVE IMPACTS OF AN INTERIOR RELATIVE HUMIDITY BETWEEN 30-60 PERCENT AND WHAT METHODS AN OCCUPANT MAY USE TO MAINTAIN THE RELATIVE HUMIDITY LEVEL IN THAT RANGE.
- VI) INFORMATION ABOUT WATER-CONSERVING LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION DESIGN AND CONTROLLERS WHICH CONSERVE WATER.
- VII) INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAINTAINING GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF DIVERTING WATER AT LEAST 5 FEET AWAY FROM THE FOUNDATION.
- VIII) INFORMATION ON REQUIRED ROUTINE MAINTENANCE MEASURES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CAULKING, PAINTING, GRADING AROUND THE BUILDING, ETC.
- IX) INFORMATION ABOUT STATE SOLAR ENERGY AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE.
- X) A COPY OF ALL SPECIAL INSPECTION VERIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY THE ENFORCING AGENCY OR THIS CODE.

I) INSTALLER TRAINING. HVAC SYSTEM INSTALLERS ARE TRAINED AND CERTIFIED IN THE PROPER INSTALLATION OF HVAC SYSTEMS.

J) SPECIAL INSPECTION. SPECIAL INSPECTORS EMPLOYED BY THE ENFORCING AGENCY MUST BE QUALIFIED AND ABLE TO DEMONSTRATE COMPETENCE IN THE DISCIPLINE THEY ARE INSPECTING.

K) DOCUMENTATION. VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THIS CODE MAY INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS, PERMITS, OWNER, BUILDER OR INSTALLER CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION REPORTS OR OTHER METHODS ACCEPTABLE TO THE ENFORCING AGENCY WHICH SHOW SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE.

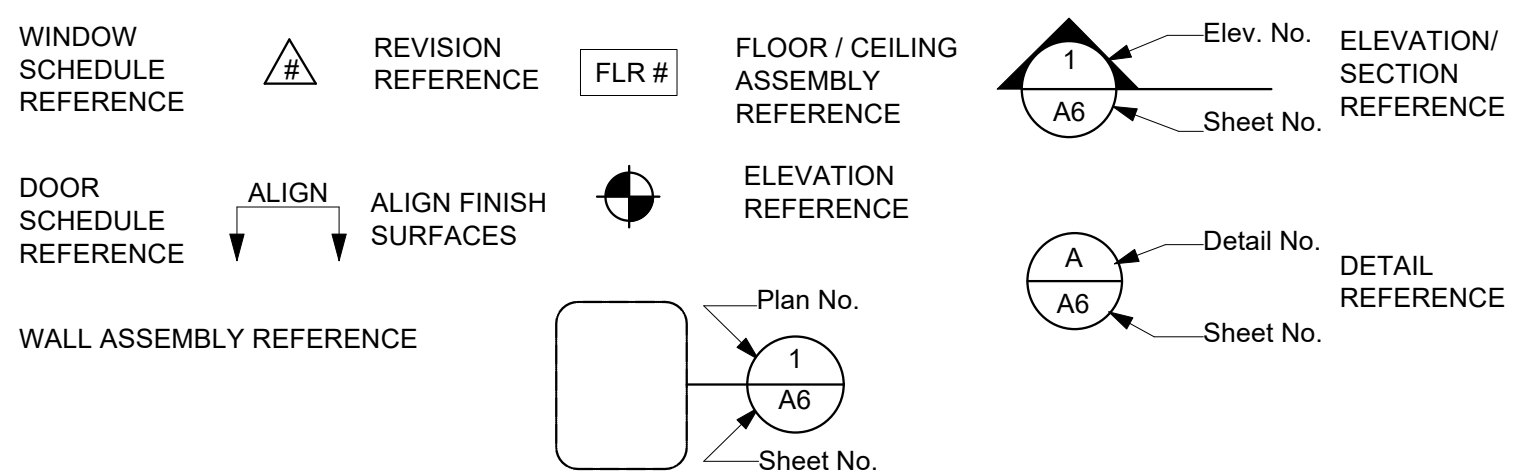
3	INTERNATIONAL WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
---	--

THIS PROJECT CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SINGLE FAMILY HOME WITH ATTACHED GARAGE AND DETACHED POOL HOUSE

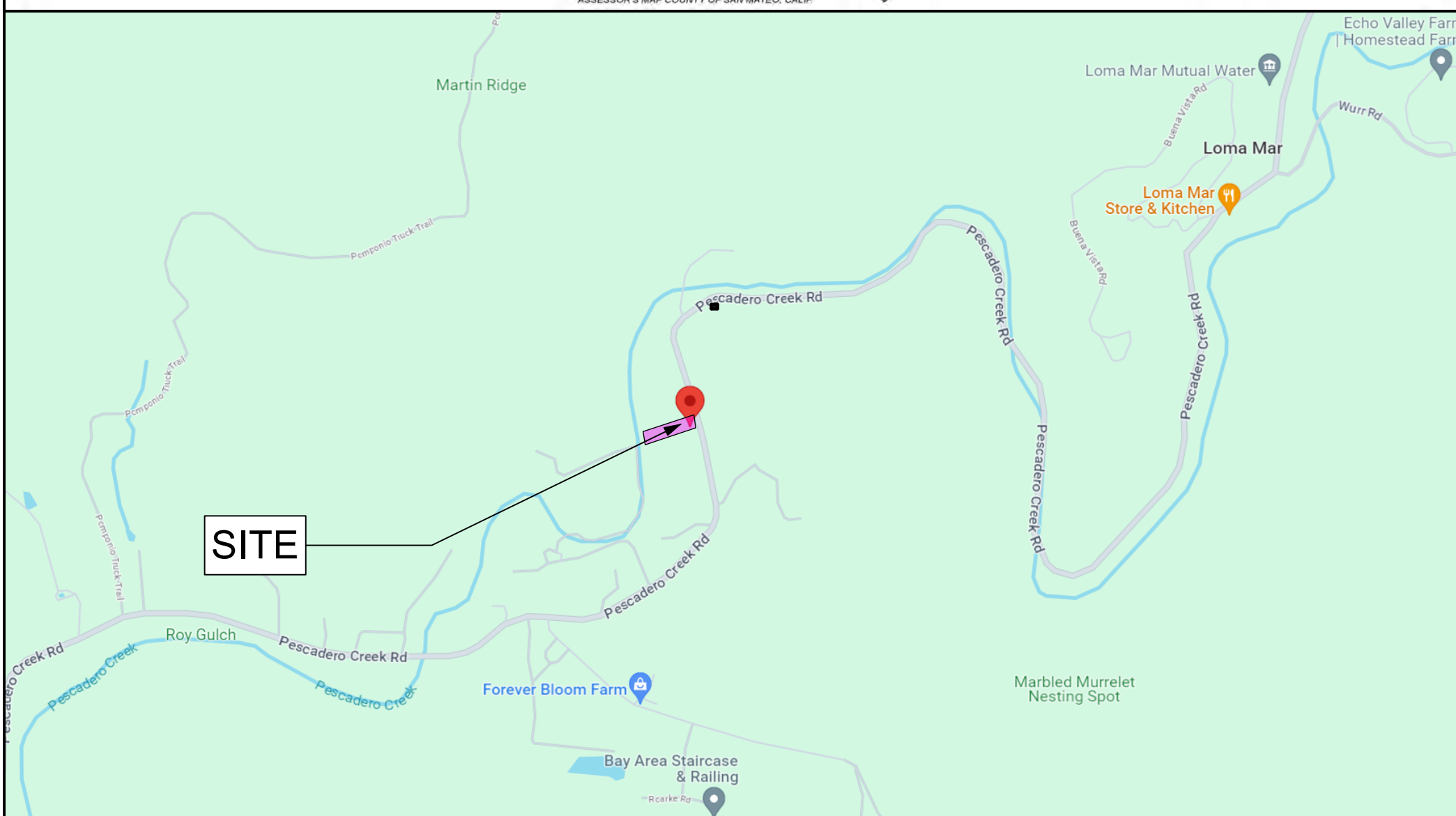
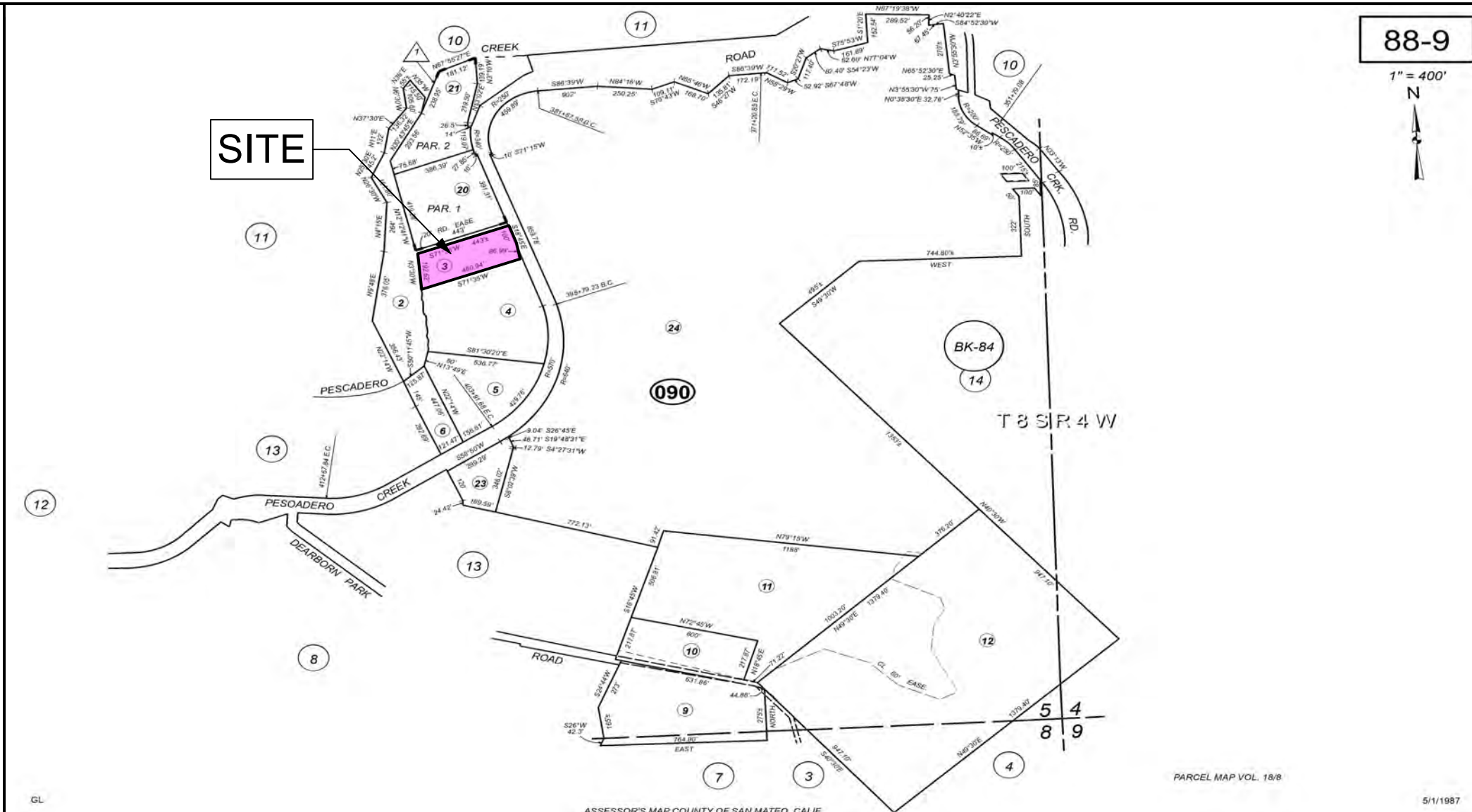
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CA BUILDING CODE	2022 CA MECHANICAL CODE	2022 CA RESIDENTIAL CODE
CA ENERGY CODE	2022 CA PLUMBING CODE	2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE
CA GREEN CODE	2022 CA ELECTRICAL CODE	

CODE REFERENCE



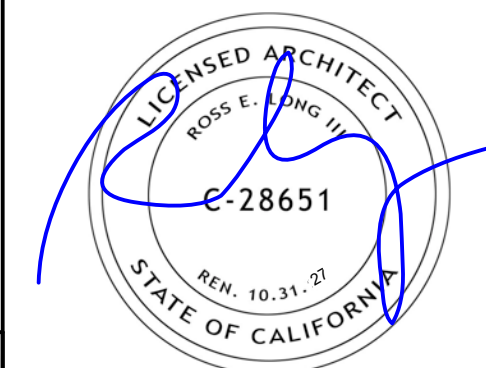
SYMBOLS



4	VICINITY MAP / PARCEL MAP
---	---------------------------

OWNER	ARCHITECT	STRUCTURAL	MECHANICAL	CIVIL
OLIVIER & KATHERINE NOLAN STEVALUX 340 HAZEL AVE. MILLBRAE, CA 94030 T. (OLIVIER) T. 650.315.0746 (KATHERINE) E. OSTEVALUX@GMAIL.COM E. NOLANSTEVALUX@GMAIL.COM	TOBY LONG DESIGN 6114 LA SALLE AVE #552 OAKLAND, CA 94611 T. 415. 905. 9030 X1 C. 510.333.3447 CONTACT: TOBY LONG, AIA E: TOBY@TOBYLONGDESIGN.COM			SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC. 332 PRINCETON AVENUE HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019 T. 650.728.3590 CONTACT: CHARLES KISSICK, P.E. E: SIGMAPRM@GMAIL.COM
GEOTECH	SURVEY	ARBORIST	MODULAR FABRICATOR	GENERAL CONTRACTOR
SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC. 332 PRINCETON AVENUE HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019 T. 650.728.3590 CONTACT: CHARLES KISSICK, P.E. E: SIGMAPRM@GMAIL.COM	ALPHA LAND SURVEYS, INC 4444 SCOTTS VALLEY DRIVE #7 SCOTTS VALLEY, CA 95066 T. 831.438.4453 CONTACT: BRODIE FRENCH, PLS 9301 E: BRODIE@ALPHA-SURVEYORS.COM	INSIDEOUT DESIGN 6000 HARWOOD AVENUE OAKLAND, CA 94618 T. 510.655.7674 CONTACT: PENN PHILLIPS E: PENN@ABOUTINSIDEOUT.COM		
		BIOLOGIST		
		SOL ECOLOGY P.O. BOX 5214 PETALUMA, CA 94955 T. 707.241.7718 CONTACT: DANA RIGGS E:DRIGGS@SOLECOLOGY.COM		

10	CONTACT INFO
----	--------------



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091825
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT



ch x tld
prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94611
TOBY@CHXTLD.COM • 415.905.0000 • TOBY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

INFO

scale

sheet

A 0.1

© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2026



Date 7/30/2024

SUBJECT: PLN2024-00210, 0 Pescadero Creek Road
SFD

This is a preliminary design review of your planning case for fire department requirements at time of submittal. When this design is submitted for a building permit, there may be additional requirements according to the actual design submitted and the current codes at time of building permit submittal. This review is neither permission nor approval for final plan check for a permit. Submit the following information to the planner with the Planning & Building Division of County of San Mateo under the above permit. I offer the following comments/conditions, which will be applied to this project:

Fire Department Access

- CFC 2022 Section 505.1 [Amended]** - New residential buildings shall have internally illuminated address numbers contrasting with the background so as to be seen from the public way fronting the building. Residential address numbers shall be at least six feet above the finished surface. Where buildings are located remotely to the public roadway, additional signage at the driveway/roadway entrance leading to the building and/or on each individual building shall be required by the San Mateo County Fire Department. This remote signage shall consist of a 6-inch by 18-inch green reflective metal sign with 4-inch reflective numbers and letters similar to Hy-Ko 911 or equivalent.
- Temporary address numbers shall be posted prior to combustible materials being placed on site.
- CFC 2022 Section 503.1.1 [Amended]** - Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.
Exceptions: The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45 720 mm) where any of the following conditions occur:
 - The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
 - Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
 - There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.

- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** – Water Storage for One- and Two-Family Dwellings up to 3,600 ft² shall be 7,500 gallons reserved for Fire, in addition to any domestic use. If larger than 3600 ft² single family dwelling, use NFPA 1142.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Fire flow requirements for multiple structures shall be calculated based on the structure requiring the largest Fire Flow per NFPA 1142.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Water tanks shall be interconnected by using a minimum 4-inch pipe diameter. Interconnection piping and valves must be protected, or of a material not damaged by UV exposure. The cross connection shall also have an appropriately sized control valve located at each tank.
- NFPA 22 Section 4.2.1.2** - Where the water supply from a public service main is not adequate in quality, quantity, or pressure, an alternative water source shall be provided.
- NFPA 22 Section 4.2.1.4** - The water supply shall be capable of filling the minimum required fire protection volume within the tank in a maximum of 8 hours.
- NFPA 22 Section 4.15.2** - A vent pipe shall have a cross-sectional area equal to a minimum of one-half the area of the discharge pipe(s) or fill pipe, whichever is the larger.
- NFPA 24 Section 4.2.1** - Installation work shall be done by fully experienced and responsible contractors. Contractors shall be appropriately licensed in the State of California to install private fire service mains and their appurtenances.
- NFPA 24 Section 10.9.1** - Backfill shall be well tamped in layers or puddle under and around pipes to prevent settlement or lateral movement. Backfill shall consist of clean fill sand or pea gravel to a minimum 6 inches below and to a minimum of 12 inches above the pipe and shall contain no ashes, cinders, refuse, organic matter or other corrosive materials. Other backfill materials and methods are permitted where designed by a registered professional engineer and approved by the enforcing agency.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Water tanks located closer than 30 feet of structures or flammable vegetation shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.

Fire Hydrants

- CFC 2022 Section 507.5.1** - Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.
Exception: For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3, the distance requirement shall be not more than 600 feet (183 m).
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Hydrants shall be located no closer than 50 feet to any building, no further away than 150 feet of the protected structure, and be located on the fire department access side of the building.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Hydrants shall be placed in a concrete pad 4 inches deep, and 2 ft. by 2 ft. minimum at base.

- Where approved by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be permitted to be exempted or modified for solar photovoltaic power generation facilities and unmanned cellular sites.
- CFC 2022 Section 503.2.3** - Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.
 - CFC 2022 Section 503.2.5** - Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with an approved area for turning around fire apparatus. Turn-around areas for fire apparatus within San Mateo County Fire jurisdiction must comply with CFC 2022 Appendix D.
 - CFC 2022 Section 503.2.7** - The grade of the fire apparatus access road shall be within the limits established by the fire code official based on the fire department's apparatus. Grading must comply with San Mateo County Fire Standard Detail CFS-004.
 - Provide driveway profile that shows grade and turn radius.**

Smoke Alarms and Egress

- CFC 2022 Section 907.2.11.2** - Single or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-2.1, R-2.2, R-3, R-3.1 and R-4 regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:
 - On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.
 - In each room used for sleeping purposes.
 - In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.
 - In a Group R-3.1 occupancies, in addition to the above, smoke alarms shall be provided throughout the habitable areas of the dwelling unit except kitchens.
- Smoke Detectors shall be hardwired and interconnected.
- CFC 2022 Section 1031.3.1** - Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet (0.53 m2).
Exception: The minimum net clear opening for grade-floor emergency escape and rescue openings shall be 5 square feet (0.46 m2).
- CFC 2022 Section 1031.3.2** - The minimum net clear opening height dimension shall be 24 inches (610 mm). The minimum net clear opening width dimension shall be 20 inches (508 mm). The net clear opening dimensions shall be the result of normal operation of the opening.
- CFC 2022 Section 1031.3.3** - Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have the bottom of the clear opening not greater than 44 inches (1118 mm) measured from the floor.
- CFC 2022 Section 1031.4** - Where a door is provided as the required emergency escape and rescue opening, it shall be a swinging door or a sliding door.

Wildland-Urban Interface

- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Hydrants shall be positioned so the center of the discharge is 30 inches to 36 inches above grade and be within 5 feet of the fire department access roadway.
- SMCFD Standard CFC 2022 Section 507.5.5** - A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or approved.
- SMCFD Standard CFC 2022 Section 507.5.6** - Where fire hydrants are subject to impact by a motor vehicle, guard posts or other approved means shall comply with Section 312.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Hydrant supply pipe shall be listed and approved for fire protection service for underground pipe, such as AWWA C900. Pipe shall be buried a minimum of 30 inch below grade (36 inch if the pipe passes under a road or is subject to heavy loads).
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Concrete thrust blocks shall be sized in accordance with national standards and shall be provided at all changes in pipe direction.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - The hydrant riser and elbow shall be steel. All above ground piping used for fire hydrant water supply shall be metallic.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Rural hydrants used for drafting shall have at least one 4½" outlet with National Hose thread and shall have a removable metallic cap. Wharf hydrants that are gravity or pump fed may use a single discharge that has a 2½" outlet with National Hose thread.
- SMCFD Standard CFS-002** - Hydrants shall have a permanent sign affixed, red in color with white 1- inch letters stating "Wet Draft Hydrant, # gallons", with the gallons of water available for the hydrant provided.

All fire conditions and requirements must be incorporated into your building plans, (see attached conditions) prior to building permit issuance. It is your responsibility to notify your contractor, architect and engineer of these requirements.

Our review is not construed as encompassing the structural integrity of the facility, nor abrogating more restrictive requirements by other agencies having responsibility. Final acceptance is subject to field inspection and necessary tests.

NOTE: An additional re-inspection fee may be charged for missed appointments, failure to comply or not being ready.

For additional information or to schedule an inspection you may contact the San Mateo County Fire Department Fire Marshal's Office at SMCFDfiremarshal@fire.ca.gov.

Clinton Dyer
Deputy Fire Marshal

This property is located in the SRA Very High Fire Severity Zone.

- CBC 2022 Section 705A.1** - Roofs shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7A and Chapter 15. Roofs shall have a roofing assembly installed in accordance with its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Roof assemblies in the Fire Hazard Severity Zones shall be Class A rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E108 or UL790.
- CFC 2022 Section 304.1.2** - Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in wildland-urban interface areas shall be in accordance with Chapter 49.
- CFC 2022 Section 4907.1** - Hazardous vegetation and fuels shall be managed to reduce the severity of potential exterior wildfire exposure to buildings and to reduce the risk of fire spreading to buildings as required by applicable laws and regulations.
 - Defensible space will be managed around all buildings and structures in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) as required in Public Resources Code 4291.
- CFC 2022 Section 4907.2** - Buildings and structures located in the following areas shall maintain the required hazardous vegetation and fuel management:
 - All unincorporated lands designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as a State Responsibility Area (SRA).
 - Land designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the Director.
 - Land designated in ordinance by local agencies as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone pursuant to Government Code Section 51179.
- Water Tanks or Sources**
- CFC 2022 Section 507.1** - An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises on which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.
- CFC 2022 Section 507.2.1** - Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24 as amended in Chapter 80.
- CFC 2022 Section 507.2.2** - Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22.
- CFC 2022 Section B105.1** - The minimum fire-flow and flow duration requirements for one- and two-family dwellings, Group R-3 and R-4 buildings and townhouses shall be as specified in Tables B105.1(1) and B105.1(2).

Required Fire Flow: **500 GPM**
- CFC 2022 Section B105.3** - For buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, the water supply shall be capable of providing the greater of:
 - The automatic sprinkler system demand, including hose stream allowance.
 - The required fire flow.

21. Fire Sprinklers required. New residential structures shall be equipped with a fire sprinkler system that is compliant with NFPA 13D and San Mateo County Ordinance.



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091925
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT



MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

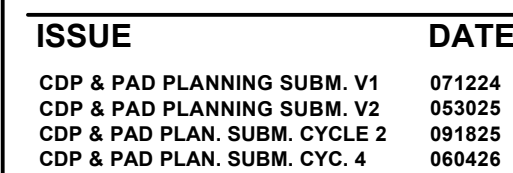
COC APPROVAL

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF toby@chxtld.com

scale

sheet

A 0.5.1



ch x tld
 prefab evolved
 6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94612
 TOBY LONG, WA - 415-905-9090 - TOBY@CHX.TLD

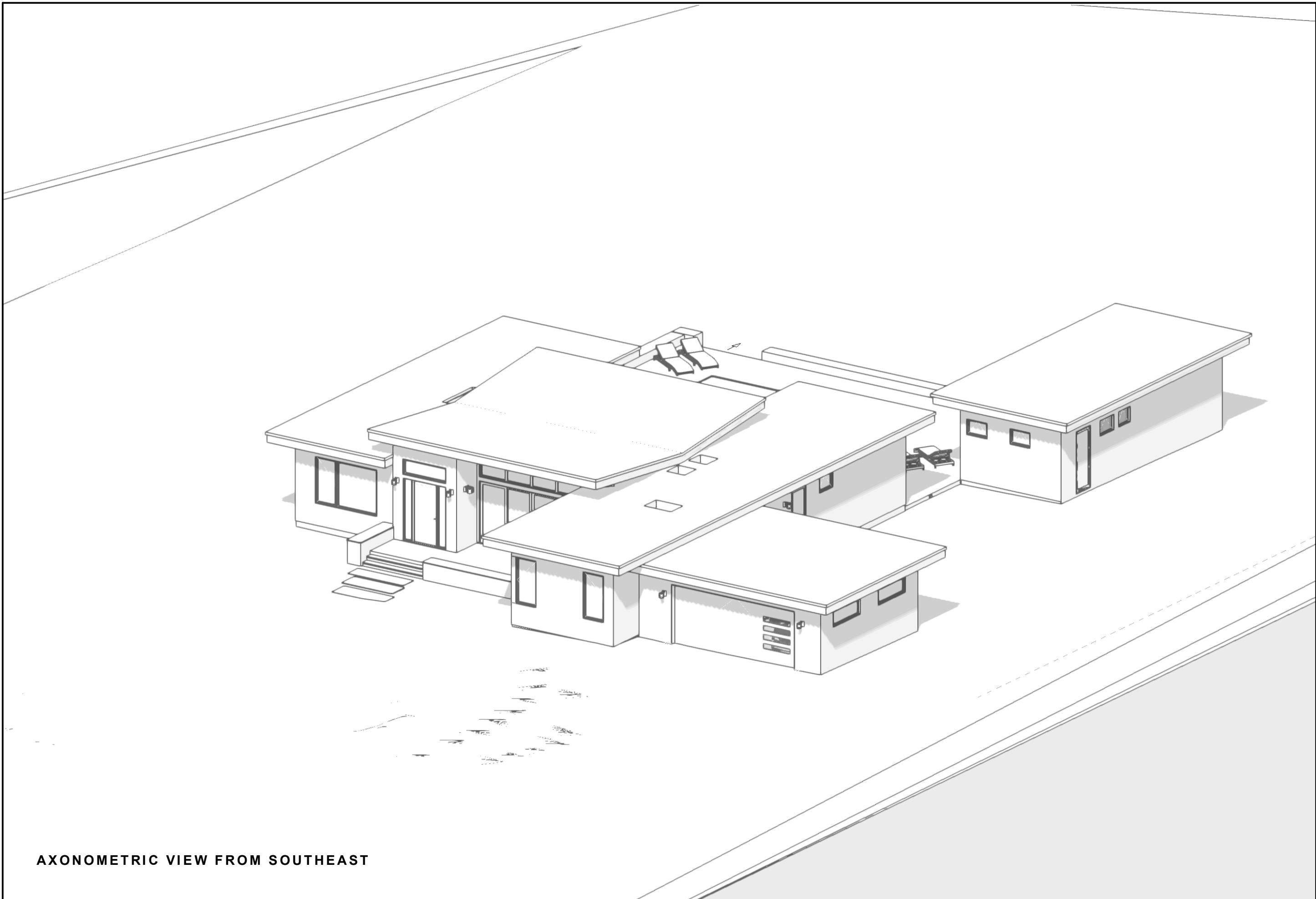
APPROVAL STAMP

COC APPROVAL

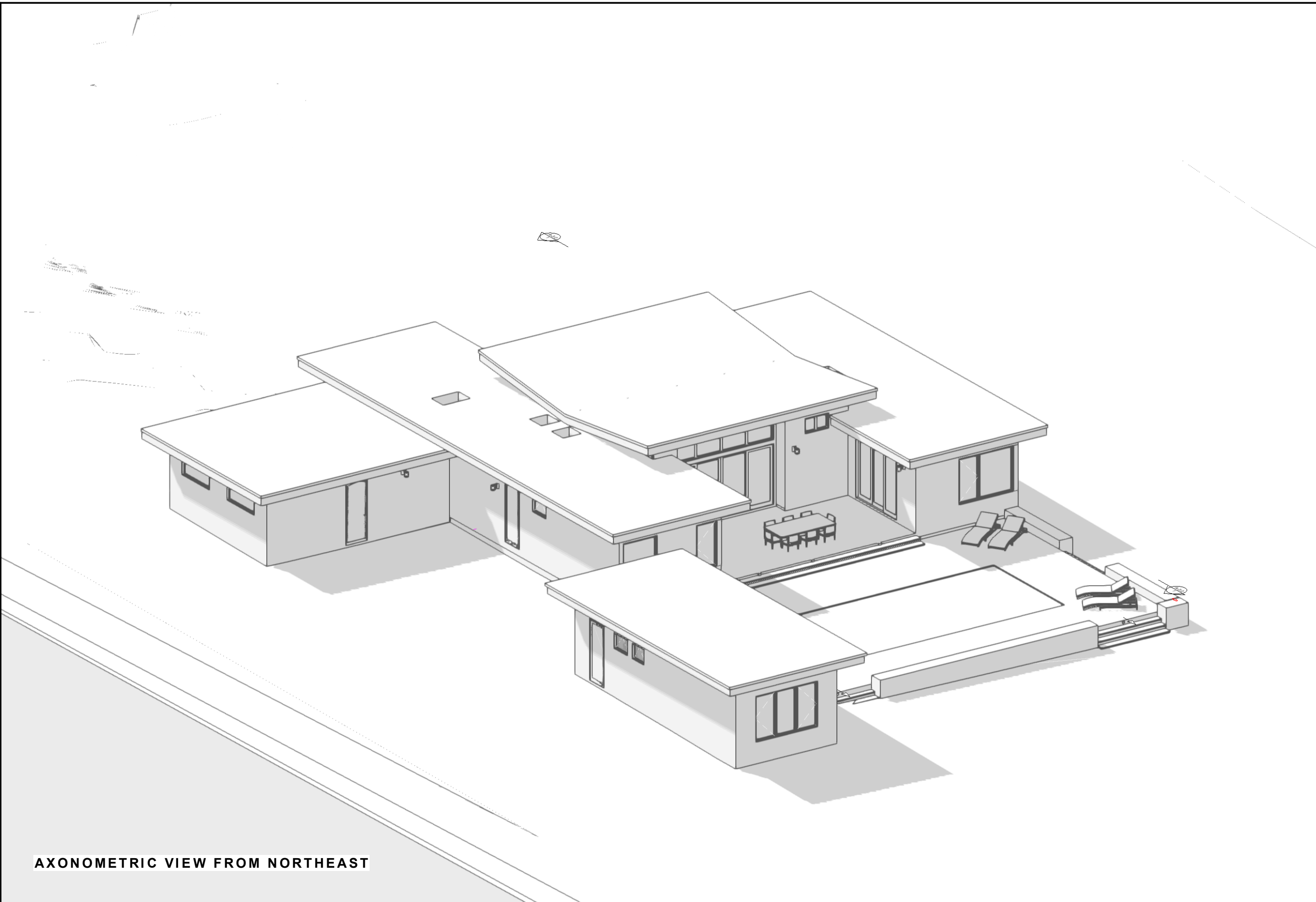
scale

shee

© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2026



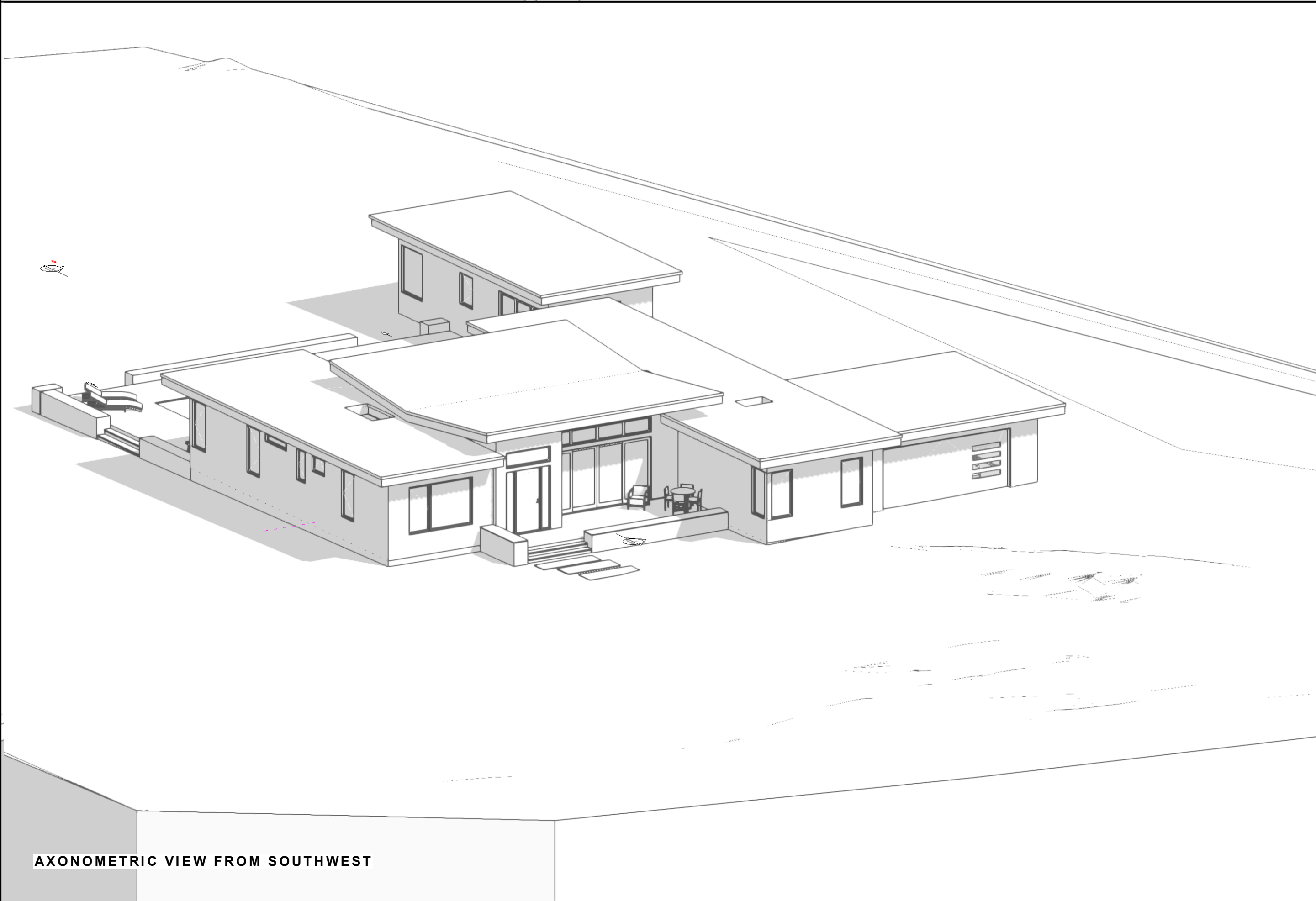
AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST



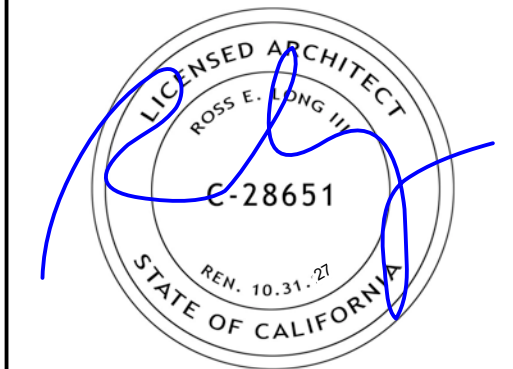
AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM NORTHEAST



AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM NORTHWEST



AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

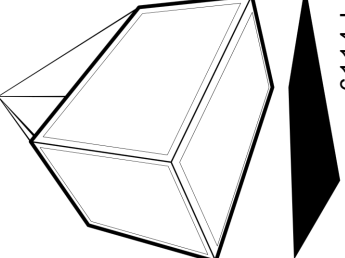


ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091625
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld
prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #652, OAKLAND, CA 94611
TOBY LONG, AIA - 415.965.9650 - TOBY@CHXTLD.COM



MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

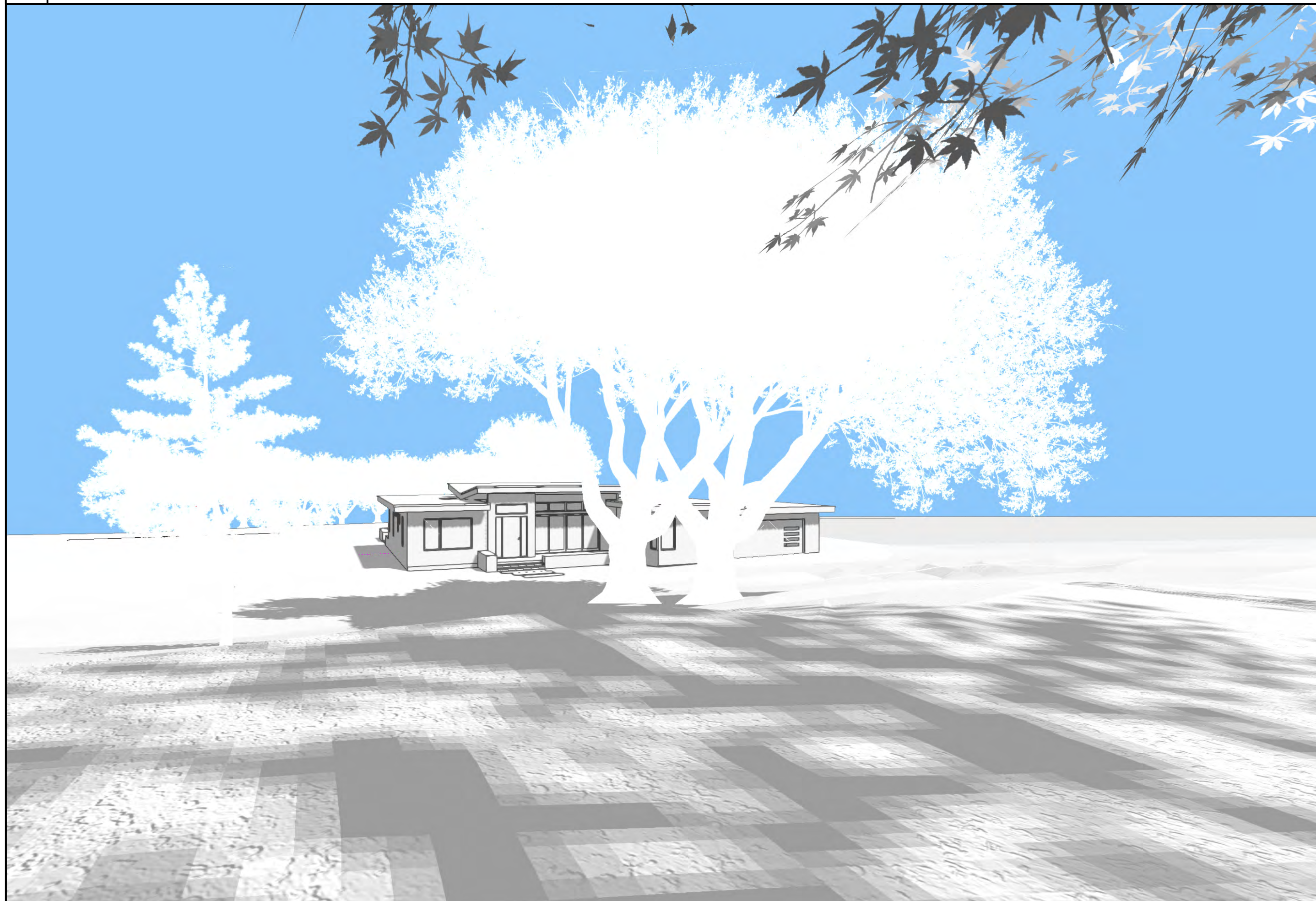
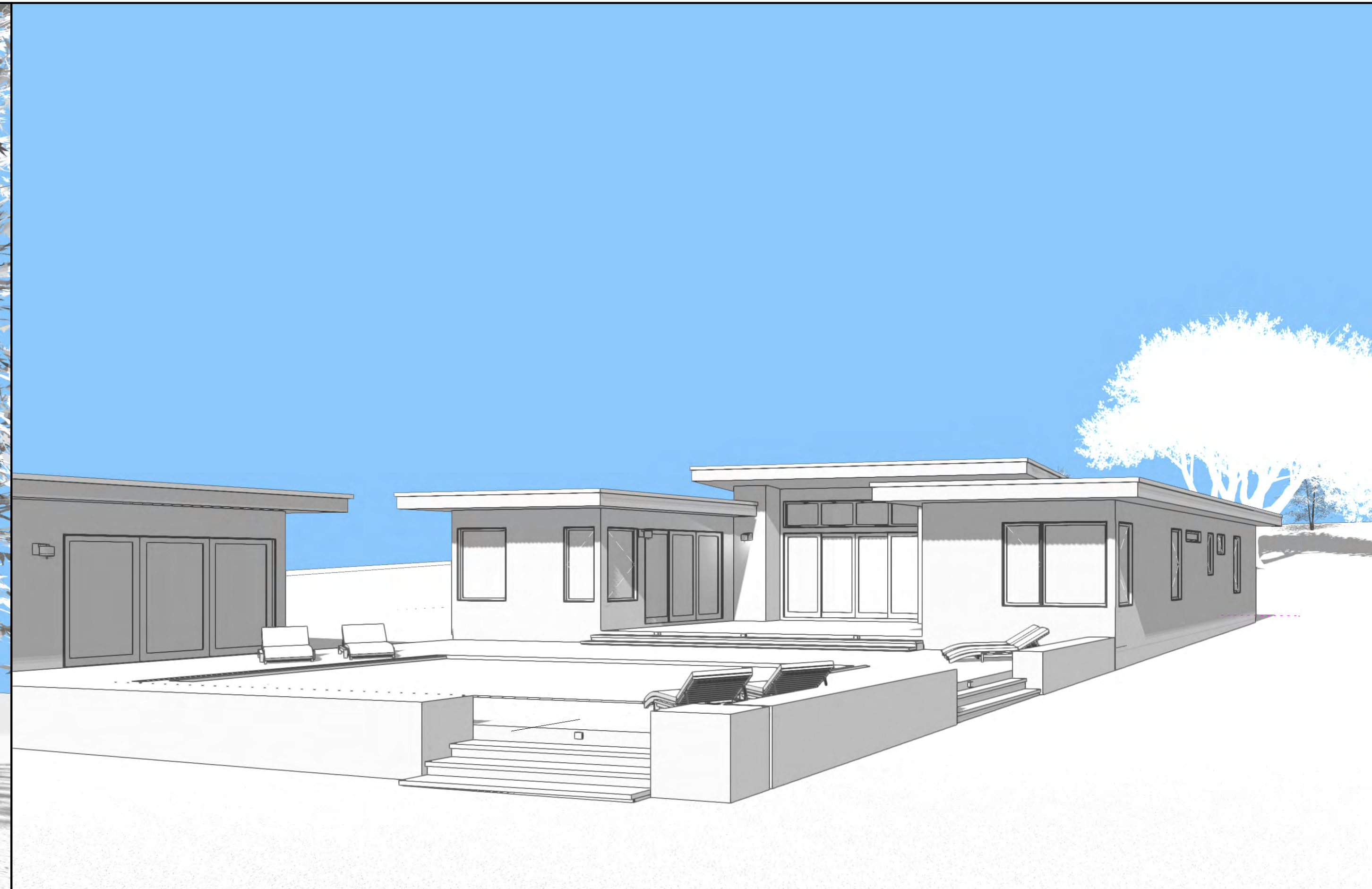
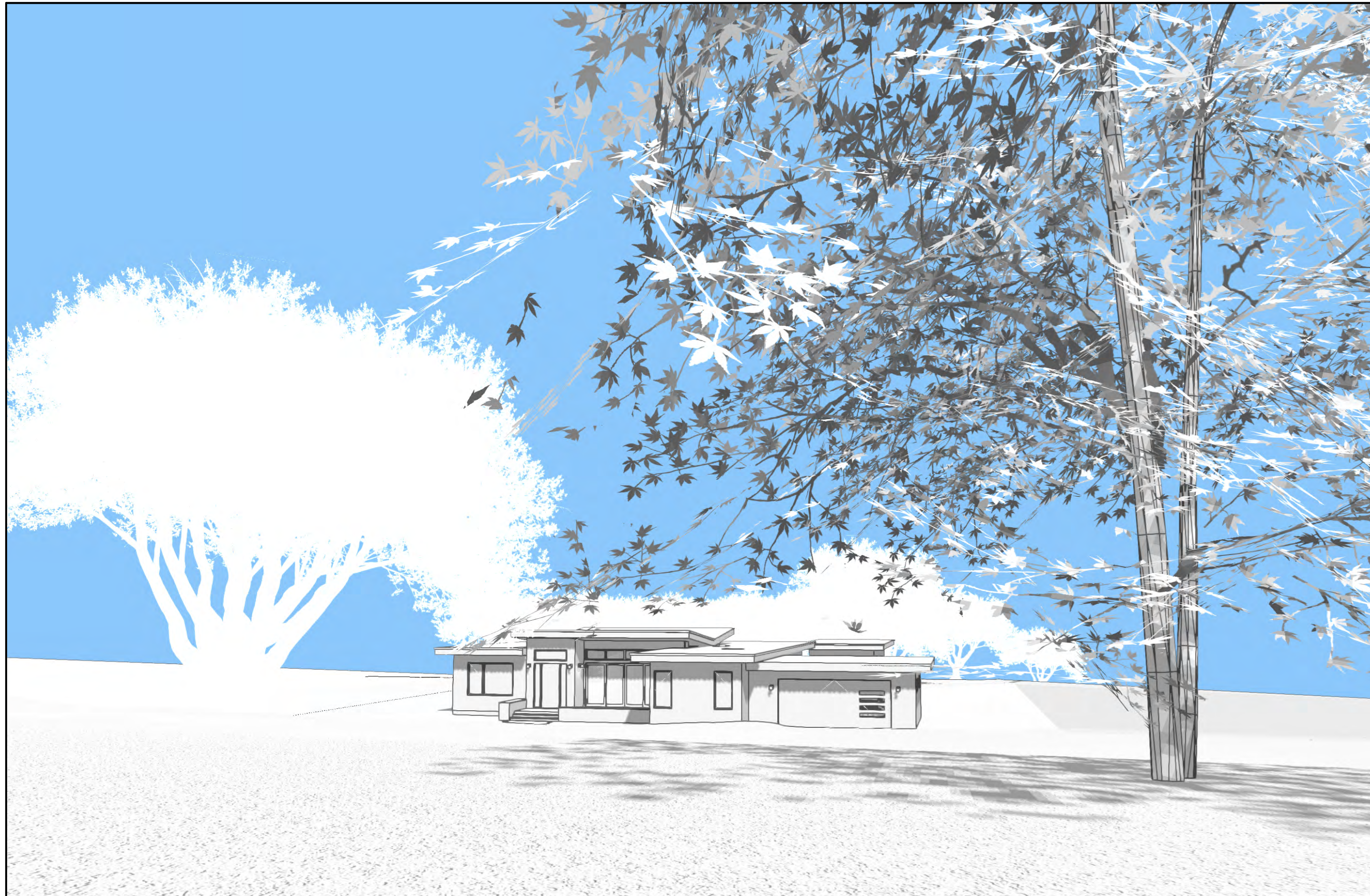
MASSING
DIAGRAMS

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER. SUCH ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tobylongdesign

scale
1/8"=1'-0"

sheet
A 0.6.1

© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2024



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091825
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426



ch x tld

prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94611
TOBY LONG, AIA - 415.905.9090 - TOBY@CHXTLD.COM

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

PERSPECTIVE VIEW STUDY

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tobyjorgdesign.com

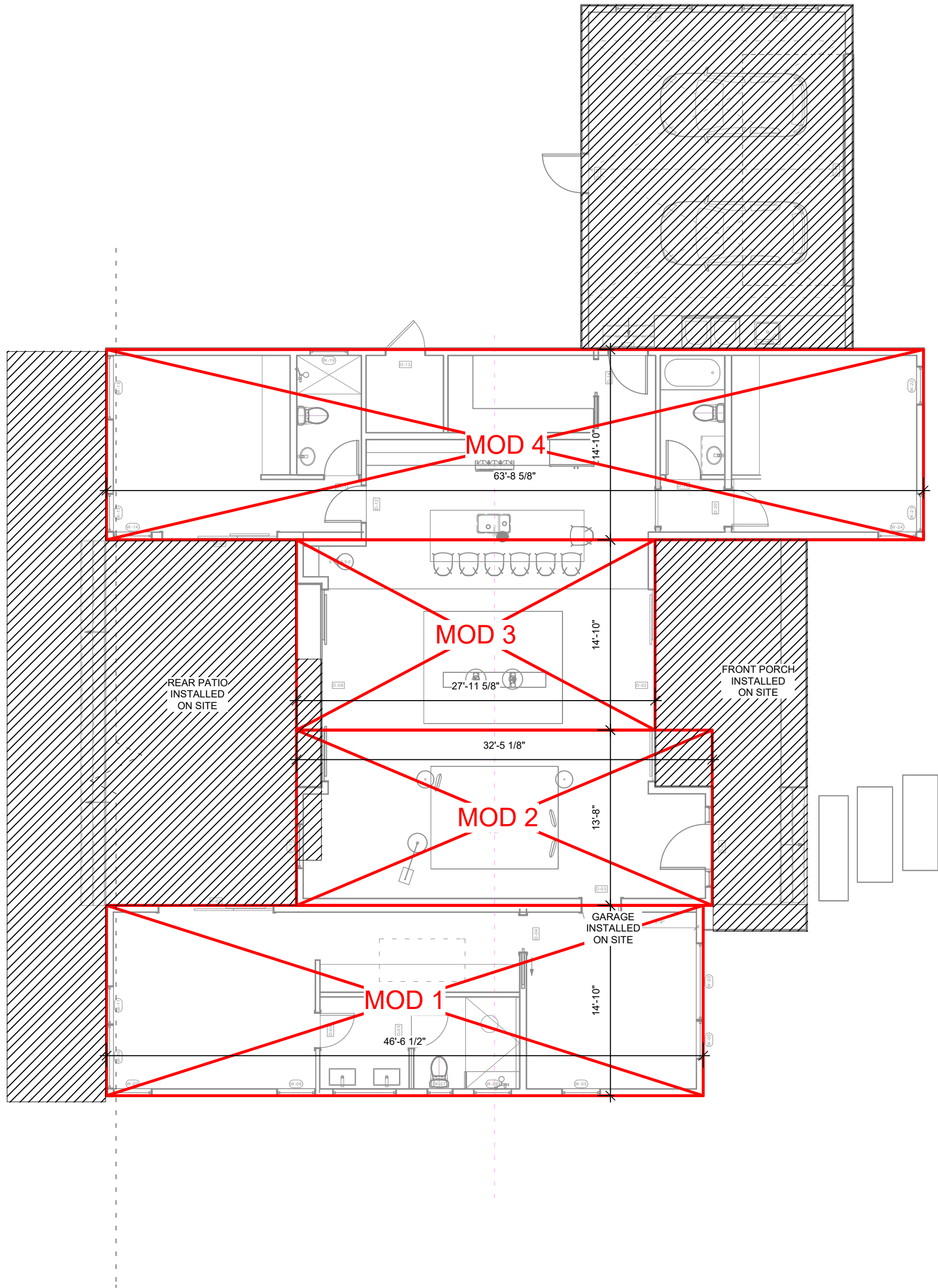
scale

NTS

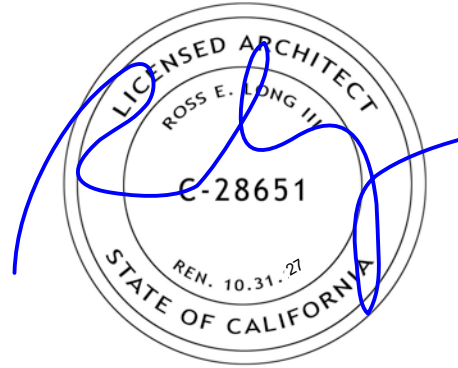
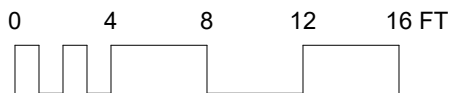
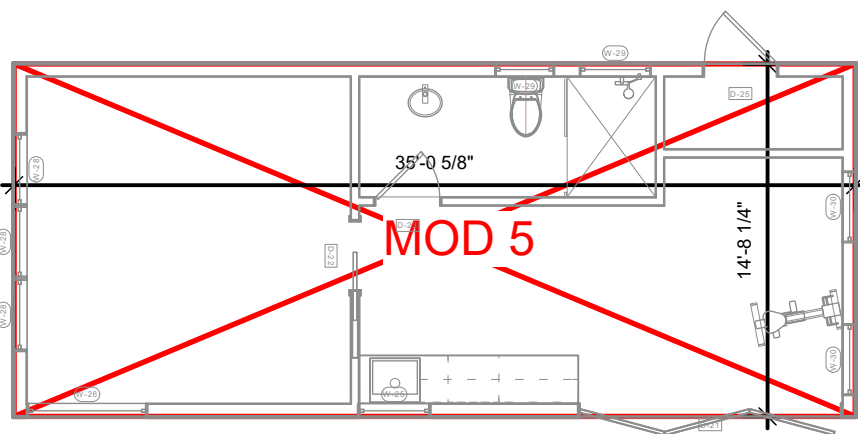
sheet

A 0.6.2

© TOBYLONGDESIGN 2020



FIRST FLOOR



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091525
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld

prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #652, OAKLAND, CA 94611
TOBY LONG, AIA - 415.505.5030 - TOBY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

MODULAR & AREA
DIAGRAMS

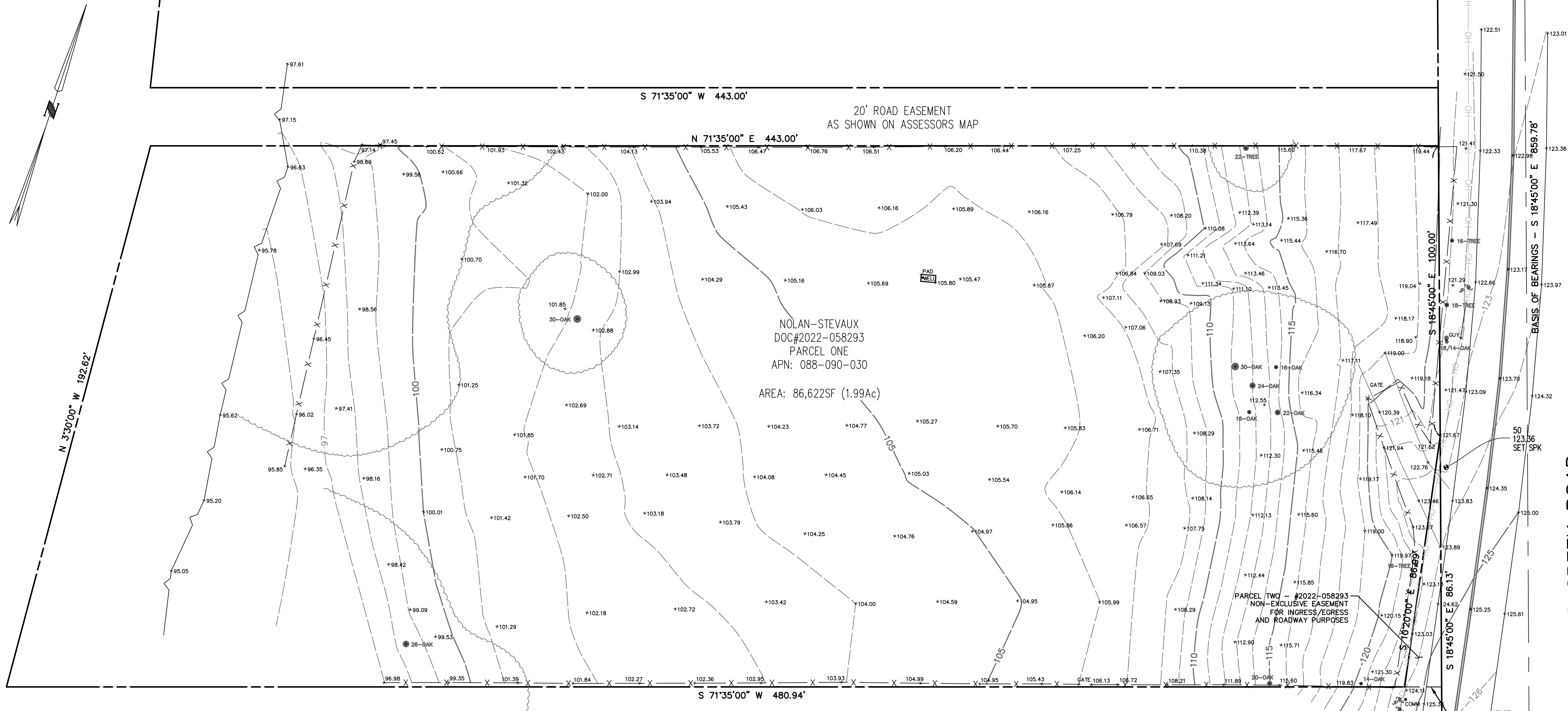
THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT PRIOR WRITING. THESE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF toby@chxdesign.com

scale
1/8"=1'-0"

sheet
A 0.7

© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2024

APN: 088-090-200



BASIS OF BEARINGS

BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY ARE BASED ON THE CENTERLINE OF PESCADERO CREEK ROAD AS SHOWN ON THAT MAP FILED IN VOLUME 18 OF PARCEL MAPS AT PAGE 8, SAN MATEO COUNTY RECORDS.

SOUTH 18°45' EAST

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS FOR THIS SURVEY ARE SHOWN IN THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) AND WERE ESTABLISHED WITH A REALTIME KINEMATIC (RTK) GPS TIE TO CONTROL SET AS A PART OF THIS PROJECT. SITE BENCHMARK IS CONTROL POINT #50 AS SHOWN HEREON.

ELEVATION #50 = 123.36' (NAVD88)

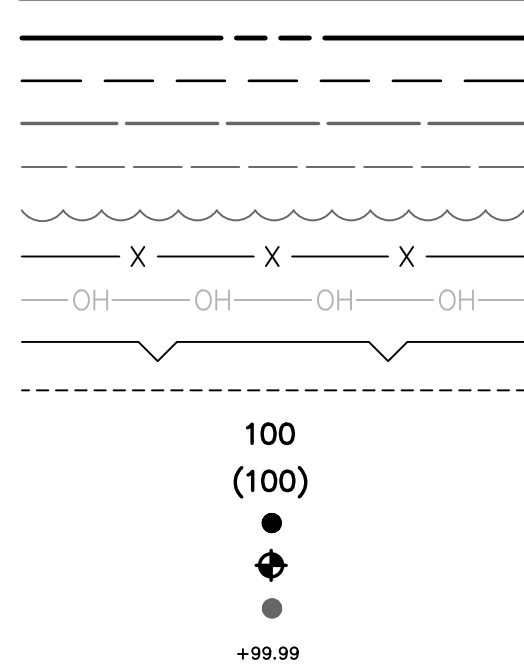
TREE NOTE

TREE DIAMETERS ARE MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY CHEST HEIGHT. USE CAUTION WHEN DESIGNING CLOSELY TO TREE TRUNKS BY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE POSSIBLE "SPREAD" OR "LEAN" OF TREES.

UTILITY NOTE

UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS MAP WERE DETERMINED FROM SURFACE EVIDENCE OF UNDERGROUND LOCATIONS, DURING A SURVEY BY ALPHA LAND SURVEYS IN OCTOBER 2023.

LEGEND



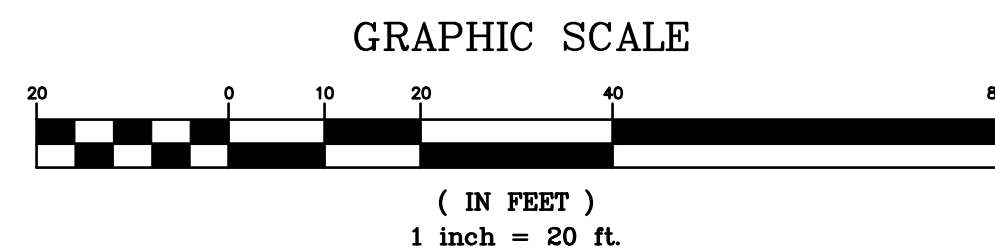
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1 FOOT

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF

RECORD BOUNDARY NOTE

THE RECORD BOUNDARY SHOWN IS BASED ON FOUND MONUMENTS. A TITLE REPORT WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP. EASEMENTS SHOWN ARE PER RECORD DATA AS NOTED HEREON. PARCELS MAY BE SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AND RIGHT OF WAYS OF RECORD THAT ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS MAP.

APN: 088-090-004



Alan Brodie French

SAN MATEO COUNTY APN: 088-090-030

ALPHA LAND SURVEYS, INC.

4444 SCOTTS VALLEY DR. #7
SCOTTS VALLEY, CA 95066
(831) 438-4453

P.O. BOX 1146
MORGAN HILL, CA 95038
(831) 438-4453

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
VACANT PARCEL
APN: 088-090-030
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

SHEET
1
OF ONE

1" = 20'

DATE: 1/10/2024

JOB#: 2023-197

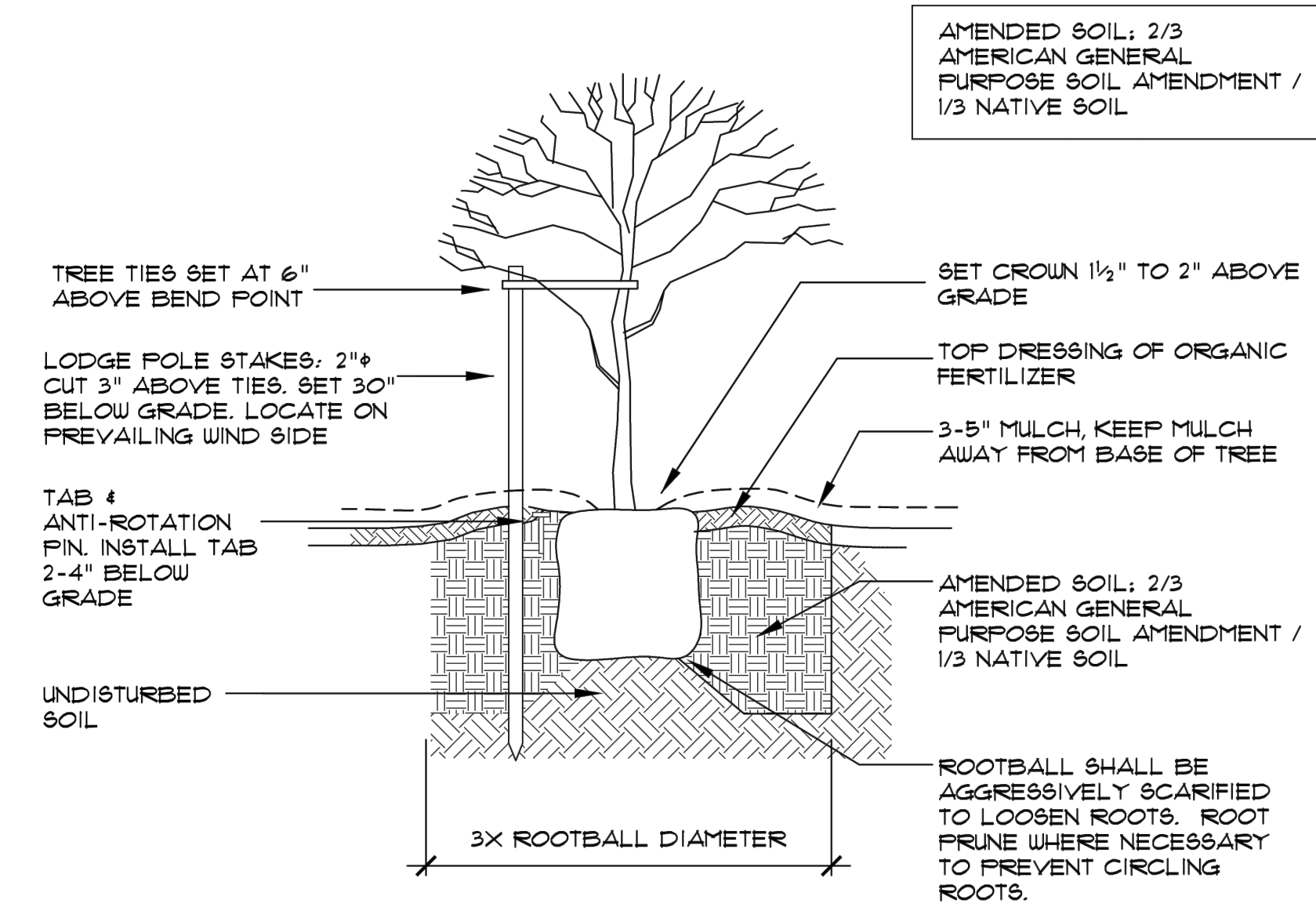
PLANT LIST

TREES									
Symbol	Latin name	Common name	Size	Int. Ht.	Height	Width	Spacing	Quantity	WUCOLS
CO	Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	24" box	7'	18'	18'	As shown	5	VL

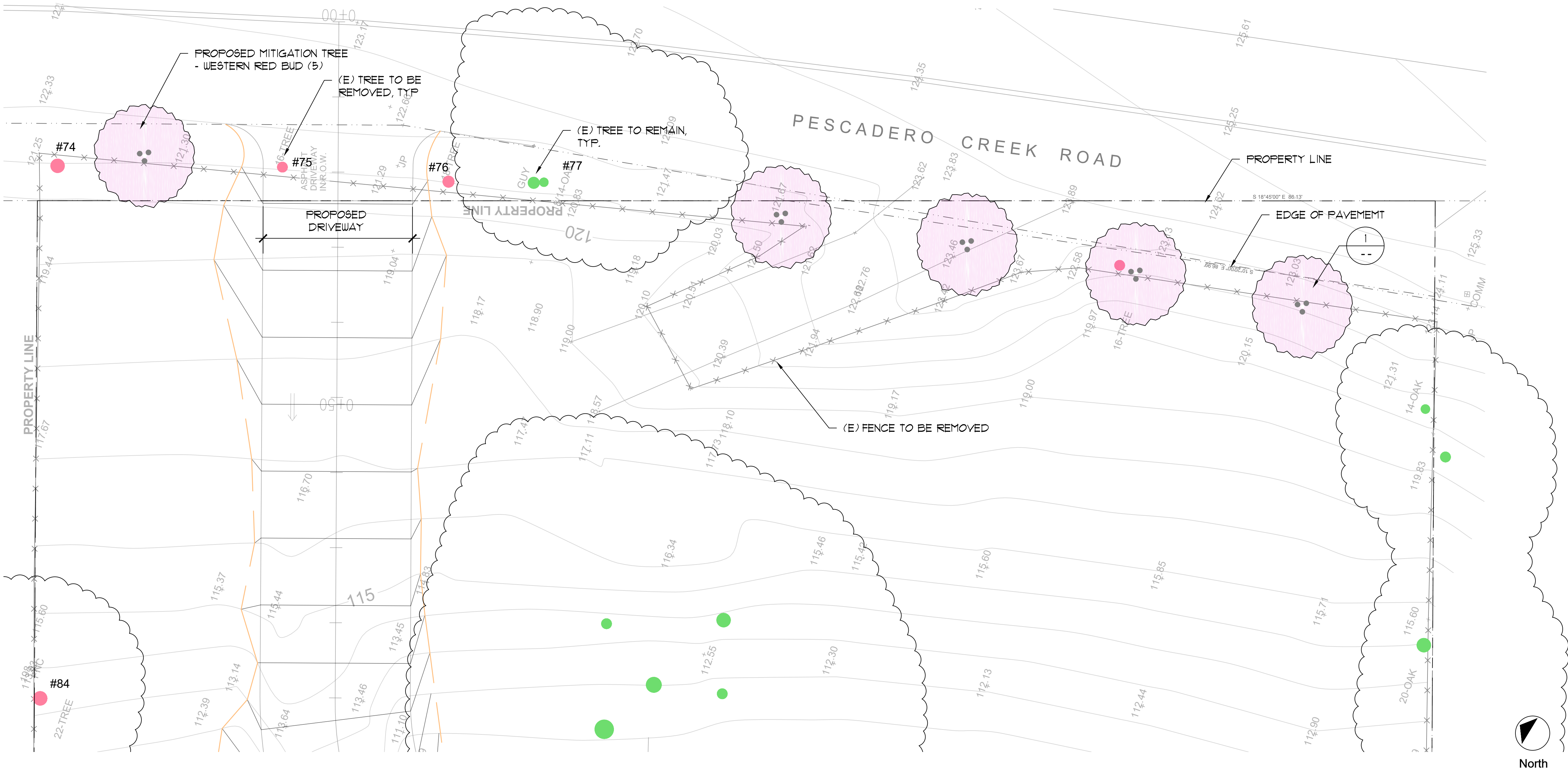
*Int. Ht. = approximate height of plant when installed

NOTE: TREES TO BE WATERED BY BUBBLER SYSTEM (WELO COMPLIANT) AND SHALL BE WATERED WITH A WATER-EFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM PER COUNTY CODE

- Notes:
- Five (5) 24" box Western redbuds proposed to replace the removal of four (4) black walnuts; and one (1) fruit tree.
 - See Arborist Report, dated June 19, 2024, for existing tree information and tree protection measures.



1 TREE PLANTING and STAKING
NTS



INSIDEOUT

architecture | interiors | landscape

6000 HARDWOOD AVE
OAKLAND CA 94618
510 655 7674
aboutinsideout.com

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Signature: [Signature]
03-31-2024
Renewal Date:
Date:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ISSUES:

10.22.2024 County Review
03.05.2025 County Review revised

Nolan-Stevaux
Residence

Pescadero Creek Rd
Pescadero, CA

APN 088-090-030

TITLE:

Proposed Mitigation
Plan

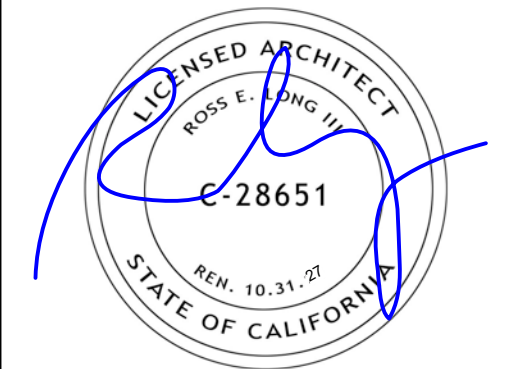
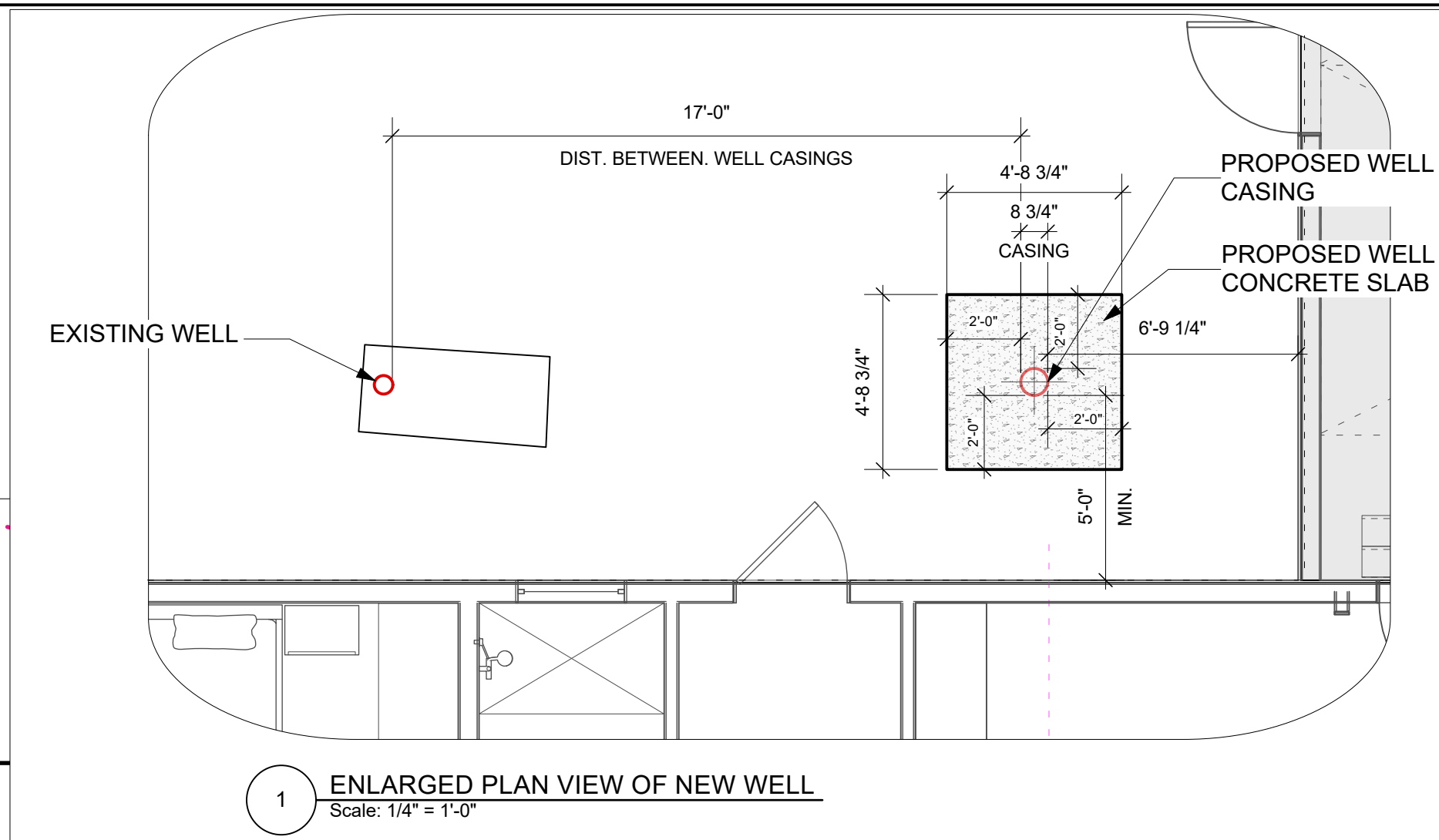
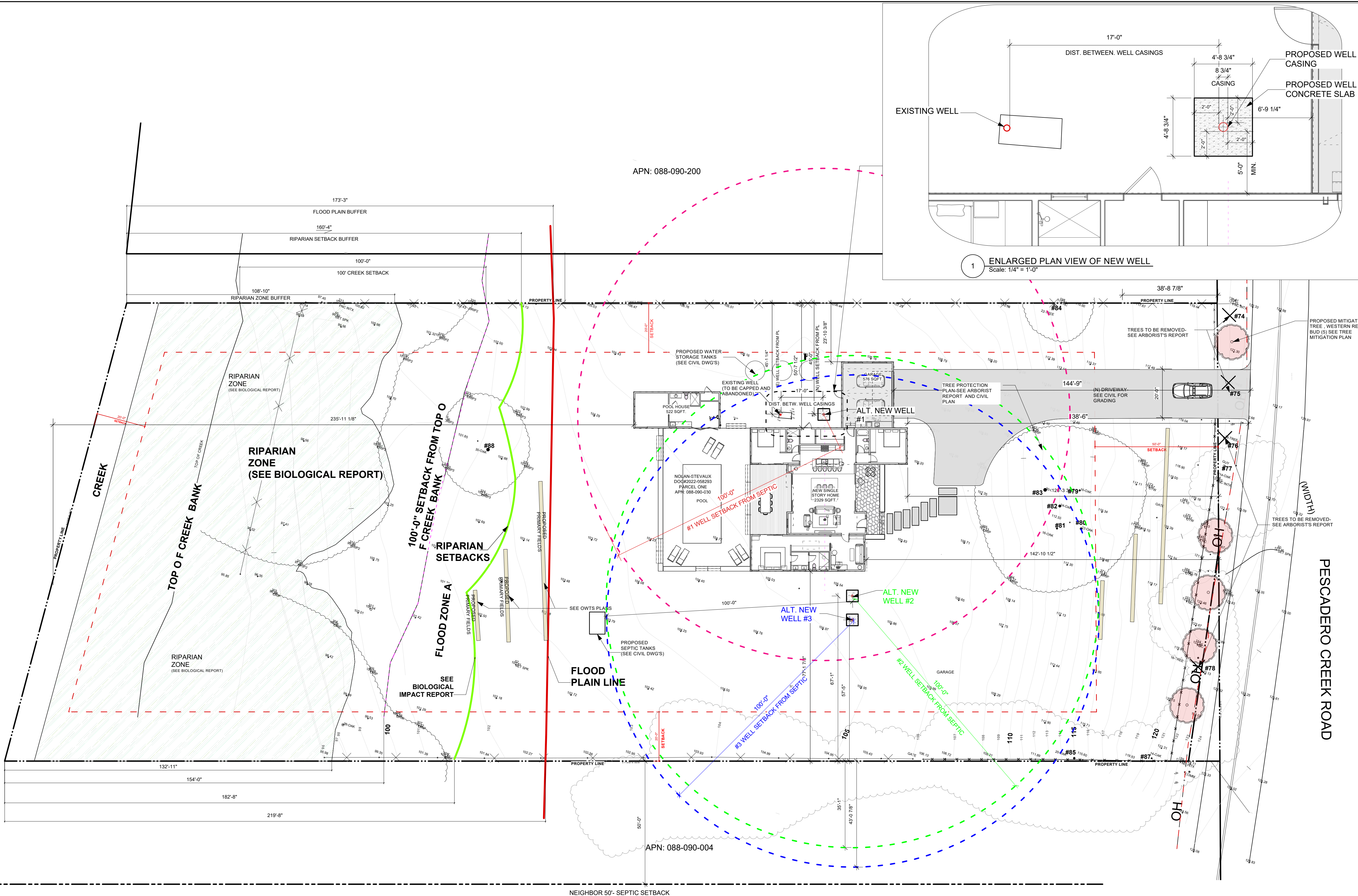
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

DATE: 22 OCT 2024

DRAWING NO:

TM 1

FOR REVIEW ONLY: NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	063025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091625
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 2 rev1	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld
prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #652, OAKLAND CA 94611
TORY LONG, AIA - 415.965.9650 - TORY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

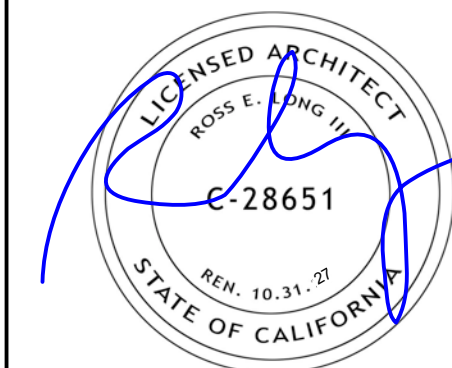
SITE PLAN

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER. YOUR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF torylongdesign

scale
1'-0" = 20'-0"

sheet
A 1.2

© TORY LONG DESIGN 2024



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	081625
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld

prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #652, OAKLAND CA 94611
TOBY LONG, AIA - 415.965.9650 - TOBY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

SITE SECTION

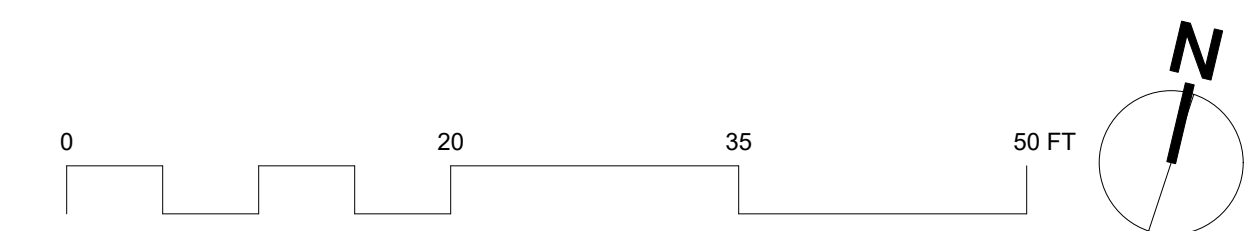
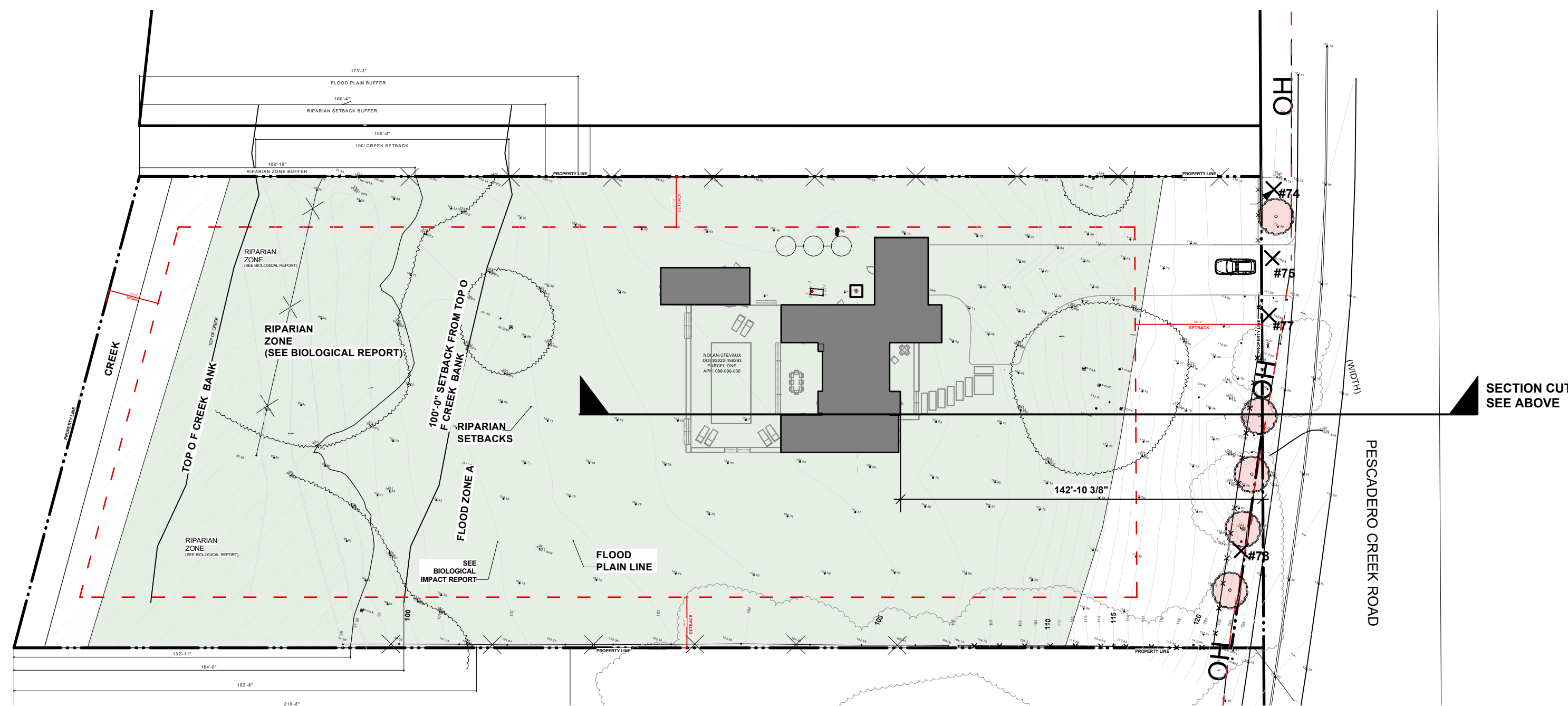
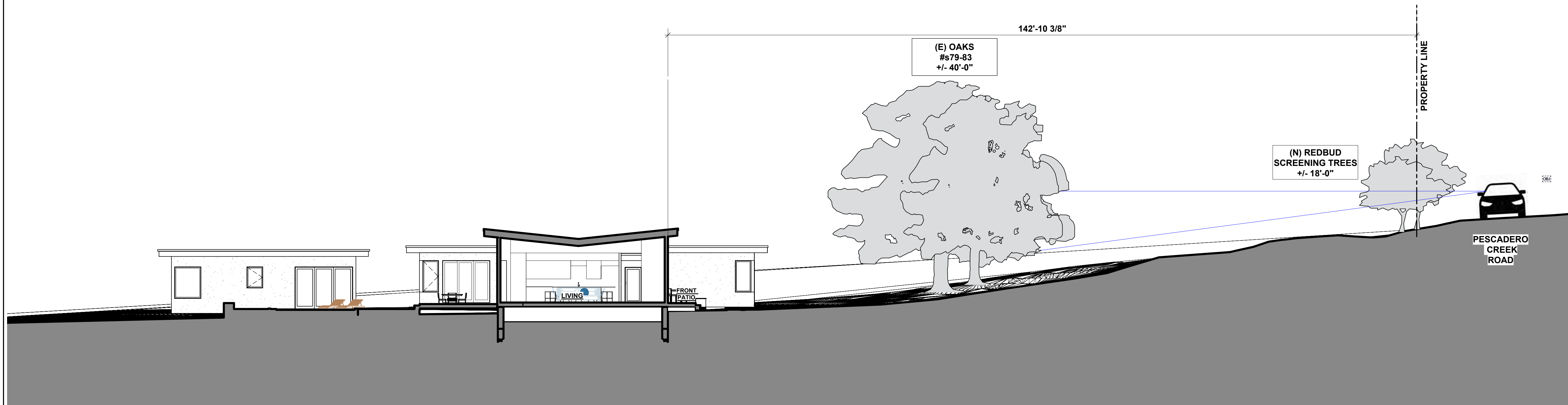
THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tobylongdesign

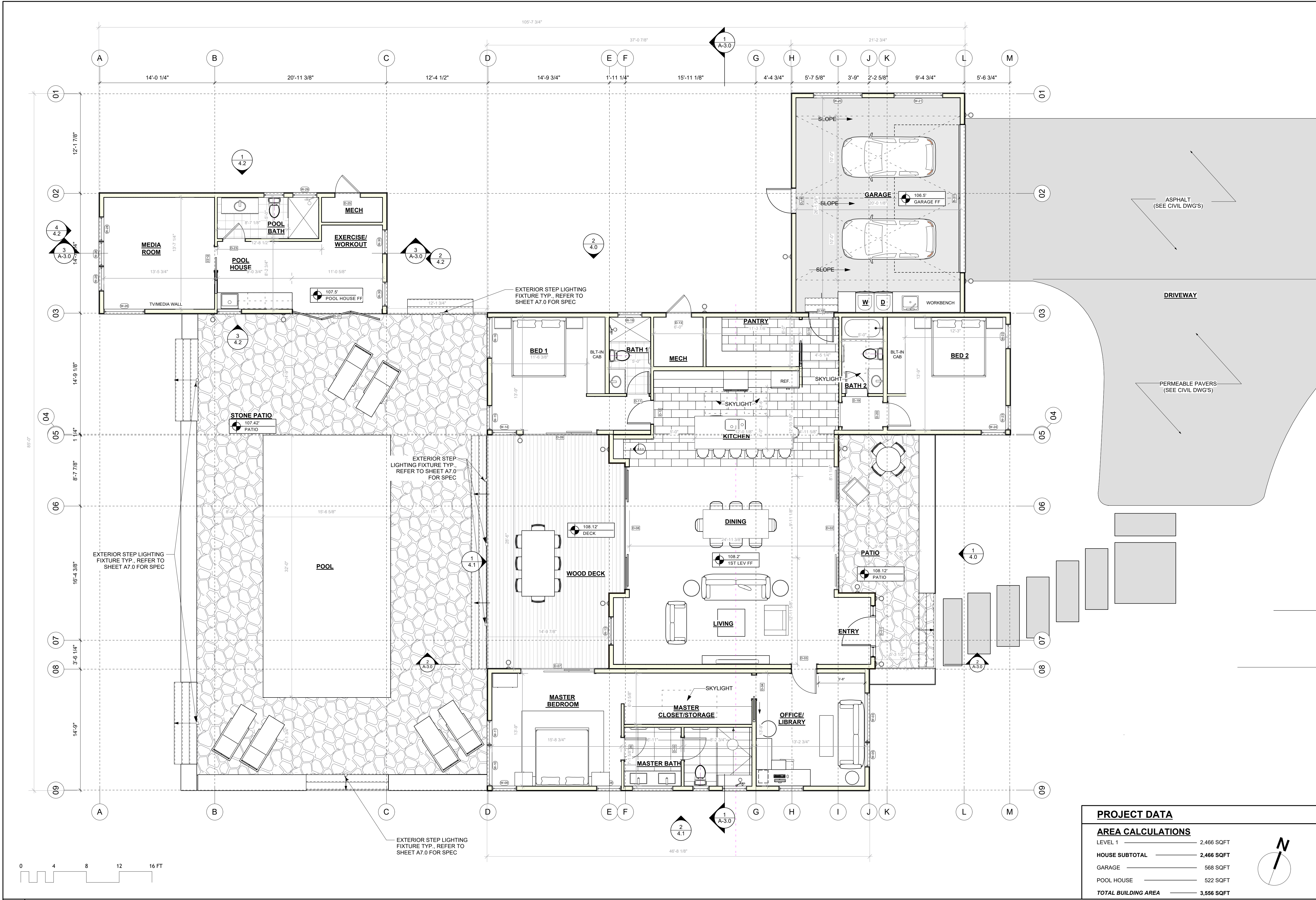
scale
1"=0" = 10'-0"

sheet

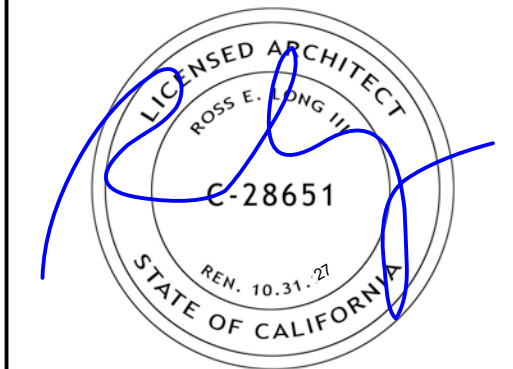
A 1.2.1

© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2024



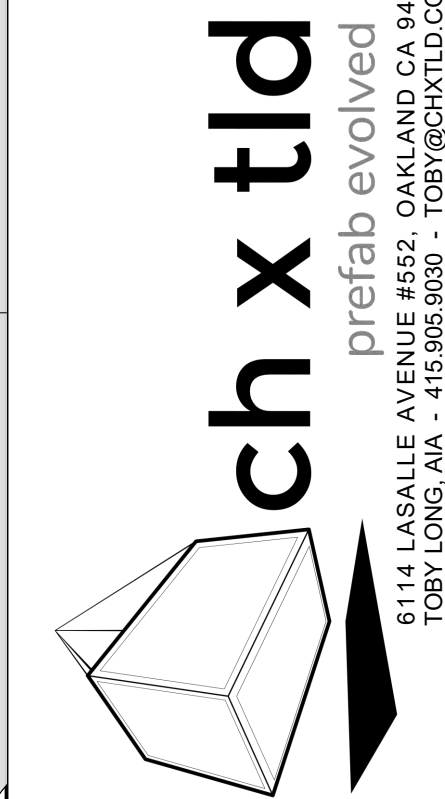


1 LEVEL 1 PLAN



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN, SUBM. CYCLE 2	081625
CDP & PAD PLAN, SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT



MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

LEVEL 1 PLAN

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER. YOUR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF rob@longdesign.com

scale
3/16"=1'-0"

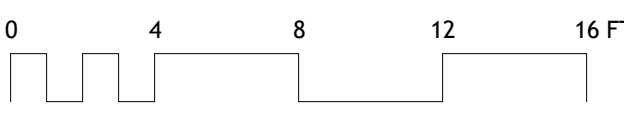
sheet
A 2.1

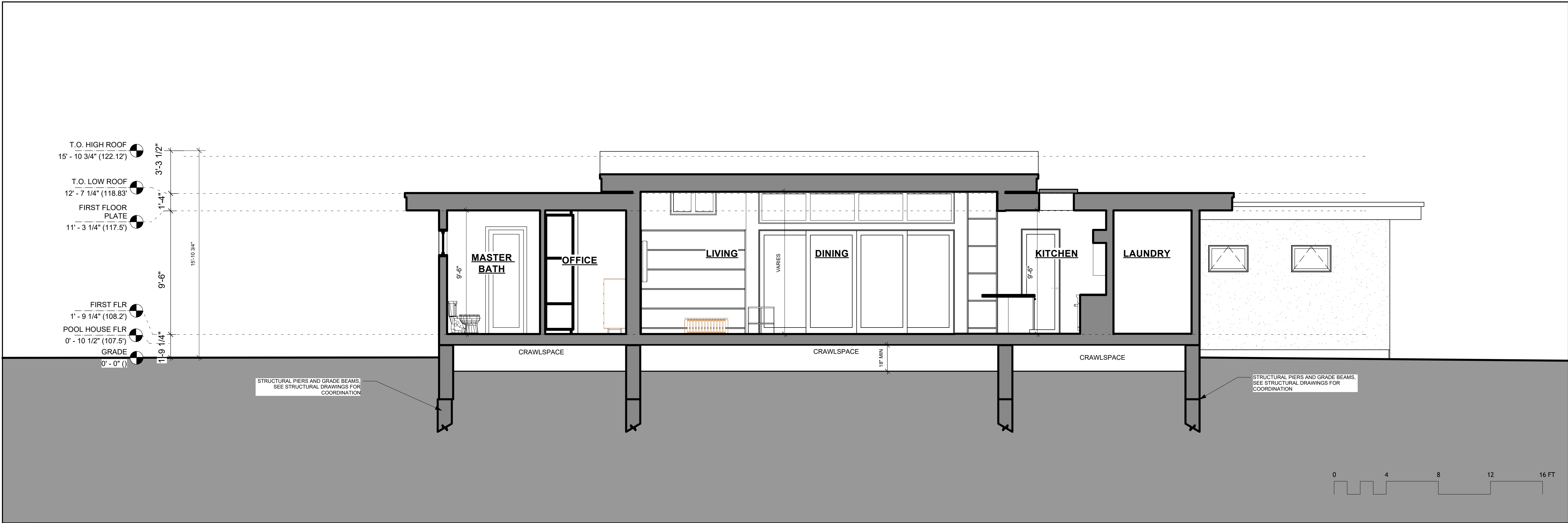
© TOLBY LONG DESIGN 2024

PROJECT DATA

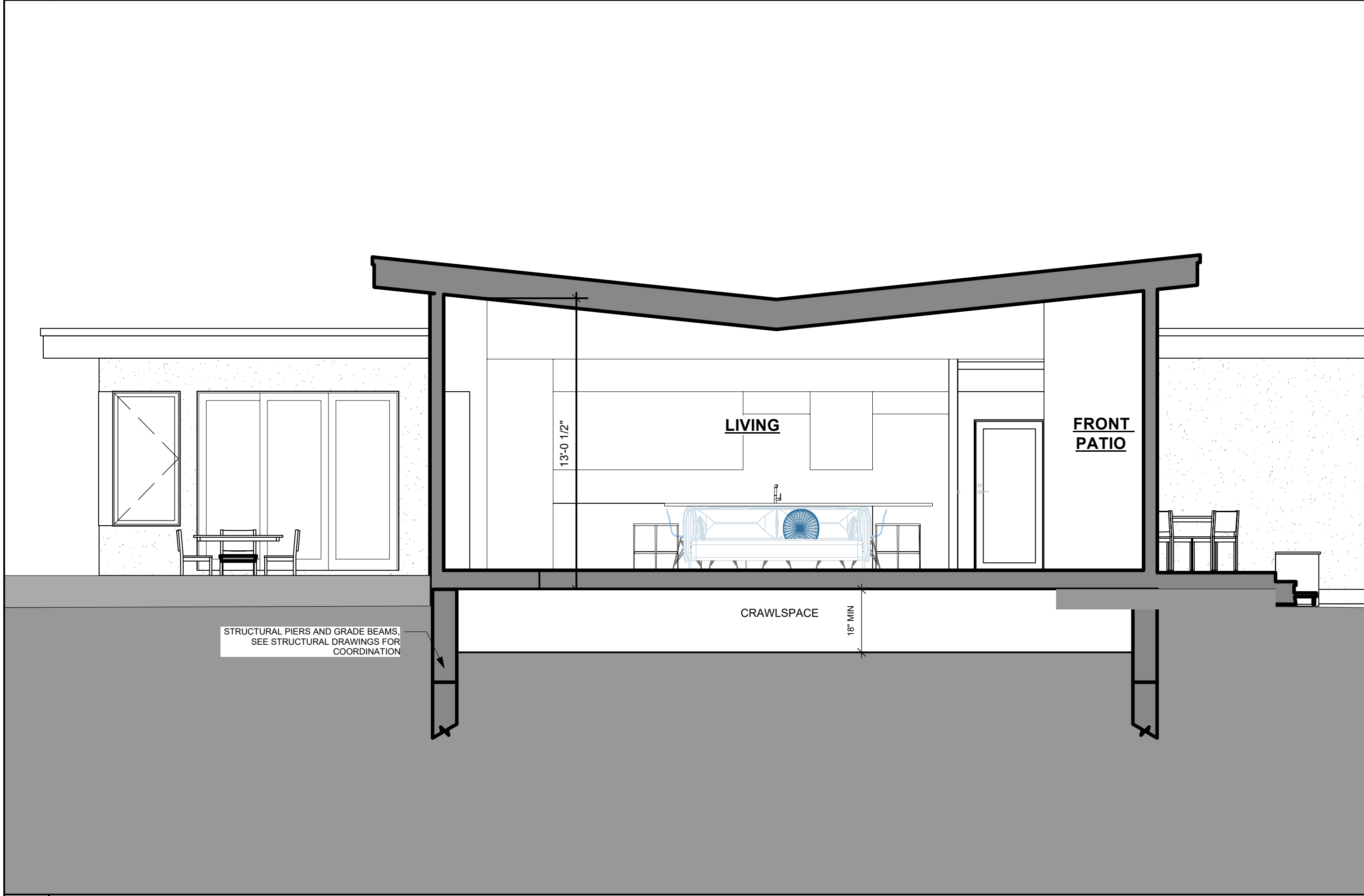
AREA CALCULATIONS

LEVEL 1	2,466 SQFT
HOUSE SUBTOTAL	2,466 SQFT
GARAGE	568 SQFT
POOL HOUSE	522 SQFT
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	3,556 SQFT

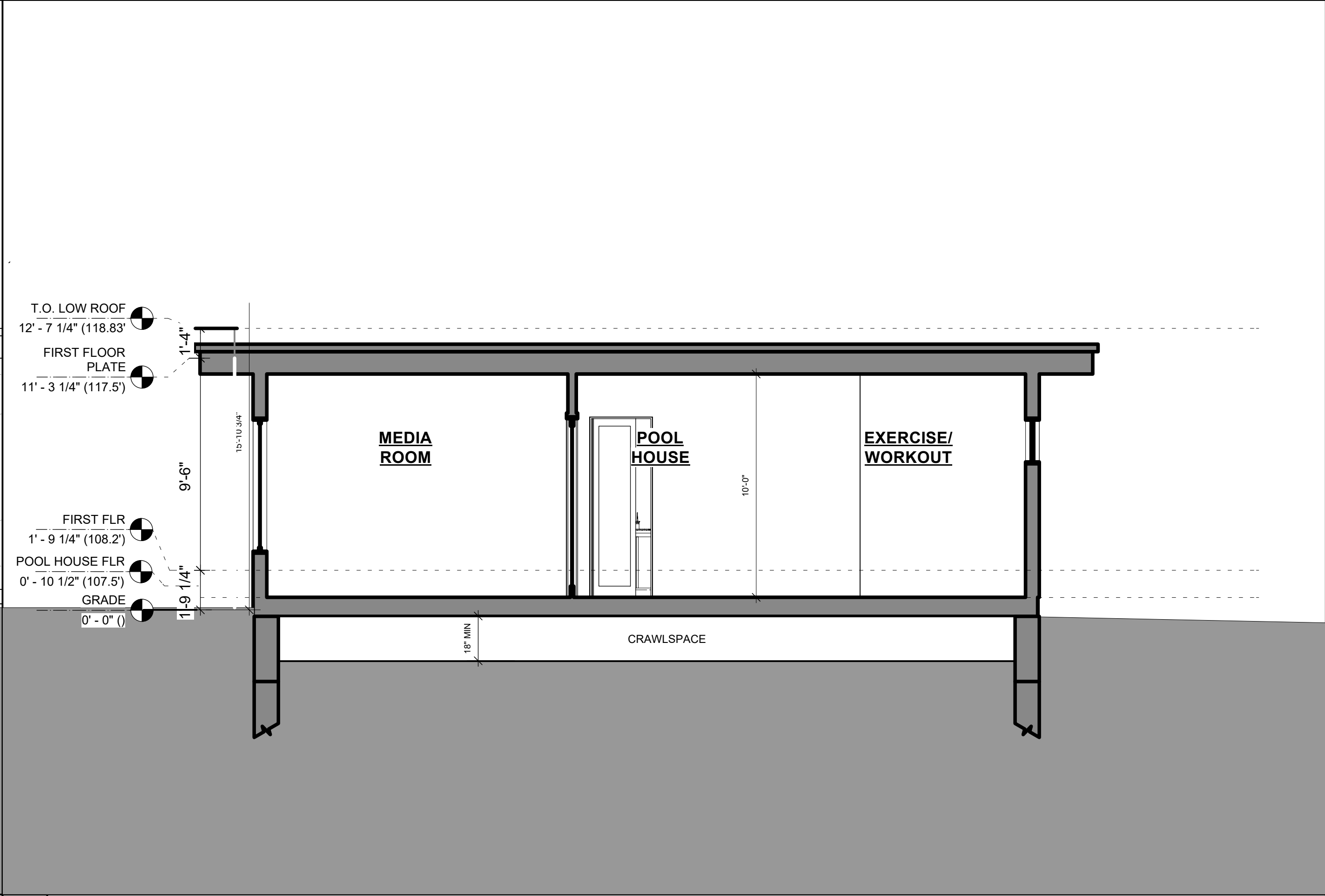




1 BUILDING CROSS SECTION (MAIN HOUSE) 1/4"=1'-0"



2 BUILDING CROSS SECTION (MAIN HOUSE)



3 BUILDING CROSS SECTION (POOL HOUSE) 1/4"=1'-0"

ISSUE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1 071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2 053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2 091925
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4 060426

DATE

ARCHITECT

ch x tld
prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94611
TOSBY LONG, AIA - 415.365.3655 - TOSBY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

BUILDING
SECTIONS

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL
AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES
COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS
TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE
PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN
ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE
ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING
THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tobylongdesign

scale
1/4"=1'-0"

sheet
A 3.0

© TOSBY LONG DESIGN 2026



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091925
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT



MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

BUILDING
ELEVATIONS

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tobylongdesign.

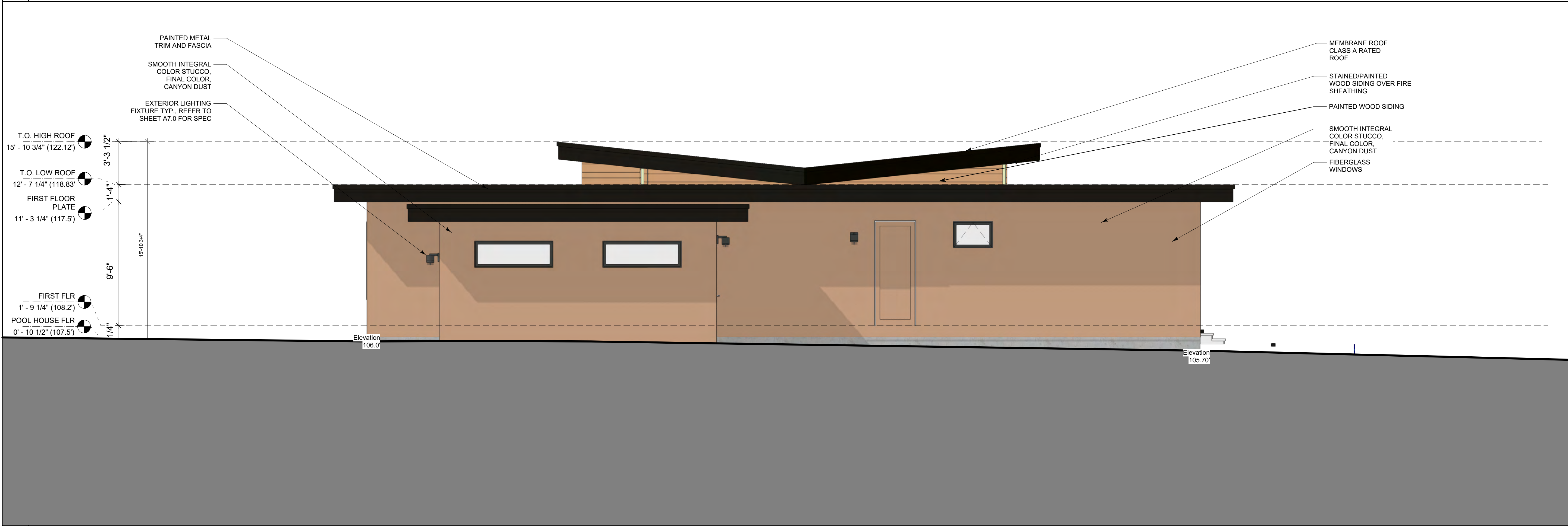
scale
1/4"=1'-0"

sheet
A 4.0

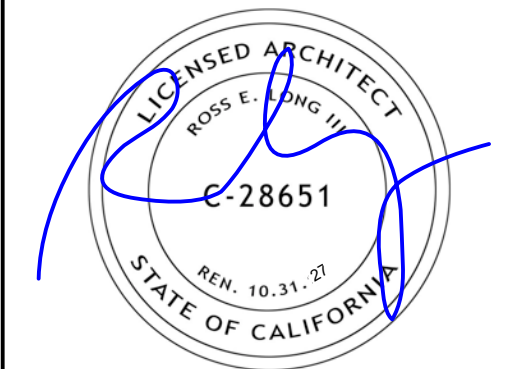
© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2026



1 WEST ELEVATION (BACK) 1/4"=1'-0"



2 NORTH ELEVATION 1/4"=1'-0"



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091925
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld
prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94611
TOSBY LONG, AIA - 415.363.3653 - TOSBY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

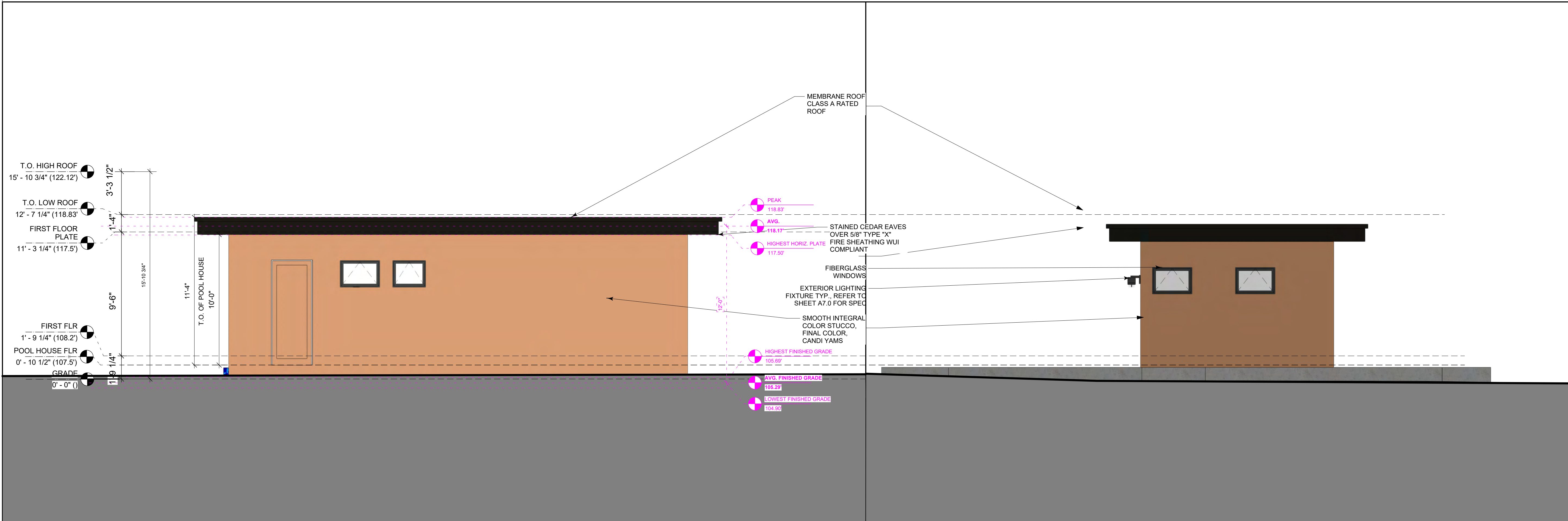
BUILDING
ELEVATIONS

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tobylongdesign.

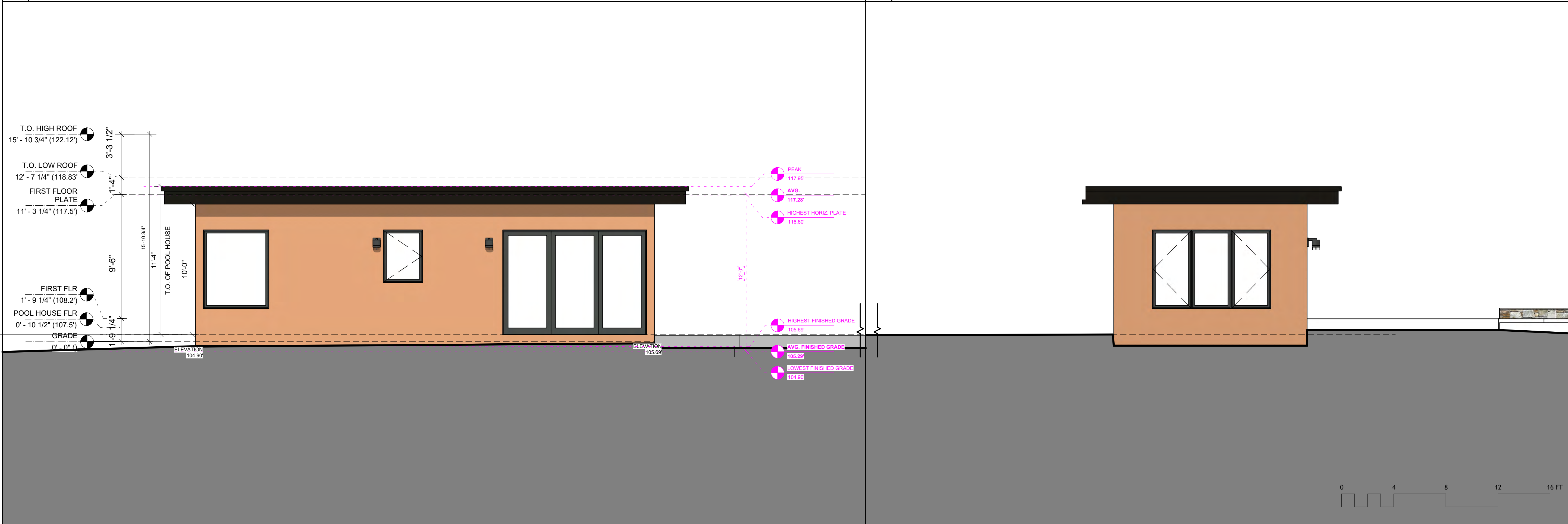
scale
1/4"=1'-0"

sheet
A 4.1

© TOSBY LONG DESIGN 2026

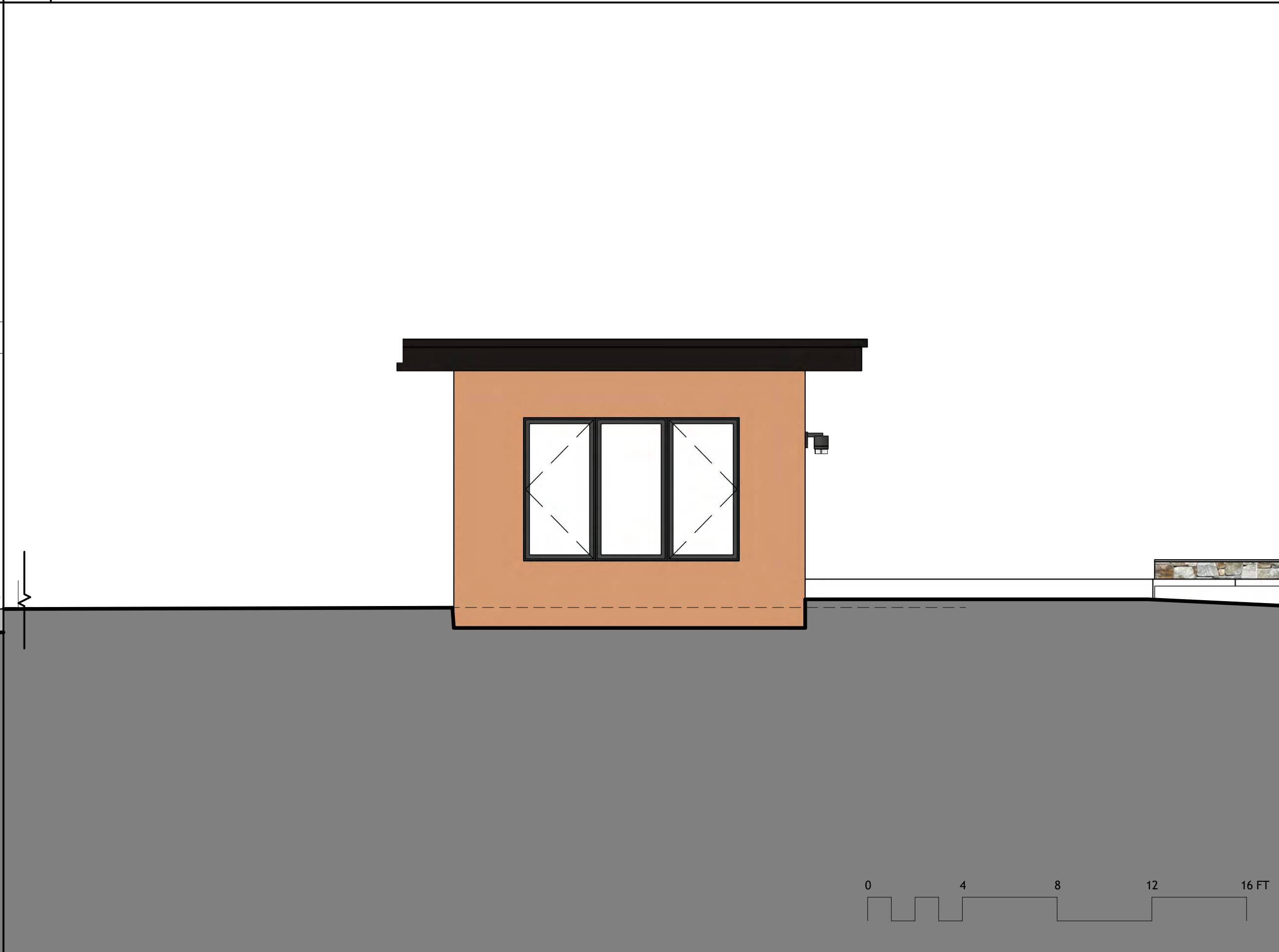


1 POOL HOUSE - NORTH ELEVATION (REAR) 1/4"=1'-0"

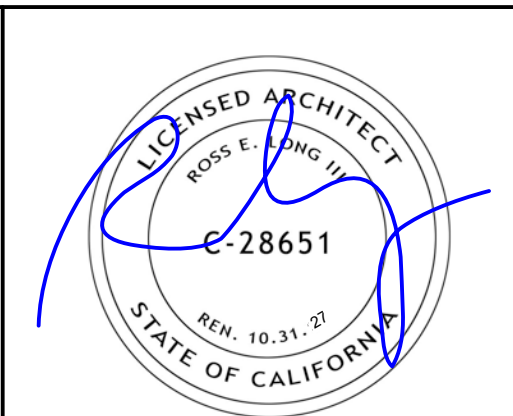


3 POOL HOUSE - SOUTH ELEVATION (FRONT) 1/4"=1'-0"

2 POOL HOUSE- EAST ELEVATION 1/4"=1'-0"



4 POOL HOUSE - WEST ELEVATION 1/4"=1'-0"



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091925
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT

ch x tld
prefab evolved

6114 LASALLE AVENUE #552, OAKLAND CA 94611
TOSY LONG, AIA - 415.365.3655 - TOSY@CHXTLD.COM

MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

BUILDING (POOL HOUSE)
ELEVATIONS

THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF tosydesign.

scale
1/4"=1'-0"

sheet
A 4.2

© TOSY LONG DESIGN 2026

Silo Outdoor Downlight Wall Sconce
By Hinkley



Product Options

Finish: Architectural Bronze , Black , Satin White

Details

- Material: Composite
- Shade Material: Etched Glass
- Dimmable when used with a Electronic low voltage (ELV) Dimmer (Not Included)
- Dark Sky compliant
- UL Listed Wet
- Warranty: Limited 5 years for finish, 3 years for LED bulb
- Made In China

Dimensions

Backplate: Width 4.5", Height 4.75"
Fixture: Width 4.5", Height 8", Depth 5.75", Weight 1.3Lbs

Lighting

- One 5.5 Watt (420 Lumens) 120 Volt GU10 Twist & Lock Base LED Lamp(s) (Included)

Additional Details

Product URL:
<https://www.ylighting.com/silo-outdoor-downlight-wall-light-by-hinkley-HKYP370194.html>
Rating: UL Listed Wet

Product ID: HKYP370194

Prepared by: Ryan Prat
CH X TLD

Prepared for: BOHN NOTO
Project: BOHN NOTO
Room: COVERED PORCH/ COVERED DECK
Placement: EXTERIOR
Approval:



Notes:



TAPER DECK SCONCE

1563SK
TAPER STEP 12V HORIZONTAL
Seamlessly blending into architectural elements inside or outside the home, the Taper series beautifully illuminates stairs, walkways, or patio spaces, enhancing the outdoor lighting experience. Made of aluminum and featuring an etched lens, this 4½ in × 3 ¼ in rectangle recessed step and deck mount includes an integrated LED light for over 40,000 hrs of light. This low-voltage fixture is practical and safer, especially in an outdoor setting. Expand time spent in outdoor living spaces and increase safety and security. Available in three classic finishes: Bronze, Satin Black, and Satin White.

DETAILS	
FINISH:	Satin Black
MATERIAL:	Aluminum
GLASS:	Etched Lens

DIMENSIONS	
WIDTH:	4.5"
HEIGHT:	3.3"
DEPTH:	1

LIGHT SOURCE	
LIGHT SOURCE:	Integrated LED
LED NAME:	ETP15
VOLTAGE:	12v
COLOR TEMP:	2700
CRI:	90
INCANDESCENT EQUIVALENCY:	1 x 15w
DIMMABLE:	Yes - MLV On Transformer Primary



ISSUE	DATE
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V1	071224
CDP & PAD PLANNING SUBM. V2	053025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYCLE 2	091025
CDP & PAD PLAN. SUBM. CYC. 4	060426

ARCHITECT



MODULAR FABRICATOR

APPROVAL STAMP

THE NOLAN-STEVAUX RESIDENCE
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CA
94060
APN: 088-090-030

LIGHTING
SCHEDULE

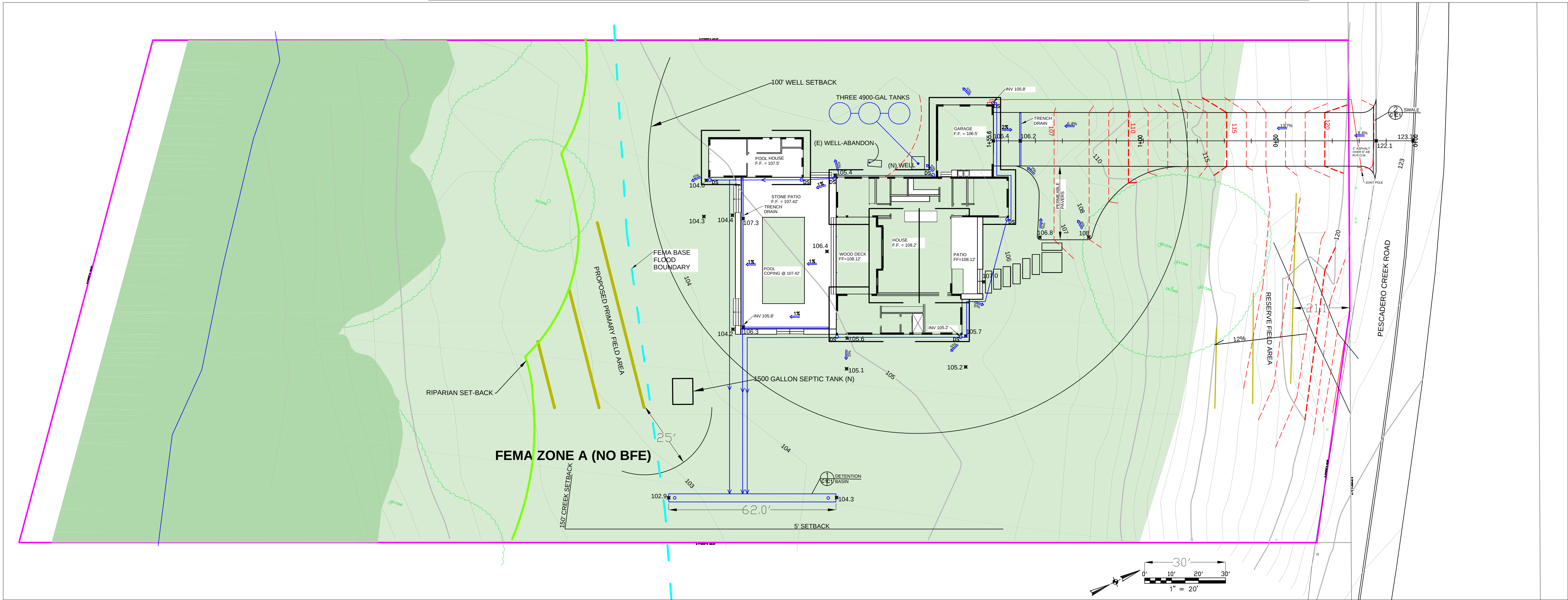
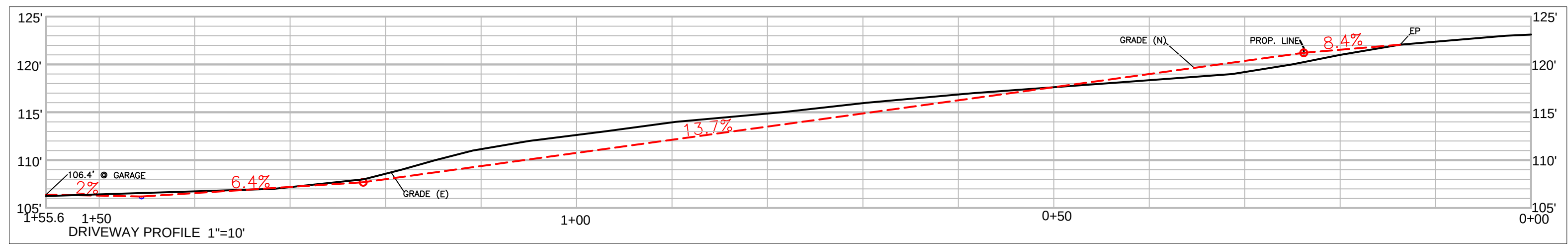
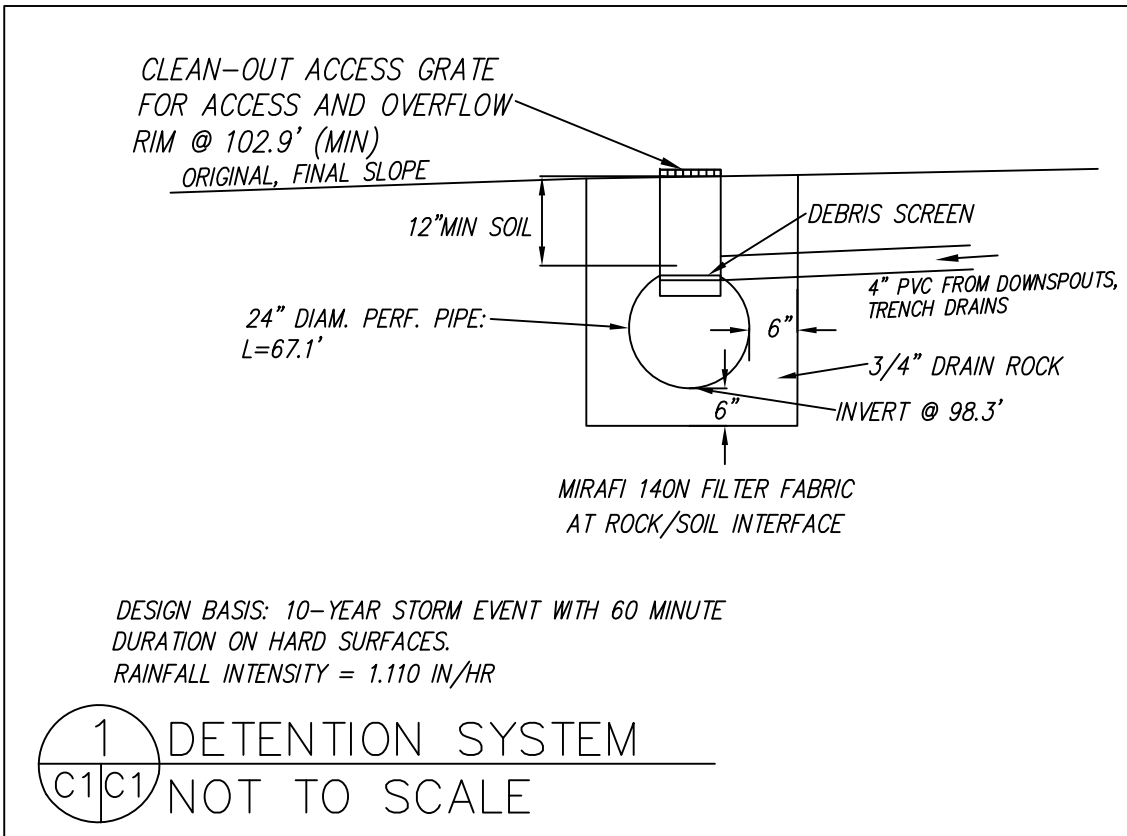
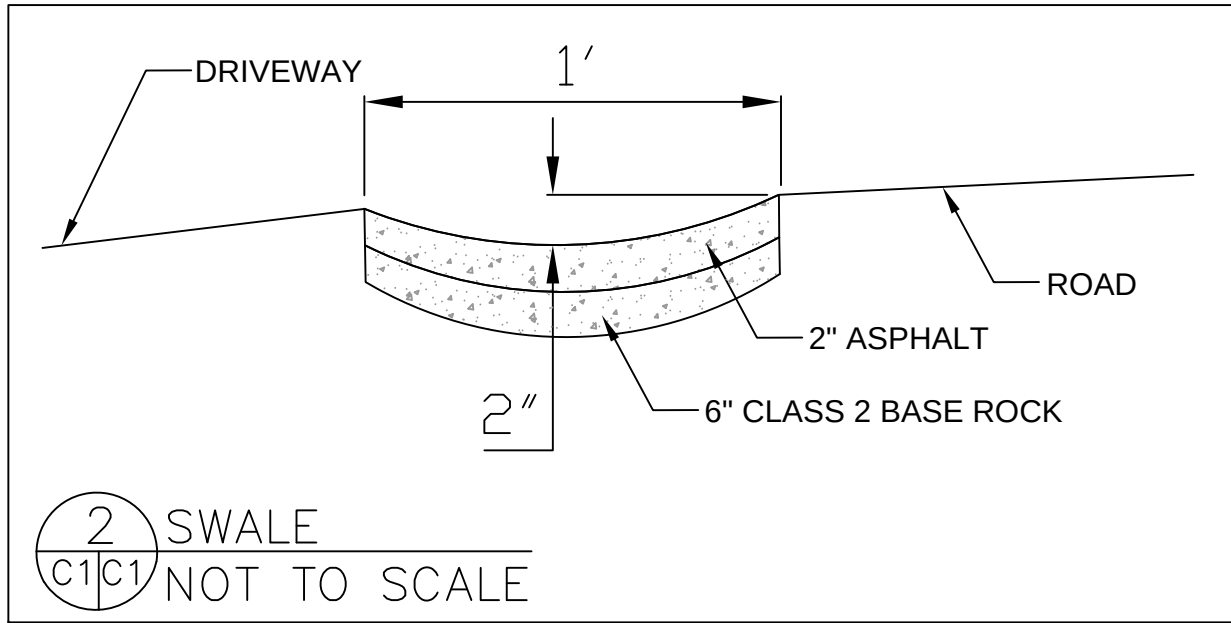
THESE PLANS ARE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE. TLD EXPRESSLY RESERVES COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO ALL DESIGNS & INFORMATION IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER, NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF toby@chx.tld

scale

sheet

A 7.0

© TOBY LONG DESIGN 2026



DRAINAGE NOTES

1. DRAINAGE INTENT: IT IS THE INTENT OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM TO CONVEY ROOF, DRIVEWAY, AND PATIO RUNOFF TO A SAFE LOCATION, AND TO MINIMIZE EXCESSIVE MOISTURE AROUND FOUNDATIONS. DIRECT SLOPES SUCH THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT BE DIVERTED ONTO ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
2. ALL DOWNSPOUT AND TRENCH DRAIN LINES SHALL LEAD TO DETENTION BASIN, AS SHOWN.
3. ALL DRAINAGE PIPES SHALL BE 4" DIAMETER MINIMUM SOLID PIPE, SLOPED AT 1% MINIMUM.
4. IT IS THE PROPERTY OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK ON ALL STORMWATER FACILITIES SUCH AS ROOF GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUT LINES, AND DETENTION BASIN, TO BE SURE THAT THEY ARE CLEAR OF EXCESSIVE DEBRIS AND OPERATING EFFICIENTLY. THE FACILITIES SHALL BE CHECKED EVERY FALL AND PERIODICALLY DURING THE RAINY SEASON.

GRADING NOTES

CUT VOLUME (ORGANICS ONLY, UPPER 4 INCHES) : 125 CY
CUT VOLUME (SOIL BELOW ORGANIC LAYER, DRIVEWAY) : 120 CY
CUT VOLUME, POOL : 50 CY
FILL VOLUME: 90 CY
TOTAL CUT/FILL: 385 CY

VOLUMES ABOVE ARE APPROXIMATE.

THE SUBGRADE BELOW ALL PAVED AREAS SHALL BE BASEROCK COMPACTED TO 95%.

ALL GRADING SHALL CONFORM TO LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES.

ALL TRENCHES UNDER PROPOSED PAVED AREAS OR CONCRETE SHALL BE BACKFILLED TO SUBGRADE ELEVATION WITH COMPACTED APPROVED GRANULAR MATERIALS. IF TRENCHES ARE IN PROPOSED LANDSCAPE AREAS, THEY SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED APPROVED GRANULAR MATERIAL TO WITHIN ONE FOOT OF FINISHED GRADE, AND THEN FILLED WITH HAND TAMPED SOILS.

LEGEND

- EXISTING CONTOURS
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
- DOWNSPOUT
- 4" MIN SOLID DRAIN PIPE
- PRIME SOILS
- RIPARIAN ZONE

GENERAL NOTES

1. PLANS PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF: OLIVIER-NOLAN STEVAUX, OWNER
2. TOPOGRAPHY BY ALPHA LAND SURVEYS, SURVEYED JAN., 2024.
3. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.
4. ELEVATION DATUM NAVD88.
5. THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT: **GEOTECHNICAL STUDY: STEVAUX PROPERTY, PESCADERO CREEK ROAD, APN 088-090-030**; DATE: 1-5-24, BY SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC. PROJECT NO. 23-238 SHALL BE RETAINED ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD IS SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC. ASSOCIATES, WITH THE CONTACT NUMBER (650)-728-3590. THE CONTRACTOR MUST SHALL NOTIFY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF GEOTECHNICAL RELATED WORK. THE GEOTECHNICAL PART OF CONSTRUCTION WORK, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ALL THE EARTHWORK AND FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTIONS, MUST SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD.
6. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS SHALL BE SCHEDULED FOR APPLICABLE DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS, WHICH INCLUDE SITE CLEARANCE AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES INSTALLATION AS WELL AS INSPECTION OF MAJOR DRAINAGE CONTAINMENT, TREATMENT, AND CONVEYANCE DEVICES BEFORE BEING BURIED (INCLUDING REQUIRED MATERIAL LABELS, E.G. PIPES, SUG-GRADE MATERIALS, ETC.). PLEASE FOLLOW THE INSPECTION CARD INSTRUCTIONS CALL SIGMA PRIME AT 650-728-3590 TO SCHEDULE DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS ACCORDINGLY. THERE SHALL BE THREE INSPECTIONS: ONE FOR EROSION CONTROL INSTALLATION, ONE BEFORE DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE BURIED, AND ONE FOR FINAL WALK AROUND.
7. AN ENCROACHMENT PERMIT IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO START OF WORK IN THE PUBLIC R.O.W.

SECTION AND DETAIL CONVENTION

- SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION
- REFERENCE SHEET No. FROM WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN
- REFERENCE SHEET No. ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS SHOWN

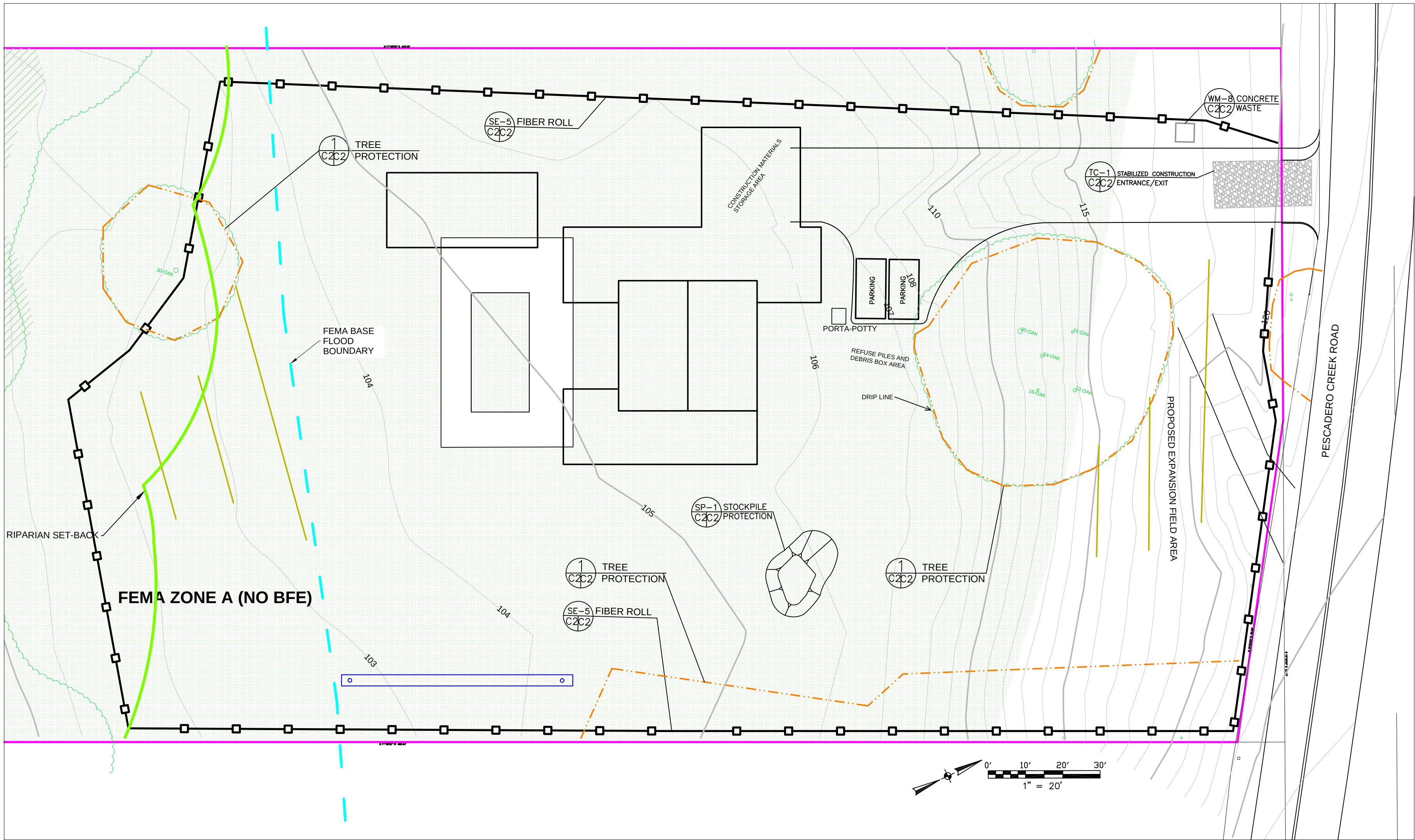


Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.
SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC.
332 PRINCETON AVENUE
HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019
(650) 728-3590
FAX 728-3593

DATE: 5-31-24
DRAWN BY: CMK
CHECKED BY: AZG
REV. DATE: 5-27-25
REV. DATE: 7-21-25
REV. DATE: 4-22-26

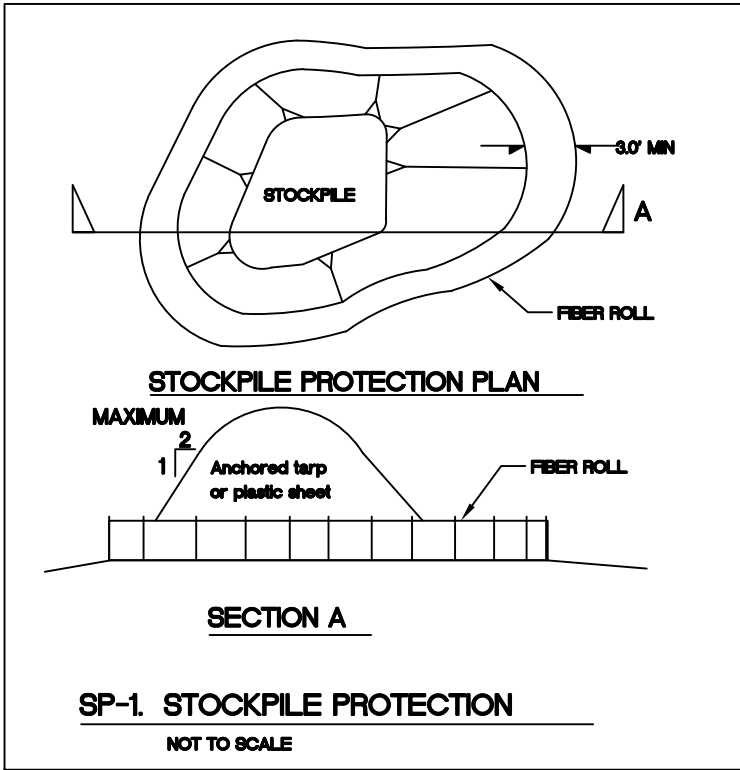
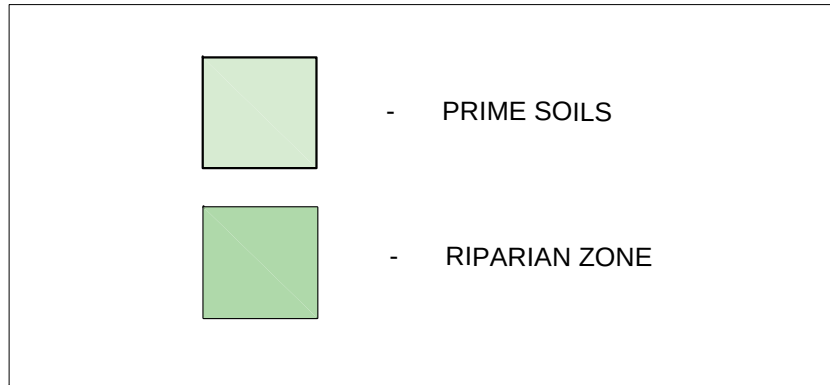
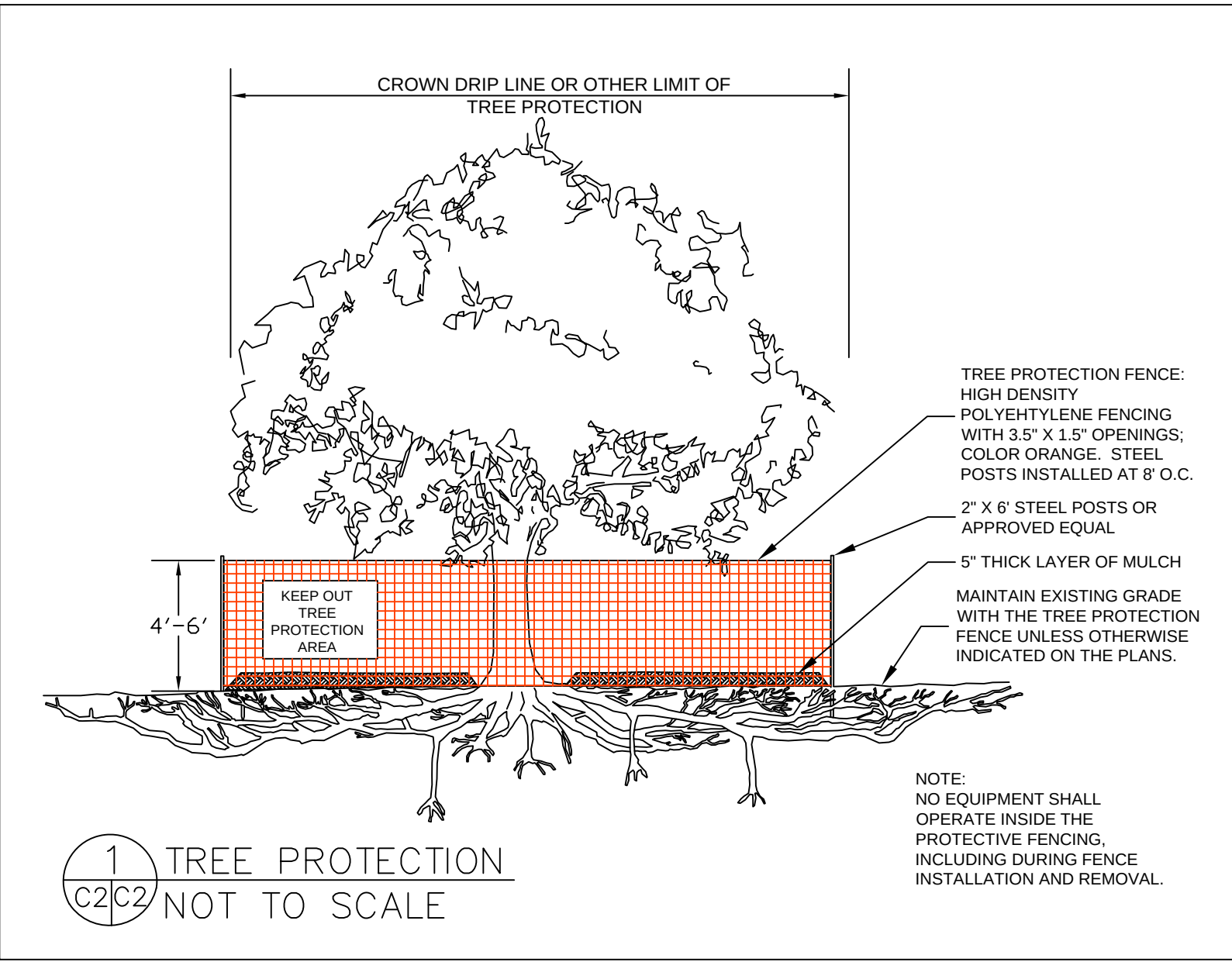
GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN
STEVAUX PROPERTY
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO
APN 088-090-030

SHEET
C-1

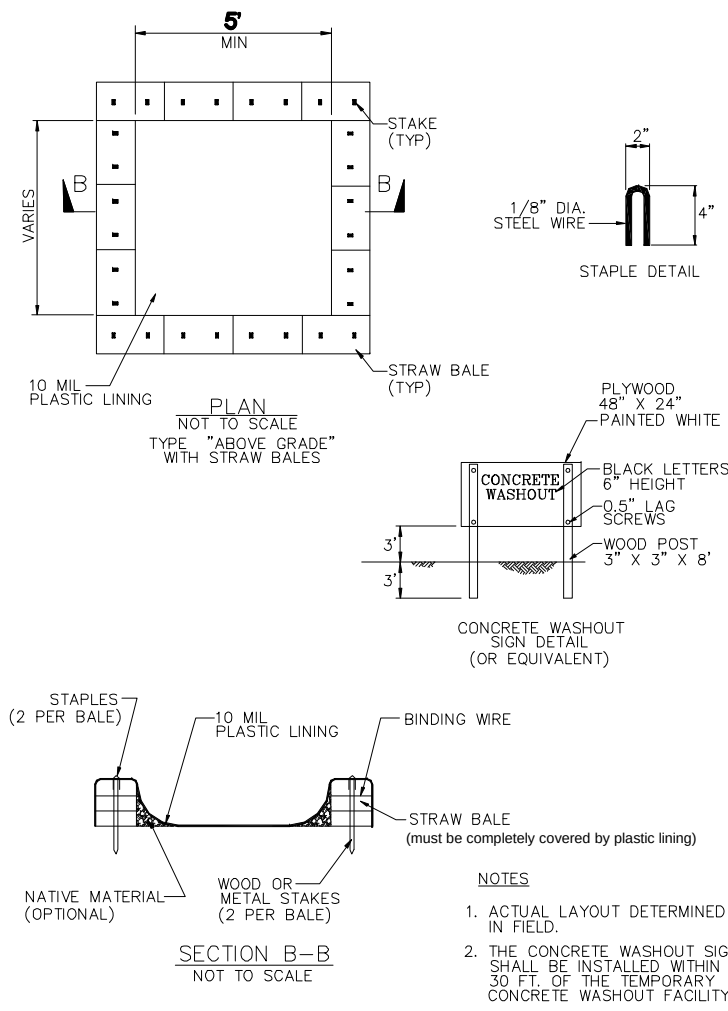


TREE PROTECTION NOTES

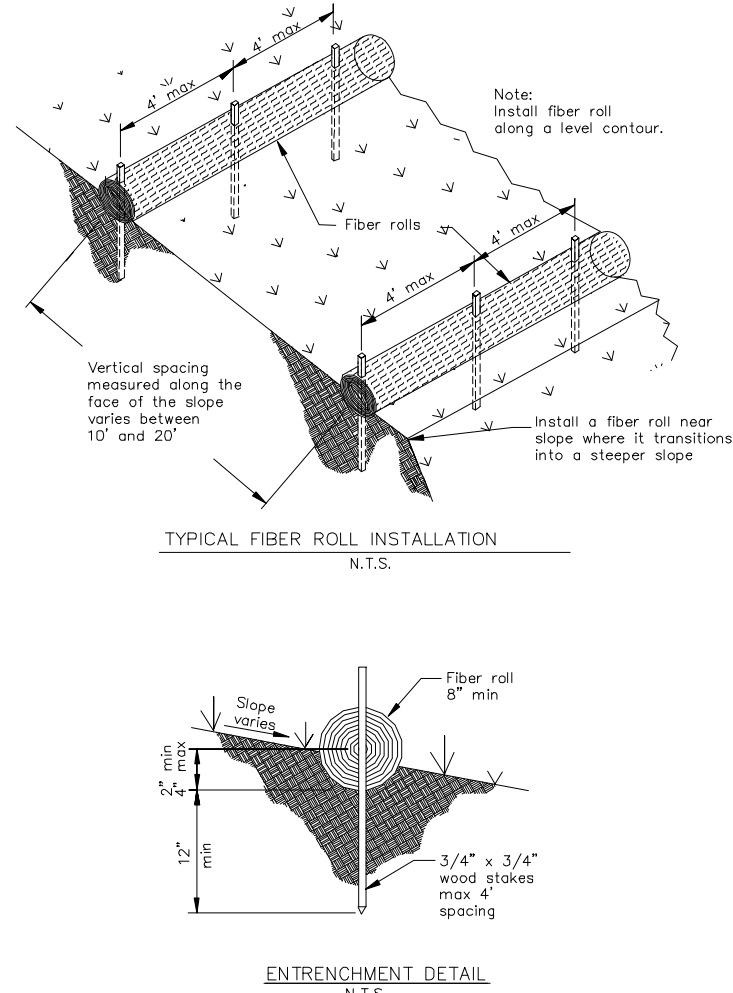
1. TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY GRADING AND REMAIN ON-SITE THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.
2. TREE PROTECTION FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS CLOSE TO DRIP LINES AS POSSIBLE.
3. OWNER/BUILDER SHALL MAINTAIN TREE PROTECTION ZONES FREE OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS STORAGE AND SHALL NOT CLEAN ANY EQUIPMENT WITHIN THESE AREAS.
4. ANY LARGE ROOTS THAT NEED TO BE CUT SHALL BE INSPECTED BY A CERTIFIED ARBORIST OR REGISTERED FORESTER PRIOR TO CUTTING, AND MONITORED AND DOCUMENTED.
5. ROOTS TO BE CUT SHALL BE SEVERED WITH A SAW OR TOPPER.
6. PRE-CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION WILL BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMIT.



CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT WM-8



FIBER ROLLS SE-5



GENERAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

FIBER ROLL
INSTALL AT LOCATIONS SHOWN.
AFIX AS SHOWN IN DETAIL SE-5

- Perform clearing and earth-moving activities only during dry weather. Measures to ensure adequate erosion and sediment control shall be installed prior to earth-moving activities and construction.
- Erosion control materials to be on-site during off-season.
- Measures to ensure adequate erosion and sediment control are required year-round. Stabilize all denuded areas and maintain erosion control measures continuously between October 1 and April 30.
- Store, handle, and dispose of construction materials and wastes properly, so as to prevent their contact with stormwater.
- Control and prevent the discharge of all potential pollutants, including pavement cutting wastes, paints, concrete, petroleum products, chemicals, wash water or sediments, and non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses.
- Avoid cleaning, fueling, or maintaining vehicles on-site, except in a designated area where wash water is contained and treated.
- Limit and time applications of pesticides and fertilizers to prevent polluted runoff.
- Limit construction access routes to stabilized, designated access points
- Avoid tracking dirt or other materials off-site; clean off-site paved areas and sidewalks using dry sweeping methods.
- Train and provide instruction to all employees and subcontractors regarding the Watershed Protection Maintenance Standards and construction Best Management Practices.
- Placement of erosion materials is required on weekends and during rain events.
- The areas delineated on the plans for parking, grubbing, storage etc., shall not be enlarged or "run over."
- Dust control is required year-round.
- Erosion control materials shall be stored on-site.
- An encroachment permit is required prior to start of work in the public R.O.W.

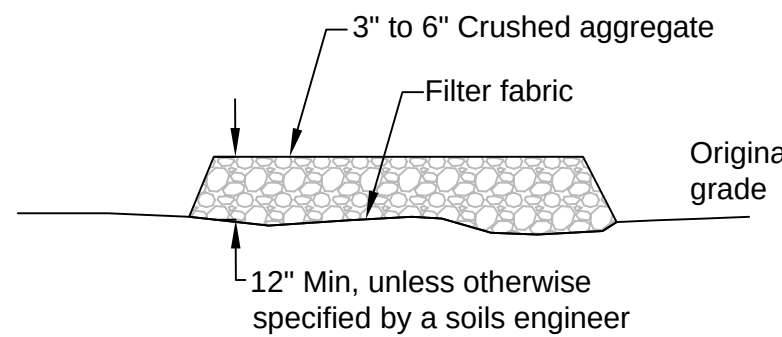


EROSION CONTROL POINT OF CONTACT

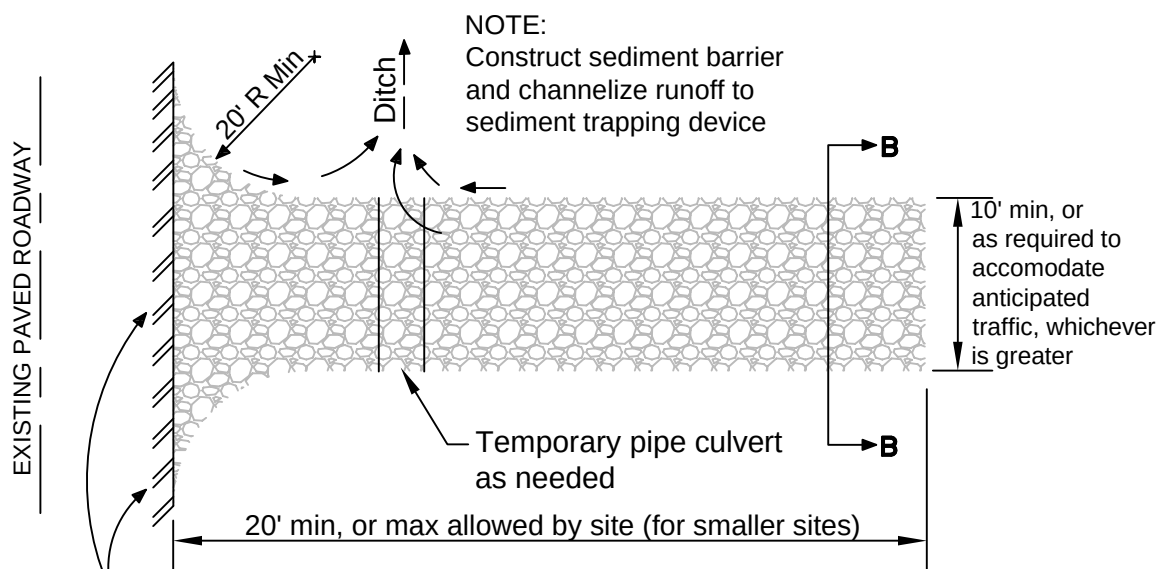
THIS PERSON WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR EROSION CONTROL AT THE SITE AND WILL BE THE COUNTY'S MAIN POINT OF CONTACT IF CORRECTIONS ARE REQUIRED.

NAME: CHARLES KISSICK
TITLE/QUALIFICATION: PROJECT ENGINEER
PHONE: 650-728-3590
PHONE:
E-MAIL: SIGMAPRM@GMAIL.COM

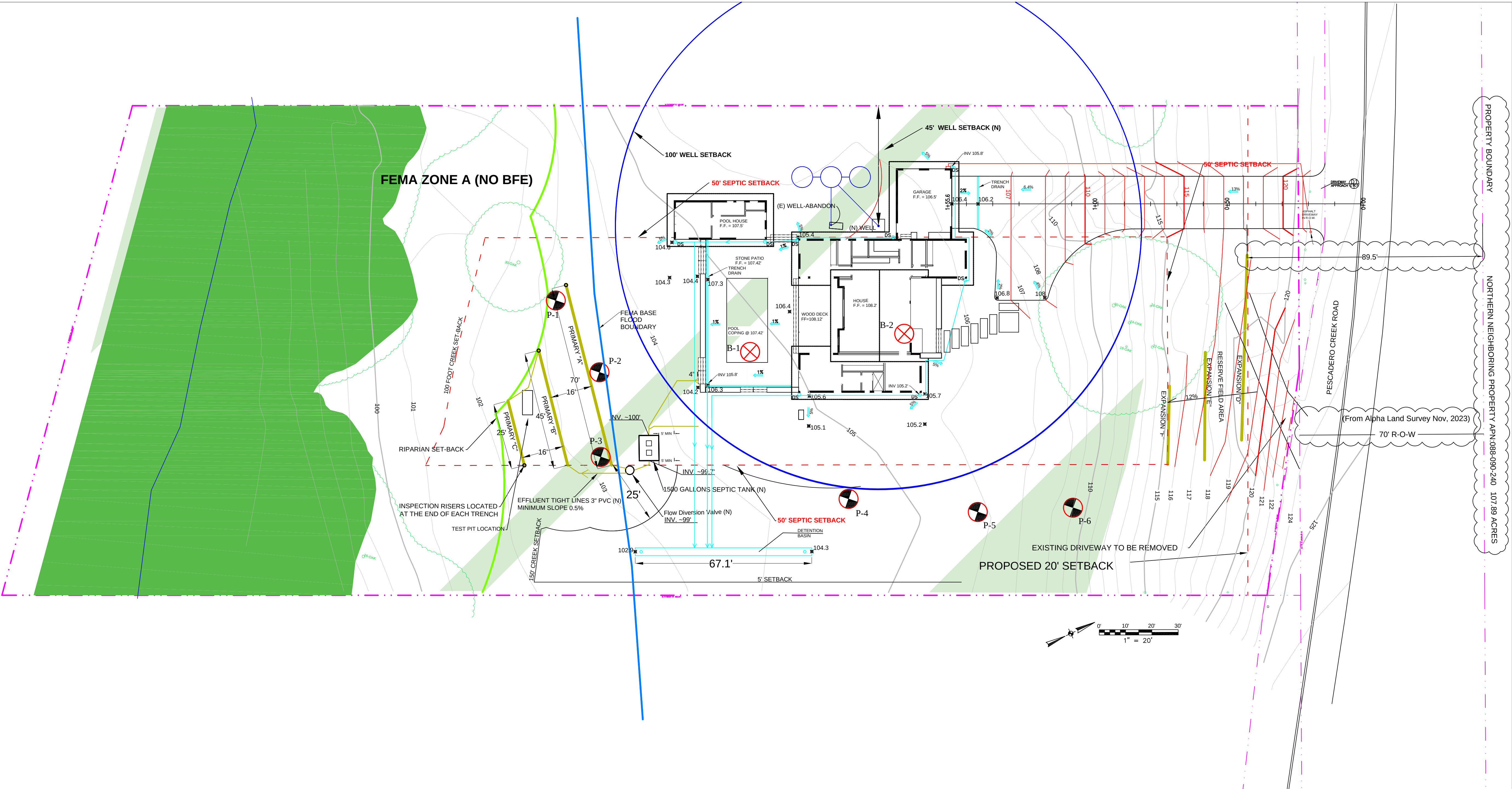
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT TC-1



SECTION B-B NTS



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	DATE: 5-31-24	DRAWN BY: CMK	CHECKED BY: AZG	Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.
	REV. DATE: 5-5-25	REV. DATE: 5-5-25	REV. DATE: 5-5-25	SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC. 332 PRINCETON AVENUE HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019 (650) 728-3590 FAX 728-3593
	REV. DATE:	REV. DATE:	REV. DATE:	APN 088-090-030
SHEET C-2				



LOCATION MAP (Not to Scale)

LEGEND

- B-1 (X) GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOCATIONS
P-1 (P) PERCOLATION TEST LOCATIONS
E EXISTING
N NEW OR PROPOSED
X 137 EXISTING GRADE
X 132 PROPOSED GRADE
EXISTING CONTOURS
PROPOSED CONTOURS
FF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
R-O-W RIGHT OF WAY
- DS DOWNSPOUT
4" MIN SOLID DRAIN PIPE
SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION

- PRIME SOILS
RIPARIAN ZONE



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- New septic system to serve proposed single family home.
- A percolation test was performed on July 6, 2006 by Janice Moody.
- Results show an "A" Percolation Rate.
- OWTS design is for a 3 bedroom single family home, 140 linear feet of drain-field will be necessary for Primary and Expansion Fields with a 1,500 gallon septic tank. Six leach fields are required, three fields "A" , "B" and "C" will be installed as the Primary leach fields. Three fields "D" , "E" and "F" are shown on the plan as Expansion leach fields. This area must be protected and land in this area dedicated for future use when necessary. The area of the proposed septic fields are generally flat with no steep slopes nearby.

SCOPE OF WORK

- Install new 1,500 gallon Don Chapin Pre-Cast septic tank as shown.
- Install new primary leach trenches.
- Install a new flow diversion valve and effluent filter (NSF/ANSI 46).
- Connect new septic tank to diversion valve and valve to tight lines and leach trenches as shown.
- Connect new sewer lateral to inlet of new tank.

All material and methods shall comply with San Mateo County Environmental Health regulations, San Mateo County Building codes, and 2022 CBC. All work must be inspected and approved before back-filling.

GENERAL NOTES

- PLANS PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF: OLIVER-NOLAN STEVAUX, OWNERS.
- SURVEY AND TOPOGRAPHY BY ALPHA LAND SURVEYS, INC. JANUARY 2024.
- ELEVATION DATUM NAVD 88.
- THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.

SEPTIC SYSTEM
PLAN

STEVAUX PROPERTY
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CALIFORNIA
APN 088-090-030

SHEET

OWTS-1

Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.
SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC.
332 PRINCETON AVENUE
HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019
(650) 728-3590
FAX: 728-3593

DATE: 5-31-2024
DRAWN BY: AZG
CHECKED BY: CMK
REV. DATE: 4-17-25
REV. DATE: 5-12-25
REV. DATE: 4-22-26



SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

MEASUREMENTS

1/4 HOUR INTERVALS	READINGS	HOLE #1	HOLE #2	HOLE #3	HOLE #4	HOLE #5	HOLE #6
8:30	FINISH	9 1/2	13	10 1/2	14 3/4	10 8 1/4	14
	START	8 6/16	8 11/16	8 9/16	8 9/16	8 5/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 1/2	5	2 1/2	6 1/4	2 3/4	6 1/2
9:00	FINISH	8 3/16	12 2/16	10	14 3/16	8 8/16	12 3/16
	START	8 3/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16
9:30	FINISH	9 4/16	12 7/16	10 2/16	14 3/16	8 8/16	12 4/16
	START	8 6/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16
10:00	FINISH	8 12/16	12 12/16	10 5/16	14 3/16	8 8/16	12 5/16
	START	8 6/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16
10:30	FINISH	8 4/16	12 2/16	10 2/16	14 3/16	8 8/16	12 5/16
	START	7 12/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16
11:00	FINISH	8	12	10 1/2	14 3/4	8 2/16	11 8/16
	START	7 8/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16
11:30	FINISH	8 3/16	12 4/16	10 2/16	14 3/16	8 8/16	12 5/16
	START	7 8/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16
12:00	FINISH	8 1/16	12	10 1/2	14 3/4	8 2/16	11 8/16
	START	7 4/16	8 11/16	7	8 4/16	4 8/16	7 14/16
	DIFF.	1 2/16	3 1/16	3	6 1/16	4 1/16	4 5/16

SITE INFORMATION

Site Address: West East of 6375 Pescadero Rd APN: 088-090-030

Size Of Parcel: 1.7 acres Moz Subdivision Number: _____

Soil Log: Sandy/Silt - Brown soil Water Source: Well

Depth To Ground Water: 11 ft. - dry

Wet Weather Testing Required? ☐ YES ☒ NO

Tested By: Janice Moody Tester #: _____

Observed in Field By: Janice Moody Date: 7/5/06

CAFORMS 506 rev. 09/18/97



LAND USE FIELD & DATA REPORT

455 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063 • (650) 383-4305 • Fax (650) 383-7882
www.smhealth.org/environ

APN # 088-090-030 Record ID _____ Date 7/5/06

Site Address West East of 6375 Pescadero Rd Owner " "

City Pescadero ZIP _____ Contractor Janice Moody

Pescadero site exam -

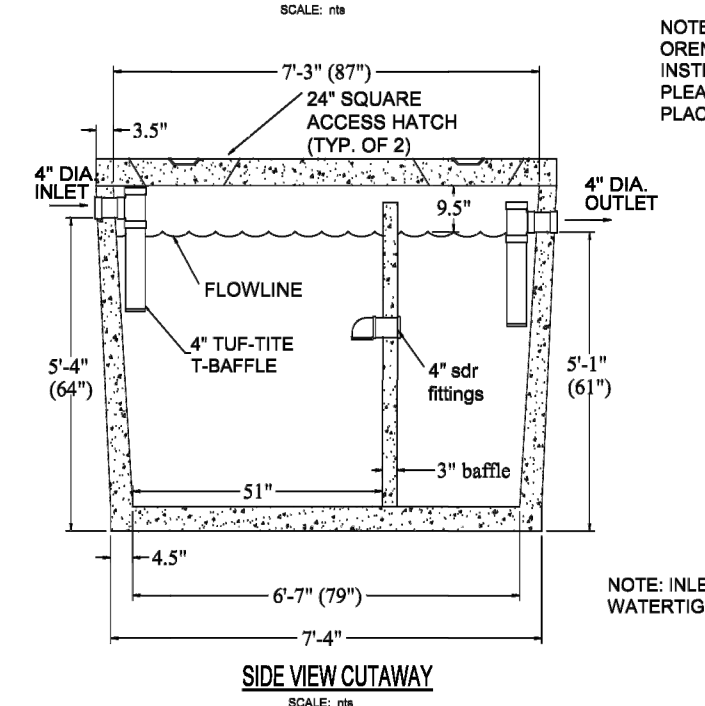
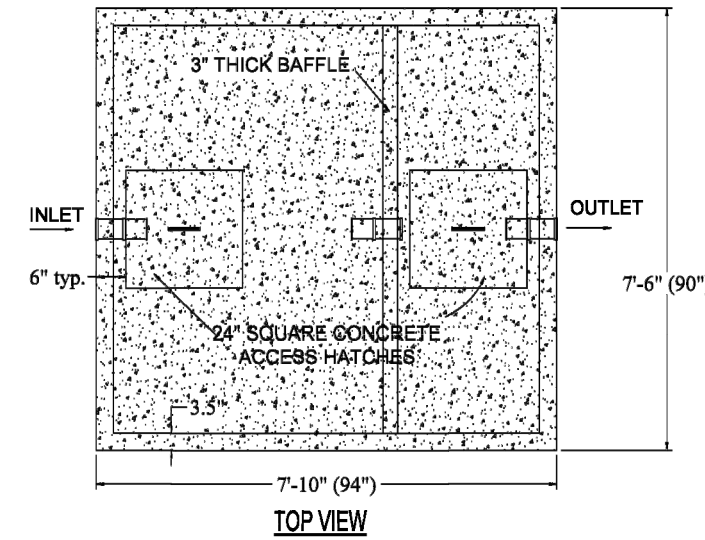
Observed (6) holes dug, approx. 5' in depth
Installed and OK'd Mrs. Moody for precast
water on 7/4/06.

Site exam - Maintaining no setback from well on
property and from creek, so setback from
property lines required. Slope relatively flat.
Soil profile - 11' deep hole, dry, 1-11' light brown tan
& deepshale. red color sands (silt) soil w/over rock bottom.

6375 Pescadero Rd
Pescadero Creek Rd.

1st time

Janice Moody RECEIVED BY owner

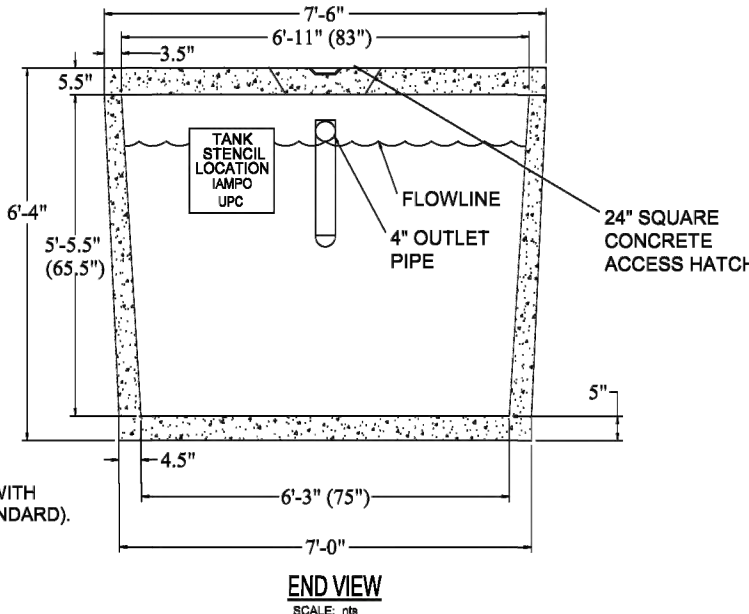


THE DON CHAPIN COMPANY
PRE-CAST DIVISION
2735 BOLSA RD.
HOLLISTER, CA 95023
831-630-1042
831-630-5763 FAX

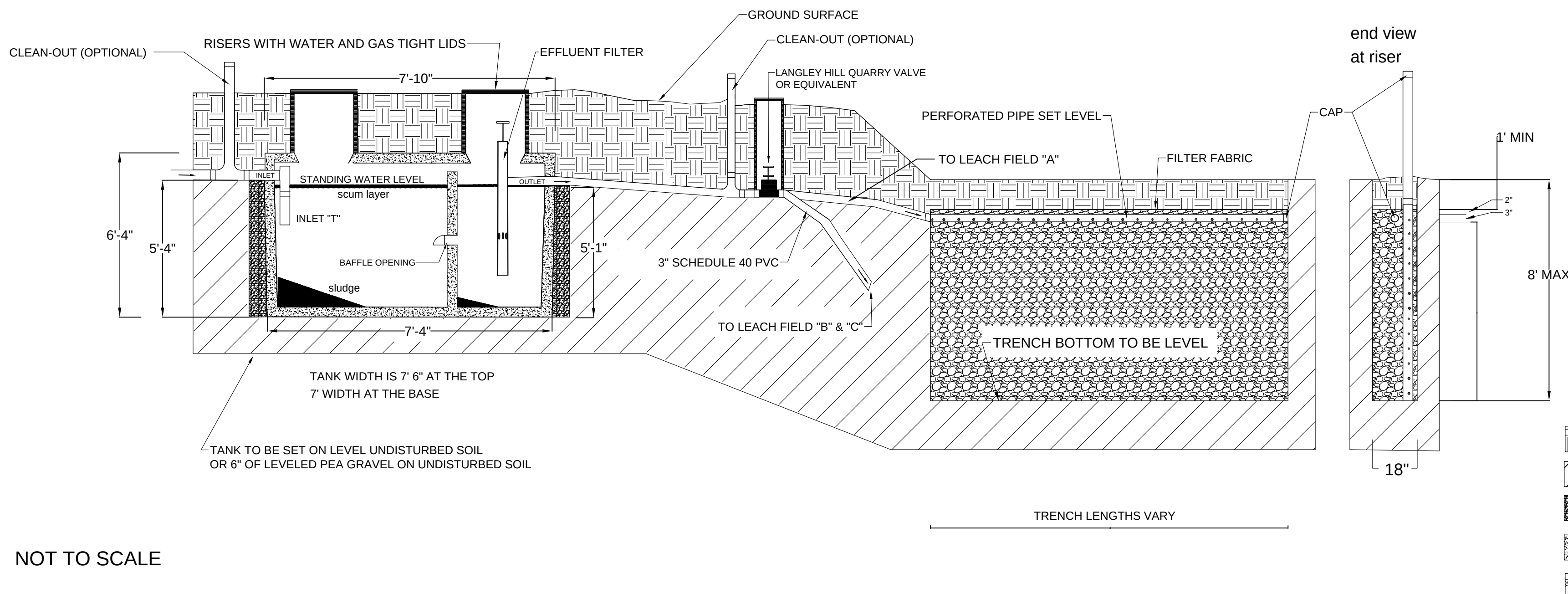
PRE-CAST CONCRETE WATER TIGHT
SEPTIC TANK
CAPACITY 1500 GALLONS
MODEL IPS1500

NOTES:

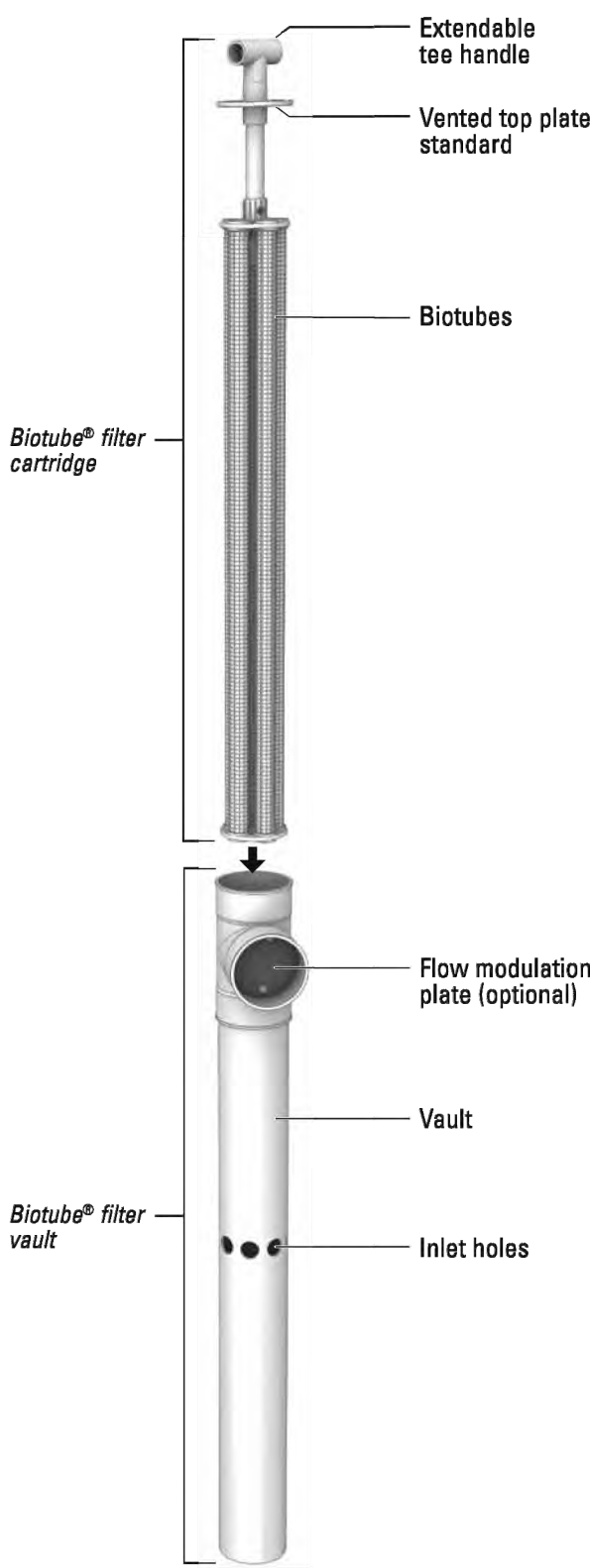
- EXCAVATION SPECIFICATIONS:
LENGTH 9' - 0"
WIDTH 9' - 0"
DEPTH BELOW INLET 5' - 4"
- DON CHAPIN PRE-CAST MAY MAKE CHANGES TO THE DESIGN AND OR TO THE DIMENSIONS WITHOUT NOTICE. PLEASE CONTACT DON CHAPIN PRE-CAST WHENEVER NECESSARY TO CONFIRM DESIGN CRITERIA.
- CERTIFIED ENGINEERING IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.
- THIS IS ALSO AVAILABLE AS AN H20 RATED ASSEMBLY
- INTEGRAL TOP TO BODY DESIGN



1500 GALLON SEPTIC TANK AND STANDARD LEACH FIELD DETAILS



Orencia® Technical Data Sheet
4-inch (100-mm) Biotube® Effluent Filters



Applications

Orencia® 4-inch Biotube® Effluent Filters are designed to remove solids from effluent leaving residential septic tanks. They can be used in new and existing tanks at flows of up to 1200 gpd.

General

Orencia 4-inch Biotube Effluent Filters (U.S. Patents No. 4,439,323 and 5,492,635) are used to improve the quality of effluent exiting a septic tank in a residential septic system. Increased effluent quality improves system performance and extends drainfield life. The Biotube cartridge fits tightly in the vault and is removable for maintenance, and the tee handle can be extended for easy removal of the cartridge.

Standard Models

FTS0444-36, FTS0444-36M, FTW0436-28, FTW0436-28M
FTW0444-36, FTW0444-36M

Nomenclature

FT 04 - - - - -

Flow modulator and float switch bracket options:
Blank = no options selected
M = flow modulation plate installed
A = float switch bracket installed

Cartridge height, in. (mm):
28 = 28 (711), standard
30 = 30 (762), standard
44 = 44 (1118), standard

Filter housing height, in. (mm):
Blank = 14 1/2 (368), standard
P = 14 1/2 (368), standard

Filter mesh options:
Blank = 1/2 in. (12.5 mm) filter mesh
P = 1/2 in. (12.5 mm) filter mesh

Biotube® effluent filter

Materials of Construction

Vault PVC
Biotube® cartridge Polypropylene and polyethylene
Handle components PVC, polyethylene, stainless steel



SEPTIC SYSTEM DETAILS

Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.

SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC.
392 PRINCETON AVENUE
HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019
(650) 728-3590
FAX: 728-3593

DATE: 4-17-2025
DRAWN BY: AZG
CHECKED BY: CMK
REV. DATE: 4-22-26
REV. DATE:

SEPTIC SYSTEM DETAILS

STEVAUX PROPERTY
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CALIFORNIA
APN 088-090-030

SHEET

OWTS-2



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO - PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT D

From: [Ione Yuen](#)
To: [Sonal Aggarwal](#)
Cc: [Camille Leung](#); [Koren Widdel](#)
Subject: RE: Questions for PLN2024-00210, 0 Pescadero Creek Road (APN 088-090-030)
Date: Thursday, February 26, 2026 4:51:29 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)

Thank you Sonal,

We don't have records of any pesticide use on that property for as long as our records go back (5 years) and no one at the department has any institutional knowledge of it being commercially farmed. The overhead satellite view shows a very small orchard on the adjacent parcel, likely that was personal use or minimal commercial production. It is also possible the land was grazed, but not enough area to have a significant commercial operation.

As far as being on DTSC's list of contaminated sites we don't know of such a list, nor do we do inspections of properties in regards to prime ag land designations.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any additional questions, comments or concerns.

Have a great day,

Warmly,

Ione



Ione Yuen (she/her)
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer
728 Heller Street, PO Box 999
Redwood City, CA 94064-0999
T: 650-363-4700 (main) 650-222-1290 (cell)
www.smcgov.org/agwm

From: Sonal Aggarwal <saggarwal@smcgov.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2026 12:29 PM
To: Ione Yuen <IYuen@smcgov.org>
Cc: Camille Leung <cleung@smcgov.org>
Subject: RE: Questions for PLN2024-00210, 0 Pescadero Creek Road (APN 088-090-030)

Hello Ione,

This site is next to 6375 Pescadero Creek Road (highlighted below for your reference). Sorry, the correct APN is 088-090-030.

The screenshot shows the County of San Mateo Planning and Building Map Viewer. The search bar contains "088090030". The map displays a satellite view with a blue highlight on a property. A pop-up window titled "I want to..." shows the following information: APN: 088090030, Owner: NOLAN-STEVAUX OLIVIER, PISCADERO, Unincorporated. Below the map, there is a sidebar with links for "Zoning Map Book Pages", "Assessor Map", and "Property Details". The sidebar also lists the following details: APN: 088090030, ADDRESS: 0 PISCADERO, CITY: PISCADERO, OWNER: NOLAN-STEVAUX OLIVIER.

Regards,



Sonal Aggarwal (she/her)
Planner III

County of San Mateo
Planning & Building Department
455 County Center 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
www.smcgov.org/planning

From: Ione Yuen <IYuen@smcgov.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2026 11:41 AM
To: Sonal Aggarwal <saggarwal@smcgov.org>
Cc: Camille Leung <cleung@smcgov.org>
Subject: FW: Questions for PLN2024-00210, 0 Pescadero Creek Road (APN 080-090-030)

Hi Sonal,

Your request has been forwarded to me to reply. I cannot find a site with the APN 080-090-030 on the County Assessor's map. I was wondering if it might be parcel APN 088-090-030 which is located on Pescadero Creek Road.

Have a great day,
Warmly,

Ione



Ione Yuen (she/her)
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer
728 Heller Street, PO Box 999
Redwood City, CA 94064-0999
T: 650-363-4700 (main) 650-222-1290 (cell)
www.smcgov.org/agwm

From: Sonal Aggarwal <saggarwal@smcgov.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 25, 2026 3:37 PM
To: AWM_SMateoAG <smateoag@smcgov.org>
Cc: Camille Leung <cleung@smcgov.org>
Subject: Questions for PLN2024-00210, 0 Pescadero Creek Road (APN 080-090-030)

Hello Koren,

I have received a comment letter from the Department of Toxic Substance Control (attached) for a new house under PLN2024-00210. Site location is also attached to this email for your reference.

I'm trying to understand if this site (APN-080-090-030) is mapped in the list of contaminated sites, or if there are any new state laws that require agricultural sites with prime soils to be inspected. It is my understanding that the site has not been farmed in the last 40 years. Any information that you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks!

Regards,



Sonal Aggarwal (she/her)
Planner III

County of San Mateo
Planning & Building Department
455 County Center 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
www.smcgov.org/planning



Yana Garcia
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Katherine M. Butler, MPH, Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200
dtsc.ca.gov



Gavin Newsom
Governor

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

February 24, 2026

Sonal Aggarwal
Planner III
County of San Mateo
455 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
Saggarwal@smcgov.org

RE: MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE NOLAN-STEVAUX NEW
SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE DATED FEBRUARY 18, 2026, STATE
CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER [2026020674](#)

Dear Sonal Aggarwal,

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) reviewed the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Nolan-Stevaux New Single-Family Residence (Project). The Project consists of a Planned Agricultural District Permit, Grading Permit, and After-the-Fact Coastal Development Permit and Significant Tree Permits to construct a new 2,466 square foot single-family residence, an attached 568 square foot garage, and detached 522 square foot pool house. A legalization of an existing well into a domestic well and a new septic system and three (3) 4,900-gallon domestic/fire suppression water tanks are also proposed. The Project also involves approximately 385 cubic yards of grading including 295 cubic yards of cut and 90 cubic yards of fill and removal of four Black Walnut trees for the proposed house, pool and new septic tank. The site is located in the Pescadero Road County Scenic corridor. DTSC recommends and requests consideration of the following comments:

1. When agricultural crops and/or land uses are proposed or rezoned for residential use, several contaminants of concern (COCs) can be present. The

Lead Agency shall identify the amounts of Pesticides and Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs) historically used on the property. If present, OCPs requiring further analysis are dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane, toxaphene, and dieldrin. Additionally, any level of arsenic present would require further analysis and sampling and must meet approved local area baselines or thresholds. If they do not, remedial action must take place to mitigate them below those thresholds. Additional COCs may be found in mixing/loading/storage areas, drainage ditches, farmhouses, or any other outbuildings and should be sampled and analyzed. If smudge pots had been routinely utilized, additional sampling for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and/or Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons may be required. These recommendations should be adhered to and become part of the environmental document. Please refer to the [DTSC's Human and Ecological Risk Office \(HERO\) webpage](#) for the most recent guidance and screening levels.

2. DTSC recommends all imported soil/fill material be tested to ensure all COCs meet screening levels as outlined in [DTSC's Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Guidance Manual](#). Furthermore, DTSC advises referencing the [DTSC Information Advisory Clean Imported Fill Material Fact Sheet](#) if importing soil/fill is necessary. To minimize the possibility of introducing contaminated soil/fill material, there should be documentation of the origins of the soil/fill material and, if applicable, sampling be conducted to ensure that the imported soil/fill material is suitable for the intended land use. The sampling should include analysis based on the source of the soil/fill and knowledge of prior land use.
3. The County of San Mateo should consider soil testing as mentioned in comment #1. If, in the event any COC results are above DTSC residential screening levels, DTSC recommends the County of San Mateo address the contaminations within the Project area through an Environmental Site Assessment and/or receive oversight from a [self-certified local agency](#), DTSC or Regional Water Quality Control Board. If entering into one of DTSC's

voluntary agreements, please note that DTSC uses a single standard Request for Lead Agency Oversight Application for all agreement types. Please apply for DTSC oversight using this link: [Request for Agency Oversight Application](#). Submittal of the online application includes an agreement to pay costs incurred during agreement preparation. If you have any questions about the application portal, please contact the relevant [Regional Brownfield Coordinator](#) for your Project.

DTSC believes the County of San Mateo must address these comments to determine if any significant impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) will occur and, if necessary, avoid significant impacts under CEQA. DTSC recommends the department connect with our unit if any hazardous waste projects managed or overseen by DTSC are discovered. Please refer to the [San Mateo County EnviroStor Map](#) for additional information about the areas of potential contamination. If further concerns or impacts surface in light of any forthcoming environmental documents, DTSC reserves the right to provide applicable comments at that time.

DTSC appreciates the opportunity to comment on the MND for the Nolan-Stevaux New Single-Family Residence. Thank you for your assistance in protecting California's people and environment from the harmful effects of toxic substances. If you have any questions or would like clarification on DTSC's comments, please respond to this letter or via [CEQA Review email](#) for additional guidance.

Sincerely,



Dave Kereazis
Associate Environmental Planner
HWMP-Permitting Division – CEQA Unit
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Dave.Kereazis@dtsc.ca.gov

Sonal Aggarwal
February 24, 2026
Page 4

cc: (via email)

Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation
State Clearinghouse
state.clearinghouse@lci.ca.gov

Toby Long, AIA
Project Applicant
CHXTLD Architects
toby@chxtld.com

Tamara Purvis
Associate Environmental Planner
HWMP - Permitting Division – CEQA Unit
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Tamara.Purvis@dtsc.ca.gov

Scott Wiley
Analyst II
HWMP - Permitting Division – CEQA Unit
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Scott.Wiley@dtsc.ca.gov



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO - PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT E































COUNTY OF SAN MATEO - PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT F

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO, PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

A notice, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended (Public Resources Code 21,000, et seq.), that the following project: **Nolan-Stevaux New Single-Family Residence**, when adopted and implemented, will not have a significant impact on the environment.

FILE NO.: PLN2024-00210

OWNERS: Katherine and Olivier Nolan-Stevaux, 340 Hazel Avenue, Millbrae, CA 94030

APPLICANT: Toby Long, AIA, 6114 La Salle Avenue, 552 Oakland, CA, USA

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.: 080-090-030

LOCATION: Pescadero Creek Road, Pescadero, CA, 94060

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Planned Agricultural District Permit (PAD), Grading Permit (GP) After-the-Fact Coastal Development Permit (CDP) and Significant Tree Permits to construct a new 2,466 sq. ft. single-family residence, an attached 568 sq. ft. Garage, and detached 522 sq. ft. pool house and legalization of an existing well into a domestic well. A new septic system and three (3) 4,900-gallon domestic/fire suppression water tanks are also proposed. The project also involves approximately 385 cubic yards (cu. yd.) of grading including 295 cu. yd. of cut and 90 cu. yd. of fill and removal of four (4) Black Walnut trees for the proposed house, pool and new septic tank. The site is located in the Pescadero Road County Scenic corridor. The project is appealable to the California Coastal Commission.

FINDINGS AND BASIS FOR A NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The Current Planning Section has reviewed the initial study for the project and based upon substantial evidence in the record, finds that:

1. The project will not adversely affect water or air quality or increase noise levels substantially.
2. The project will not have adverse impacts on the flora or fauna of the area.
3. The project will not degrade the aesthetic quality of the area.
4. The project will not have adverse impacts on traffic or land use.
5. In addition, the project will not:

- a. Create impacts which have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment.
- b. Create impacts which achieve short-term to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals.
- c. Create impacts for a project which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
- d. Create environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The County of San Mateo has, therefore, determined that the environmental impact of the project is insignificant.

MITIGATION MEASURES included in the project to avoid potentially significant effects:

The following measures are included in the project plans or proposals pursuant to Section 15070(b)(1) of the State CEQA Guidelines:

Mitigation Measure 1: Applicant shall plant five (5) 24-inch box Redburn trees or similar indigenous trees along the front property line along Pescadero Creek Road to mitigate any potential view impacts from the neighboring properties and roads. An Encroachment Permit from the Department of Public Works is required for any replacement trees planted within the right-of-way.

Mitigation Measure 2: All proposed exterior lighting shall be designed and located so as to confine direct rays to the subject property and prevent glare in the surrounding area, including downward-directed and shielded. Manufacturer cut sheets for the exterior light fixtures shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the issuance of the building permit.

Mitigation Measure 3: Final finishes of all exterior materials and/or colors shall be non-reflective.

Mitigation Measure 4: The applicant shall require construction contractors to implement all the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, listed below, and include these measures on permit plans submitted to the Building Inspection Section:

- a. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
- b. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- c. 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.
- d. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- e. 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.

- f. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- g. 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 the California Code of Regulations (CCR)). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- h. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
- i. Construction-related activities shall not involve simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases (e.g., paving and building construction would occur simultaneously).

Mitigation Measure 5: Environmental Awareness Training

Prior to the start of work, environmental awareness training shall be provided to all construction crew. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the Project Study Area, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered at the site.

Mitigation Measure 6: Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF)

At least 14 days prior to the commencement of construction-related activities, CRLF exclusion fencing with exit funnels shall be installed between the riparian corridor and the Project footprint under the direction of a qualified biologist. Following installation, the fence should be inspected weekly by trained construction personnel to monitor and maintain the fence throughout the duration of the Project's ground-disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measure 7: Erosion control Materials

Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar materials shall not be used.

Mitigation Measure 8: Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys

Pre-construction surveys for CRLF shall be conducted prior to initiation of project activities within 48 hours of the start of ground disturbance activities. After the Wildlife Exclusion Fence has been properly erected, scoping of any burrows on the site to ascertain the absence of CRLF is recommended in lieu of daily biological monitoring. Surveys are to be conducted by a qualified biologist. If CRLF is detected during the survey, the animal should be allowed to leave the area on its own accord before work commences.

Mitigation Measure 9: Nesting Bird Seasonal Work Window or Surveys

Construction-related activities (including grubbing or ground disturbance) should be initiated during the non-nesting season from September 1 to January 31 to the extent feasible. If work cannot be initiated during this period, bird nesting surveys should be performed in suitable nesting habitat within 250 feet of the project footprint prior to the start of activities. If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species and proximity to activities but should generally be between 50 feet for songbirds and up to 250 feet for nesting raptors. Surveys are generally valid for 7 to 10 days and should be repeated if there is a lapse in construction-related activities for greater than 7 days during the nesting season.

Mitigation Measure 10: In the event that unanticipated cultural, paleontological, or archeological resources are exposed during ground disturbance activities, work within 15 meters (50 feet) of the find must stop and a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, must be notified immediately. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate. Work may not resume until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. If the discovery proves significant, additional work such as archaeological testing, data recovery, or tribal consultation may be warranted. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate.

Mitigation Measure 11: Although not anticipated, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of human remains during ground-disturbing activities. State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The San Mateo County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If concentrations of prehistoric or historic-era materials are encountered during project activities; all work in the immediate vicinity shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make recommendations.

Mitigation Measure 12: At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall submit for review and approval, erosion and drainage control plans that show how the transport and discharge of soil and pollutants from and within the project site will be minimized. The plans shall be designed to minimize potential sources of sediment, control the amount of runoff and its ability to carry sediment by diverting incoming flows and impeding internally generated flows, and retain sediment that is picked up on the project site through the use of sediment-capturing devices. The plans shall include measures that limit the application, generation, and migration of toxic substances, ensure the proper storage and disposal of toxic materials, and apply nutrients at rates necessary to establish and maintain vegetation without causing significant nutrient runoff to surface waters. Said plan shall adhere to the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program "General Construction and Site Supervision Guidelines," including:

- a) Sequence construction to install sediment-capturing devices first, followed by runoff control measures and runoff conveyances. No construction activities shall begin until after all proposed measures are in place.
- b) Minimize the area of bare soil exposed at one time (phased grading).
- c) Clear only areas essential for construction.

- d) Within five (5) days of clearing or inactivity in construction, stabilize bare soils through either non-vegetative Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as mulching, or vegetative erosion control methods, such as seeding. Vegetative erosion control shall be established within two (2) weeks of seeding/planting.
- e) Construction entrances shall be stabilized immediately after grading and frequently maintained to prevent erosion and to control dust.
- f) Control wind-born dust through the installation of wind barriers such as hay bales and/or sprinkling.
- g) Soil and/or other construction-related material stockpiled on-site shall be placed a minimum of 200 ft., or to the extent feasible, from all wetlands and drain courses. Stockpiled soils shall be covered with tarps at all times of the year.
- h) Intercept runoff above disturbed slopes and convey it to a permanent channel or storm drains by using earth dikes, perimeter dikes or swales, or diversions. Use check dams where appropriate.
- i) Provide protection for runoff conveyance outlets by reducing flow velocity and dissipating flow energy.
- j) Use silt fence and/or vegetated filter strips to trap sediment contained in sheet flow.
- k) The maximum drainage area to the fence should be 0.5 acres or less per 100 ft. of fence. Silt fences shall be inspected regularly, and sediment removed when it reaches 1/3 of fence height. Vegetated filter strips should have relatively flat slopes and be vegetated with erosion resistant species.
- l) Throughout the construction period, the applicant shall conduct regular inspections of the condition and operational status of all structural BMPs required by the approved erosion control plan.
- m) Environmentally sensitive areas shall be delineated and protected to prevent construction impacts.
- n) Control fuels and other hazardous materials, spills, and litter during construction.
- o) Preserve existing vegetation whenever feasible.

Mitigation Measure 13: No grading shall be allowed during the wet weather season (October 1 through April 30) to avoid increased potential soil erosion, unless the applicant applies for an Exception to the Winter Grading Moratorium and the Community Development Director grants the exception. Exceptions will only be granted if dry weather is forecasted during scheduled grading operations, and the erosion control plan includes adequate winterization measures (amongst other determining factors).

Mitigation Measure 14: An Erosion Control and Tree Protection Pre-Site Inspection shall be conducted prior to the issuance of a grading permit "hard card" and/or building permit to ensure that the approved erosion control and tree protection measures are installed adequately prior to the start of ground disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measure 15: At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the measures indicated on the applicant-completed Climate Beneficial Actions by Project Developers Form or equivalent measures, as well as Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce GHG emissions during construction, to the extent feasible, including, but are not limited to: using alternative fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet; using local building materials of at least 10 percent; and recycling or reusing at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials. Such measures shall be shown on building plans.

Mitigation Measure 16: In the event that the existing well becomes infeasible to serve the proposed development, the applicant shall look into other options such as obtaining a water connection from a service provider or drilling a new well and obtaining all necessary permits from the County to serve the proposed project. Such an application should be at the discretion of the Planning and Building Director.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY CONSULTATION: None

INITIAL STUDY: The San Mateo County Current Planning Section has reviewed the Environmental Evaluation of this project and has found that the probable environmental impacts are insignificant. A copy of the initial study is attached.

REVIEW PERIOD: **Friday, February 13 - Wednesday, March 4, 2026**

All comments regarding the correctness, completeness, or adequacy of this Negative Declaration must be received by the County Planning and Building Department, 455 County Center, Second Floor, Redwood City, **no later than 5:00 p.m., March 4, 2026.**

SCHEDULED PUBLIC MEETING OR HEARING:

The Hearing Level public meeting with the Planning Commission will be scheduled after the end of the notice period.

ADDRESS OF AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS FOR REVIEW: Documents are available at County of San Mateo Planning and Building Department, 455 County Center, Second Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063. Please contact Sonal Aggarwal, Planner III, at Saggarwal@smcgov.org to view the documents.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration and all documents incorporated by reference are available at: <https://planning.smcgov.org/ceqa-docs>

CONTACT PERSON

Sonal Aggarwal, Planner III
Project Planner, 650/363-1860
Saggarwal@smcgov.org



Sonal Aggarwal
Project Planner

County of San Mateo
Planning and Building Department

INITIAL STUDY
ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION CHECKLIST
(To Be Completed by Planning Department)

1. **Project Title:** Nolan-Stevaux New Single-Family Residence
2. **County File Number:** PLN2024-00210
3. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** County of San Mateo Planning and Building Department, 455 County Center, 2nd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
4. **Contact Person:** Sonal Aggarwal, Project Planner, 650-363-1860, Saggarwal@smcgov.org
5. **Project Location:** Pescadero Creek Road, Unincorporated San Mateo County
6. **Assessor's Parcel Number and Size of Parcel:** 088-090-030, 86,622 sq. ft.
7. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** Katherine Nolan Stevaux, 340 Hazel Avenue, Millbrae, CA 94030
8. **Name of Person Undertaking the Project or Receiving the Project Approval (if different from Project Sponsor):** Toby Long, AIA, 6114 Salle Avenue, Suite 552, Oakland, CA 94611
9. **General Plan Designation:** Agriculture
10. **Zoning:** PAD/CD (Planned Agricultural District/Coastal Development District)
11. **Description of the Project:** Planned Agricultural District Permit (PAD), Grading Permit (GP) After-the-Fact Coastal Development Permit (CDP) and Significant Tree Permits to construct a new 2,466 sq. ft. single-family residence, an attached 568 sq. ft. Garage, and detached 522 sq. ft. pool house and legalization of an existing well into a domestic well. A new septic system and three (3) 4,900-gallon domestic/fire suppression water tanks are also proposed. The project also involves approximately 385 cubic yards (cu. yd.) of grading including 295 cu. yd. of cut and 90 cu. yd. of fill and removal of four (4) Black Walnut trees for the proposed house, pool and new septic tank. The site is located in the Pescadero Road County Scenic corridor. The project is appealable to the California Coastal Commission.
12. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** The 86,622 sq. ft. (1.98 acres) undeveloped lot is located at Pescadero Creek Road and is surrounded by rural agricultural lands and single-family residences towards the north and south, Pescadero Creek towards the west and Pescadero Creek Road towards east. A 20-foot roadway private easement also abuts the north of the site and a small portion of the site towards the southern-east corner contains PG&E's easement. Most of the site contains Prime Soils (LCC Class II, CA Storie Index 91 and 95). The site is located in Pescadero Road County Scenic corridor. The rear half of the site is located in Flood Zone A.
13. **Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:** NA

14. **Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?:**

Planning staff consulted with the following eight (8) tribes, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC): Amanh Mutsun Tribal Band; Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; The Ohlone Indian Tribe, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band and Tamien Nation. On October 8, 2025, a letter was sent to each of the contact persons provided by the NAHC regarding the subject project requesting comments. Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area requested for a formal consultation on October 21, 2025. Staff conducted the formal consultation on January 12, 2026, and the tribe requested that the Muwekma Ohlone tribal monitors be hired for all subsurface ground excavations for this project in order to ensure that any and all ancestral heritage artifacts, human remains, and subsurface features are carefully addressed and dealt with by the Tribe. Please see further discussion under Section 5 below.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” or “Significant Unless Mitigated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

x	Aesthetics		Energy		Public Services
X	Agricultural and Forest Resources		Hazards and Hazardous Materials		Recreation
x	Air Quality		Hydrology/Water Quality		Transportation
x	Biological Resources	X	Land Use/Planning	x	Tribal Cultural Resources
x	Climate Change		Mineral Resources	x	Utilities/Service Systems
x	Cultural Resources		Noise		Wildfire
x	Geology/Soils	X	Population/Housing	x	Mandatory Findings of Significance

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in 5. below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15063(c)(3)(D)). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources. Sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

1. AESTHETICS. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
1.a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, views from existing residential areas, public lands, water bodies, or roads?		x		
Discussion: The project site is located in Pescadero Road County Scenic corridor. It is surrounded by rural residential agricultural properties towards the north and south, Pescadero Creek towards the west and Pescadero Creek Road towards the east. The project site is an 86,622 sq. ft. (1.98 acres) rectangular lot located on Pescadero Creek Road, approximately 4.4 miles east of town on Pescadero. The site is on a slope running west from Pescadero Creek Road down towards the riparian corridor of Pescadero Creek. The creek has thick riparian corridors along Pescadero Creek located at the back of the site, which is dominated by willows and alders, douglas fir, redwood, and box elder trees. Outside the riparian corridor, the project site is primarily dominated by ruderal grassland. The rear 173 feet of the parcel is in Flood Zone A. The proposed new single-family and pool house would be located approximately 166 feet from top of the creek, where 50 feet is the minimum required setback from Pescadero Creek (Perennial Stream). The proposed house would be located at 138'-6" from the front property line, and 267'-6" from the rear property line. As the site slopes down, the proposed house roof ridge of 122.12 feet would be visible from Pescadero Creek Road, as the road height is at a higher elevation of 123.1 feet. However, the project includes the planting of five (5) 24-inch box Redburn trees along Pescadero Creek Road which would help reduce the visibility of the house. The existing Oak trees between the house and road would also help mitigate any potential view impacts. The following mitigation measures would ensure that any view impacts from county roads, existing residential areas, public lands, or waterbodies would be mitigated to less than significant impact. Mitigation Measure 1: Applicant shall plant five (5) 24-inch box Redburn trees or similar indigenous trees along the front property line along Pescadero Creek Road to mitigate any potential view impacts from the neighboring properties and roads. An Encroachment Permit from the Department of Public Works is required for any replacement trees planted within the right-of-way. Source: Project Plans, Site Visit.				
1.b. Substantially damage or destroy scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?		x		
Discussion: The site is currently vacant and there are no historic buildings located at the site. Once the house is built it will be visible from the neighboring properties and from Pescadero Creek Road. The proposed screening of trees along the Pescadero Creek Road may help screen the views from the public road. The following mitigation measure would ensure that any other view impact would be kept to a minimum. Mitigation Measure 2: All proposed exterior lighting shall be designed and located so as to confine direct rays to the subject property and prevent glare in the surrounding area, including downward-				

directed and shielded. Manufacturer cut sheets for the exterior light fixtures shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the issuance of the building permit

Mitigation Measure 3: Final finishes of all exterior materials and/or colors shall be non-reflective.

Source: Project Plans, Site Visit.

1.c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings, such as significant change in topography or ground surface relief features, and/or development on a ridgeline? (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?

x

Discussion: The project is located in a rural area and is surrounded by rural single-family residences and farmlands. The project site is not on a ridgeline, and it slopes backward from Pescadero Creek Road. The development would be screened from Pescadero Creek Road as per Mitigation Measure 1 above. The surrounding properties are also developed with rural residential houses. The proposed house fits well with the surrounding houses. The project does not significantly change the topography of the site or create a new ridge line. The proposed grading of 385 cu. yd. is required for the proposed new driveway, house, pool, septic tanks, and water tanks.

Source: Project Location, Project Plans and Site Visit.

1.d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

X

Discussion: The project plans includes downward-directed light scones at the front and sides of the house. The Mitigation Measure 2 above would further minimize light impacts created from the project to a less than significant impact.

Source: Project Plans, Site Visit.

1.e. Be adjacent to a designated Scenic Highway or within a State or County Scenic Corridor?

X

Discussion: See discussion in 1.a above.

Source: County GIS, Site Visit, Project Plans

1.f. If within a Design Review District, conflict with applicable General Plan or Zoning Ordinance provisions?

X

Discussion: The project site is not part of a Design Review District or does not conflict with any applicable General Plan or Zoning Ordinance provisions.

Source: San Mateo County General Plan, San Mateo County Zoning Regulations, County GIS Maps, Project Location.				
1.g. Visually intrude into an area having natural scenic qualities?		X		
Discussion: As proposed and mitigated, the views from Pescadero Creek Road towards the project site would be screened due to existing and proposed trees in between. See staff discussion in Sections 1.a. to 1.c. above. Source: County GIS, Site Visit, Project Plans				

2. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
2.a. For lands outside the Coastal Zone, 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?				X
Discussion: Not applicable; the subject property is located in the Coastal zone. Source: County GIS, Project Plans.				
2.b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, an existing Open Space Easement, or a Williamson Act contract?			X	
Discussion: The project does not have an open space easement and is not a Williamson Act contracted site. Please see discussion in section 2.a above. Regarding potential conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, see discussion in Section 2.c. below. Source: San Mateo County Zoning Regulations, County GIS Maps, Project Plans.				

2.c.	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 forestland to non-forest use?			X	
Discussion: Based on the categories of the Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program California Farmland Finder (2022 Interactive GIS), the parcel contains “Other Land.” Land not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; confined livestock, poultry or aquaculture facilities; strip mines, borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than forty acres. Vacant and non-agricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development and greater than 40 acres is mapped as Other Land. However, per County GIS Maps, site contains Prime Soil (LCC Class II, CA Storie Index 91, and 95), the conversion of prime soil to non-farming use is allowed pursuant to meeting the findings in Sections 6353 and 6355 of the San Mateo Zoning Regulations. Staff worked with the applicant during the review process to make sure the development would be sited in a manner to allow for potential future farming uses. Hence, the proposal involves conversion of only a small portion of the land (10,957 sq. ft.) to non-farming purposes and, therefore, agricultural impact would be considered as less than significant. Source: Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program California Important Farmland Finder (2016 Interactive GIS, accessed December 16, 2025), County GIS.					
2.d.	For lands within the Coastal Zone, convert or divide lands identified as Class I or Class II Agriculture Soils and Class III Soils rated good or very good for artichokes or Brussels sprouts?			X	
Discussion: The site is located in the Coastal Zone and is zoned a PAD/CD (Planned Agricultural District/Coastal Development District). Majority of the site contains prime soil (LCC Class II, CA Storie Index 91, LCC Class II, CA Storie Index 95). PAD districts allows single-family residential use pursuant to a PAD permit as per Sections 6353 and 6355 of the San Mateo Zoning Regulations. The site is not currently farmed and is not a Williamson Act contacted property. Staff worked with the applicant to locate the house towards the north side of the property which would leave maximum space towards the center and south for any future farming activities. Source: Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program California Important Farmland Finder (2016 Interactive GIS, accessed December 16, 2025), County GIS.					
2.e.	Results in damage to soil capability or loss of agricultural land?			X	
Discussion: Please see discussion under Section 2.a. b. c. and d. above. Source: Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program California Important Farmland Finder (2016 Interactive GIS, accessed December 16, 2025), County GIS.					
2.f.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (as defined in				X

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))? <i>Note to reader: This question seeks to address the economic impact of converting forestland to a non-timber harvesting use.</i>				
Discussion: The project site does not contain forestland, timberland, or lands zoned Timberland Production. Source: San Mateo Zoning Regulations, Project Plans.				

3. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
Discussion: The Bay Area 2017 Clean Air Plan (CAP), developed by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), is the current regulating air quality plan for San Mateo County. The CAP was created to improve Bay Area air quality and to protect public health and the climate. The project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan. During project implementation, air emissions would be generated from site grading, equipment, and work vehicles; however, any such grading-related emissions would be temporary and localized. Once constructed, use of the development as a single-family residence would have minimal impacts to the air quality standards set forth for the region by the BAAQMD. The BAAQMD has established thresholds of significance for construction emissions and operational emissions. As defined in the BAAQMD's 2017 CEQA Guidelines, the BAAQMD does not require quantification of construction emissions due to the number of variables that can impact the calculation of construction emissions. Instead, the BAAQMD emphasizes implementation of all feasible construction measures to minimize emissions from construction activities. The BAAQMD provides a list of construction-related control measures that they have determined, when fully implemented, would significantly reduce construction-related air emissions to a less than significant level. These standard control measures have been included in <u>Mitigation Measure 4</u> below: Mitigation Measure 4: The applicant shall require construction contractors to implement all the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, listed below, and include these measures on permit plans submitted to the Building Inspection Section:				

- a. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
- b. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- c. 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.
- d. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- e. 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.
- f. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- g. 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 the California Code of Regulations (CCR)). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- h. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
- i. Construction-related activities shall not involve simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases (e.g., paving and building construction would occur simultaneously).

Source: Project Plans, Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

3.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?

X

Discussion: As of December 2012, San Mateo County is a non-attainment area for PM-2.5. On January 9, 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule to determine that the Bay Area attains the 24-hour PM-2.5 national standard. However, the Bay Area will continue to be designated as "non-attainment" for the national 24-hour PM-2.5 standard until the BMQMD submits a "re-designation request" and a "maintenance plan" to EPA and the proposed redesignation is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. A temporary increase in the project area is anticipated during construction since these PM-2.5 particles are a typical vehicle emission. The temporary nature of the proposed construction and California Air Resources Board vehicle regulations reduce the potential effects to a less than significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4 in Section 3.a. would minimize increases in non-attainment criteria pollutants generated from project construction to a less than significant level.

Source: Project Plans, Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

3.c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, as

X

defined by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District?				
Discussion: Any pollutant emissions generated from the proposed project would primarily be temporary in nature. The project site is in a very low-density residential area with few sensitive receptors (i.e., single-family residences) located within the immediate project vicinity. Additionally, the surrounding tree canopy and vegetation on the project site would help to insulate the project area from nearby sensitive receptors. Implementation of <u>Mitigation Measure 4</u> would also help in minimizing any potentially significant exposure to nearby sensitive receptors to a less than significant level. Source: Project Plans, Project Location.				
3.d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	
Discussion: The proposed project includes construction of a new single-family residence on a PAD/CD zoned parcel. The proposed project has the potential to generate odors associated with construction activities. However, any such odors would be temporary and are expected to be minimal. Source: Project Plans.				

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service?		X		
Discussion: Per the Biological Resources Evaluation Report submitted by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024, Pescadero Creek sustains a thick riparian corridor dominated by willows, alders, Douglas fir, redwood and box elder. Outside the riparian corridor, the site consists of primarily ruderal grassland. The entire property is in designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>). Within the ruderal field, non-native species include sow thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), wild oat (<i>Avena barbata</i>), sheep sorrel (<i>Rumex crispex</i>), wild geranium (<i>Geranium dissectum</i>), bristly oxtongue (<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>), hairy cats ears (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>) and soft wild brome (<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>). A few coast live oaks (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>) and shreve oaks (<i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i>) are scattered throughout the site.				

Riparian Corridor

The riparian corridor associated with Pescadero Creek consists of dense vegetation dominated by a contiguous canopy comprised of a mix of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) surrounded by coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) further to the west over Pescadero Creek. The riparian understory is dominated by a mix of native and non-native shrubs and herbs such as poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and many invasive species including cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and forget-me-nots (*Myosotis* sp.). Bird activity was found to be high in the riparian corridor. Birds observed included song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), acorn woodpecker, and Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*). An old San Francisco dusky footed woodrat (SFDFW); *Neotoma fuscipes* (annectens) nest complex was present in the riparian corridor although it may no longer be active. Both Allen's hummingbird and SFDFW are considered special status species.

Special Status Species

Special-status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2 are also considered special-status plant species. CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW California Fully Protected species, USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, and CDFW Special-status Invertebrates are all considered special-status species. Furthermore, CDFG Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take of actively nesting birds as well as common bats and their roosts. Lastly, special status species in this report include all rare or unique species listed in the LCP.

Fourteen (14) special status plants have been documented within 5 miles of the Project Study Area (Figure 2, Attachment F). Of these, none are present or have potential to occur on the project site due to the disturbed nature of the site, along with soil and habitat type conditions present. One species, San Mateo woolly sunflower, was documented in an approximate location northeast of the Project footprint in 1929. This occurrence is presumed extirpated after multiple surveys could not relocate it following development in the area. No indirect effects to this species are likely due to lack of suitable habitat.

Eighteen (18) special status animals have been documented within 5 miles of the Project Study Area (Figure 3, Attachment F). Given proximity of the site to Pescadero Creek and its associated riparian habitat and creek corridor to the west, two federal listed wildlife species, and four special status wildlife species along with other migratory bird species protected under the MBTA may be present on the project site, in surrounding habitats outside the proposed project footprint. These species are described in greater detail in Table 1, Attachment F.

Based on the results of this assessment, riparian habitat is present on the western side of the Project Study Area. This riparian habitat is considered ESHA and the avoidance of impacts within a 50-foot buffer of this riparian habitat is required. All Project activities are proposed to occur outside the 50-foot riparian setback associated with Pescadero Creek. This habitat is likely to support at least three (3) special status wildlife species as described in Table 1 in Attachment F. including the federally listed CRLF. While CRLF movements are likely to be restricted to the riparian corridor, CRLF may make overland movements during periods of wet weather. As such, best management practices are provided below to ensure avoidance of any dispersing individuals. Similarly, Allen's hummingbird, and other migratory birds may nest in surrounding habitats, and if present, could be

adversely affected during the nesting season. Incorporation of the following Mitigation Measures would help reduce any potential impacts.

Mitigation Measure 5: Environmental Awareness Training

Prior to the start of work, environmental awareness training shall be provided to all construction crew. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the Project Study Area, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered at the site.

Mitigation Measure 6: Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF)

At least 14 days prior to the commencement of construction-related activities, CRLF exclusion fencing with exit funnels shall be installed between the riparian corridor and the Project footprint under the direction of a qualified biologist. Following installation, the fence should be inspected weekly by trained construction personnel to monitor and maintain the fence throughout the duration of the Project's ground-disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measure 7: Erosion control Materials

Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar materials shall not be used.

Mitigation Measure 8: Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys

Pre-construction surveys for CRLF shall be conducted prior to initiation of project activities within 48 hours of the start of ground disturbance activities. After the Wildlife Exclusion Fence has been properly erected, scoping of any burrows on the site to ascertain the absence of CRLF is recommended in lieu of daily biological monitoring. Surveys are to be conducted by a qualified biologist. If CRLF is detected during the survey, the animal should be allowed to leave the area on its own accord before work commences.

Mitigation Measure 9: Nesting Bird Seasonal Work Window or Surveys

Construction-related activities (including grubbing or ground disturbance) should be initiated during the non-nesting season from September 1 to January 31 to the extent feasible. If work cannot be initiated during this period, bird nesting surveys should be performed in suitable nesting habitat within 250 feet of the project footprint prior to the start of activities. If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species and proximity to activities but should generally be between 50 feet for songbirds and up to 250 feet for nesting raptors. Surveys are generally valid for 7 to 10 days and should be repeated if there is a lapse in construction-related activities for greater than 7 days during the nesting season.

Source: Biological Resources Evaluation Report conducted by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024.

4.b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service?		X		
Discussion: See discussion under 4.a. above. Source: Biological Resources Evaluation Report conducted by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024.					
4.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?				X
Discussion: No wetlands were found at the site. See discussion under 4.a. above. Source: Biological Resources Evaluation Report conducted by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024.					
4.d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?		X		
Discussion: See discussion under 4.a. above. Source: Biological Resources Evaluation Report conducted by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024.					
4.e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (including the County Heritage and Significant Tree Ordinances)?			X	
Discussion: The project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinance. The applicant has applied for a significant tree removal permit to remove four (4) Black Walnut trees. Source: San Mateo County Protected Tree Ordinance					
4.f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X
Discussion: The site is not located in an area with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Conservation Community Plan, other approved regional or state habitat conservation plan.					

Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County GIS Maps, San Mateo County General Plan, adopted 1986, California Natural Communities Conservation Plan Map, Accessed December 17, 2025.				
4.g.	Be located inside or within 200 feet of a marine or wildlife reserve?			X
Discussion: The site is not located within 200 feet of a marine or wildlife reserve. Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County GIS Maps, National Wildlife Refuge System Locator, Accessed December 17, 2025.				
4.h.	Result in loss of oak woodlands or other non-timber woodlands?			X
Discussion: No oak woodland are proposed for removal as part of this permit. Also, all existing Oak trees or woodlands would be protected at the site with proper tree protection fencing during the construction. Source: Project Plans, Project Location.				

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
5.a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X	
Discussion: The project was routed to the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), and in a letter dated August 5, 2024, CHRIS recommended that prior to commencement of project activities, a qualified professional familiar with the architecture and history of San Mateo County conduct a formal CEQA evaluation. A Sacred Lands File Search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the project area. A response was received on September 30, 2024, stating that the search results were negative but recommending that the tribes on the included list be contacted, as they may have knowledge about the cultural resources within the project area. A formal archeological evaluation was conducted by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024, where an archival database search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sacred Lands Records search from California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted. The site was also analyzed through a pedestrian survey, and its soil type was also studied. Pescadero Creek runs past the western edge of the project area. The short distance from the perennial water, and gentle slopes of the project area give it moderate sensitivity for archeological deposits on the surface; however archeological survey in conditions of good visibility did not identify evidence of Native American occupation. The shallow soil has low potential for buried sites, and ethnohistoric sources do not identify Native American settlement locations in the vicinity. The project area therefore appears to have low sensitivity for Native American archeological				

resources. The California NAHC also provided a list of tribes who may also have knowledge of the cultural resources in the project area. Staff contacted the following tribes on October 8, 2025:

1. Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
2. Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
3. Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
4. Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
5. Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
6. The Ohlone Indian Tribe
7. Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
8. Tamien Nation

Staff heard back from Muwekma Ohlone Tribe for a formal consultation. Staff met with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (Tribe) on January 12, 2026. The tribe requested that the Muwekma Ohlone tribal monitors be hired for all subsurface ground excavations in order to ensure that any and all ancestral heritage artifacts, human remains, and subsurface features are carefully addressed and dealt with by the Tribe. The tribe also highlighted the possibility that the Pescadero Creek riparian corridor was used as a major trading and game trail during aboriginal times. Furthermore, they mentioned that the Archeological Study conducted by AHC, lacked mention of other important publications such as the Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today published for the National Park Service Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California, by Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz in 2009 which present comprehensive information on the tribal histories of the San Mateo Peninsula. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe formally requested continued tribal consultation under CEQA, AB 130, SB 30; Senate Bill 18 (Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4) and Assembly Bill 52 (Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 & §21080.3.2), stating that “should the project developer and/or other consultants choose to work with our Tribe for monitoring and, if necessary, burial recovery services, the Tribe is ready to make themselves available for this project.”

The applicant reviewed the information shared by the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, and submitted a revised Archeological Report and Addendum letter, dated January 27, 2026 (Attachment H). The revised report acknowledged Pescadero Creek’s potential role as a trade and hunting corridor and incorporated references of Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz’ 2009 volume on page 8 of the report. It acknowledged that many Native Americans in the bay area, including members of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, trace their ancestry to the Olijon and other coastside peoples. The Project Archeologist also acknowledged the Tribe’s long struggle to regain Federal recognition, but do not feel the need to hire a tribal monitor as the information shared by Tribe is not directly relevant to the archeological sensitivity of the project area due to the following reasons:

- There is no known native American sites near the project area;
- No information was provided by NAHC or consulting tribes that indicates that a Tribal cultural resource is present on the project area;
- No evidence of Native American land use, artifacts, features, or cultural soils was observed on the project area surface during the intensive field survey, and
- The project area has shallow alluvial soils belonging to the Corralitos and Soquel series, which transition to sterile C-horizons at between 20 to 32 inches, making it unlikely that buried sites are present.

Given this information, the Project Archeologist feels that there is insufficient evidence of archeological sensitivity to justify monitoring during construction.

Conclusion:

The archeological survey did not locate any cultural resources on the project area, and the archeological sensitivity assessment suggests that it has low sensitivity of both buried Native American archeological resources and historic-era archeological resources. Therefore, no historical or unique archeological resources as defined in the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15064.5) appear to be present on the project area. Although archaeological sensitivity is low, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological materials may be discovered during construction. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work should be halted in the vicinity until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and recommend appropriate treatment in accordance with PRC §21083.2(i). Staff has added the following standard mitigation measure to require that any unanticipated cultural or historical resource must be handled within the observation of a qualified archeologist.

Mitigation Measure 10: In the event that unanticipated cultural, paleontological, or archeological resources are exposed during ground disturbance activities, work within 15 meters (50 feet) of the find must stop and a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, must be notified immediately. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate. Work may not resume until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. If the discovery proves significant, additional work such as archaeological testing, data recovery, or tribal consultation may be warranted. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate.

Source: Project Location, County GIS Maps, California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Resources Information System Review Letter, dated August 5, 2024, Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024.

5.b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5?			X	
---	--	--	---	--

Discussion: Refer to section 5.a. for discussion and mitigation.

Source: Project Location, County GIS Maps, California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Resources Information System Review Letter, dated August 5, 2024, Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024.

5.c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	
--	--	--	---	--

Discussion: Refer to section 5.a. and b. for discussion and mitigation. A standard mitigation measure pertaining to the potential inadvertent discovery of human remains has been added.

Mitigation Measure 11: Although not anticipated, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of human remains during ground-disturbing activities. State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The San Mateo County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If concentrations of prehistoric or historic-era materials are encountered during project activities; all work in the immediate vicinity shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make recommendations.

Source: Project Location, County GIS Maps, California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Resources Information System Review Letter, dated August 5, 2024, Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024.

6. ENERGY. Would the project:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
6.a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	

Discussion: Energy conservation standards for new residential and non-residential buildings were adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (now the California Energy Commission) in June 1977 and are updated every 3 years (Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations). Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. Building permit applications are subject to the most current standards. The project would also be required adhere to the provisions of CALGreen, which establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants.

Construction

The construction of the project would require the consumption of nonrenewable energy resources, primarily in the form of fossil fuels (e.g., fuel oil, natural gas, and gasoline) for automobiles (transportation) and construction equipment. Transportation energy use during construction would come from the transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and construction employee vehicles that would use diesel fuel and/or gasoline. The use of energy resources by these vehicles would fluctuate according to the phase of construction and would be temporary and would not require expanded energy supplies or the construction of new infrastructure. Most construction equipment during demolition and grading would be gas-powered or diesel powered, and the later construction phases would require electricity-powered equipment.

Operation

During operations, project energy consumption would be associated with resident and visitor vehicle trips and delivery trucks. The project is a residential development project served by existing road infrastructure. Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides electricity to the project area. Due to the proposed construction of a single-family residence, project implementation would result in a permanent increase in electricity over existing conditions. However, such an increase to serve a single-family residence would represent an insignificant percentage increase compared to overall demand in PG&E's service area. The nominal increased demand is expected to be adequately served by the existing PG&E electrical facilities and the projected electrical demand would not significantly impact PG&E's level of service. It is expected that nonrenewable energy resources would be used efficiently during operation and construction of the project given the financial

implication of the inefficient use of such resources. As such, the proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Impacts are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Source: Project Proposal, Project Plans.

6.b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

X

Discussion: The project design and operation would comply with State Building Energy Efficiency Standards, appliance efficiency regulations, and green building standards. Therefore, the project does not conflict with or obstruct state or local renewable energy plans and would not have a significant impact. Furthermore, the development would not cause inefficient, wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption.

Source: Project Proposal, Project Plans.

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
7.a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the following, or create a situation that results in:				
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? <i>Note: Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42 and the County Geotechnical Hazards Synthesis Map.</i>			X	

Discussion: The property is not mapped with current state of California Seismic Hazard zones for earthquake fault rupture. However, the site is an area of high seismicity, with active faults associated with the San Andreas fault system. The closest active fault to the site is the San Gregorio fault, located approximately 4.5 kilometers to the southwest. Other faults most likely to produce significant seismic ground motions include the San Andreas, Hayward, Rodgers Creek and Calaveras fault.

Fault Rupture: The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone where fault rupture is considered likely (California Division of Mines and Geology, 1976). Therefore, active faults are not believed to exist beneath the site, and the potential for fault rupture to occur at the site is considered low, in our opinion.

The project will be required to comply with all seismic design criteria of the current California Building Code which sets forth the minimum load requirements for the seismic design of structures. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary beyond current Building Code compliance. Source: County GIS Maps.				
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
Discussion: Per the Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024, the site is located in an active seismic area. Moderate to large earthquakes are probable along with several active faults in the greater Bay Area over a 30-to-50-year design life. Strong ground shaking should therefore be expected several times during the design life of the structure, as is typical for sites throughout the Bay Area. The project will be required to comply with all seismic design criteria of the current California Building Code which sets forth the minimum load requirements for the seismic design of structures. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary beyond current Building Code compliance. Source: Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024.				
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and differential settling?			X	
Discussion: Liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated sandy soils lose strength and flow like a liquid during earthquake shaking. Ground settlement often accompanies liquefaction. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose, silty sands, and uniformly graded sands. Loose silty sands below a water table were not encountered at the site. Therefore, in Project Geologist's opinion, the likelihood of liquefaction occurring at the site is low. Source: Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024.				
iv. Landslides?				X
Discussion: The site is not located in a mapped landslide zone. Source: County GIS Maps.				
v. Coastal cliff/bluff instability or erosion? <i>Note to reader: This question is looking at instability under current conditions. Future, potential instability is looked at in Section 7 (Climate Change).</i>				X
Discussion: The project site is not located on a coastal cliff or bluff. Therefore, there would be no impact on coastal cliffs or bluff instability or erosion. Source: County GIS Maps.				
7.b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?		X		
Discussion: The construction of the project involves approximately 385 cu. yd. of grading. Including 295 cu. yd. of cut and 90 cu. yd. of fill. The following mitigation measures are included to control				

erosion during construction of proposed project. With these mitigation measures, the potential impact would be less-than-significant.

Mitigation Measure 12:

At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall submit for review and approval, erosion and drainage control plans that show how the transport and discharge of soil and pollutants from and within the project site will be minimized. The plans shall be designed to minimize potential sources of sediment, control the amount of runoff and its ability to carry sediment by diverting incoming flows and impeding internally generated flows, and retain sediment that is picked up on the project site through the use of sediment-capturing devices. The plans shall include measures that limit the application, generation, and migration of toxic substances, ensure the proper storage and disposal of toxic materials, and apply nutrients at rates necessary to establish and maintain vegetation without causing significant nutrient runoff to surface waters. Said plan shall adhere to the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program "General Construction and Site Supervision Guidelines," including:

- a) Sequence construction to install sediment-capturing devices first, followed by runoff control measures and runoff conveyances. No construction activities shall begin until after all proposed measures are in place.
- b) Minimize the area of bare soil exposed at one time (phased grading).
- c) Clear only areas essential for construction.
- d) Within five (5) days of clearing or inactivity in construction, stabilize bare soils through either non-vegetative Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as mulching, or vegetative erosion control methods, such as seeding. Vegetative erosion control shall be established within two (2) weeks of seeding/planting.
- e) Construction entrances shall be stabilized immediately after grading and frequently maintained to prevent erosion and to control dust.
- f) Control wind-born dust through the installation of wind barriers such as hay bales and/or sprinkling.
- g) Soil and/or other construction-related material stockpiled on-site shall be placed a minimum of 200 ft., or to the extent feasible, from all wetlands and drain courses. Stockpiled soils shall be covered with tarps at all times of the year.
- h) Intercept runoff above disturbed slopes and convey it to a permanent channel or storm drains by using earth dikes, perimeter dikes or swales, or diversions. Use check dams where appropriate.
- i) Provide protection for runoff conveyance outlets by reducing flow velocity and dissipating flow energy.
- j) Use silt fence and/or vegetated filter strips to trap sediment contained in sheet flow.
- k) The maximum drainage area to the fence should be 0.5 acres or less per 100 ft. of fence. Silt fences shall be inspected regularly, and sediment removed when it reaches 1/3 of fence height. Vegetated filter strips should have relatively flat slopes and be vegetated with erosion resistant species.
- l) Throughout the construction period, the applicant shall conduct regular inspections of the condition and operational status of all structural BMPs required by the approved erosion control plan.
- m) Environmentally sensitive areas shall be delineated and protected to prevent construction impacts.
- n) Control fuels and other hazardous materials, spills, and litter during construction.
- o) Preserve existing vegetation whenever feasible.

Mitigation Measure 13: No grading shall be allowed during the wet weather season (October 1 through April 30) to avoid increased potential soil erosion, unless the applicant applies for an Exception to the Winter Grading Moratorium and the Community Development Director grants the exception. Exceptions will only be granted if dry weather is forecasted during scheduled grading operations, and the erosion control plan includes adequate winterization measures (amongst other determining factors).

Mitigation Measure 14: An Erosion Control and Tree Protection Pre-Site Inspection shall be conducted prior to the issuance of a grading permit "hard card" and/or building permit to ensure that the approved erosion control and tree protection measures are installed adequately prior to the start of ground disturbing activities.

Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County GIS Maps, Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024.

7.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, severe erosion, liquefaction or collapse?

X

Discussion: Pursuant to the discussions in Sections 7.a and 7.b, the associated Mitigation Measures would minimize the potential for an on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, severe erosion, liquefaction or collapse. Therefore, the mitigation measures would minimize impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Source: Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024.

7.d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of Uniform Building Code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

X

Discussion: Based on the soil borings conducted by Sigma Prime Geosciences, the subsurface conditions of the site consist of 8 feet of loose sand silty sand over stiff clay and medium dense sandy soils. Very dense inner alluvial fan deposits comprised of very dense gravel were encountered at depths of 12.5 feet to 17 feet. Expansive soil was not observed by the Project Geologist during the site analysis.

Source: Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024.

7.e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

X

Discussion: The project involves a new septic system at the rear of the parcel, and a secondary septic system located within the front setback. Per the project geologist, if all the suggested measures of the Geotechnical Report are followed then the site is capable of the proposed development.

Source: Geotechnical study prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated January 5, 2024.				
7.f.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X
Discussion: Per the Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024, no paleontological resource or unique geological feature was observed on site. Staff has included <u>Mitigation Measures 10 and 11</u> to mitigate any potential future discoveries during the execution of the project. Source: Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024 and January 2026.				

8. CLIMATE CHANGE. Would the project:				
		<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>
8.a.	Generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (including methane), either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?		X	
Discussion: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) include hydrocarbon (carbon monoxide; CO2) air emissions from vehicles and machines that are fueled by gasoline. Project-related grading and construction of the proposed residence will result in the temporary generation of GHG emissions along travel routes and at the project site. In general, construction involves GHG emissions mainly from exhaust from vehicle trips (e.g., construction vehicles and personal vehicles of construction workers). Even assuming construction vehicles and workers are based in and traveling from urban areas, the potential project GHG emission levels from construction would be considered minimal. Although the project scope for the project is not likely to generate significant amounts of greenhouse gases, the mitigation measure provided in Section 3.a would ensure that any impacts are less than significant. Construction of the proposed house would include approximately 385 cu. yd. of grading to prepare the site. There is insufficient evidence to suggest that this activity will exceed the screening threshold for GHG emission established by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. The District's CEQA Threshold of Significance Guidance states that any stationary source that generates more than 10,000 Metric Tons of GHG emissions per year is considered a significant impact. The average U.S. Household is estimated to generate 7.5 tons of GHG emissions per year. To ensure new development projects are compliant with the County's General Plan Climate Element, the County provides the Climate Beneficial Actions by Project Developers Form (Form). According to the Applicant-completed Form, the project incorporates several measures, such as use of solar panels, trash, recycling and composting collection enclosures, use of grey, rain and recycled water for landscape purposes, thoughtful water-efficient landscaping with native plants, compliance of construction equipment with BAAQMD guidance for idling, and electrification of outdoor household equipment. The project would be required to comply with the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen). While the above described measures would reduce GHG emissions associated with project construction and				

operation, the BAAQMD encourages lead agencies to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce GHG emissions during construction, including, but are not limited to: using alternative fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet; using local building materials of at least 10 percent; and recycling or reusing at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials. These Best Management Practices have been included in Mitigation Measure 15 below in order to further reduce project related GHG emissions. Compliance with and/or consideration of the Climate Element and BAAQMD measures is required in order to reduce project related GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measure 15: At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the measures indicated on the applicant-completed Climate Beneficial Actions by Project Developers Form or equivalent measures, as well as Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce GHG emissions during construction, to the extent feasible, including, but are not limited to: using alternative fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet; using local building materials of at least 10 percent; and recycling or reusing at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials. Such measures shall be shown on building plans.

Source: BAAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance Guidelines, 2017, CCFPD Fact Sheet.

8.b.	Conflict with an applicable plan (including a local climate action plan), policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				X
------	---	--	--	--	---

Discussion: As discussed above, the BAAQMD has determined that a project that generates GHG emissions above the 1,100 metric ton threshold would be in violation of the District's Clean Air Plan. Given that the proposed use is a single-family dwelling (which generate on average 7.5 tons of GHG emissions per year), there is insufficient evidence to support a conclusion that future development of this parcel will conflict with applicable climate action plans.

Source: BAAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance Guidelines, 2017, CCFPD Fact Sheet.

8.c.	Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to non-forest use, such that it would release significant amounts of GHG emissions, or significantly reduce GHG sequestering?				X
------	--	--	--	--	---

Discussion: The project parcel and surrounding area are not considered forest land. Therefore, the project has no impact.

Source: BAAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance Guidelines, 2017, CCFPD Fact Sheet.

8.d.	Expose new or existing structures and/or infrastructure (e.g., leach fields) to accelerated coastal cliff/bluff erosion due to rising sea levels?				X
------	---	--	--	--	---

Discussion: The project site is not located on a coastal bluff. However, it does involve installing a new septic system on site, which will be located outside the riparian setback of the creek.

Source: Project Plans, County GIS Maps.

8.e.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving sea level rise?			X	
Discussion: The project site is located next to a perennial creek (Pescadero Creek), and the rear 173 feet of the parcel is located in Flood Zone A. The remaining of the site is located in Flood Zone X (Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, Panel No.06081C0390E, effective October 16, 2012). FEMA Flood Zone X areas have a 0.2 percent annual chance of flooding, with areas with one percent annual chance of flooding with average depths of less than 1-foot. Apart from the primary septic leach fields, all developments (house, water tanks, septic tank, garage, etc.) would be located outside the flood zone. Therefore, the proposed project poses no impact. Source: Project Plans, County GIS Maps.					
8.f.	Place structures within an anticipated 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?			X	
Discussion: See discussion in 8.e. above. Source: Project Plans, County GIS Maps.					
8.g.	Place within an anticipated 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
Discussion: See discussion in 8.e. and f. above. Source: Project Plans, County GIS Maps.					

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:					
		Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
9.a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, other toxic substances, or radioactive material)?				X
Discussion: The proposed project does not involve the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. The proposed project involves the construction of a new single-family residence. Source: Project Plans.					

9.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?				X
Discussion: See discussion in 9. a. above. Source: Project Plans.					
9.c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
Discussion: The proposed project is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The emission or handling of hazardous materials, substances, or waste is not proposed with this project. Source: Project Plans, Project Location.					
9.d.	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
Discussion: The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and therefore would not result in the creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Source: Project Location, California Department of Toxic Substances Control.					
9.e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
Discussion: The project site is not within 2-miles of a public airport or land use airport. Source: Project Location.					
9.f.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
Discussion: The proposed single-family residence would be located on a privately-owned parcel. This parcel is accessed through Pescadero Creek Road. There is no evidence to suggest that the					

project would interfere with any emergency response plan. All work in the public right-of-way, including temporary traffic control plans, will be reviewed and approved by the County Department of Public Works through their requirement for an encroachment permit prior to the start of work. Therefore, the project has no impact. Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County GIS Maps.				
9.g.	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			X
Discussion: The project site is located within a Very High fire risk, State Responsibility Area. The project was reviewed by County Fire and received conditional approval subject to compliance with the California Building Code. Source: Project Location, California State Fire Severity Zones Maps, County of San Mateo Fire Department's Review letter, dated July 30, 2024.				
9.h.	Place housing within an existing 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?			X
Discussion: See discussion under 8 e. f. and g. above. Source: Project Plans, County GIS Maps.				
9.i.	Place within an existing 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?			X
Discussion: See discussion under 8 e. f. and g. above. Source: Project Plans, County GIS Maps.				
9.j.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?			X
Discussion: The rear half of the site is located in Flood Zone A. As discussed in Section 8. e. f. and g. above, the proposed single-family and associated developments would be located outside Flood Zone A, and would be located in an area zoned as Flood Zone X, an area of minimal flood hazard. There is no levee or dam in the near vicinity of the site, hence, the proposed project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County GIS Maps, San Mateo County Hazards Maps.				
9.k.	Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?			X

Discussion: The project site is not located within a San Mateo County General Plan mapped tsunami and seiche inundation area.

Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County GIS Maps, San Mateo County Hazards Maps.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
10.a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality (consider water quality parameters such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and other typical stormwater pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, pathogens, petroleum derivatives, synthetic organics, sediment, nutrients, oxygen-demanding substances, and trash)?			X	

Discussion: The proposed site disturbance is less than 1-acre, where 0.45 acre would be disturbed with the proposed project. The proposed project has the potential to generate polluted stormwater runoff during site grading and construction-related activities. The project would be required to comply with the County's Drainage Policy requiring post-construction stormwater flows to be at, or below, pre-construction flow rates. A Drainage Report was prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences Inc., dated May 2, 2025, detailing the proposed drainage system. The drainage calculations show that post-development runoff would be greater than pre-development runoff. However, with the mitigation measures listed under Mitigation Measures 12 to 14, the potential impact would be less-than-significant.

Source: Project Plans, Drainage Report prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc., dated May 2, 2025.

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

Discussion: The proposed project is not expected to deplete any groundwater supplies or interfere with the groundwater recharge. The project does contain legalization of an existing agricultural well into a domestic well through an After-the-Fact CDP. The existing well has a depth of 38 feet with a standing water level of 25 feet as per the report submitted by Simms Plumbing and Water Equipment Company, dated December 12, 2023. The submitted report was reviewed by the County Environmental Health services and received conditional approval.

Source: Well Report by Simms Plumbing and Water Equipment, dated December 12, 2023.

10.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 that would:				
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			X	
Discussion: The project involves the creation of approximately 9,567 sq. ft. of new impervious surface associated with the construction of the single-family, pool house, pool and garage attached. The proposed development on the project parcel will include drainage features that have been conditionally approved by the Building Inspection Section's Civil Section. With <u>Mitigation Measures 12 to 14</u> to address potential impacts during construction activities, the project will not substantially alter the existing drainage patterns of the site or result in substantial erosion or siltation. Upon mitigation, the project will have a less-than-significant impact. Source: Project Plans, Drainage Report prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc., dated May 2, 2025.				
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or off-site;			X	
Discussion: The project was reviewed by County's Drainage Section and conditionally approved. The mitigation measures included in <u>Mitigation Measures 12 to 14</u> would reduce the impact to less than significant. Source: Project Plans, Drainage Report prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc., dated May 2, 2025.				
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			X	
Discussion: Compliance with the County's Drainage Policy and Provision C.3.i of the San Francisco Bay Region Municipal Permit is mandatory and would prevent the creation of Significant additional sources of polluted runoff. Source: Project Plans, Drainage Report prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc., dated May 2, 2025.				
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
Discussion: The proposed project would not impede or redirect flood flows after the implementation of <u>Mitigation Measures 12 to 14</u>.				

Source: Project Plans, Drainage Report prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc., dated May 2, 2025.				
10.d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?			X	
Discussion: The project site is not located in an area mapped for flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche area. Source: Project Location, County GIS Maps.				
10.e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	
Discussion: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2015 requires local regions to create groundwater sustainability agencies (GSA's) and to adopt groundwater management plans for identified medium and high priority groundwater basins. San Mateo County has nine identified water basins. These basins have been identified as low priority, are not subject to the SGMA, and there is no current groundwater management agency or plan that oversees these basins. Also, see discussion in Section 10.b. The project includes an on-site drainage system that complies with the San Mateo County Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) which enforces the State requirements for stormwater quality control. Source: Project Plans, San Mateo County Office of Sustainability, Groundwater Website https://www.smcsustainability.org/energy-water/groundwater/ .				
10.f. Significantly degrade surface or groundwater quality?			X	
Discussion: The project involves a new septic system and legalization of an existing agricultural well into a domestic well. The required septic leach field and septic system for the proposed house would be located outside the 100 foot radius from the well, hence, the proposed new septic system would not degrade the quality of the ground water. No discharge or run-off would be allowed from the proposed development towards the surface water of the Pescadero Creek with the implementation of erosion control measures under <u>Mitigation Measure 12 to 14</u> . Source: Project Plans				
10.g. Result in increased impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff?		X		
Discussion: The proposed project would increase impervious surfaces. Pursuant to the discussion in Section 10. a., post-development runoff would be greater than pre-development runoff. With implementation of <u>Mitigation Measures 12 to 14</u> , the proposed project impact would be less-than-significant Source: Project Plans, Drainage Report prepared by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc., dated May 2, 2025.				

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
11.a. Physically divide an established community?				X
Discussion: The proposed project doesn't involve subdividing the parcel. There is no development proposed that would result in the division of an established community. The proposed project is located on a developed parcel and is surrounded by properties with rural residential development. Thus, the project would not result in the division of an established community. Source: Project Plans, Project Location.				
11.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?				X
Discussion: The proposed project complies with the land use and zoning of the site and complies with the PAD/CD Zoning District developments standards and criteria such as site development criteria, clustered development, utilities, etc. The project will have no significant environmental impact or conflict with the adopted land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Source: Project Plans, San Mateo County Zoning Regulations.				
11.c. Serve to encourage off-site development of presently undeveloped areas or increase development intensity of already developed areas (examples include the introduction of new or expanded public utilities, new industry, commercial facilities or recreation activities)?			X	
Discussion: The land is currently undeveloped, and with the proposed project a new single-family home would be built at this site. There is already a PG&E line that passes along the front of the site, which also serves the existing residential properties adjacent to this parcel. The site will be served by an on-site septic system and a well, apart from getting a new electrical connection, no new public utility line would be required to be expanded for this project. Source: Site Visit, Project Plans.				

12. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
12.a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State?				X
Discussion: The proposed project neither involves nor results in any extraction or loss of known mineral resources. Therefore, the project has no impact. Source: Project Plans, Project Location.				
12.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?				X
Discussion: There are no known mineral resources on the project parcel; therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site as delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Source: Project Plans, Project Location, San Mateo County General Plan, adopted 1986.				

13. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
	Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
13.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?			X	
Discussion: The residential nature of the project would not produce any long-term significant noise source. However, the project would generate short-term noise associated with grading and construction activities. The short-term noise during grading and construction activities would be temporary, where volume and hours are regulated by Section 4.88.360 (Exemptions) of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code for Noise Control. Source: Project Plans, Project Location, San Mateo County Ordinance.				
13.b. Generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?			X	

Discussion: Per the Geotechnical Study conducted by Sigma Prime, dated January 5, 2024, a pier and grade beam foundation with piers extending down to the very dense gravel is recommended for this project, which would create temporary noise during the grading and construction activities. However, such noises will be temporary, where the volume and hours are regulated by Section 4.88.360 (Exemptions) of the County Ordinance Code. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4 above would ensure that the impact during construction is reduced to less than significant.

Source: Project Plans, Project Location.

13.c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposure to people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

X

Discussion: The project site is not within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport.

Source: Project Plans, Project Location.

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
14.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)?			X	

Discussion: The project site is zoned as PAD/CD and contains prime soil. A single-family residence is allowed use on PAD zoning pursuant to an issuance of a PAD Permit. The adjacent sites are also developed with rural residential properties. The site is already served with a public road, and a PG&E line also passes along the front of the parcel, which also serves adjacent lots. Hence, no new extension of any public utilities would be required for the proposed project.

Source: Project Proposal, Site Visit.

14.b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

X

Discussion: As stated above, the proposed project would construct a new single-family residence. The site is currently vacant and has no existing tenants. Hence, the project will have no impact.

Source: Project Plans.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, the 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>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
15.a. Fire protection?			X	
15.b. Police protection?			X	
15.c. Schools?			X	
15.d. Parks?			X	
15.e. Other public facilities or utilities (e.g., hospitals, or electrical/natural gas supply systems)?				X

Discussion: The proposed new single-family is being developed in an area already developed with other single-family homes in the surrounding vicinity. No new fire station, police station, school or park would be required for the proposed single-family home, and all other public utilities such as water and sewage systems would be provided at site. Also, the payment of development fees, such as school fees, user fees, and additional property taxes generated, will allow the maintenance of the existing service levels. Hence, the project will have less than significant impact.

Source: Project Plans, Project Location, Site Visit.

16. RECREATION. Would the project:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
16.a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X

Discussion: The project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that significant physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. A new parcel is not being created as part of this project.

Source: Project Plans, Project Location.

16.b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X
Discussion: The project does not include any recreational facilities as proposed development is limited to constructing a new single-family residence. Source: Project Plans. Project Location.				

17. TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
17.a. Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and parking?			X	
Discussion: The traffic trips (comprised of both owners of and guests/visitors) generated by the new residence would not introduce any significant increase in vehicles on Pescadero Creek Road and thus will pose no significant safety impact to other vehicles, pedestrians or bicycles. The adequacy of access to and from the site has been reviewed by the County Department of Public Works, who have conditionally approved the project. The project was also approved by County Fire Protection District and received conditional approval. Per the Screening Thresholds for Land Use Projects section of the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA document published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, the proposed project "may be assumed to cause a less-than significant transportation impact" because it generates or attracts fewer than 110 trips per day. Due to the low number of traffic trips anticipated with single-family residential use, the proposed project would remain well under the threshold. Therefore, project would result in a less-than-significant impact. Source: Project Plans, Project Location, County Fire Review Letter, dated August 30, 2024.				
17.b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, Subdivision (b) <i>Criteria for Analyzing Transportation Impacts</i> ?			X	
<i>Note to reader: Section 15064.3 refers to land use and transportation projects, qualitative analysis, and methodology.</i>				
Discussion: Section 15064.3 of the CEQA Guidelines provides specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts. A project's effect on automobile delay does not constitute a significant environmental impact under CEQA. Per Section 15064.3, an analysis of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) attributable to a project is the most appropriate measure of				

transportation impacts. Other relevant considerations may include the effects of the project on transit and non-motorized travel.

Source: Project Location, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, Subdivision (c) Applicability, Screening Thresholds for Land Use Projects Section of the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA.

17.c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

X

Discussion: The project would create a new driveway off of Pescadero Creek Road that was reviewed and approved with conditions by County Fire and Department of Public Works. The project would not require the construction of a new road, nor does it propose to alter any existing roadway in a way that would create a hazard due to sharp turns or dangerous intersections. Additionally, the construction and operation/habitation of the project does not propose permanent utilization of equipment that would be incompatible with the existing vehicular traffic on Pescadero Creek Road or any other connecting roads. No mitigation is necessary. Also, see discussion in Section 17.a. above.

Source: Project Plan, Project Location, County Fire Review Letter, dated August 30, 2024.

17.d. Result in inadequate emergency access?

X

Discussion: The project proposes a new 20-foot wide driveway off of Pescadero Creek Road, which was reviewed and conditionally approved by County Fire and Department of Public Works. Additionally, all work within the County right-of-way, including temporary traffic control plans, will be reviewed and approved by the County Department of Public Works through their requirement of an encroachment permit prior to the start of work. Thus, the project would have less-than-significant impact.

Source: Project Plans, County Fire Review Letter, dated August 30, 2024.

18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
18.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)			X	
Discussion: The project site is vacant, and it is not listed in California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). See discussion under question 5.a. above. Source: Project Location, County GIS Maps, Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024.				
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.)			X	
Discussion: See discussion under question 5.a. and b. above. Source: Project Location, County GIS Maps, Archeological Survey Report completed by AHC Archeological and Historical Consultants, dated November 2024.				

19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
19.a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
Discussion: The project is required to demonstrate compliance with the County's Drainage Policy and Provision C.3.i of the San Francisco Bay Region Municipal Regional Permit, which require the construction of new site design measures to reduce stormwater runoff and associated negative environmental impacts. The project proposes a new on-site wastewater treatment system (OWTS)				

which will only serve the subject site. Please see Section 7.a.iv for potential significant unless mitigated impacts related to construction and operation of the OWTS.

The project proposed three new 4,900-gallon plastic water tanks that will be filled by an existing well to serve the proposed development. The proposed new septic tanks, leach fields and well certification report was reviewed by the County Environmental Health Division and received conditional approval. The project would not require new electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Source: Project Plans, San Mateo County Environmental Health Services.

19.b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

X

Discussion: Per the well testing report submitted by Simms Plumbing and Water Equipment, Inc. dated December 12, 2023, the approximate depth of the well is 38 feet, and it has approximately 25 feet of standing water. The existing agricultural well is being converted into a domestic well through an After-the-Fact CDP, which was reviewed by Environmental Health Services of San Mateo County and has received conditional approval. Hence, the project appears to have sufficient water supply available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years. Staff has added the following mitigation measure to make sure that the proposed house continue to have sufficient water supply in the future.

Mitigation Measure 16: In the event that the existing well becomes infeasible to serve the proposed development, the applicant shall look into other options such as obtaining a water connection from a service provider or drilling a new well and obtaining all necessary permits from the County to serve the proposed project. Such an application should be at the discretion of the Planning and Building Director.

Source: Project Plans, San Mateo County Environmental Health Services.

19.c. Result in a determination by the waste-water 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?

X

Discussion: The project is not located within any waste-water service provider boundary. It will be served by an onsite 1,500-gallon septic tank and a primary and secondary leach field system. The primary on-site septic system is adequate to serve the proposed three (3) bedroom house. A total of six leach fields are proposed (A, B and C) located at the rear of the site would serve as the primary leach fields and leach fields (D, E, and F) located at the front of the site would serve as the secondary expansion leach fields if required for any future use. Any future expansion of the house or increase in the number of bedrooms would require another review by the County's Environmental Health Services Division.

Source: Project Plans.

19.d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the

X

capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?				
Discussion: The construction of the proposed project would generate some solid waste, both during construction and after completion (on an ongoing basis typical waste generated by residential uses). Similar to all other properties in the area, the residence would receive municipal trash and recycling pick-up service from Recology. The County's local landfill facility is the Corinda Los Trancos (Ox Mountain) Landfill, located at 12310 San Mateo Road (State Highway 92), a few miles east of Half Moon Bay. This landfill facility has permitted capacity/service life until 2034. Therefore, the project impact is less-than-significant. Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services.				
19.e. Comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	
Discussion: Solid waste generated by a new single-family residence is expected to be minimal. The project site would receive solid waste service by Recology. The landfill cited in Section 19.d. is licensed and operates pursuant to all Federal, State and local statutes and regulations as overseen by the San Mateo County Health System's Environmental Health Services. Therefore, the project would have less-than-significant impact. Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services.				

20. WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
	<i>Potentially Significant Impacts</i>	<i>Significant Unless Mitigated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
20.a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
Discussion: The project is located within a Very High Fire Hazard, State Responsibility Area as identified by the County's GIS maps. The proposed new house would be required to have an automatic fire-sprinkler system as required by San Mateo County Fire Department. No revisions to the adopted Emergency Operations Plan would be required as a result of the project. There are two public service Fire Stations located near the site (San Mateo County Fire Station 59, located at 1200 Pescadero Creek Road, located at 5 miles from the site, and Loma Mar Volunteer Fire Company, 9979 Pescadero Creek Road, Pescadero, located at 2.4 miles from the site). Primary access to the fire stations and all major roads would be maintained during construction. As discussed in Section 9 (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), the proposed project would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts would be less-than-significant, and no mitigation is required. Source: Google Maps, Project Plans, County GIS Maps.				

20.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?			X	
Discussion: Pursuant to the discussion in Section 20.a, the proposed project would not exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Source: Project Location, Project Plans.				
20.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?			X	
Discussion: The project does not involve a new road, fuel break, or other associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Source: Project Location, Project Plans.				
20.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?			X	
Discussion: While the house is located outside the flood zone, and on a leveled area, the overall parcel slightly slopes down from the Pescadero Creek Road towards the creek at the back. The proposed on-site drainage facilities have been sized and appropriately placed to retain the stormwater on-site and would allow it to percolate into the ground as determined by the County's Drainage Section. As the project would not increase the risk of wildfire or the severity of wildfires, the project would not expose these structures to significant risk of wildfire or the severity of wildfires, the project would not expose these structures to significant risk from flooding or landslides, as a result of run-off, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Source: Project Location, Project Plans, San Mateo County Drainage Section.				

21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
	Potentially Significant Impacts	Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
21.a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X		
Discussion: The project as proposed with all the recommended mitigation measures discussed in the previous sections minimize potential impacts to a less-than-significant level. Source: All applicable sources previously cited in this document.				
21.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.)		X		
Discussion: The project as proposed with all the recommended mitigation measures discussed in the previous sections would minimize potential impacts to a less-than-significant level. Source: All applicable sources previously cited in this document.				
21.c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		X		
Discussion: The project as proposed with all the recommended mitigation measures discussed in the previous sections would minimize potential impacts to a less-than-significant level. Source: All applicable sources previously cited in this document.				

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES. Check what agency has permit authority or other approval for the project.

AGENCY	YES	NO	TYPE OF APPROVAL
Bay Area Air Quality Management District		X	
Caltrans		X	
City		X	
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	X*		*Only if appeal filed to CCC
California Department of Food and Agriculture		X	
County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC)		X	
Other: NA		X	
National Marine Fisheries Service		X	
Regional Water Quality Control Board		X	
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC)		X	
Sewer/Water District:		X	
State Department of Fish and Wildlife		X	
State Department of Public Health		X	
State Water Resources Control Board		X	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE)		X	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		X	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		X	

MITIGATION MEASURES

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Mitigation measures have been proposed in project application.	X	
Other mitigation measures are needed.	X	
The following measures are included in the project plans or proposals pursuant to Section 15070(b)(1) of the State CEQA Guidelines: Mitigation Measure 1: Applicant shall plant five (5) 24-inch box Redburn trees or similar indigenous trees along the front property line along Pescadero Creek Road to mitigate any potential view impacts from the neighboring properties and roads. An Encroachment Permit from the Department of Public Works is required for any replacement trees planted within the right-of-way.		

Mitigation Measure 2: All proposed exterior lighting shall be designed and located so as to confine direct rays to the subject property and prevent glare in the surrounding area, including downward-directed and shielded. Manufacturer cut sheets for the exterior light fixtures shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the issuance of the building permit.

Mitigation Measure 3: Final finishes of all exterior materials and/or colors shall be non-reflective.

Mitigation Measure 4:

The applicant shall require construction contractors to implement all the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, listed below, and include these measures on permit plans submitted to the Building Inspection Section:

- a. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
- b. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- c. 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.
- d. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- e. 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.
- f. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- g. 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 the California Code of Regulations (CCR)). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- h. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
- i. Construction-related activities shall not involve simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases (e.g., paving and building construction would occur simultaneously).

Mitigation Measure 5: Environmental Awareness Training

Prior to the start of work, environmental awareness training shall be provided to all construction crew. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the Project Study Area, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered at the site.

Mitigation Measure 6: Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF)

At least 14 days prior to the commencement of construction-related activities, CRLF exclusion fencing with exit funnels shall be installed between the riparian corridor and the Project footprint under the direction of a qualified biologist. Following installation, the fence should be inspected

weekly by trained construction personnel to monitor and maintain the fence throughout the duration of the Project's ground-disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measure 7: Erosion control Materials

Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar materials shall not be used.

Mitigation Measure 8: Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys

Pre-construction surveys for CRLF shall be conducted prior to initiation of project activities within 48 hours of the start of ground disturbance activities. After the Wildlife Exclusion Fence has been properly erected, scoping of any burrows on the site to ascertain the absence of CRLF is recommended in lieu of daily biological monitoring. Surveys are to be conducted by a qualified biologist. If CRLF is detected during the survey, the animal should be allowed to leave the area on its own accord before work commences.

Mitigation Measure 9: Nesting Bird Seasonal Work Window or Surveys

Construction-related activities (including grubbing or ground disturbance) should be initiated during the non-nesting season from September 1 to January 31 to the extent feasible. If work cannot be initiated during this period, bird nesting surveys should be performed in suitable nesting habitat within 250 feet of the project footprint prior to the start of activities. If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species and proximity to activities but should generally be between 50 feet for songbirds and up to 250 feet for nesting raptors. Surveys are generally valid for 7 to 10 days and should be repeated if there is a lapse in construction-related activities for greater than 7 days during the nesting season.

Mitigation Measure 10: In the event that unanticipated cultural, paleontological, or archeological resources are exposed during ground disturbance activities, work within 15 meters (50 feet) of the find must stop and a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, must be notified immediately. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate. Work may not resume until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. If the discovery proves significant, additional work such as archaeological testing, data recovery, or tribal consultation may be warranted. The applicant shall be required to retain the services of a qualified professional for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate.

Mitigation Measure 11: Although not anticipated, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of human remains during ground-disturbing activities. State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The San Mateo County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If concentrations of prehistoric or historic-era materials are encountered during project activities; all work in the immediate vicinity shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make recommendations.

Mitigation Measure 12:

At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall submit for review and approval, erosion and drainage control plans that show how the transport and discharge of soil and pollutants from and within the project site will be minimized. The plans shall be designed to minimize potential sources of sediment, control the amount of runoff and its ability to carry sediment by diverting incoming flows and impeding internally generated flows, and retain

sediment that is picked up on the project site through the use of sediment-capturing devices. The plans shall include measures that limit the application, generation, and migration of toxic substances, ensure the proper storage and disposal of toxic materials, and apply nutrients at rates necessary to establish and maintain vegetation without causing significant nutrient runoff to surface waters. Said plan shall adhere to the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program "General Construction and Site Supervision Guidelines," including:

- a) Sequence construction to install sediment-capturing devices first, followed by runoff control measures and runoff conveyances. No construction activities shall begin until after all proposed measures are in place.
- b) Minimize the area of bare soil exposed at one time (phased grading).
- c) Clear only areas essential for construction.
- d) Within five (5) days of clearing or inactivity in construction, stabilize bare soils through either non-vegetative Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as mulching, or vegetative erosion control methods, such as seeding. Vegetative erosion control shall be established within two (2) weeks of seeding/planting.
- e) Construction entrances shall be stabilized immediately after grading and frequently maintained to prevent erosion and to control dust.
- f) Control wind-born dust through the installation of wind barriers such as hay bales and/or sprinkling.
- g) Soil and/or other construction-related material stockpiled on-site shall be placed a minimum of 200 ft., or to the extent feasible, from all wetlands and drain courses. Stockpiled soils shall be covered with tarps at all times of the year.
- h) Intercept runoff above disturbed slopes and convey it to a permanent channel or storm drains by using earth dikes, perimeter dikes or swales, or diversions. Use check dams where appropriate.
- i) Provide protection for runoff conveyance outlets by reducing flow velocity and dissipating flow energy.
- j) Use silt fence and/or vegetated filter strips to trap sediment contained in sheet flow.
- k) The maximum drainage area to the fence should be 0.5 acres or less per 100 ft. of fence. Silt fences shall be inspected regularly, and sediment removed when it reaches 1/3 of fence height. Vegetated filter strips should have relatively flat slopes and be vegetated with erosion resistant species.
- l) Throughout the construction period, the applicant shall conduct regular inspections of the condition and operational status of all structural BMPs required by the approved erosion control plan.
- m) Environmentally sensitive areas shall be delineated and protected to prevent construction impacts.
- n) Control fuels and other hazardous materials, spills, and litter during construction.
- o) Preserve existing vegetation whenever feasible.

Mitigation Measure 13:

No grading shall be allowed during the wet weather season (October 1 through April 30) to avoid increased potential soil erosion, unless the applicant applies for an Exception to the Winter Grading Moratorium and the Community Development Director grants the exception. Exceptions will only be granted if dry weather is forecasted during scheduled grading operations, and the erosion control plan includes adequate winterization measures (amongst other determining factors).

Mitigation Measure 14:

An Erosion Control and Tree Protection Pre-Site Inspection shall be conducted prior to the issuance of a grading permit "hard card" and/or building permit to ensure that the approved erosion control and tree protection measures are installed adequately prior to the start of ground disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measure 15: At the time of building permit application, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the measures indicated on the applicant-completed Climate Beneficial Actions by Project Developers Form or equivalent measures, as well as Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce GHG emissions during construction, to the extent feasible, including, but are not limited to: using alternative fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet; using local building materials of at least 10 percent; and recycling or reusing at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials. Such measures shall be shown on building plans.

Mitigation Measure 16: In the event that the existing well becomes infeasible to serve the proposed development, the applicant shall look into other options such as obtaining a water connection from a service provider or drilling a new well and obtaining all necessary permits from the County to serve the proposed project. Such an application should be at the discretion of the Planning and Building Director.

DETERMINATION (to be completed by the Lead Agency). On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared by the Planning Department.

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 of the mitigation measures in the discussion have been included as part of the proposed project. 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.



(Signature)

Date: February 11, 2026

Sonal Aggarwal
Project Planner

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Vicinity Map
- B. Project Plans
- C. Arborist Report, prepared by Insideout Design, dated June 19, 2024
- D. Drainage Report by Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc, dated May 2, 2025
- E. Existing Well Pump Testing Report and Analysis
- F. Biological Resources Evaluation by Sol Ecology, dated July 10, 2024
- G. Geotechnical Study by Sigma Prime Geosciences, dated January 5, 2024
- H. Archeological Survey Report and Addendum by Daniel Shoup, Jennifer Ho and Graham Goodwin Archeological and Historical Consultants, January 27, 2026



23 May 2025

ARBORIST REPORT

Nolan-Stevaux Residence
Pescadero Creek Road, CA

APN 080-090-030



PREPARED BY:
INSIDEOUT DESIGN
6000 Harwood Avenue
Oakland, CA 94618
510.655.7674
aboutinsideout.com

May 23, 2025

June 19, 2024

May 17, 2024

Abby Wittman
Project Manager
Toby Long Design
6114 La Salle Avenue #552
Oakland CA 94611

**Tree Inventory & Recommended Tree Protection Measures at Pescadero Creek Road,
County of San Mateo (APN 080-090-030)**

Abby,

Per your request, the following report and plan has been amended to address the new Site Plan, dated May 12, 2025 and the Grading Plan, dated May 2, 2025. Revisions to the report are shown in **orange** text.

Per your request, we are furnishing this Tree Inventory Report for the vacant lot (APN 080-090-030) at Pescadero Creek Road. Existing trees on-site, or just outside the subject property, which warrant documentation, are those that fall within 30 feet of any proposed site disturbances and/or improvements. For reference, the Tree Inventory is based on the survey prepared by Alpha Land Surveys, Inc., dated January 10, 2024; and the proposed Septic System Plan by Sigma Prime Geosciences, dated April 18, 2024 (with Toby Long Design's Site Plan).

Nineteen (19) trees were identified requiring documentation.

We have prepared the following report evaluating the health of each tree within the vicinity of the proposed site improvements, the potential impacts on each tree, preservation or removal recommendations, and recommended tree protection measures. Our work included the following:

1. Trees with diameters equal to or greater than 4" numerically tagged on site.
2. Identification of each tree species.
3. Identification of Heritage trees.
4. Measuring approximate dripline location for each tree.
5. Notation of structural deficiencies (decay, cavities, disease, dieback, etc.)
6. Preparation of a Tree Inventory Plan: Proposed Tree Removals / Tree Preservation & Tree Protection Details.

SITE SUMMARY

The rectangular 1.99-acre (86,622 SF) lot is located west of Pescadero Creek Road, between 6375 and 6545 Pescadero Creek Road; the nearest cross street is Dearborn Park Road.

Pescadero Creek is located near the western end of the lot and runs roughly parallel to the western property line.

There is a 20' wide road easement along the northern property line, and a narrow triangular non-exclusive easement from the southeast corner extending north into the property. A previous driveway extends from the triangular easement northwest into the property, and curves west and downhill around an existing grove of oaks.

From Pescadero Road, the property slopes down towards the central area at approximately 9%, and then slopes down to the creek corridor at an approximate 4% grade.

Existing Trees

Existing native tree species on site, or just outside the property line, include Coast Live Oak, (*Quercus agrifolia*), Canyon Live Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), Monterey Cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*) and possibly Northern California Black Walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), though a commercial Walnut species could be more likely given arrangement in a row. Non-natives include: an unidentified fruit tree (*Prunus spp.*) and likely English Walnut or hybrid (*Juglans regia* or *J. hindsii* x *J. regia*).

Heritage Trees

County of San Mateo Regulations for the Removal and Trimming of Heritage Trees on Public and Private Property (Ordinance No. 2427 - April 5, 1977) defines a "Heritage Tree" as any of the following:

Class 1 shall include any tree or grove of trees so designated after Board inspection, advertised public hearing and resolution by the Board of Supervisors. The affected property owners shall be given proper written notice between 14 and 30 days prior to inspection and/or hearing by the Board.

Class 2 shall include any of the following trees, healthy and generally free from disease, with diameter equal to or greater than the sizes listed:

- (1) *Acer macrophyllum* - Bigleaf Maple of more than 36 inches in d.b.h. west of Skyline Boulevard or 28 inches east of Skyline Boulevard.
- (2) *Arbutus menziesii* - Madrone with a single stem or multiple stems touching each other 4 1/2 feet above the ground of more than 48 inches in d.b.h., or clumps visibly connected above ground with a basal area greater than 20 square feet measured 4 1/2 feet above average ground level.
- (3) *Chrysolepis chrysophylla* - Golden Chinquapin of more than 20 inches in d.b.h.
- (4) *Cupressus abramsiana* - All Santa Cruz Cypress trees.
- (5) *Fraxinus latifolia* - Oregon Ash of more than 12 inches in d.b.h.
- (6) *Lithocarpus densiflorus* - Tan Oak of more than 48 inches in d.b.h.

- (7) *Pseudotsuga menziesii* - Douglas Fir of more than 60 inches in d.b.h. east of Skyline Boulevard and north of Highway 92.
- (8) *Quercus agrifolia* - Coast Live Oak of more than 48 inches in d.b.h.
- (9) *Quercus chrysolepis* - Canyon Live Oak of more than 40 inches in d.b.h.
- (10) *Quercus garryana* - All Oregon White Oak trees.
- (11) *Quercus kelloggii* - Black Oak of more than 32 inches in d.b.h.
- (12) *Quercus wislizenii* - Interior Live Oak of more than 40 inches in d.b.h.
- (13) *Quercus lobata* - Valley Oak of more than 48 inches in d.b.h.
- (14) *Quercus douglasii* - Blue Oak of more than 30 inches in d.b.h.
- (15) *Umbellularia californica* - California Bay or Laurel with a single stem or multiple stems touching each other 4 1/2 feet above the ground of more than 48 inches in d.b.h., or clumps visibly connected above ground with a basal area of 20 square feet measured 4 1/2 feet above average ground level.
- (16) *Torreya californica* - California Nutmeg of more than 30 inches in d.b.h.
- (17) *Sequoia sempervirens* - Redwood of more than 84 inches in d.b.h. west of Skyline Boulevard or 72 inches d.b.h. east of Skyline Boulevard

No trees on site within the vicinity of the proposed site improvements qualify as Heritage trees.

TREE INVENTORY & ASSESSMENT

A site visit was conducted on May 10, 2024. Documented trees on site have been numerically tagged from 74 to 88. Trees 89 to 92 are located offsite and were not tagged.

Each tree was evaluated on a scale from 1-5 based on the following criteria:

- Structure (S) & Health (H) (1-5)
 - 1 = Poorest rating
 - 5 = Best rating
- Retention Value (RV) (1-5)
 - 1 = Dead
 - 2 = Poor condition: extreme problems, or tree in severe decline (removal usually recommended based on poor health and potential hazard)
 - 3 = Fair condition: minor problems that can be usually remedied through basic arboriculture procedures, i.e., pruning, fertilization; (tree retention optional)

- 4 = Good condition: no apparent problems (tree preservation recommended)
- 5 = Tree exhibits balanced structure, vigor and exceptional health (tree preservation strongly encouraged)

While trees that receive a rating from 3-5 are deemed as worthy of preservation, it does not preclude them from being removed. The parameters of the site conditions, construction layout, cost of development, and other unforeseen factors must all be considered in the preservation of any particular tree.

Diameters (DIA) were measured at 54" above grade with a diameter tape.

Tree Inventory and Observations for Pescadero Creek Road

Key

DIA	Diameter (in inches)
S	Structure
H	Health
RV	Retention Value
C	Approximate canopy spread (in feet)
H	Heritage or Street Tree

#	SPECIES	DIA	H	S	RV	C	OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS	H	IMPACT	SAVE / REMOVE
74	Walnut spp.	~22"	2	2	2	15'	Located at northeast corner of lot in a row of three trees, approximately 22' from proposed driveway and contours. Tri-dominant branch union with included bark ⁴ at 5' above grade. Topped at overhead wire(s). Limited foliage. Given condition of tree, removal is recommended.		None	Remove
75	Walnut spp.	15.7"	2.5	2.5	2.5	20'	Located along eastern property line along Pescadero Road, directly south of #74, in a row of three trees. Located in proposed driveway. Topped at overhead wire(s). Limited foliage. Removal is required.		Extreme	Remove
76	Walnut spp.	16.7"	3	2.5	2.5	20'	Located along eastern property line 4' from proposed driveway and less than 2' from proposed driveway contours. Topped: missing outer bark 6' above grade. Exposed cambium. Species notorious for being sensitive to any site disturbances. Given deformation of tree, efforts are not warranted to save tree.		Significant	Remove
77	Coast Live Oak	19.5", 12.2"	3	3	4	30'	Located along eastern property line, and approximately 18 1/2' from proposed driveway; approximately 13' from proposed grading. Included bark ⁴ below 3' branch union. Sapsucker evidence. Codominant at 6' above grade with included bark ⁴ . Under overhead wire. Major canopy growth to south, under and through overhead wire. Limbs extend over Pescadero Creek Rd – some showing damage due to vehicular conflicts. Prune limbs that show previous vehicular damage. Prune intertwined limbs (which are significant) to provide clearance.		Minor	Save

#	SPECIES	DIA	H	S	RV	C	OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS	H	IMPACT	SAVE / REMOVE
78	Walnut spp.	15.2"	1.5	2	1	12'	Located along eastern property line, ~40' from southeastern corner of lot. Topped, in severe decline. Removal recommended.		None	Remove
79	Coast Live Oak	14"	3.5	3	4	20'	Part of central grove. Located approximately 25' from proposed driveway and 23' from proposed driveway contours. Crowded canopy grows north. Presence of Spanish moss ⁵ and sapsucker activity.		None	Save
80	Coast Live Oak	21.5"	3.5	3	4	30'	Part of central grove at eastern end of lot. Located approximately 40' from proposed driveway and 38' from proposed driveway contours. Majority of canopy grows to the south.		None	Save
81	Coast Live Oak	13.5"	3	2.5	3	15'	Part of central grove at eastern end of lot. Located approximately 34' from proposed driveway and proposed driveway contours. Crowded; central leader grows parallel to grade, southwest. Checkered bark along lower central leader.		None	Save
82	Coast Live Oak	25"	3.5	3	4	30'	Part of central grove at eastern end of lot. Located approximately 31' from proposed driveway and 28' from proposed driveway contours. Crowded. Grows and twists south, interesting structure. Historic sapsucker damage (healed).		None	Save
83	Coast Live Oak	36"	4	3	4	40'	Part of central grove at eastern end of lot. Located approximately 23' from proposed driveway and 20' from proposed driveway contours. Dominant tree in grove. Majority of canopy grows west and north. Interesting structure. 17" leader extends perpendicular to central leader.		None	Save
84	Fruit tree	24"	3	2.5	3	25'	Located along the northern property line, ~85' from northeast corner of lot. Located approximately 25' from proposed driveway and 21' from proposed driveway contours. Grows through perimeter fence – part of fence parts nailed into trunk. Poor branch union with narrow crotches and included bark ⁴ . Spanish moss ⁵ .		Minor	Save
85	Coast Live Oak	16"	3	3	3	25'	Located at southern property line. Ivy along lower central leader. Sapsucker damage. Epicormic shoots ⁶ . Minor to moderate deadwood. Wire fence may soon become embedded into trunk. Remove ivy, prune deadwood.		None	Save
86	Coast Live Oak	~16"	3	3	5	35'	Located at southern property line. Off site at neighboring property to the south. Codominant branch union at 4' above grade. 14" leader extends into subject property 22'.		None	Save
87	Coast Live Oak	11.4"	3	3	3	20'	Located along southern property line at southwest corner of lot. Crowded by #86. Grows to the east. Ivy at base. Remove ivy.		None	Save

#	SPECIES	DIA	H	S	RV	C	OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS	H	IMPACT	SAVE / REMOVE
88	Canyon Live Oak	28"	4	3	4.5	40'	Located approximately 58' from proposed residence, and 17' from septic lines. Significant deadwood. Tri-dominant branch union 9' above grade with included bark ⁴ . Balanced structure. Retain Project Arborist to be on-site at the time of excavation required for leach fields. Prune deadwood.		Moderate	Save
89 ^{NT}	Coast Live Oak	~20"	3	3	5	40'	Located offsite. Spanish moss ⁵ . Canopy extends 22' into subject lot.			Save
90 ^{NT}	Monterey Cypress	~42"	3	3	5	45'	Located offsite. Canopy extends 8' into subject lot.			Save
91 ^{NT}	Monterey Cypress	~40"	3	3	5	45'	Located offsite. Canopy extends 14' into subject lot.			Save
92 ^{NT}	Monterey Cypress	~40"	3	3	5	45'	Located offsite. Canopy extends 20' into subject lot.			Save

⁴ Included bark: bark that becomes embedded in crotch between branch and trunk or between co-dominant stems or leaders, which causes a weak structure. Such conditions may increase the likelihood of failure.

⁵ Spanish moss, yellow/green moss fungus: algae, lichen or moss forming green, yellow or grey, powdery, mossy, and/or crusty growths on the stems, branches and trunks of tree. These growths are typically harmless, although they may indicate a lack of vigor in the affected plant.

⁶Epicormic shoots: arise from dormant buds that lie under the bark. They become active shoots when growth is triggered – at times due to stress.

General Tree Protection and Preservation Guidelines

The objective of the tree protection and preservation guidelines is to provide the necessary information to ensure the continued health of existing trees in proximity to construction and grading activities. Trees selected for preservation should be structurally sound and healthy so that they may survive any adverse impacts due to construction activity. Tree removal recommendations are based on conflicts with the proposed buildable areas, noted deformities and potential failures related to such, and trees that present a hazard.

Due to the number of existing trees and their proximity to proposed site improvements, strict adherence to the Tree Protection Guidelines is paramount.

As the project progresses, the following Tree Protection procedures must be exercised:

1.0 Tree Documentation

- 1.1 Indicate removal or preservation of all existing trees on an appropriately sized plan. Trees shall be identified and numbered as tagged on site. Accurate dripline locations for each tree to remain should be shown on all relevant plans (as shown on the Tree Protection Plan). See attached.

2.0 Tree Protection

- 2.1 The majority of the sensitive root structure of a tree is located within the top 6 to 12 inches of soil. This leaves them vulnerable to soil compaction, often due to construction activity, which limits available oxygen, leading to stress and potential demise. This upper region of a tree is known as the critical root zone.
- 2.2 In an effort to protect the critical root zone, Tree Protective Fencing shall be erected. This temporary fencing will designate the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). The fencing is a critical component to the preservation of existing trees.
- 2.3 Tree Protective Fencing (see Attachment 1) should ideally be placed at the dripline of the tree to be protected, or beyond. The following Tree Protective Fence criteria shall be employed:
 - 2.3.1 All protective fencing shall be located under the direction of the project arborist. The fencing is to remain in place until the end of construction activity.
 - 2.3.2 We recommend the fence be aligned with any proposed retaining walls or structural walls at the minimum distance which allows for the necessary excavation for wall installation (see Item 5.0).
 - 2.3.3 Protective fencing shall be continuous and be comprised of chain link fabric mounted to steel posts driven firmly 24" into ground (not mounted into concrete bases and set at grade). The spacing of the posts shall not exceed 10 feet in distance. See Tree Protection Fencing detail.
 - 2.3.4 Protective fencing shall be clearly indicated with a laminated sign reading 'DO NOT ENTER'. The sign shall also indicate that the project arborist is the only

designated individual who may open, move, or modify the location of the protective fencing.

- 2.3.5 No excavated fill, chemicals, debris, equipment, or any other materials shall be dumped or stored within the TPZ.
- 2.3.6 A minimum 3" layer of mulch shall be applied to all areas within the Tree Protection Zone. The mulch will help alleviate soil compaction and moderate temperatures. Keep a 6" clear mulch-free zone around the base of the tree (do not place mulch against root crown).
- 2.3.7 The use of hydrated lime or quick lime shall not be permitted within the vicinity of any existing trees.

3.0 Grading

- 3.1 The project arborist shall be on site for all disturbances of grades within the dripline of existing trees to remain.
- 3.2 The existing grade shall be maintained within the Tree Protection Zone. Any changes in grade (cut or fill) shall be minimized, unless otherwise noted within the tree table, and if undertaken shall be supervised by the project arborist.
- 3.3 Root pruning shall be determined on an individual basis for each tree.
- 3.4 Supplemental water must be readily available during excavation activities if done during the summer months. Occasional spraying of the foliage with water to wash off dust will also be required.
- 3.5 If any cuts are made within the dripline of trees, roots shall be cut cleanly back to the excavated cut and covered with burlap or straw matting. This material shall be kept damp until the finished grade has been established.

4.0 Pruning

- 4.1 Trees to be pruned for clearance shall be done prior to construction activities to avoid damage.
- 4.2 All pruning shall be conducted by the project arborist or by certified tree workers or under the supervision of the project arborist. All pruning shall be done in accordance with ISA procedures.

5.0 Retaining Walls and Architectural Foundations

- 5.1 Given that the proposed building envelope is outside the dripline of any existing trees and no proposed walls are shown on plan, there are no concerns regarding tree impacts.

6.0 Construction Access/Staging

6.1 It appears the open area north of the proposed building location is an appropriate, generous area for staging/storage. See Tree Inventory Plan.

7.0 Project Coordination

7.1 Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the general contractor shall meet with the Project Arborist to review Tree Protection Measures as they relate to the County of San Mateo's Tree Protection Ordinance and the procedures mentioned within this report.

7.2 Beyond any on-site inspections of grading operations that may occur within the Tree Protection Zone (at this time none are anticipated), the Project Arborist may make periodic site visits during construction to ensure Tree Protection Measures remain in place (the County may require documentation of such).

Conclusion and Continuing Maintenance

We believe that if the proper Tree Protection Measures and guidelines are addressed, the trees on the subject property shall continue to thrive or remain stable. As noted, mitigation measures shall ensue if any trees are significantly impacted. Regardless, site improvements will impact the existing trees; time will tell to what extent. Often signs of decline show months and even years later. Vigilant monitoring is the most effective course of action to ensure continued health and failure prevention.

Assumptions and Limitations

The survey produced by Alpha Land Surveys, Inc. is assumed to be accurate. The purpose of this inventory and review is based on the County of San Mateo's Tree Protection Ordinance.

All observations and recommendations made within this review are objective and to the best of the author's ability. The findings in this report are dependent on the condition of the trees evaluated at the time of the site inspections. This assessment was limited to the visual examination of the trees listed within the report with no dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no guarantee, warranty, expressed or implied, that problems, deficiencies, or failure will not occur in the future. To live near trees, one must accept some degree of risk.

Please contact us with any questions you may have or if additional information is warranted.

Sincerely,

INSIDEOUT DESIGN, INC



Pennell Phillips

ISA Certified Arborist, WE-6608A

PHOTOGRAPHS



Oak grouping at the front portion of the lot



Tree #77, Coast Live Oak along Pescadero Creek Rd

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree #74, Walnut - Removal recommended due to poor health and structure



Tree #75, Walnut - Removal required due to conflict with driveway

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree #84, fruit tree at northern property line.



Trees along southern property line - canopies extend into subject property

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree #78, a walnut proposed for removal



Tree #88, Canyon Oak with nearly symmetrical structure

KEY MAP NTS

LEGEND

- #79 Tree to remain and be protected
- ✕ #74 Tree to be removed
- 30' from proposed site improvements and demolition
- Limit of proposed site improvements and demolition
- Tree protection fencing (TPF), typ., see detail

INSIDE/OUT

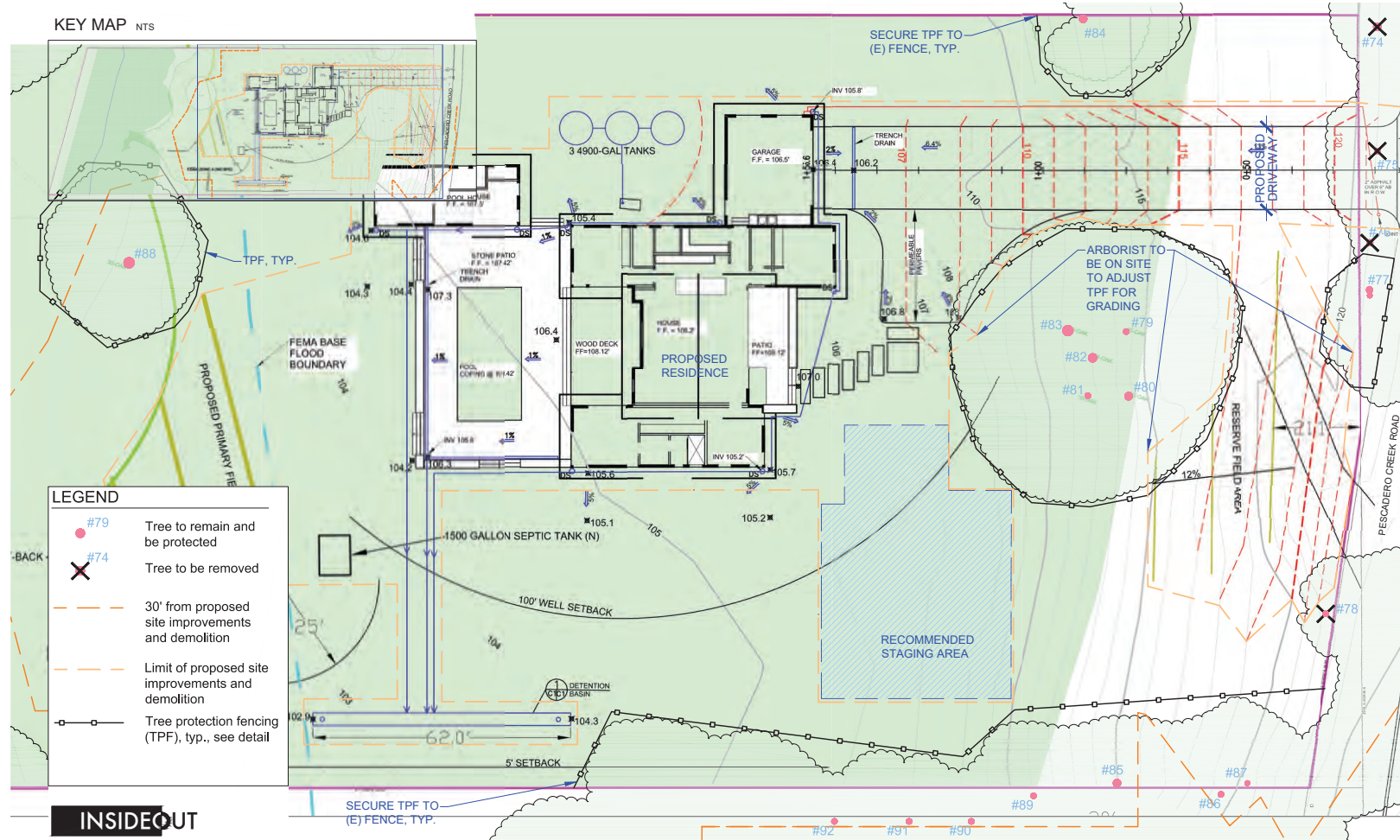
23 MAY 2025

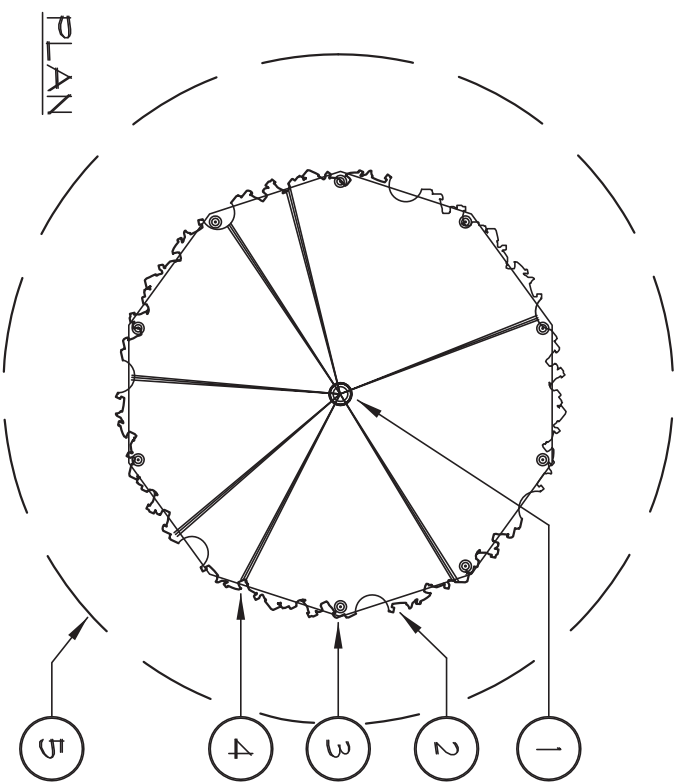
SEE TREE INVENTORY REPORT
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Tree Inventory + Protection Plan

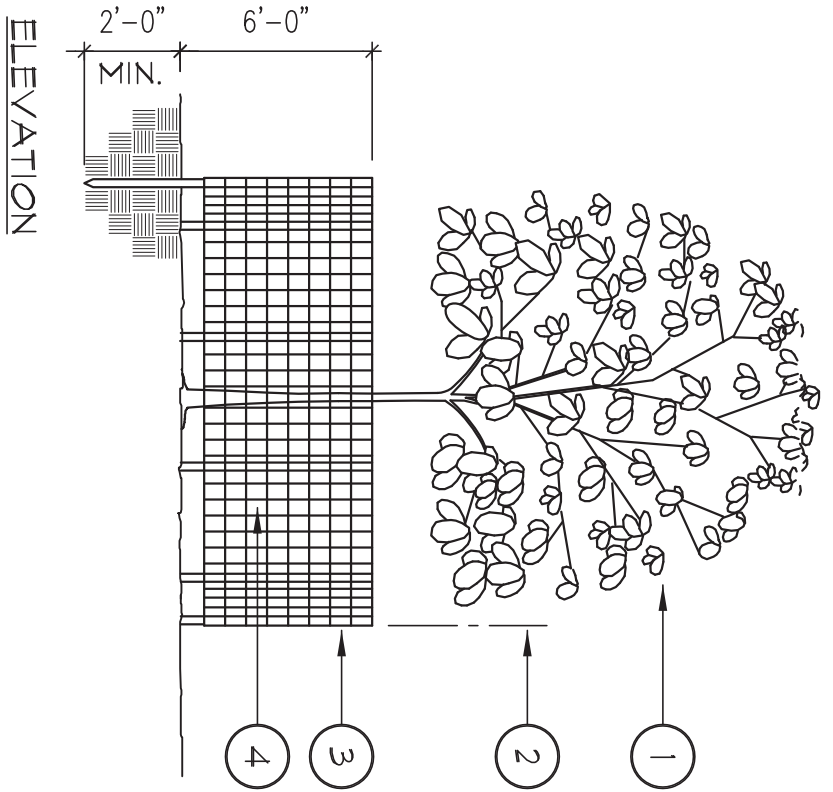
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD, PESCADERO, CA 94022

North 0 10 20
1"=20'



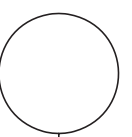


1. EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN.
2. DRIPLINE.
3. STEEL STAKE, 6'-0" O.C. MAX.
4. CHAINLINK FENCING.
5. FENCING SHALL BE REVIEWED & APPROVED BY PROJECT ARBORIST PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY SITE DISTURBANCES



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

NTS





Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.
Effective Solutions

332 PRINCETON AVENUE
HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019
650-728-3590
sigmaprm@gmail.com

DRAINAGE REPORT

Stevaux Property
0 Pescadero Creek Road
Pescadero, CA
APN 088-090-030
Sigma Prime Job #: 23-238

May 2, 2025



Project Description

The proposed project is new house, pool house, and pool on an undeveloped lot. The lot covers an area of 88,621 square feet (2.03 acres). Project existing and proposed impervious surfaces are summarized in the table:

	Existing Impervious Area (sq. ft.)	Proposed Impervious Area (sq. ft.)
Roofs	0	4833
Driveway	0	2781
Patio, Pool	0	1953
TOTAL	0	9567

Project Site Drainage Considerations

The average slope across the property is about 5 percent.

The site drains as sheet-flow down a slope to the west, across meadowland and forest for a distance of about 200 feet to Pescadero Creek.

The house site is in FEMA designation X. This is an area that is outside the flood area with a 0.2% probability of occurring. The west side of the property, an area that won't be developed, is in the 100-year FEMA flood zone.

Groundwater was not encountered in the soil borings, drilled to a depth of as much as 18 feet. The soil borings encountered mostly sandy soil. The average percolation rate for sandy soil is 5.75 in/hr, based on percolation tests for the septic system.

Project Drainage Calculations – Flow and Volume Control

The rational method was selected as the calculation method for this project because of the relatively simple nature of the project and because the project size is less than 10 acres.

A 10-year design storm was used for calculating the pre-and post-development peak flow and runoff volumes for this project per the County's minimum guidelines.

A factor of safety of 1.2 was selected to account for currently unplanned minor changes in impervious area on-site, low maintenance periods, and potential construction errors.

Time of concentration was determined using the equation for the NRCS watershed lag method. As these values were less than the County minimum Time of Concentration, a 10 minute time of concentration was used.

Rainfall intensity for the project site was obtained from NOAA's Precipitation Frequency Data Server. As can be seen in the attached NOAA spreadsheet, the intensity for a 10-minute duration, 10-year design storm, is 2.79 inches per hour.

Pre-Development Peak Flow

Topographic site survey shows that under existing conditions, the property sheet flows to the south, so there is only one point of discharge and one tributary area for calculations. Pre-development peak flow is calculated using the rational method, using the attached spreadsheet called "Runoff comparison". The pre-development peak flow is estimated to be 1.664 cfs.

Post-Development Site Runoff

Post-development site runoff also flows generally to the east. Post-development as shown on the attached spread sheet, is estimated to be 2.032 cfs, for an increase of 0.368 cfs.

Project Site Drainage Considerations

The following procedure was performed for the roof and driveway only. San Mateo County requires that project runoff from a 10-year, 1-hour duration design storm be retained onsite. For a 10-year storm, the intensity for a 1-hour duration is 1.110 in/hr.

The attached spreadsheet, called "Detention Basin Sizing", shows the steps in estimating the volume of runoff and the required lengths of different sizes of detention basins. The runoff volume is estimated to be 527 cf. 632 cf of runoff needs to be retained, based on a factor of safety of 1.2.

Proposed Mitigation Features

In order to contain this volume of runoff, it is proposed to route stormwater to a new infiltration-based retention feature that consists of a 62' long, 36" diameter perforated pipe surrounded by 6" of gravel on all sides. The system overflows through 12" diameter grates at the top. The detention storage calculations are outlined on the attached spreadsheet, "Detention Basin Sizing".

As determined above, it is appropriate to use infiltration in this area. However, the following checks need to be completed to verify that infiltration will adequately address runoff from the site (All checks are included in the attached spreadsheet for detention basin sizing.):

- 3-day percolation check: With a percolation rate of 1.1 in/hr, (the lowest percolation rate from the septic perc tests was used, to be conservative.) a 4 foot wide trench is adequate.

Should the system experience a greater than 10-year storm, the system will overflow through the grate at the top and sheet flow safely away.

Culvert Sizing

The attached spreadsheet called "Culvert Sizing" shows the calculations to check on the size of the downspout pipes. Based on a 10-year storm with a 5-minute duration, a rainfall intensity of 3.89 in/hr was applied. The calculations show that a minimum pipe diameter of 3.4 inches is required for the larger portion of the roof. Three entry points to the rain garden are proposed so

that 4-inch pipes will be adequate. We have specified pipe diameters of 4 inches.

Operations & Maintenance

Recommended operations and maintenance for the proposed drainage system onsite includes:

- » Clear debris from inlets as needed.
- » Monitor for ponding around the house.
- » Maintain appropriate vegetation for infiltration measures per the C.3 Technical Guidance.

As a C.3 Regulated Project, an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Agreement will need to be recorded for the property prior to the Building Permit final. A draft O&M agreement has been prepared separately.

Attachments

NOAA Atlas 14 Spreadsheet

Runoff Comparison

Rational Method/Detention Basin Sizing

Culvert Sizing

C.3 and C.6 Development Review Checklist



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2
Location name: Pescadero, California, USA*
Latitude: 37.265°, Longitude: -122.3223°
Elevation: 117 ft**

* source: ESRI Maps

** source: USGS



POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sarah Dietz, Sarah Heim, Lillian Hiner, Kazungu Maitaria, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Fenglin Yan, Michael Yekta, Tan Zhao, Geoffrey Bonnin, Daniel Brewer, Li-Chuan Chen, Tye Parzybok, John Yarchoan

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

[PF tabular](#) | [PF graphical](#) | [Maps & aerals](#)

PF tabular

PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches/hour)¹										
Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	2.09 (1.84-2.41)	2.62 (2.30-3.02)	3.32 (2.90-3.84)	3.89 (3.36-4.54)	4.67 (3.88-5.69)	5.28 (4.26-6.59)	5.89 (4.62-7.60)	6.54 (4.96-8.71)	7.42 (5.34-10.4)	8.10 (5.60-11.8)
10-min	1.50 (1.32-1.73)	1.88 (1.65-2.17)	2.38 (2.08-2.75)	2.79 (2.41-3.25)	3.35 (2.78-4.07)	3.78 (3.06-4.72)	4.22 (3.31-5.44)	4.69 (3.55-6.25)	5.32 (3.83-7.45)	5.81 (4.01-8.48)
15-min	1.21 (1.06-1.39)	1.52 (1.33-1.74)	1.92 (1.68-2.22)	2.25 (1.94-2.62)	2.70 (2.24-3.28)	3.05 (2.46-3.81)	3.41 (2.67-4.39)	3.78 (2.86-5.04)	4.28 (3.09-6.01)	4.68 (3.24-6.84)
30-min	0.842 (0.740-0.970)	1.06 (0.926-1.22)	1.34 (1.17-1.54)	1.57 (1.36-1.83)	1.88 (1.56-2.29)	2.13 (1.72-2.66)	2.37 (1.86-3.06)	2.63 (2.00-3.51)	2.99 (2.15-4.19)	3.26 (2.26-4.77)
60-min	0.597 (0.524-0.687)	0.748 (0.656-0.861)	0.946 (0.827-1.09)	1.11 (0.960-1.30)	1.33 (1.10-1.62)	1.50 (1.22-1.88)	1.68 (1.32-2.16)	1.86 (1.41-2.48)	2.12 (1.52-2.96)	2.31 (1.60-3.38)
2-hr	0.439 (0.385-0.504)	0.548 (0.480-0.631)	0.692 (0.605-0.800)	0.811 (0.701-0.946)	0.973 (0.807-1.18)	1.10 (0.888-1.37)	1.23 (0.963-1.58)	1.36 (1.03-1.81)	1.54 (1.11-2.16)	1.69 (1.16-2.46)
3-hr	0.368 (0.323-0.423)	0.460 (0.403-0.530)	0.581 (0.508-0.671)	0.680 (0.588-0.794)	0.817 (0.677-0.994)	0.922 (0.745-1.15)	1.03 (0.808-1.33)	1.14 (0.866-1.52)	1.30 (0.934-1.82)	1.42 (0.979-2.07)
6-hr	0.263 (0.231-0.303)	0.329 (0.288-0.379)	0.416 (0.364-0.481)	0.488 (0.422-0.570)	0.586 (0.486-0.713)	0.662 (0.535-0.827)	0.740 (0.580-0.953)	0.821 (0.622-1.09)	0.932 (0.671-1.31)	1.02 (0.704-1.49)
12-hr	0.175 (0.153-0.201)	0.220 (0.193-0.253)	0.279 (0.244-0.323)	0.328 (0.284-0.383)	0.395 (0.328-0.481)	0.447 (0.361-0.559)	0.500 (0.392-0.644)	0.555 (0.420-0.740)	0.630 (0.454-0.883)	0.688 (0.476-1.01)
24-hr	0.112 (0.102-0.126)	0.142 (0.129-0.160)	0.182 (0.165-0.205)	0.215 (0.193-0.244)	0.259 (0.227-0.303)	0.294 (0.252-0.349)	0.329 (0.276-0.399)	0.365 (0.299-0.454)	0.414 (0.327-0.534)	0.452 (0.347-0.602)
2-day	0.072 (0.065-0.081)	0.092 (0.084-0.104)	0.119 (0.108-0.134)	0.141 (0.127-0.159)	0.170 (0.149-0.198)	0.193 (0.165-0.229)	0.215 (0.181-0.261)	0.239 (0.196-0.297)	0.271 (0.214-0.349)	0.295 (0.227-0.393)
3-day	0.055 (0.050-0.061)	0.071 (0.064-0.079)	0.091 (0.083-0.103)	0.108 (0.097-0.123)	0.131 (0.114-0.153)	0.148 (0.127-0.176)	0.166 (0.139-0.201)	0.183 (0.150-0.228)	0.208 (0.164-0.268)	0.226 (0.174-0.301)
4-day	0.045 (0.041-0.051)	0.059 (0.053-0.066)	0.076 (0.069-0.086)	0.090 (0.081-0.102)	0.109 (0.095-0.128)	0.124 (0.106-0.147)	0.138 (0.116-0.168)	0.153 (0.126-0.191)	0.173 (0.137-0.224)	0.189 (0.145-0.251)
7-day	0.033 (0.030-0.037)	0.042 (0.038-0.047)	0.055 (0.049-0.061)	0.065 (0.058-0.073)	0.078 (0.068-0.091)	0.088 (0.076-0.105)	0.098 (0.083-0.119)	0.109 (0.089-0.135)	0.123 (0.097-0.158)	0.133 (0.102-0.177)
10-day	0.025 (0.023-0.029)	0.033 (0.030-0.037)	0.043 (0.039-0.048)	0.051 (0.045-0.057)	0.061 (0.053-0.071)	0.069 (0.059-0.082)	0.077 (0.064-0.093)	0.085 (0.069-0.105)	0.095 (0.075-0.123)	0.103 (0.079-0.138)
20-day	0.016 (0.015-0.018)	0.021 (0.019-0.024)	0.028 (0.025-0.031)	0.033 (0.029-0.037)	0.039 (0.034-0.046)	0.044 (0.038-0.053)	0.049 (0.041-0.060)	0.054 (0.044-0.067)	0.061 (0.048-0.078)	0.066 (0.050-0.087)
30-day	0.013 (0.012-0.015)	0.017 (0.015-0.019)	0.022 (0.020-0.025)	0.026 (0.024-0.030)	0.031 (0.027-0.037)	0.035 (0.030-0.042)	0.039 (0.033-0.047)	0.043 (0.035-0.053)	0.048 (0.038-0.062)	0.051 (0.039-0.068)
45-day	0.011 (0.010-0.012)	0.014 (0.013-0.016)	0.018 (0.016-0.021)	0.021 (0.019-0.024)	0.026 (0.022-0.030)	0.029 (0.024-0.034)	0.031 (0.026-0.038)	0.034 (0.028-0.043)	0.038 (0.030-0.049)	0.041 (0.031-0.054)
60-day	0.010 (0.009-0.011)	0.013 (0.011-0.014)	0.016 (0.015-0.018)	0.019 (0.017-0.022)	0.023 (0.020-0.026)	0.025 (0.022-0.030)	0.028 (0.023-0.034)	0.030 (0.025-0.037)	0.033 (0.026-0.043)	0.035 (0.027-0.047)

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).
 Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values.
 Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

[Back to Top](#)

PF graphical



Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.

Runoff Comparison

Job: Stevaux

No.: 23-238

Date 5/2/2025

by: CMK

Rational Method to Estimate Storm Runoff

$$Q_p = CIA_d$$

Lot Area (sf): 86621

Pre-Construction:

Pervious Area (sf): 86621

Impervious Area (sf): 0

Total Area, A_d (sf): 86621

Area, A_d (acres): 1.989

Pervious C_{10} : 0.3

Impervious C_{10} : 0.9

Weighted C_{10} : 0.3

Time of Concentration, t_c : 10 minutes

I (rainfall intensity): From NOAA Atlas 14

I_{10} : 2.79 in/hr

$Q = CIA$: 1.664 CFS

Post-Construction:

Pervious Area (sf): 77054

Impervious Area (sf): 9567

Total Area, A_d (sf): 86621

Area, A_d (acres): 1.989

Pervious C_{10} : 0.3

Impervious C_{10} : 0.9

Weighted C_{10} : 0.37

Time of Concentration, t_c : 10 minutes

I (rainfall intensity): From NOAA Atlas 14

I_{10} : 2.79 in/hr

$Q = CIA$: 2.032 CFS

Difference: 0.368 CFS

% Increase: 22.1

Detention Basin Sizing

Job: Stevaux

No.: 23-238

Date 5/2/2025

by: CMK

Rational Method to Estimate Storm Runoff

$$Q_p = CIA_d$$

Area, A_d (sf):	9567
Area, A_d (acres):	0.21963
C:	0.9

Duration=1 hour

I (rainfall intensity): from NOAA Atlas 14 Dataset

I_{60} = 1.110 in/hr

Q= 0.146 CFS

Detention Size (for 1-hour duration):

10-yr Storm:	527	CF
FS = 1.2:	632	CF

Areas:	Pipe Diam-ft	Trench Width -ft	Trench Depth -ft	Trench Area-sf	Pipe Area -sf	Gravel Area-sf	w/Void Ratio 35%	Total Area-sf
	1	2	2	4	0.79	3.21	1.13	1.91
	1.5	2.5	2.82	7.05	1.77	5.28	1.85	3.62
	2	3	3	9	3.14	5.86	2.05	5.19
	3	4	4	16	7.07	8.93	3.13	10.19

Size Pipes for 10-year event:

1' diam. Pipe:	330.7	LF Required
1.5' diam. Pipe:	174.7	LF Required
2' diam. Pipe:	121.7	LF Required
3' diam. Pipe:	62.0	LF Required

3-day percolation check:

Pipe Diameter:	3	feet (side by side 1.5' pipes)
Estimated percolation rate:	1.1	in/hr (lowest perc rate)
Estimated percolation rate:	0.0917	ft/hr
	2.20	ft/day
	3	days
	6.60	ft/sf (perc rate)
	96	sf (needed sf)
Trench Length:	63.0	feet
Trench Width:	1.52	feet
Width of Gravel:	-8.9	inches

Width <6" indicate adequate percolation rate.

Culvert Sizing

Job: Stevaux
No.: 23-238
Date 4/9/2025
by: CMK

Rational Method to Estimate Storm Runoff (page 20-13)

$Q_p = CIA_d$ Reference: Civil Engineering Reference Manual

Area (SF): 3353
Area, A_d (acres): 0.0770
C (Appendix 20.A): 0.9
I (rainfall intensity): NOAA Atlas 14
Storm Frequency: 10 years
Time of Concentration, t_c : 5 minutes
I = 3.89 in/hr
 $Q_p = 0.27 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec} = 120.6 \text{ gal/min}$

Culvert Size (page 19-6)

$D = 1.335(nQ_p/\sqrt{S})^{3/8}$ Eq. 19.16b, page 19-6, full flow

n: 0.009 Manning roughness coefficient, from Appendix 19.A
S: 0.022 Slope of pipe

D = 0.29 feet
= 3.4 inches



C.3 and C.6 Development Review Checklist

Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP 3.0)

Stormwater Controls for Development Projects

Project Information (Enter information only into blue-highlighted cells - other cells are locked.)

I.A Enter Project Data (For "C.3 Regulated Projects," data will be reported in the municipality's stormwater Annual Report.)

Project Name:	Stevaux	Case Number:	PLN2024-00210
Project Address:	0 Pescadero Creek Road	Cross Street:	Dearborn Park Road
Project APN:	088-090-030	Project Watershed:	Pescadero Creek
Applicant Name:	Olivier Nolan-Stevaux	Project Phase No.	
Applicant Phone:	650-288-5139	Applicant Email Address:	ostevaux@gmail.com

Development Type:	☐ Small Single-Family Home Project (<10,000 sq. ft. of created and/or replaced impervious surface ¹)	
(check all that apply)	☒ Large Single-Family Home Project (≥10,000 sq. ft. of created and/or replaced impervious surface ¹)	
	☐ Subdivision - Residential: Two or more lot development ²	# of units:
	☐ Multi-Family Residential	# of units:
	☐ Commercial	
	☐ Industrial, Manufacturing	
	☐ Mixed-Use	# of units:
	☐ New, widened or reconstructed roads related to parcel-based projects ³	
	☐ Stand-alone pavement maintenance or construction work, or similar work related to parcel-based projects ³	
	☐ Other redevelopment project as defined by MRP: creating, adding and/or replacing exterior existing impervious surface on a site where past development has occurred.	
	☐ Institutional: schools, libraries, jails, etc.	
	☐ Parks and trails, camp grounds, other recreational	
	☐ Kennels, Ranches	
	☐ Other, Please specify	

Project Description (Don't include past or future phases) ⁴	New house on undeveloped lot.
---	-------------------------------

I.A.1	Total Project Area:	88,833	square feet (on and off-site)
I.A.2	Total Area on-site:	88,621	square feet (on the private property)
I.A.3	Total Area off-site:	212	square feet (frontage or area in Public Right of Way being improved)
I.A.4	Total Area of land disturbed during construction:	20,000	square feet (Include all project on-site and off-site areas of clearing, grading, excavating and stockpiling)
I.A.5	Site slope:	5	%

I.A.6 Certification:

I certify that the information provided on this form is correct and acknowledge that, should the project exceed the amount of new and/or replaced impervious surface provided in this form, the as-built project may be subject to additional improvements.

☐ Preliminary Calculations Attached ☐ Final Calculations Attached ☒ Stormwater Control Plan Attached

Name of person completing the form:	Charles Kissick	Title:	Engineer
Signature:		Date:	5/2/2025
Phone Number:	650-728-3590	E-mail:	sigmaprm@gmail.com

¹ Small and Large Detached Single-Family Homes that are not part of a common plan of development².

² Common Plans of Development (subdivisions or contiguous, commonly owned lots, for the construction of two or more homes developed within 1 year of each other), and/or constructed with shared utilities, are not considered single family home projects by the MRP.

³ Stand-alone roadway or pavement projects, or pavement work that is part of a project, creating or replacing 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface may be subject to C.3 requirements - both in public and private areas. See the Roads Factsheet at: www.flowstobay.org/newdevelopment

⁴ Project description examples: 5-story office building, industrial warehouse, residential with five 4-story buildings for 200 condominiums, etc.

I.B Is the project a “C.3 Regulated Project” per MRP Provision C.3.b? (Use table below to make determination.)**I.B.1** Enter the amount of Impervious surface Retained, Replaced or Created⁵ by the project (use DMA Table in Worksheet D):**Table I.B.1 Impervious⁵ and Pervious⁶ Surfaces (Match DMA Summary Table in Worksheet D, if applicable)**

		Pre-Project	Post-Project			
		I.B.1.a	I.B.1.b	I.B.1.c	I.B.1.d	I.B.1.e
Impervious Surfaces (IS) (e.g., sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, patios, roads, rooftops, pools, pathways, etc.)		Existing (Pre-Project) Impervious Surface (sq.ft.)	Existing Impervious Surface to be Retained ⁵ (sq.ft.)	Existing Impervious Surface to be Replaced ⁵ (sq.ft.)	New Impervious Surface to be Created ⁵ (sq.ft.)	Post-Project Impervious Surface (sq.ft.) (=b+c+d)
On-site area (within the parcel/private site boundaries)		-	-	-	9,355	9,355
Off-site area (e.g., frontage/other area in Public Right of Way)		-	-	-	212	212
Subtotal:		-	-	-	9,567	9,567
Total Impervious Surface Replaced and Created: (sum of totals for columns I.B.1.c and I.B.1.d):			I.B.1.f	9,567 sq. ft.		
Pervious Surfaces (PS) (e.g., landscaping, pervious pavement, bioretention areas, parking strips, street trees, etc. - both on-site and off-site)		Existing (Pre-Project) Pervious Surface (sq.ft.)	Post-project Pervious Surface (sq.ft.)			
All pervious off-site area (e.g., frontage/Public Right of Way) ⁶		212	-			
Landscaping area on-site		88,621	79,266			
Pervious Pavement area on-site		-	I.B.1.g 783			
Green Roof area on-site						
Subtotal:		88,833	80,049			
Total Project Area (should be equal to I.A.1)		88,833	50% Rule Calculation I.B.1.h 0 %		88,833	

I.B.2 Please review and attach additional worksheets as required below using the Total Impervious Surface (IS) Replaced or Created in cell I.B.1.f from Table I.B.1 above and other factors:

		Check One		Attach Worksheet
		Yes	No	
I.B.2.a	Review Steps Does this project involve any earthwork and/or stockpiling of soil, aggregates etc? If YES, then Check Yes, and Complete Worksheet A. If NO, then Check No, and go to I.B.2.b	☒	☐	A
I.B.2.b	Is I.B.1.f greater than or equal to 2,500 sq.ft? If YES, then the Project is subject to Provision C.3.i. - complete Worksheets B, C and go to I.B.2.c. If NO, go to I.B.2.i - or ask municipal staff for Small Project Checklist.	☒	☐	B, C
I.B.2.c	Does the 50% rule apply to the project? Is I.B.1.h 50% or more? If YES, site design, source control and treatment requirements apply to the entire on-site area. Continue to I.B.2.d If NO, these requirements apply only to the impervious surface created and/or replaced. Continue to I.B.2.d	☒	☐	
I.B.2.d	Is this project a Roadway Project and is I.B.1.f greater than or equal to 5,000 sq.ft? If YES, project may be C.3 Regulated Project. See the Roadways Fact Sheet at: www.flowstobay.org/newdevelopment If NO, go to I.B.2.e	☒	☐	
I.B.2.e	Is I.B.1.f greater than or equal to 5,000 sq.ft? Or 10,000 sq.ft. for a Large Single-Family Home? (Small Single-Family Homes are exempt) If YES, project is a C.3 Regulated Project - complete Worksheet D. Then continue to I.B.2.f. If NO, then skip to I.B.2.g.	☒	☐	D
I.B.2.f	Is I.B.1.f greater than or equal to 43,560 sq.ft. (i.e., one acre)? If YES, project may be subject to Hydromodification Management requirements - complete Worksheet E then go to I.B.2.g. If NO, then go to I.B.2.g.	☐	☒	E
I.B.2.g	Is I.A.4 greater than or equal to 43,560 sq.ft., (i.e., one acre)? [SWRS Site: Subject to monthly inspections from Oct 1 to April 30; weekly inspections if located in ASBS Watershed] For more information see: www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml If YES, check box, obtain coverage under CA Construction General Permit & submit Notice of Intent to municipality- go to I.B.2.h. If NO, then go to I.B.2.h.	☐	☒	
I.B.2.h	Is this a Special Project or does it have the potential to be a Special Project? If YES, complete Worksheet F - then continue to I.B.2.i. If NO, go to I.B.2.i.	☐	☒	F
I.B.2.i	Is this project a Hillside Site? Or a High Priority Site? Hillside Sites include those with ≥ 20% slope (see I.A.5) disturbing greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet. High Priority Sites include: 1) Project that involve grading in excess of 250 c.y. or requiring a Grading or Land Clearing Permit; or 2) Project with land disturbance of: a.) 1 sq. ft. or greater within the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve ASBS Watershed, b.) 1,000 sq. ft. or greater for areas within 100 feet of a creek, wetland, or coastline; or 3) Any public project involving work within a waterway or any private project involving work within a waterway that requires a permit issued by the Planning and Building Department. [SWRS Site: Subject to monthly inspections from Oct 1 to April 30; weekly inspections if located in ASBS Watershed] If YES, complete section G-2 on Worksheet G - then continue to I.B.2.j. and complete the Certification in Section I.A.6	☐	☒	G
I.B.2.j	For Municipal Staff Use Only: Are you using Alternative Certification for the project review? If YES, then fill out section G-1 on Worksheet G. Fill out other sections of Worksheet G as appropriate. See cell I.B.1.g above - Is the project installing 3,000 square feet or more of pervious pavement? If YES, then fill out section G-3 on Worksheet G. Add to Municipal Inspection Lists (C.3 and C.3.h)	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	G

⁵ “Retained” means to leave existing impervious surfaces in place; “Replaced” means to install new impervious surface where existing impervious surface is removed anywhere on the same site; and “Created” means the amount of new impervious surface being proposed which exceeds the total amount of existing impervious surface at the site.⁶ Per the MRP, pavement that meets the following definition of pervious pavement is NOT an impervious surface: pavement that stores and infiltrates rainfall at a rate equal to immediately surrounding unpaved, landscaped areas, or that stores and infiltrates the rainfall runoff volume described in Provision C.3. Gravel pavement is not pervious unless it is constructed using pervious pavement system designs or runoff flows to adjacent landscaping. Pervious off-site areas include landscaped areas such as parking strips and street trees; off-site pervious pavement includes pervious concrete gutters and interlocking permeable concrete paver sidewalks, etc. 7/1/23

Worksheet A

C.6 – Construction Stormwater BMPs

Identify Plan sheet showing the appropriate construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) used on this project:

(Applies to all projects with earthwork)

Yes	Plan Sheet	Best Management Practice (BMP)
☒	BMP Sheet	Control and prevent the discharge of all potential pollutants, including pavement cutting wastes, paints, concrete, petroleum products, chemicals, wash water or sediments, rinse water from architectural copper, and non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses.
☒	BMP Sheet	Store, handle, and dispose of construction materials/wastes properly to prevent contact with stormwater.
☒	BMP Sheet	Do not clean, fuel, or maintain vehicles on-site, except in a designated area where wash water is contained and treated.
☒	BMP Sheet	Train and provide instruction to all employees/subcontractors re: construction BMPs.
☐		Protect all storm drain inlets in vicinity of site using sediment controls such as berms, fiber rolls, or filters.
☒	BMP Sheet	Limit construction access routes and stabilize designated access points.
☒	BMP Sheet	Attach the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program's construction BMP plan sheet to project plans and require contractor to implement the applicable BMPs on the plan sheet.
☒	BMP Sheet	Use temporary erosion controls to stabilize all denuded areas until permanent erosion controls are established.
☐		Delineate with field markers clearing limits, easements, setbacks, sensitive or critical areas, buffer zones, trees, and drainage courses.
☐		Provide notes, specifications, or attachments describing the following: ■ Construction, operation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls, include inspection frequency; ■ Methods and schedule for grading, excavation, filling, clearing of vegetation, and storage and disposal of excavated or cleared material; ■ Specifications for vegetative cover & mulch, include methods and schedules for planting and fertilization; ■ Provisions for temporary and/or permanent irrigation.
☒	C-2	Perform clearing and earth moving activities only during dry weather.
☒	C-2	Use sediment controls or filtration to remove sediment when dewatering and obtain all necessary permits.
☐		Trap sediment on-site, using BMPs such as sediment basins or traps, earthen dikes or berms, silt fences, check dams, soil blankets or mats, covers for soil stock piles, etc.
☐		Divert on-site runoff around exposed areas; divert off-site runoff around the site (e.g., swales and dikes).
☒	C-2	Protect adjacent properties and undisturbed areas from construction impacts using vegetative buffer strips, sediment barriers or filters, dikes, mulching, or other measures as appropriate.

Worksheet B

C.3 – Source Controls

Select appropriate source controls and identify the detail/plan sheet where these elements are shown.

Yes	Detail/Plan Sheet No.	Features that require source control	Source Control Measures (Refer to Local Source Control List for detailed requirements)
☐		Storm Drain	Mark on-site inlets with the words "No Dumping! Flows to Bay" or equivalent.
☐		Floor Drains	Plumb interior floor drains to sanitary sewer [or prohibit].
☐		Parking garage	Plumb interior parking garage floor drains to sanitary sewer. ⁸
☐		Landscaping	■ Retain existing vegetation as practicable. ■ Follow ReScape (www.rescapeca.org) principles. Select diverse species appropriate to the site. Include plants that are pest- and/or disease-resistant, drought-tolerant, and/or attract beneficial insects. ■ Minimize use of pesticides and quick-release fertilizers. ■ Use efficient irrigation system; design to minimize runoff.
☐		Pool/Spa/Fountain	Provide connection to the sanitary sewer to facilitate draining. ⁸
☐		Food Service Equipment (non-residential)	Provide sink or other area for equipment cleaning, which is: ■ Connected to a grease interceptor prior to sanitary sewer discharge.⁸ ■ Large enough for the largest mat or piece of equipment to be cleaned. ■ Indoors or in an outdoor roofed area designed to prevent stormwater run-on and run-off, and signed to require equipment washing in this area.
☐		Refuse Areas	■ Provide a roofed and enclosed area for dumpsters, recycling containers, etc., designed to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff. ■ Connect any drains in or beneath dumpsters, compactors, and tallow bin areas serving food service facilities to the sanitary sewer.⁸ ■ For more information, see the New Development Projects Litter Reduction Fact Sheet at: https://www.flowstobay.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/New-Dev-Litter-Reduction-Fact-Sheet-000001.pdf
☐		Outdoor Process Activities ⁹	Perform process activities either indoors or in roofed outdoor area, designed to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff, and to drain to the sanitary sewer. ⁸
☐		Outdoor Equipment/ Materials Storage	■ Cover the area or design to avoid pollutant contact with stormwater runoff. ■ Locate area only on paved and contained areas. ■ Roof storage areas that will contain non-hazardous liquids, drain to sanitary sewer⁸, and contain by berms or similar.
☐		Vehicle/ Equipment Cleaning	■ Roofed, pave and berm wash area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff, plumb to the sanitary sewer⁸, and sign as a designated wash area. ■ Commercial car wash facilities shall discharge to the sanitary sewer.⁸
☐		Vehicle/ Equipment Repair and Maintenance	■ Designate repair/maintenance area indoors, or an outdoors area designed to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff and provide secondary containment. Do not install drains in the secondary containment areas. ■ No floor drains unless pretreated prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.⁸ ■ Connect containers or sinks used for parts cleaning to the sanitary sewer.⁸
☐		Fuel Dispensing Areas	■ Fueling areas shall have impermeable surface that is a) minimally graded to prevent ponding and b) separated from the rest of the site by a grade break. ■ Canopy shall extend at least 10 ft. in each direction from each pump and drain away from fueling area.
☐		Loading Docks	■ Cover and/or grade to minimize run-on to and runoff from the loading area. ■ Position downspouts to direct stormwater away from the loading area. ■ Drain water from loading dock areas to the sanitary sewer.⁸ ■ Install door skirts between the trailers and the building.
☐		Fire Sprinklers	Design for discharge of fire sprinkler test water to landscape or sanitary sewer. ⁸
☐		Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water	■ Drain condensate of air conditioning units to landscaping. Large air conditioning units may connect to the sanitary sewer.⁸ ■ Roof drains from equipment drain to landscaped area where practicable. ■ Drain boiler drain lines, roof top equipment, all wash water to sanitary sewer.⁸
☐		Architectural Copper Rinse Water	■ Drain rinse water to landscaping, discharge to sanitary sewer⁸, or collect and dispose properly offsite. See flyer "Requirements for Architectural Copper."¹⁰

⁸ Any connection to the sanitary sewer system is subject to sanitary district approval.

⁹ Businesses that may have outdoor process activities/equipment include machine shops, auto repair, industries with pretreatment facilities.

¹⁰ See the Flowstobay website: <https://flowstobay.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ArchitecturalcopperBMPs.pdf>

Worksheet C

Low Impact Development – Site Design Measures

Select Appropriate Site Design Measures (Required for C.3 Regulated Projects; all other projects are encouraged to implement site design measures, which may be required at municipality discretion.) Projects that create and/or replace between 2,500 and 5,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface, and detached single family homes that create/replace between 2,500 and 10,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface, must include **one of Site Design Measures a through f** (Provision C.3.i requirements).¹⁰ Larger ($\geq 5,000$ sq.ft) projects must also include applicable Site Design Measures g through i. Consult with municipal staff about requirements for your project.

Select appropriate site design measures and identify the Plan Sheet where these elements are shown.

Yes	Plan Sheet No.	Site Design Measures
☐		a. Direct roof runoff into cisterns or rain barrels and use rainwater for irrigation or other non-potable use.
☐		b. Direct roof runoff onto vegetated areas.
☒	C-1	c. Direct runoff from sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios onto vegetated areas.
☐		d. Direct runoff from driveways and/or uncovered parking lots onto vegetated areas.
☐		e. Construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with pervious or permeable surfaces. Use the specifications in the C.3 Regulated Projects Guide downloadable at www.flowstobay.org/newdevelopment
☐		f. Construct bike lanes, driveways, and/or uncovered parking lots with pervious surfaces. Use the specifications in the C.3 Regulated Projects Guide downloadable at www.flowstobay.org/newdevelopment
☐		g. Limit disturbance of natural water bodies and drainage systems; minimize compaction of highly permeable soils; protect slopes and channels; and minimize impacts from stormwater and urban runoff on the biological integrity of natural drainage systems and water bodies;
☐		h. Conserve natural areas, including existing trees, other vegetation and soils.
☒	C-1	i. Minimize impervious surfaces.

Regulated Projects can also consider the following site design measures to reduce treatment system sizing:

Yes	Plan Sheet No.	Site Design Measures
☐		j. Self-treating area (see Section 4.2 of the C.3 Regulated Projects Guide)
☒	C-1	k. Self-retaining area (see Section 4.3 of the C.3 Regulated Projects Guide)

¹⁰ See MRP Provision C.3.a.i.(6) for non-C.3 Regulated Projects, C.3.c.i.(2)(a) for Regulated Projects, C.3.i for projects that create/replace between 2,500 and 5,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface and detached single family homes that create/replace between 2,500 and 10,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface.

Worksheet D

C.3 Regulated Projects and Non-Regulated GI Projects

Stormwater Treatment Measures and Site Design Measures by Drainage Management Area (DMA)

Check all applicable boxes, answer questions and fill in cells related to the site design and treatment measure(s) included in the project.

Drainage Management Area Summary Table

Complete the information below at the Entitlement, Building Permit and Certificate of Occupancy stages for Regulated C.3 Projects and Non-Regulated Green Infrastructure Projects. (The first four cells are automatically filled in from the Project Info sheet.)

Project Name:	Stevaux					
Project Address:	0 Pescadero Creek Road					
Cross Streets:	Dearborn Park Road					
APN:	088-090-030					
Special Project¹¹?	No		of C.3.d amount of runoff treated by Non-LID Systems on the Special Project site.			
C.3 Regulated?	Yes					
Public or Private Project?	Private	Public projects are those on public property or ROW; private projects are on privately-owned property but can include improvements in the public ROW required as part of the project.				
DMA Identification Number	Impervious Area¹² (ft²)	Pervious Area¹³ (ft²)	Type of Site Design Measure or Treatment Measure¹⁴	Sizing Criteria Used¹⁵	Size Required¹⁶	Size Provided
DMA 1	9567		Detention Basin	Other	62 LF	62 LF
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
add rows, if needed						
TOTALS	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals from Project Info Sheet Cells	-	-				

Is the project harvesting and using rainwater? Yes ☐	Rainwater Harvesting/Use Measures: ☐ Rainwater Harvesting for indoor non-potable water use ☐ Rainwater Harvesting for landscape irrigation use
---	---

A long term Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Agreement and Plan for this project will be required. Please contact the municipality for an agreement template and/or consult the C.3 Regulated Projects Guide and table of contents at www.flowstobay.org/newdevelopment for maintenance plan templates for specific facility types.

11 Special Projects are smart growth, high density, transit-oriented or affordable housing developments with the criteria defined in Provision C.3.e.ii.(2), (3) or (4) (see Worksheet F).

12 The sq.ft. of impervious area within the Drainage Management Area

13 The sq.ft. of pervious area within the Drainage Management Area

14 "Lined" refers to an impermeable liner placed on the bottom of a bioretention area, such that no infiltration into native soil occurs.

15 Select from the menu which of the following Provision C.3.d.i hydraulic sizing methods was used, if any. Volume based approaches: 1(a) Urban Runoff Quality Management approach, or 1(b) 80% capture approach (recommended volume-based approach). Flow-based approaches: 2(a) 10% of 50-year peak flow approach, 2(b) 2 times the 85th percentile rainfall intensity approach, 2(c) 0.2-Inch-per-hour intensity approach (recommended flow-based approach - also known as the 4% rule for bioretention), or 3 Combination flow and volume-based approach. "Other" is used for Site Design Measures such as Self-Retaining or Self-Treating Areas.

16 Each DMA should drain to one treatment area (unless it is self-treating or self-retaining). If multiple DMAs are draining to one treatment area, they should be combined into one DMA. If one DMA drains to multiple treatment areas, that DMA should be split up so there is one DMA per treatment area (which allows the treatment area to be properly sized).



SAN MATEO COUNTY HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Environmental Health Services

Land Use Program

2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite #100

San Mateo, CA 94403

Phone:(650) 372-6200 Fax: (650) 627-8244

smchealth.org/landuse

WATER WELL APPLICATION

Domestic, Agricultural, Cathodic, Exploratory, Geothermal Heat Exchange

ALL WORK MUST BE SCHEDULED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH STAFF AT LEAST 2 WORKING DAYS IN ADVANCE
(Check one or more) Fees must be submitted with application (See land use fee guide)

☐ PE 4666 Well Drilling Permit

☒ PE 4668 Certification (Pump Test)

☐ PE 4667 Abandonment/Destruction

☐ PE 4672 Permit to Operate as Domestic Source

☐ PE 4670 Permit Extension

☐ PE 4210 Resubmittal: _____

☐ PE 4678 Exception/Variance

☐ PE 4699 Other: _____

Ground Source Heat Exchange Bores: (check one)

☐ PE 4686 from 1 to 3 bores

☐ PE 4688 from 9 to 13 bores

☐ PE 4690 from 20 to 29 bores

☐ PE 4687 from 4 to 8 bores

☐ PE 4689 from 14 to 19 bores

☐ PE 4691 from 30 to 39 bores

SITE INFORMATION:

SITE ADDRESS: Pescadero Creek Rd (no number yet) City: Pescadero Zip: 94060

APN (9 digit number required): 088-090-030

CDX or CDP: _____

Type of well: _____ Depth to be drilled: _____

Depth of proposed annular seal: _____ Size of outer casing: _____ Type of casing: _____

WELL OWNER INFORMATION:

WELL OWNER: Olivier Nolan-Stevaux Phone: 650-288-5139 Cell Phone: 650-288-5139

PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION:

PROPERTY OWNER: Olivier Nolan-Stevaux

Mailing Address: 340 Hazel Ave City: Millbrae Zip: 94030

Phone: 650-288-5139 Cell Phone: 650-288-5139 Email: ostevaux@gmail.com

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:

CONTRACTOR: SIMMS PLUMBING & WATER Inc. C-57 License Number: 725194

Mailing Address: PO BOX 9 City: PESCADERO Zip: 94060

Phone: 650-879-1823 Email: N/A

Contractor Signature: *fm* Date: 10/11/2023

Property Owner/Agent Signature: *[Signature]* Date: 10/14/2023

(Attach a letter from the property owner providing authorization if signed by an agent)

*APN (Assessor Parcel Number) or as CATHODIC for cathodic protection wells in public right-of-way

*Applicant/Agent's Signature (Attach a letter from the Property Owner providing authorization if signed by an Agent.)

*Contractor's information and signature (except for Pump Test and Permit to Operate)

*3 Plot plans submitted (for Well Drilling Permit or Exception/Variance)

*Method of Abandonment/Destruction on separate sheet (required for Well Abandonment/Destruction only)

see next page for important notes.

ALL FEES ARE NON-REFUNDABLE

APPLICATION WILL BE VOID AFTER 1 YEAR FROM DATE OF SUBMITTAL IF UNABLE TO PERMIT
PERMITS ARE NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

SIMMS PLUMBING & WATER EQUIPMENT, INC.

P.O. BOX 738
PESCADERO, CA 94060
(650) 879-1823

* ##Ã('&()Ã""!&(\$Ã)"&% Ã

8?70:;Ã7,60Ã Ã

Ã853>30:Ã785,7 ;<0>,@Ã

,//:0;;Ã

B'')) "" " "%Ã90:../0:8Ã.:004Ã:/Ã

<0;<Ã/,<0Ã Ã

Ã0.06-0:Ã#\$Ã\$"\$%Ã

?055Ã/09<2Ã Ã

B%)C "Ã

;,<,7/371Ã?,<0:Ã50>05Ã

Ã\$'C "Ã

;,<,-353A0/Ã?,<0:Ã50>05Ã

Ã%#C \$Ã

9=69Ã;0<<371Ã

Ã%#C "Ã

<360Ã<0;<Ã-01,7Ã

Ã*+&'Ã,6Ã

*\$%"Ã

!) +!'&Ã

Ã(Ã%ÃÃ

*+&'Ã

\$'C "Ã

##!"Ã

#"+""Ã

\$(C "Ã

#!"Ã

#"+#Ã

\$(C "Ã

*!'Ã

#"+%"Ã

%"C "Ã

*!'Ã

#"+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+""Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+#Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+%"Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

##+&'Ã

%"C \$Ã

&!\$Ã

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Simms Plumbing & Water Equip, Inc.
P.O. Box 9
Pescadero, CA 94060
Attn: Sherry Olsen

Work Order #: 3120264
Reporting Date: December 14, 2023

Bacteriological Examination of Water for Coliform Organisms

Date Received: Water sample(s) received December 13, 2023
Project # / Name: None / Pescadero Rd- 088-090-030
Water System #/Name: NA
Sampling Type: Routine Sampling Period: Dec 2023
Sampler's Name: Jose Macias / Simms Plumbing
Matrix: Drinking Water

<u>Sample Identification</u>	<u>Sampling Date</u>	<u>Sampling Time</u>	<u>Total Coliforms</u>	<u>E. coli</u>
Pescadero Rd -080-090-030	12/12/23	13:00	Present	Absent

Date/Time Analyzed: 12/13/23 17:46
Method of Analysis: SM 9223 B

CA ELAP Certificate #1494 (This identifies our Laboratory to the Health Department)

Mike Galloway

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Simms Plumbing & Water Equip, Inc.
P.O. Box 9
Pescadero, CA 94060
Attn: Sherry Olsen

Work Order #: 3120264
Reporting Date: December 23, 2023

Date Received: December 13, 2023
Project # / Name: None / Pescadero Rd- 088-090-030
Water System #: NA
Sample Identification: Pescadero Rd -080-090-030, sampled 12/12/2023 1:00:00PM
Sampler Name / Co.: Jose Macias / Simms Plumbing
Matrix: Drinking Water
Laboratory #: 3120264-01

	Results	Units	RL	State Drinking Water Limits 1	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	Flags
General Mineral							
Nitrate as N	ND	mg/L	0.4	10	EPA 300.0	12/14/23	
pH	7.0	pH Units	0.1	-	SM4500-H+ B	12/13/23	
Specific Conductance (EC)	700	uS/cm	1.0	1600	SM 2510 B-1997	12/13/23	
Hydroxide as OH	ND	mg/L	2.0	-	SM 2320 B-1997	12/13/23	
Carbonate as CO3	ND	mg/L	2.0	-	SM 2320 B-1997	12/13/23	
Bicarbonate as HCO3	270	mg/L	2.0	-	SM 2320 B-1997	12/13/23	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	220	mg/L	14	-	SM 2320 B-1997	12/13/23	
Hardness	220	mg/L	5.0	-	SM 2340 B	12/14/23	
Total Dissolved Solids	460	mg/L	10	1000	SM2540C	12/14/23	
Chloride	53	mg/L	1.0	500	EPA 300.0	12/14/23	
Sulfate as SO4	78	mg/L	0.50	500	EPA 300.0	12/14/23	
Fluoride	0.25	mg/L	0.10	2	EPA 300.0	12/14/23	
Calcium	47	mg/L	0.50	-	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Magnesium	24	mg/L	0.50	-	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Potassium	2.7	mg/L	0.50	-	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Sodium	66	mg/L	0.50	-	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
* Iron	22000	ug/L	50	300	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
* Manganese	590	ug/L	20	50	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Copper	ND	ug/L	50	1000	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Zinc	53	ug/L	50	5000	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Inorganics							
Nitrate+Nitrite as N	ND	mg/L	0.4	10	EPA 300.0	12/14/23	
Arsenic	ND	ug/L	2.0	10	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Barium	ND	ug/L	100	1000	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	

RL - are levels down to which we can quantify with reliability, a result below this level is reported as "ND" for Not Detected.

State Drinking Water Limits: - as listed by California Administrative Code, Title 22.

* - a * in the left hand margin of the report means that particular constituent is above the California Drinking Water Limits.

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Simms Plumbing & Water Equip, Inc.
P.O. Box 9
Pescadero, CA 94060
Attn: Sherry Olsen

Work Order #: 3120264
Reporting Date: December 23, 2023

Date Received: December 13, 2023
Project # / Name: None / Pescadero Rd- 088-090-030
Water System #: NA
Sample Identification: Pescadero Rd -080-090-030, sampled 12/12/2023 1:00:00PM
Sampler Name / Co.: Jose Macias / Simms Plumbing
Matrix: Drinking Water
Laboratory #: 3120264-01

	Results	Units	RL	State Drinking Water Limits ¹	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	Flags
Inorganics							
Boron	200	ug/L	100	-	EPA 200.7	12/14/23	
Cadmium	ND	ug/L	1.0	5	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Chromium	2.0	ug/L	1.0	50	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Cyanide (total)	ND	ug/L	100	200	SM 4500-CN F-1999	12/14/23	
Lead	ND	ug/L	5.0	15	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Mercury	ND	ug/L	1.0	2	EPA 245.1	12/21/23	
Selenium	ND	ug/L	5.0	50	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Silver	ND	ug/L	10	100	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
MBAS (Surfactants)	ND	mg/L	0.025	0.5	SM 5540 C-2000	12/14/23	
Aluminum	340	ug/L	50	1000	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Antimony	ND	ug/L	6.0	6	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Beryllium	ND	ug/L	1.0	4	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Nickel	11	ug/L	10	100	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Thallium	ND	ug/L	1.0	2	EPA 200.8	12/14/23	
Nitrite as N	ND	mg/L	0.4	1	EPA 300.0	12/14/23	
General Physical							
Color	24	Color Units	3.0	-	SM 2120B	12/13/23	
Threshold Odor No.	ND	T.O.N.	1.0	-	SM 2150B	12/13/23	
Turbidity	60	NTU	0.10	-	SM 2130 B-2001	12/13/23	

RL - are levels down to which we can quantify with reliability, a result below this level is reported as "ND" for Not Detected.

State Drinking Water Limits: - as listed by California Administrative Code, Title 22.

* - a * in the left hand margin of the report means that particular constituent is above the California Drinking Water Limits.



P.O. Box 5214
Petaluma, CA 94955
(707) 241-7718
www.solecology.com

July 10, 2024

Olivier Nolan-Stevaux
c/o Abby Wittman
Clever Homes by Toby Long Design
6114 La Salle Avenue #552
Oakland, CA 94611

Re: Coastal Biological Resources Evaluation for the Nolan-Stevaux Pescadero Creek Road Project, Pescadero, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ms. Wittman,

The purpose of this letter report is to provide the results of a biological resource evaluation (BRE) of the natural communities, sensitive habitats, and special status species potentially present at the Stevux property (APN 088-090-030), located on Pescadero Creek Road, in rural San Mateo County, California (Project Study Area; Attachment A, Figure 1). This assessment is required for a new coastal development permit by the San Mateo County Planning Department. The purpose of this project is to build a single-family home with related appurtenances including a new septic system.

The 1.99-acre Project Study Area is located on Pescadero Creek Road, approximately 4.4 miles east of the town of Pescadero. The Project Study Area is on a slope running west from Pescadero Creek Road down to the riparian corridor of Pescadero Creek, which flows on a southern course along the western boundary of the Project Study Area. Surrounding properties are used for agriculture and residences. The creek sustains a thick riparian corridor dominated by willows and alders, with Douglas fir, redwood, and box-elder interspersed. Outside of the riparian corridor, the Project Study Area is primarily ruderal grassland. The entire property is in designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*).

The purpose of the assessment is to complete an evaluation of potential impacts to sensitive coastal habitats (or ESHA) from development of the proposed Project Study Area, under the guidelines of the San Mateo County Local Coastal Plan (LCP). This report describes the results of the assessment and provides recommendations for avoidance and minimization measures of any ESHA protected by local, state, and/or federal laws and regulations present on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Study Area.

Methods

On April 5 and April 18, 2024, Sol Ecology, Inc. (Sol Ecology) biologists conducted a biological resources study at the Project Study Area which includes the proposed project footprint and outlying areas that could be affected indirectly by project activities (Attachment A, Figure 1). Prior to the site visit, Sol Ecology biologists reviewed the Google Earth aerial images, USGS topographic quadrangle maps, and the County of San Mateo Mid-Coast Local Coastal Program (LCP) to evaluate whether sensitive biological resources (e.g., wetlands) or special status species could occur in the Project Study Area and vicinity. In addition, the following literature and databases were also reviewed:

- Soil Survey of San Mateo County, California [U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey;
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition*¹
- CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California search for U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Honda quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles²;
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records search for USGS 7.5-minute La Honda quadrangle and seven adjacent quadrangles³;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of threatened and endangered species for the Project Study Area⁴;
- CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game) publication "California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III"⁵;
- CDFG publication California Bird Species of Special Concern⁶;
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and University of California Press publication California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern⁷;
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory, Wetlands Mapper⁸; and

¹ California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024a. *A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition*. Sacramento, California. Online at: <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>; accessed: May 2024

² CNPS, Rare Plant Program. 2024 Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Available at: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>. Most recently accessed: May 2024.

³ CDFW. 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, Sacramento, CA. Most recently accessed: May 2024.

⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2024. Information for Conservation and Planning Database. Available at: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/index>. Most recently accessed: May 2024.

⁵ Zeiner, DC, WF Laudenslayer, Jr., KE Juneer, and M White. 1990. *California's Wildlife, Volume I-III: Amphibians and Reptiles, Birds, Mammals*. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA.

⁶ Shuford, WD, and T Gardali (eds). 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 CDFG, Sacramento.

⁷ Thomson, R.C., A.N. Wright, and H.B. Shaffer. 2016. *California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern*. California Department of Fish and Wildlife University Press.

⁸ USFWS. 2020. National Wetlands Inventory, Wetlands Mapper. Available at: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>. Most recently accessed: May 2024.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Web Soil Survey⁹.

The site assessment focused on determining whether suitable habitat elements for special status species (including those unique species listed in the LCP) documented to occur in the surrounding vicinity are present on the Project Study Area or not and whether the project would have the potential to result in impacts to any of these species and/or their habitats either on- or off-site.

The Project Study Area was also evaluated to determine if any coastal wetland (one-parameter rule) is present, or if a riparian corridor is present. Coastal wetlands are defined as an area where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to bring about the formation of hydric soils or to support the growth of plants which normally are found to grow in water or wet ground (also known as hydrophytic); in either case, hydrology must be present also. To qualify, a coastal wetland must contain at least a 50 percent cover of some combination of these plants, unless it is a mudflat. Riparian corridors were identified as areas along streams that naturally support native vegetation and wetlands. These areas filter runoff, provide runoff protection, and facilitate groundwater recharge. Setbacks for wetlands per the LCP are 100 feet; setbacks for riparian corridors are 50-feet for perennial streams and 30-feet for intermittent.

Coastal Wetland Criteria

Soils

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) defines a hydric soil as follows:

“A hydric soil is a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.”

Federal Register July 13, 1994,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, NRCS

Soils formed over long periods of time under wetland (anaerobic) conditions often possess characteristics that indicate they meet the definition of hydric soils. Hydric soils can have a hydrogen sulfide (rotten egg) odor, low chroma matrix color, generally designated 0, 1, or 2, used to identify them as hydric, presence of redox concentrations, gleyed or depleted matrix, or high organic matter content.

Hydrology

Evidence of wetland hydrology can include primary indicators, such as visible inundation or saturation, drift deposits, oxidized root channels, and salt crusts, or secondary indicators such as the FAC-neutral test, presence of a shallow aquitard, or crayfish burrows. The Arid West

⁹ USDA, NRCS. 2019. Web Soil Survey. Web application. Last updated: April 9, 2019. Available at: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Most recently accessed: May 2024.

Supplement¹⁰ contains 16 primary hydrology indicators and 10 secondary hydrology indicators. Only one primary indicator is required to meet the wetland hydrology criterion; however, if secondary indicators are used, at least two secondary indicators must be present to conclude that an area has wetland hydrology.

Vegetation

Plant species observed on the Project Study Area were identified using the CNPS Online Manual. Plants were assigned a wetland indicator status according to the National Wetland Plant List (NWPL)¹¹ as described below. To qualify, a wetland must contain at least a 50 percent cover of some combination of obligate and facultative wetland plants. FAC species were not considered due to their common association with coastal upland habitats unless present in combination with an obligate species and clear indicators of hydrology were present.

Wetland indicator statuses listed in the NWPL are based on the expected frequency of occurrence in wetlands as follows:

OBL	Obligate (OBL)	Always found in wetlands	>99% frequency
FACW	Facultative Wetland	Usually found in wetlands	67-99%
FAC	Facultative	Equal in wetland or non-wetlands	34-66%
FACU	Facultative Upland	Usually found in non-wetlands	1-33%
UPL	Upland	Upland/Not listed (upland)	<1%

Results

Biological communities present on the Project Study Area were classified based on existing plant community descriptions described in the CNPS Online Manual. However, in some cases it is necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature. Sensitive habitats are those habitats defined as sensitive under the Mid-Coast LCP Section 7.1 and are described below if found.

The elevation within the Project Study Area is 29 to 37 meters (96 to 122 feet) above mean sea level. The Project Study Area encompasses two soil map units identified by the USDA, NRCS (USDA 2019):

- **Soquel loam, gently sloping:** moderately well drained; this soil map unit occurs in flood plains and has a parent material of alluvium. Soquel loam is not rated as a hydric soil. Minor components include Corralitos (10%) and Farallon (5%).
- **Corralitos sandy loam, gently sloping:** this soil map unit is somewhat excessively drained and occurs in alluvial fans and flood plains. The soil parent material is alluvium. Corralitos sandy

¹⁰ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0).

¹¹ USACE. 2020. National Wetland Plant List. Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Regional List. Online at: https://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl_static/v34/home/home.html; accessed: April 2024

loam is not rated as a hydric soil. Minor components Soquel (5%), Tunitas (5%), and Dublin (5%).

- **Tunitas loam, sloping, eroded:** this soil map unit is moderately well drained and occurs in alluvial fans and flood plains. The soil parent material is alluvium. Tunitas loam is not rated as a hydric soil but is farmland of statewide importance. Minor components Soquel (5%), Corralitos (5%), Botella (5%).

The Project Study Area is comprised of a ruderal field covered in non-native grasses and herbs and riparian woodland adjacent to Pescadero Creek on the west side of the Project Study Area. Within the ruderal field, non-native species include sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex crispex*), wild geranium (*Geranium dissectum*), bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), hairy cats ears (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and soft wild brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*). A few coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and shreve oaks (*Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei*) are scattered throughout the Project Study Area. Species observed during the assessment are provided in Attachment C.

Sensitive Habitats (ESHA)

Based on data available on the site and conditions observed at the time of the site assessment, one ESHA, riparian habitat, was observed outside the Project footprint but within the Project Study Area. This riparian habitat is associated with Pescadero Creek, as shown on Figure 1 (Attachment A). The riverine habitat of the creek itself is outside of the boundaries of the parcel.

Riparian

The riparian corridor associated with Pescadero Creek consists of dense vegetation dominated by a contiguous canopy comprised of a mix of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) surrounded by coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) further to the west over Pescadero Creek. The riparian understory is dominated by a mix of native and non-native shrubs and herbs such as poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and many invasive species including cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and forget-me-nots (*Myosotis* sp.). Bird activity was high in the riparian corridor. Birds observed included song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), acorn woodpecker, and Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*). An old San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (SFDW; *Neotoma fuscipes annectens*) nest complex was present in the riparian corridor although it may no longer be active. Both Allen's hummingbird and SFDW are considered special status species.

Special Status Species

Special-status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory) with

California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2 are also considered special-status plant species. CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW California Fully Protected species, USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, and CDFW Special-status Invertebrates are all considered special-status species. Furthermore, CDFG Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take of actively nesting birds as well as common bats and their roosts (CDFG Code only). Lastly, special status species in this report include all rare or unique species listed in the LCP.

Fourteen (14) special status plants have been documented within 5 miles of the Project Study Area (Attachment A, Figure 2). Of these, none are present or have potential to occur in the Project Study Area due to the disturbed nature of the site, along with soil and habitat type conditions present. One species, San Mateo woolly sunflower, was documented in an approximate location northeast of the Project footprint in 1929. This occurrence is presumed extirpated after multiple surveys could not relocate it following development in the area. No indirect effects to this species are likely due to lack of suitable habitat.

Eighteen (18) special status animals have been documented within 5 miles of the Project Study Area (Attachment A, Figure 3). Given proximity of the site to Pescadero Creek and its associated riparian habitat and creek corridor to the west (outside the Project Study Area), two federal listed wildlife species, and four special status wildlife species along with other migratory bird species protected under the MBTA may be present in the Project Study Area, in surrounding habitats outside the proposed project footprint. These species are described in greater detail in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife with Potential to Occur in the Project Study Area

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within the Project Footprint
Amphibians and Reptiles			
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> San Francisco garter snake	FE, SE, FP	Occur in the 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 for refuge sites.	Low Potential: Four occurrences are found within five miles; the nearest occurrence is about 1.6 miles NNE of the site, where several individuals were detected between 1971-1983 and 1987. Pescadero Creek and the nearby Butano Creek are documented to provide foraging and dispersal habitat for this species. This species is not likely to be present in the proposed footprint due to the lack of available cover and pond habitat, and limited refugia close to water. Given the site is not within any dispersal corridor to nearby ponds, and there may no longer be extant source populations within dispersal distance of the Project Study Area, SFGS is not expected to occur in upland habitats beyond the riparian corridor.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	Lowlands in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11 to 20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation. Disperses through upland habitats after rains.	Moderate-High Potential: The site is within designated critical habitat. Multiple occurrences are found within five miles; the nearest is within one mile of the Project Study Area. Pescadero Creek is documented to provide breeding, foraging, and dispersal habitat for this species. The riparian habitat is an important corridor for dispersal which contains suitable upland refugia such as large woody debris. The steep creek banks adjacent to the Project Study Area may limit their dispersal from the creek into the work footprint. Outside of the riparian habitat, there are limited rodent burrows on the site which only provide marginally suitable refugia for dispersing frogs. There are also no suitable breeding ponds in the direction or vicinity of the Project Study Area which would attract CRLF to use it as a dispersal corridor outside of the riparian habitat. As such, CRLF can be expected to occur within the riparian corridor in the Project Study Area but have a low likelihood of dispersing through the work footprint.
Birds			
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i> Allen's hummingbird	BCC	Resident to the coast of California and Oregon during the breeding season. Nests are constructed in trees or shrubs near shady streams in both understory and tree canopy.	Presumed Present: An Allen's hummingbird was observed in the Project Study Area. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat are present in the riparian corridor, which features shade over Pescadero Creek and flowering plants for foraging. Allen's hummingbird is typically present in San Mateo County from late January to early August and may breed between February and July.

Mammals			
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	SSC	Forest, riparian, and chaparral habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves, and other material.	High Potential: An old, possibly abandoned SFDW house was observed in the riparian corridor. SFDW is prevalent in coastal riparian habitat and is highly likely to use the shaded understory of the riparian corridor in the Project Study Area, which provides adequate canopy and understory cover for nest construction and foraging. However, they are unlikely construct nests in the work footprint outside of the riparian corridor.
¹ FE/FT – Federal Endangered/Threatened SSC – CDFW Species of Special Concern		SE/ST – State Endangered/Threatened FP – CDFW Fully Protected Species	FC/SC – Federal or State Candidate BCC – Bird of Conservation Concern

Other species identified in the database review or LCP are not likely to occur on the Project Study Area due to the absence of suitable habitat elements or vegetation communities including coastal prairie, or dune habitat, pond habitat, refugia (downed logs, rock outcrops, large burrows, etc.), suitable bat roosts, friable soils, appropriate elevations, etc. Generally, the Project Study Area's overall disturbed nature and regular tilling likely precludes most native flora and fauna.

Discussion and Recommendations

Based on the results of this assessment, riparian habitat is present on the western side of the Project Study Area. This riparian habitat is considered ESHA and the avoidance of impacts within a 50-foot buffer of this riparian habitat is required.

All Project activities are proposed to occur outside the 50-foot riparian setback associated with Pescadero Creek. This habitat is likely to support at least three (3) special status wildlife species described in Table 1, including the federally listed CRLF. While CRLF movements are likely to be restricted to the riparian corridor, CRLF may make overland movements during periods of wet weather. As such, best management practices are provided below to ensure avoidance of any dispersing individuals. Similarly, Allen's hummingbird, and other migratory birds may nest in surrounding habitats, and if present, could be adversely affected during the nesting season.

Incorporation of the following avoidance and minimization measures will ensure that take of these species is completely avoided:

1. **Environmental Awareness Training:** Prior to the start of work, environmental awareness training should be provided to all construction crew. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the Project Study Area, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered on the Project Study Area.
2. **Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF):** At least 14 days prior to the commencement of construction-related activities, CRLF exclusion fencing with exit funnels shall be installed between the riparian corridor and the Project footprint under the direction of a qualified biologist. Following installation, the fence should be inspected weekly by trained construction personnel to monitor and maintain the fence throughout the duration of the Project's ground-disturbing activities.
3. **Erosion control Materials:** Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar material shall not be used.

4. **Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys:** Pre-construction surveys for CRLF shall be conducted prior to initiation of project activities within 48 hours of the start of ground disturbance activities. After the Wildlife Exclusion Fence has been properly erected, scoping of any burrows on the site to ascertain the absence of CRLF is recommended in lieu of daily biological monitoring. Surveys are to be conducted by a qualified biologist. If CRLF is detected during the survey, the animal should be allowed to leave the area on its own accord before work commences.
5. **Nesting Bird Seasonal Work Window or Surveys:** Construction-related activities (including grubbing or ground disturbance) should be initiated during the non-nesting season from September 1 to January 31 to the extent feasible. If work cannot be initiated during this period, then nesting bird surveys should be performed in suitable nesting habitat within 250 feet of the project footprint prior to the start of activities.

If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species and proximity to activities but should generally be between 50 feet for songbirds and up to 250 feet for nesting raptors. Surveys are generally valid for 7 to 10 days and should be repeated if there is a lapse in construction-related activities for greater than 7 days during the nesting season.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,



Dana Riggs,
Principal Biologist

Attachments (3): (A) Project Figures; (B) Site Photographs; (C) Observed Species Tables; (D) Database Search Results

REFERENCES

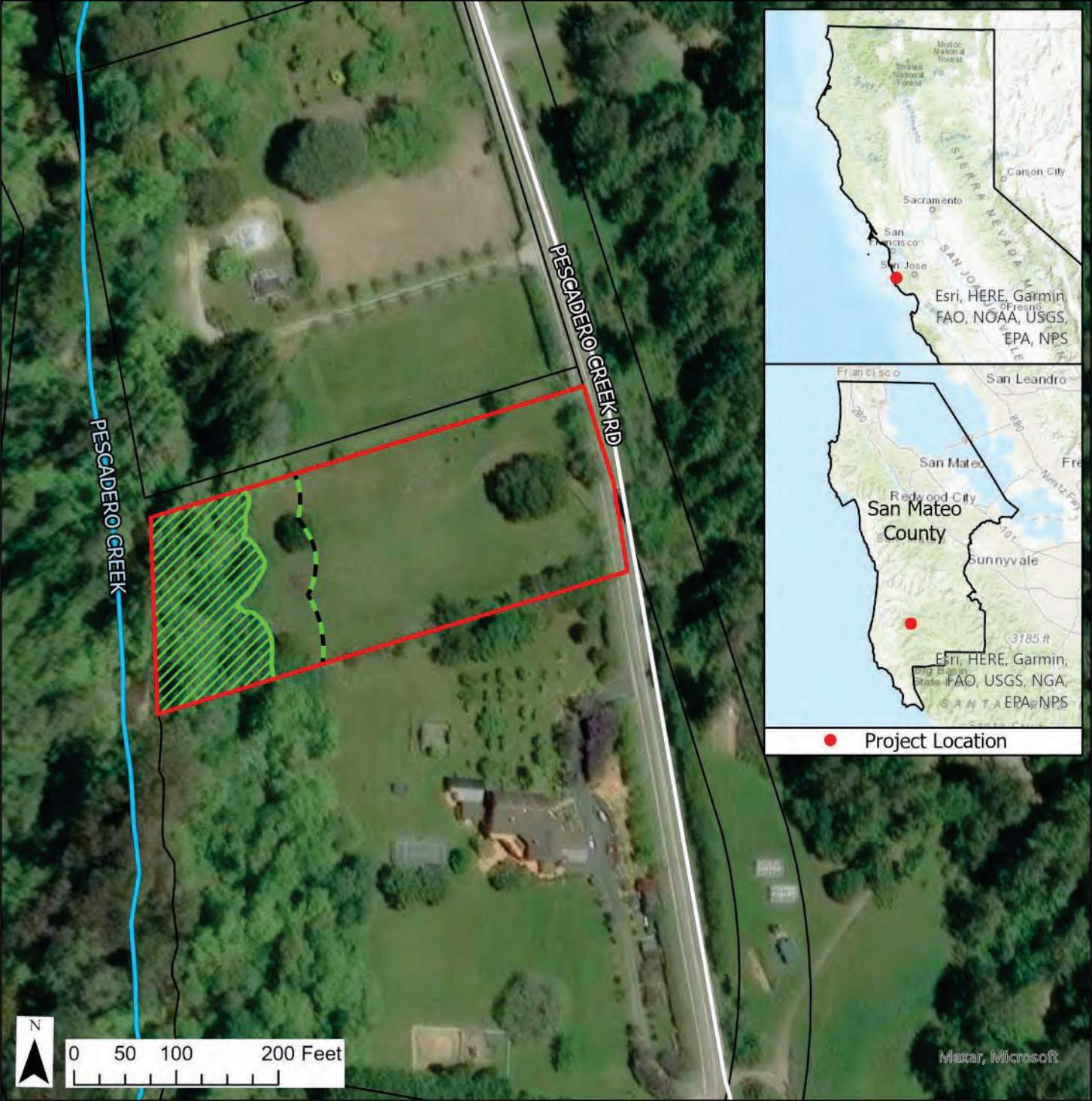
- Alvarez, J. A. 2004. *Rana aurora draytonii* (California red-legged frog) Microhabitat. Herpetological Review 35:162-163.
- Bulger J. B., J. S. Norman, And R. B. Seymour. 2003. Terrestrial Activity and Conservation of Adult California Red-Legged Frogs *Rana aurora draytonii* In Coastal Forests And Grasslands. Biological Conservation, 110:85-95.
- Clark, C. and D.E. Mitchell. 2013. Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), version 2.0. In The Birds of North America Online (P.G. Rodewald, Ed.). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Allen's_Hummingbird/lifehistory (Last accessed: May 4, 2023.)
- Dahl, T. E. 1990. Wetland losses in the United States, 1978s to 1980s. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC.
- Fellers, G.M. and P.M. Kleeman. 2007. California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) movement and habitat use: Implications for conservation. Journal of Herpetology 41(2): 276-286.
- Hayes, M. P. and M. R. Jennings. 1986. Decline of ranid frog species in western North America: Are bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) responsible? Journal of Herpetology 20(4):490-509.
- Hayes, M. P. and D. M. Krempels. 1986. Vocal sac variation among frogs of the genus *Rana* from western North America. Copeia 1986(4):927-936.
- Hayes, M. P. and M. R. Tennant. 1985. Diet and feeding behavior of the California red-legged frog *Rana aurora draytonii* (Ranidae). The Southwestern Naturalist 30(4):601-605.
- Jennings, M. R. and M. P. Hayes. 1985. Pre- 1900 overharvest of California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*): The inducement for bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) introduction. Herpetological Review 32(1):94-103.
- Larsen, S.S. 1994. Life history aspects of the San Francisco garter snake at the Millbrae habitat site. Master's Thesis. California State University, Hayward, California. 105 pp.
- Matocq, M. 2003. Dusky-footed Woodrats (*Neotoma fuscipes*) at Hastings: A Research Tradition. Hastings Natural History Reservation. Available online: <http://www.hastingsreserve.org/Woodrats/DFwoodrats.html>
- McGinnis, S.M. 1987. The distribution and feeding habitat requirements of the San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*). Final report for the California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, California. 13 pp.

- McGinnis, S. M. 2001. Past and Present Habitats for the San Francisco Garter Snake and California Red-Legged Frog on the Original Cascade Ranch Property, With Additional Comments on Potential Movement Pathways and Suggestions for Critical Habitat Enhancement Measures. Unpublished. January.
- Rathbun, G. B. and T. G. Murphy. 1996. Evaluation of a radio-belt for ranid frogs. *Herpetological Review* 27(4):197-189.
- Rathbun, G.B. and J. Schneider. 2001. Translocation of California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*). *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 29(4): 1300-1303.
- Soulé, M. 1998. Viable Populations for Conservation. Cambridge University Press, Great Britain.
- Stebbins, R. C. 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 3rd Edition, revised. Houghton Mifflin Book Co., Boston. New York, NY.
- Storer, T. I. 1925. A synopsis of the amphibia of California. University of California Publications in Zoology 27:1-342.
- Thomson, Robert C., Amber N. Wright, and H. Bradley Shaffer. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. California Department of Fish and Wildlife University Press.
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1978. Concept plan for waterfowl wintering habitat preservation, Central Valley, California. Region 1, Portland, OR.
- USFWS. 1985. Recovery Plan for the San Francisco Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*). U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv., Portland, OR. 77 pp.
- USFWS. 1996. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: determination of threatened status for the California red-legged frog. *Federal Register* 61(101):25813-25833. May 23.
- USFWS. 2002. Recovery plan for the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR.
- USFWS. 2006. Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Red-Legged Frog, and Special Rule Exemption Associated With Final Listing for Existing Routine Ranching Activities; Final Rule. *Federal Register* 71(71): 19243-19346. April 13.
- USFWS. 2006. San Francisco Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. September.
- USFWS. 2010. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Revised Designation of Critical Habitat for California Red-legged Frog; Final Rule. *Federal Register*, Vol. 75, No. 51. 12815-12959.

Wright, A. H., and A. A. Wright. 1949. Handbook of frogs and toads of the United States and Canada. Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, NY.

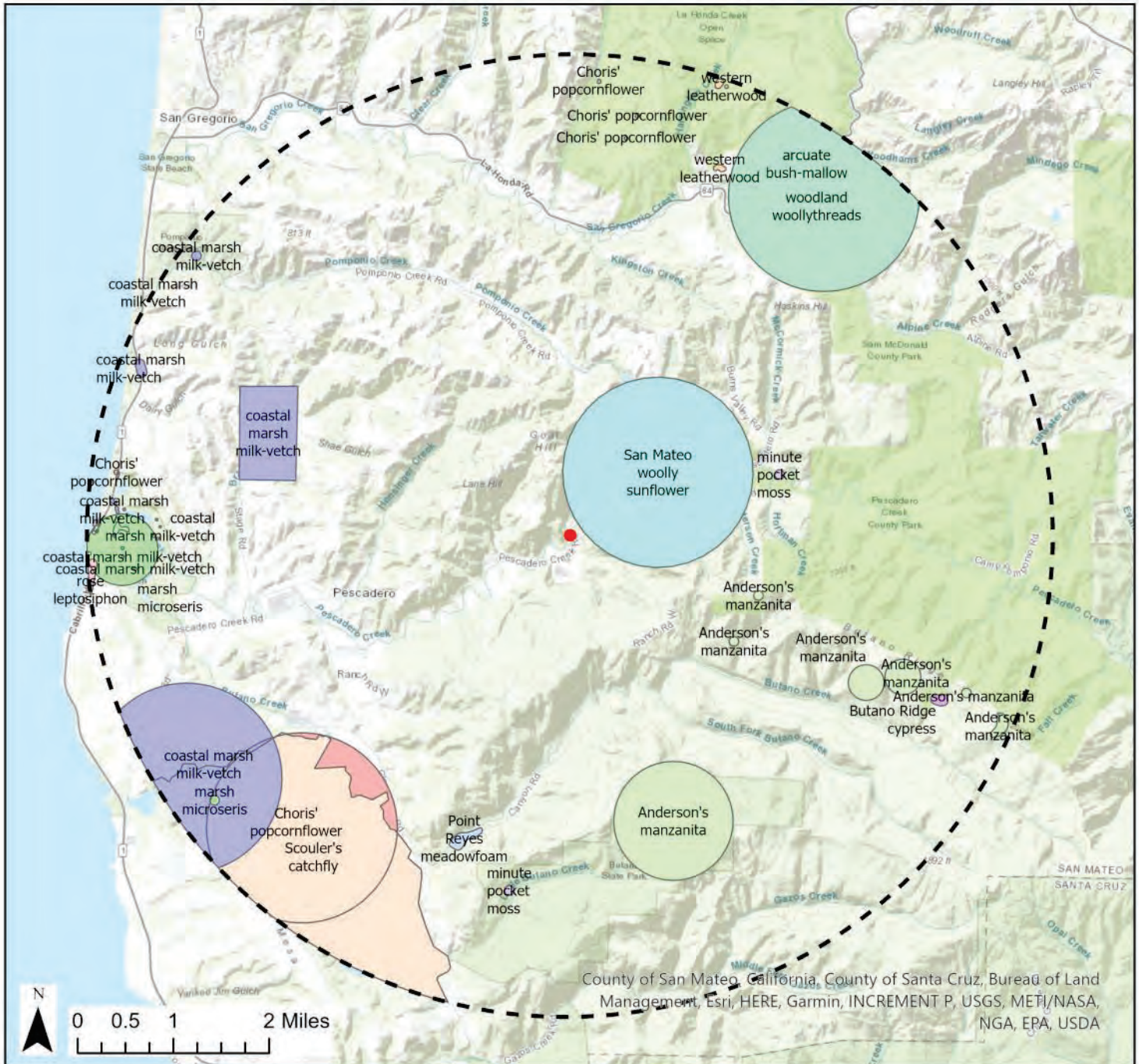
Attachment A. Project Figures

Figure 1: Location of Project
Pescadero Creek Road, Pescadero, CA (APN 088-090-030)



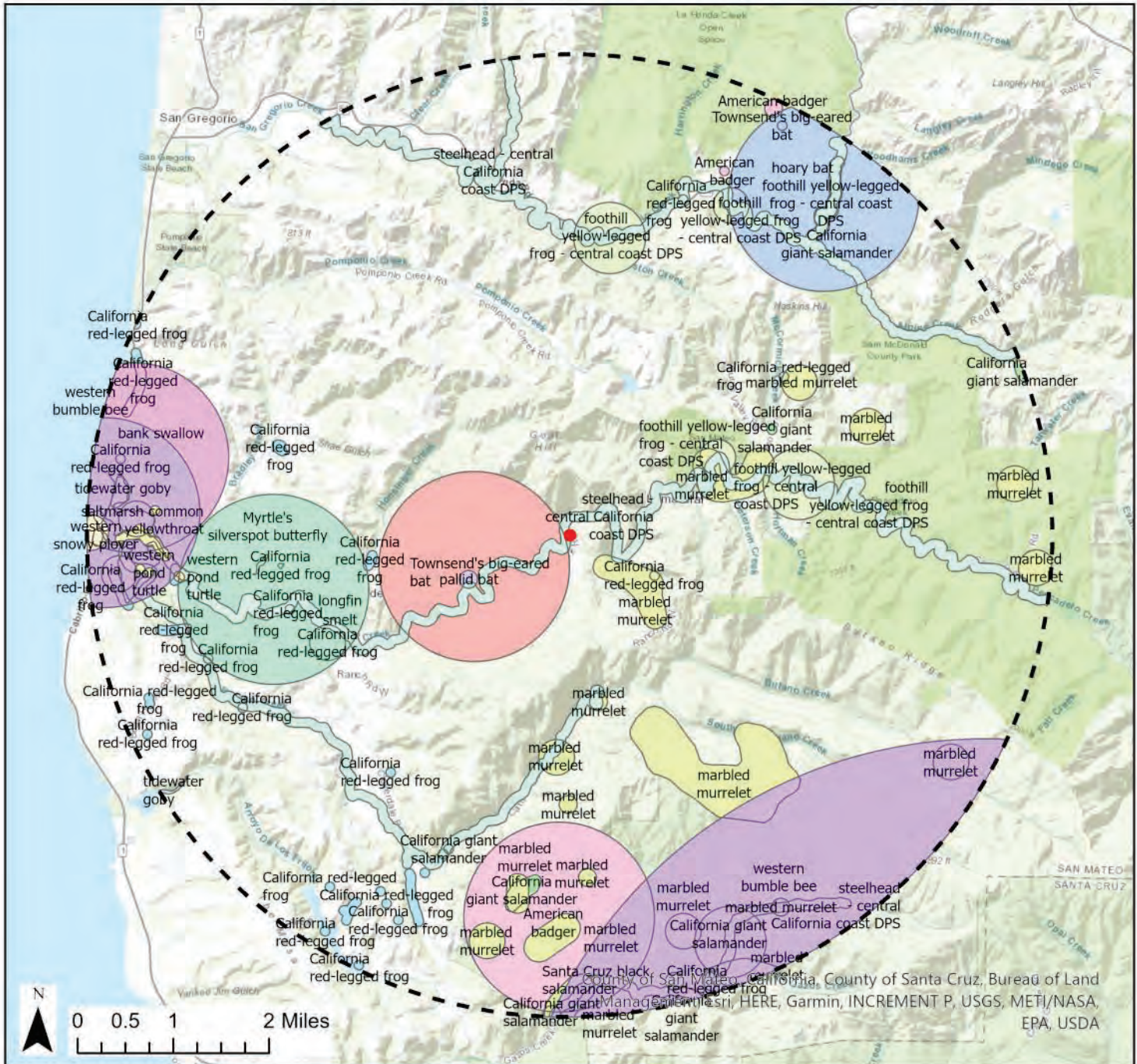
- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Study Area | Riparian Habitat | Roads |
| Parcels | 50-foot Riparian Buffer | Streams |

Figure 2: Special Status Plant Species within Five Miles of the Project Site
Pescadero Creek Road, Pescadero, CA (APN 088-090-030)



- Study Area
- 5 Miles
- Anderson's manzanita (6)
- Butano Ridge cypress (1)
- Choris' popcornflower (5)
- Point Reyes meadowfoam (1)
- San Mateo woolly sunflower (1)
- Scouler's catchfly (1)
- arcuate bush-mallow (1)
- coastal marsh milk-vetch (6)
- marsh microseris (2)
- minute pocket moss (2)
- perennial goldfields (1)
- rose leptosiphon (1)
- western leatherwood (2)
- woodland woollythreads (1)

Figure 3: Special Status Wildlife Species within Five Miles of the Project Site
Pescadero Creek Road, Pescadero, CA (APN 088-090-030)



- Study Area
- 5 Miles
- American badger (3)
- California giant salamander (8)
- California red-legged frog (30)
- Myrtle's silverspot butterfly (1)
- Santa Cruz black salamander (1)
- Townsend's big-eared bat (2)
- bank swallow (1)
- foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS (6)
- hoary bat (1)
- longfin smelt (1)
- marbled murrelet (19)
- pallid bat (1)
- saltmarsh common yellowthroat (2)
- steelhead - central California coast DPS (3)
- tidewater goby (2)
- western bumble bee (2)
- western pond turtle (1)
- western snowy plover (1)

Appendix B: Site Photographs



Photo 1: The riparian corridor of Pescadero Creek within the Project Study Area. Looking south.



Photo 2: The riparian corridor of Pescadero Creek within the Project Study Area. Looking north.



Photo 3: The Project Study Area facing Pescadero Creek. Looking northwest.



Photo 4: The Project Study Area facing Pescadero Creek Road. Looking southeast.



Photo 5: Ruderal grassland in the Project Study Area. Looking northeast.

Attachment C. Observed Species Tables

Table 2. Observed Plant Species

Common name	Scientific name	Origin
Species Name	Common name	Origin
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	Native
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered garlic	Non-native
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	Native
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Wild oat	Invasive
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	Brome	-
<i>Cerastium sp.</i>	Chickweed	-
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	Invasive
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster	Invasive
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy	Invasive
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Giant horsetail	Native
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Santa Barbara daisy	Non-native
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Native
<i>Euonymus sp.</i>	Spindle	Non-native
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry	Native
<i>Festuca bromoides</i>	Brome fescue	Non-native
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Native
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Wild geranium	Invasive
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly oxtongue	Invasive
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Hairy cats ears	Invasive
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rushes	Native
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	Dead nettle	Non-native
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	Non-native
<i>Marah fabacean</i>	Wild cucumber	Native
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr clover	Invasive
<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	Forget-me-not	Invasive
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Native
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	Native
<i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i>	Shreve oak	Native
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish	Invasive
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	Native
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	Native
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel	Invasive
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow	Native
<i>Sambucus racemose</i>	Red elderberry	Native
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific sanicle	Native
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel	Invasive

<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	Native
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	field madder	Non-native
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	Nightshade	-
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sow thistle	Non-native
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak	Native

Table 3. Observed Wildlife Species

Common name	Scientific name
<i>Amphibians</i>	
Pacific tree frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
<i>Birds</i>	
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Allen's hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>
California scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
House finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
<i>Mammals</i>	
Brush rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>
Black-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
<i>Invertebrates</i>	
Banana slug	<i>Ariolimax sp.</i>

Attachment D. Database Search Results



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad(La Honda (3712233) OR Franklin Point (3712223) OR Big Basin (3712222) OR Mindego Hill (3712232) OR Palo Alto (3712242) OR Woodside (3712243) OR Half Moon Bay (3712244) OR San Gregorio (3712234) OR Pigeon Point (3712224))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i> San Mateo thorn-mint	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	170 600	5 S:3	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i> Blasdale's bent grass	G2G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	25 35	62 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	G4G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG- California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	170 670	25 S:11	2	2	1	0	0	6	2	9	11	0	0
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz		93 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver moss	G5? S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2		13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Aphyllon robbinsii</i> Robbins' broomrape	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	43 43	13 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i> Anderson's manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG- California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	525 2,400	64 S:26	2	8	4	3	0	9	12	14	26	0	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Arctostaphylos glutinosa</i> Schreiber's manzanita	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	1,800 2,230	7 S:2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos ohloneana</i> Ohlone manzanita	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	1,700 1,700	4 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos regismontana</i> Kings Mountain manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	586 2,300	17 S:15	1	3	3	3	0	5	7	8	15	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i> Bonny Doon manzanita	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	900 900	16 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>pycnostachyus</i> coastal marsh milk-vetch	G2T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	10 500	24 S:10	0	5	1	0	1	3	5	5	9	1	0
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	2,127 2,300	12 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	2 2	96 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Ben Lomond spineflower	G2T1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	800 1,160	18 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	80 80	31 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>fontinale</i> fountain thistle	G2T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	150 600	5 S:4	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	0
<i>Cirsium praeteriens</i> lost thistle	GX SX	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	50 50	1 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	G5?T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.3 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	1,500 2,750	20 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Collinsia corymbosa</i> round-headed collinsia	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		13 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	100 560	36 S:3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	150 2,165	90 S:26	6	7	1	0	0	12	3	23	26	0	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i> San Mateo woolly sunflower	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	2,000 2,000	8 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	G5T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	80 80	16 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i> Jepson's coyote-thistle	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	525 625	19 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i> sand-loving wallflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	100 100	58 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> minute pocket moss	G3? S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	250 300	22 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	33 720	82 S:5	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	0	0
<i>Grimmia torenii</i> Toren's grimmia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive	1,970 2,325	13 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Grimmia vaginulata</i> vaginulate grimmia	G3 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	2,250 2,250	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> short-leaved evax	G4T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	850 850	72 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>abramsiana</i> Santa Cruz cypress	G1T1 S1	Threatened Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	1,000 2,000	7 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>butanoensis</i> Butano Ridge cypress	G1T1 S1	Threatened Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	1,400 1,400	1 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i> Marin western flax	G1 S1	Threatened Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	200 700	27 S:5	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	3	4	1	0
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	G4T1? S1?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	600 600	58 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i> perennial goldfields	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	25 50	59 S:5	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
<i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	1,200 1,200	83 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> rose leptosiphon	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	70 70	31 S:3	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Lessingia arachnoidea</i> Crystal Springs lessingia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	440 550	11 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea</i> Point Reyes meadowfoam	G4T1 S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	240 240	12 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	G2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	300 2,400	34 S:14	1	2	1	1	0	9	3	11	14	0	0
<i>Microseris paludosa</i> marsh microseris	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	40 300	38 S:3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	250 2,500	94 S:16	0	3	1	0	1	11	6	10	15	1	0
<i>Orthotrichum kellmanii</i> Kellman's bristle moss	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	2,133 2,247	4 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i> Dudley's lousewort	G2 S2	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	500 500	7 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Penstemon rattanii var. kleei</i> Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	2,000 2,000	6 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	520 2,000	14 S:5	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	3	2	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Pinus radiata</i> Monterey pine	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 IUCN_EN-Endangered SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	400 400	5 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Piperia candida</i> white-flowered rein orchid	G3? S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	500 1,300	222 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i> Choris' popcornflower	G3T1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	25 2,300	42 S:25	2	7	4	0	0	12	10	15	25	0	0
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> San Francisco popcornflower	G1Q S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	160 160	17 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	185 185	143 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	640 1,200	98 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>scouleri</i> Scouler's catchfly	G5T4T5 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		23 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Silene verecunda</i> ssp. <i>verecunda</i> San Francisco campion	G5T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	600 600	20 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i> Santa Cruz microseris	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	875 875	19 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina</i> northern slender pondweed	G5T5 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	50 50	21 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> two-fork clover	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture		26 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture		64 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Trifolium polyodon</i> Pacific Grove clover	G1 S1	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	870 870	21 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Usnea longissima</i> Methuselah's beard lichen	G4 S4	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	590 2,040	206 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (La Honda (3712233) OR Franklin Point (3712223) OR Big Basin (3712222) OR Mindego Hill (3712232) OR Palo Alto (3712242) OR Woodside (3712243) OR Half Moon Bay (3712244) OR San Gregorio (3712234) OR Pigeon Point (3712224)) AND Taxonomic Group (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> pop. 1 green sturgeon - southern DPS	G2T1 S1	Threatened None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered	0 0	14 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	G2G3T3 S3	Threatened Threatened	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	40 561	1328 S:5	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	1	2	3	0
<i>Aneides niger</i> Santa Cruz black salamander	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	49 2,300	78 S:16	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	5	16	0	0
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	70 420	420 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	5 5	156 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	G5 S3?	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	2,000 2,000	56 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	713 2,253	2057 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	G2G3 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	40 500	181 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	G2 S2	None Candidate Endangered	IUCN_EN-Endangered	100 100	437 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	G3 S1	None Candidate Endangered	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	15 400	306 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> marbled murrelet	G3 S2	Threatened Endangered	CDFW_S-Sensitive IUCN_EN-Endangered	200 1,800	110 S:36	0	1	0	0	0	35	22	14	36	0	0
<i>Calicina minor</i> Edgewood blind harvestman	G1 S1	None None		560 560	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	G3T3 S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	0 17	140 S:5	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	2	3	1	1
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	30 2,250	635 S:12	0	1	1	0	0	10	7	5	12	0	0
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	G4 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	8 18	45 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	G4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	540 540	46 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	G4T1T2Q S2	Candidate None	IUCN_EN-Endangered USFS_S-Sensitive	40 200	400 S:9	0	4	2	0	1	2	8	1	8	1	0
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	G2G3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	80 2,400	234 S:30	1	1	0	0	0	28	17	13	30	0	0
<i>Dipodomys venustus venustus</i> Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	G4T1 S1	None None		20 600	29 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	Proposed Threatened None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	21 949	1559 S:12	1	5	2	0	1	3	3	9	11	1	0
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	15 20	127 S:3	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i> Steller sea lion	G3 S2	Delisted None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened MMC_SSC-Species of Special Concern	15 15	38 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	G5T1 S3	Threatened None		500 640	30 S:3	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	G4T4 S3S4	Delisted Delisted	CDF_S-Sensitive	1,871 1,871	75 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	G5T3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	4 360	114 S:11	1	2	2	0	0	6	10	1	11	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	G5 S3	Delisted Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	430 430	333 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i> Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	G2? S2?	None None		280 280	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	G3G4 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern		238 S:6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	G3T1 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	5 5	304 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> California linderiella	G2G3 S2S3	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	110 110	508 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i> western pearlshell	G5 S1S2	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	50 50	78 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	G5T2T3 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	4 70	38 S:6	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	6	0	0
<i>Microcina edgewoodensis</i> Edgewood Park micro-blind harvestman	G1 S1	None None		600 600	1 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	G5T2T3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	215 460	42 S:5	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4	5	0	0
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4</i> coho salmon - central California coast ESU	G5T2Q S2	Endangered Endangered	AFS_EN-Endangered	40 400	23 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	G5T3Q S3	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	40 1,200	44 S:9	0	2	0	0	0	7	7	2	9	0	0
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	G3T1 S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	1 4	99 S:3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Rana boylei pop. 4</i> foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	G3T2 S2	Threatened Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	80 1,654	181 S:15	0	1	0	0	6	8	15	0	9	2	4
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 2,347	1768 S:124	14	35	13	21	2	39	36	88	122	1	1
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	G1G2 S3	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	0 0	151 S:3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	G5 S3	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern		299 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	G5T1 S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	2 2	12 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Speyeria adiastrae adiastrae</i> unsilvered fritillary	G1G2T1 S1S2	None None		1,600 2,300	2 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Speyeria zerene myrtilae</i> Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	G5T1 S1	Endangered None		28 28	17 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	G5 S1	Proposed Endangered Threatened	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	0 20	46 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	G4T2T3Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	1 1	76 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Taricha rivularis</i> red-bellied newt	G2 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,800 2,000	136 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	30 2,786	647 S:30	0	1	0	0	1	28	6	24	29	1	0
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> San Francisco gartersnake	G5T2Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	5 2,030	66 S:41	6	10	8	0	0	17	31	10	41	0	0
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	3 40	39 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

91 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3712233:3712223:3712222:3712232:3712242:3712243:3712244:3712234:3712224]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK
<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i>	San Mateo thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Blasdale's bent grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>	Franciscan onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Apr)May-Jun	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5?T3T4	S3S4	4.2
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	slender silver moss	Bryaceae	moss		None	None	G5?	S2	4.2
<i>Aphyllon robbinsii</i>	Robbins' broomrape	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (achlorophyllous)	Apr-Jul	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	coast rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i>	Anderson's manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Nov-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos glutinosa</i>	Schreiber's manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-Apr(Nov)	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos ohloneana</i>	Ohlone manzanita	Ericaceae	evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos regismontana</i>	Kings Mountain manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i>	Bonny Doon manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Mar	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Humboldt County milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Astragalus nuttallii</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i>	ocean bluff milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Nov	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.2
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>pycnostachyus</i>	coastal marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Apr-May)Jun-Oct	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2

<u>Calandrinia breweri</u>	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<u>Calochortus umbellatus</u>	Oakland star-tulip	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3?	S3?	4.2
<u>Calyptridium parryi</u> <u>var. hesseae</u>	Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	Montiaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<u>Castilleja ambigua</u> <u>var. ambigua</u>	johnny-nip	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4T4	S3S4	4.2
<u>Castilleja latifolia</u>	Monterey Coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Feb-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<u>Centromadia parryi</u> <u>ssp. congdonii</u>	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<u>Chorizanthe pungens</u> <u>var. hartwegiana</u>	Ben Lomond spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	FE	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<u>Cirsium andrewsii</u>	Franciscan thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<u>Cirsium fontinale</u> var. <u>fontinale</u>	fountain thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Oct	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<u>Cirsium praeteriens</u>	lost thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	GX	SX	1A
<u>Clarkia concinna</u> ssp. <u>automixa</u>	Santa Clara red ribbons	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3
<u>Collinsia corymbosa</u>	round-headed collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<u>Collinsia multicolor</u>	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<u>Cypripedium fasciculatum</u>	clustered lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<u>Cypripedium montanum</u>	mountain lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.2
<u>Deinandra paniculata</u>	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<u>Dirca occidentalis</u>	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar(Apr)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<u>Elymus californicus</u>	California bottle-brush grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug(Nov)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<u>Eriophyllum latilobum</u>	San Mateo woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1
<u>Eryngium aristulatum</u> <u>var. hooveri</u>	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	(Jun)Jul(Aug)	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<u>Eryngium jepsonii</u>	Jepson's coyote-thistle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<u>Erysimum ammophilum</u>	sand-loving wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jun(Jul-Aug)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<u>Erysimum franciscanum</u>	San Francisco wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<u>Fissidens pauperculus</u>	minute pocket moss	Fissidentaceae	moss		None	None	G3?	S2	1B.2

<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Grimmia torenii</i>	Toren's grimmia	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Grimmia vaginulata</i>	vaginulate grimmia	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G3	S1	1B.1
<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	San Francisco gumplant	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.2
<i>Hesperervax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>abramsiana</i>	Santa Cruz cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree		FT	CE	G1T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>butanoensis</i>	Butano Ridge cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree	Oct	FT	CE	G1T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	Marin western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	FT	CT	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Kellogg's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	harlequin lotus	Fabaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Leptosiphon ambiguus</i>	serpentine leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4?	S4?	4.2
<i>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</i>	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i>	broad-lobed leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i>	rose leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Lessingia arachnoidea</i>	Crystal Springs lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jul-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i>	woolly-headed lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	3
<i>Lessingia tenuis</i>	spring lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> ssp. <i>sulphurea</i>	Point Reyes meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> var. <i>eximius</i>	San Mateo tree lupine	Fabaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2Q	S2	3.2
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> var. <i>arcuatus</i>	arcuate bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Sep	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2

<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	marsh microseris	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	elongate copper moss	Mielichhoferiaceae	moss		None	None	G5	S3S4	4.3
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	woodland woollythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Orthotrichum kellmanii</i>	Kellman's bristle moss	Orthotrichaceae	moss	Jan-Feb	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i>	Dudley's lousewort	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i>	Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i>	white-rayed pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	4.2
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	Pinaceae	perennial evergreen tree		None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.2
<i>Piperia michaelii</i>	Michael's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>	Choris' popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>hickmanii</i>	Hickman's popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T3Q	S3	4.2
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i>	San Francisco popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	CE	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	Ranunculaceae	annual herb (aquatic)	Feb-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Sanicula hoffmannii</i>	Hoffmann's sanicle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3	S3	4.3
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>scouleri</i>	Scouler's catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	(Mar-May)Jun-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G5T4T5	S2S3	2B.2
<i>Silene verecunda</i> ssp. <i>verecunda</i>	San Francisco campion	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i>	Santa Cruz microseris	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	northern slender pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	May-Jul	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	two-fork clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1

<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Santa Cruz clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Trifolium polyodon</i>	Pacific Grove clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	CR	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Usnea longissima</i>	Methuselah's beard lichen	Parmeliaceae	fruticose lichen (epiphytic)		None	None	G4	S4	4.2

Showing 1 to 91 of 91 entries

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2024. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 24 April 2024].

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 species¹ 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 Fisheries²).

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 <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> 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 <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> 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 <i>Chelonia mydas</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened
San Francisco Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> 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*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog *Rana boylei*

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Tidewater Goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*

Endangered

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>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

San Mateo Woolly Sunflower *Eriophyllum latilobum*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7791>

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 Act¹ and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats³, 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*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

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.

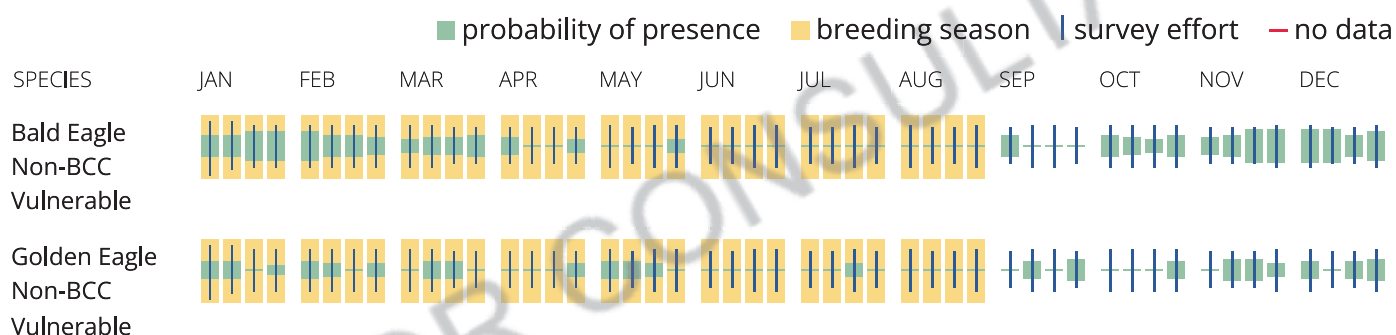
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats³ 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 <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> 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 <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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 <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> 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 Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus bachmani</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i> 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
Black Turnstone <i>Arenaria melanocephala</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere

Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> 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 <i>Larus californicus</i> 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 <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> 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 <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> 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 <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> 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
Elegant Tern <i>Thalasseus elegans</i> 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/8561	Breeds Apr 5 to Aug 5
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> 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
Heermann's Gull <i>Larus heermanni</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> 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

Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481>

Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius*

Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

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>

Nuttall's Woodpecker *Dryobates nuttallii*

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Red Knot *Calidris canutus roselaari*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8880>

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia graminea*

Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

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>

Scripps's Murrelet *Synthliboramphus scrippsi*

Breeds Feb 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743>

Western Gull *Larus occidentalis*

Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Western Screech-owl *Megascops kennicottii cardonensis*

Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

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.

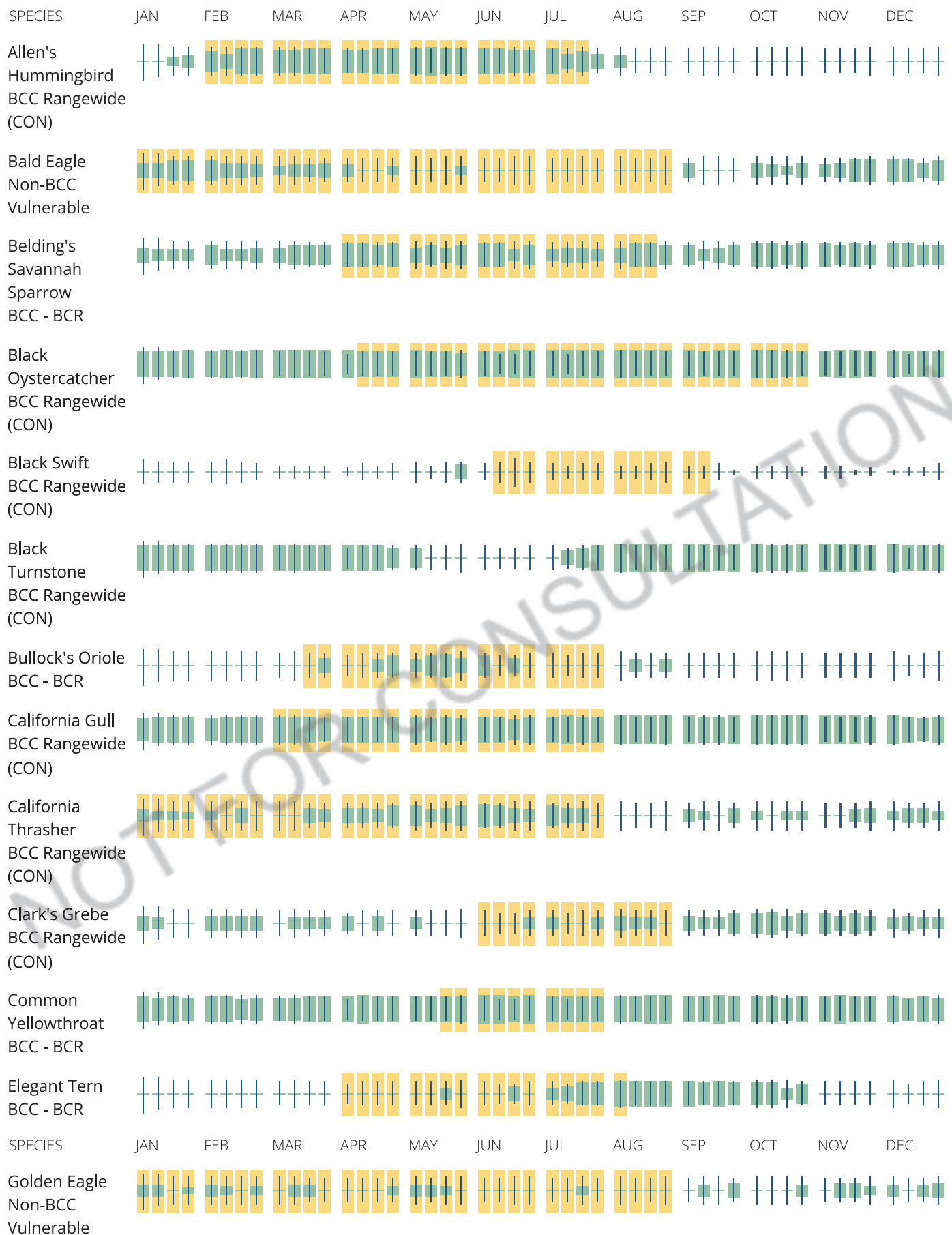
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

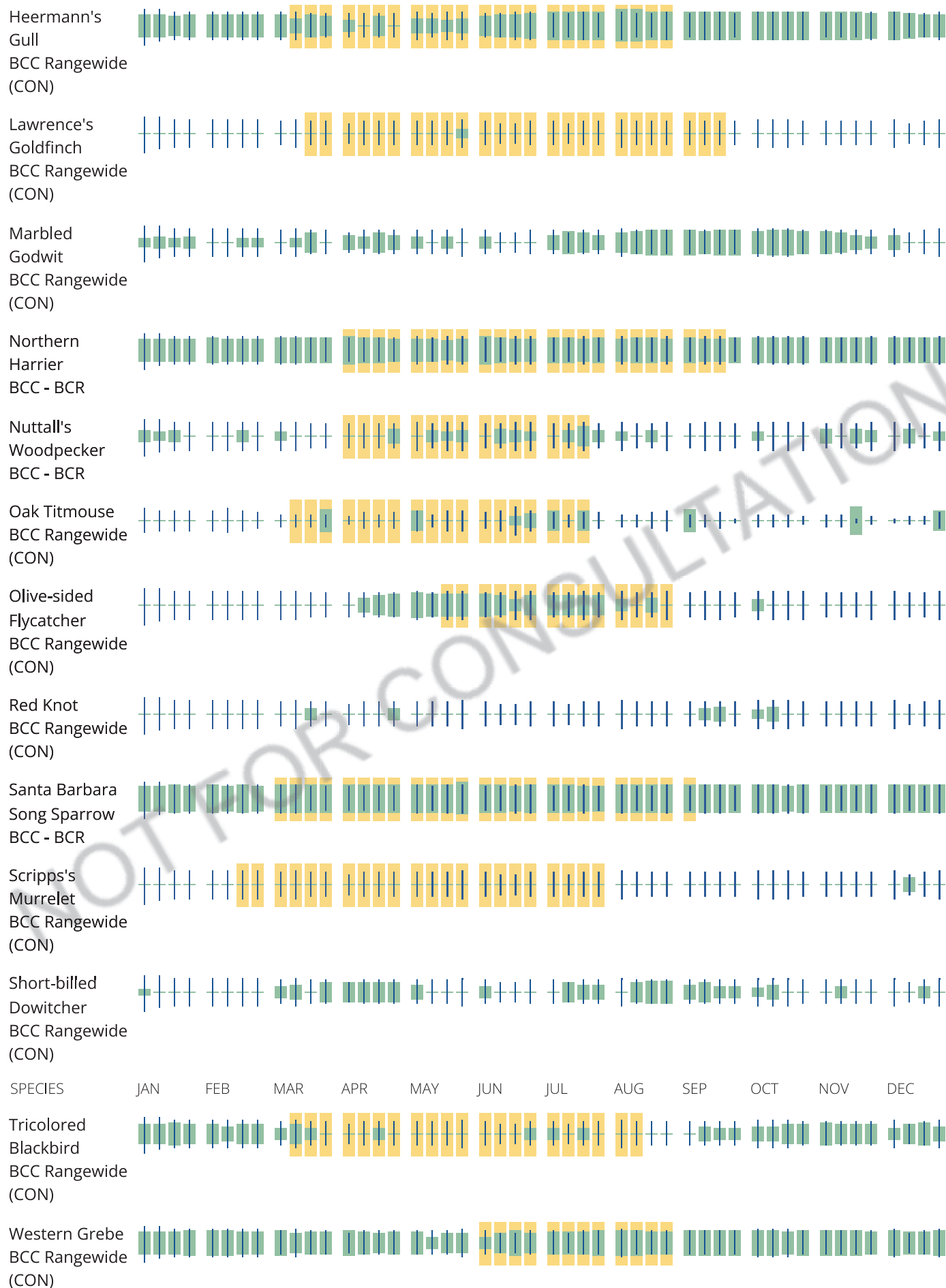
No Data (—)

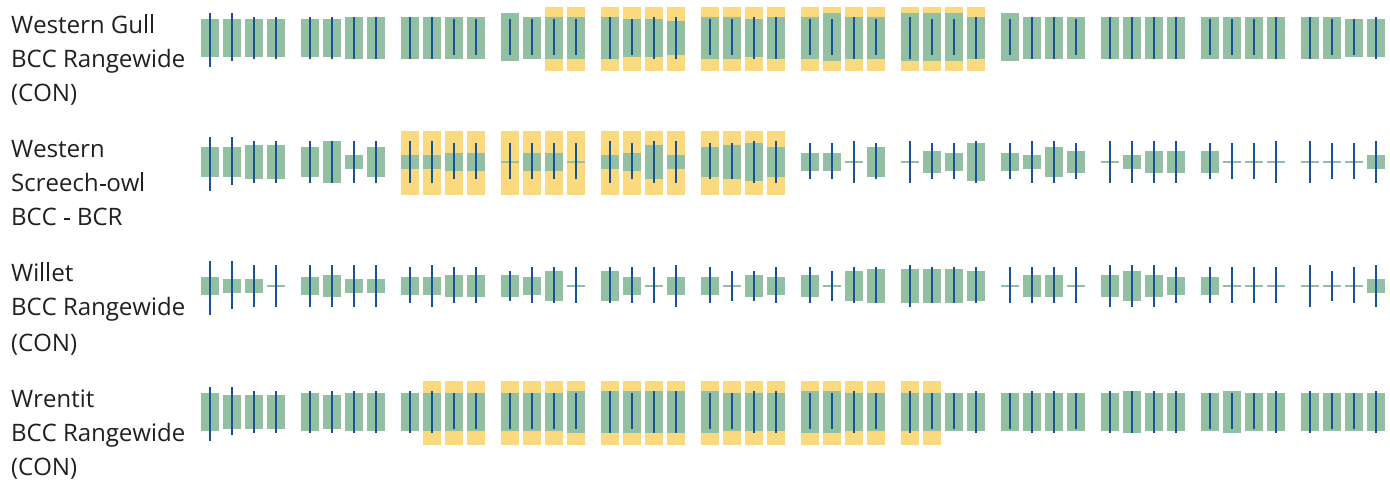
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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.







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 to 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 tubercid 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



Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.
Effective Solutions

GEOTECHNICAL STUDY

**STEVAUX PROPERTY
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CALIFORNIA
APN 088-090-030**

**PREPARED FOR:
OLIVIER AND KATIE NOLAN-STEVAUX
340 HAZEL AVENUE
MILLBRAE, CA 94030**

**PREPARED BY:
SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC.
332 PRINCETON AVENUE
HALF MOON BAY, CALIFORNIA 94019**

JANUARY 5, 2024



Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.
Effective Solutions

January 5, 2024

Olivier and Katie Nolan Stevaux
340 Hazel Avenue
Millbrae, CA 94030

Re: Geotechnical Report for Proposed Residence: Pescadero Creek Road,
Pescadero. APN 088-090-030
Sigma Prime Geosciences Job No. 23-238

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Stevaux:

We have performed a geotechnical study for your proposed residence located at Pescadero Creek Road in Pescadero, California. The accompanying report summarizes the results of our field study, laboratory testing, and engineering analyses, and presents geotechnical recommendations for the planned structure.

Thank you for the opportunity to work with you on this project. If you have any questions concerning our study, please call.

Yours,

Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.

Charles M. Kissick, P.E.





**GEOTECHNICAL STUDY
STEVAUX PROPERTY
PESCADERO CREEK ROAD
PESCADERO, CALIFORNIA
APN 088-090-030**

PREPARED FOR:

**OLIVIER AND KATIE NOLAN STEVAUX
340 HAZEL AVENUE
MILLBRAE, CA 94030**

PREPARED BY:

**SIGMA PRIME GEOSCIENCES, INC.
332 PRINCETON AVENUE
HALF MOON BAY, CALIFORNIA 94019**

January 5, 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.2 SCOPE OF WORK.....	1
2. FINDINGS.....	2
2.1 GENERAL.....	2
2.2 SITE CONDITIONS.....	2
2.3 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY	2
2.4 SITE SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS	2
2.5 GROUNDWATER.....	2
2.6 FAULTS AND SEISMICITY	2
2.7 2022 CBC EARTHQUAKE DESIGN PARAMETERS	3
3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4
3.1 GENERAL.....	4
3.2 GEOLOGIC HAZARDS	4
3.3 EARTHWORK.....	5
3.3.1 Clearing & Subgrade Preparation	5
3.3.2 Compaction	5
3.3.3 Surface Drainage	5
3.4 FOUNDATIONS.....	6
3.4.1 Lateral Loads	6
3.4.2 Slabs-on-Grade.....	6
3.5 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS AND TESTING	7
4. LIMITATIONS	8
5. REFERENCES	9

TABLES

TABLE 1 - HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES

TABLE 2 - SEISMIC PARAMETERS

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2 - SITE MAP

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - SUBSURFACE STUDY

APPENDIX B - LABORATORY TESTS



1. INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present this geotechnical study report for the proposed residence located on Pescadero Creek Road in Pescadero, California, at the location shown in Figure 1. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the subsurface conditions at the site, and to provide geotechnical design recommendations for the proposed construction.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

We understand that you plan to construct a single family home on Pescadero Creek Road in Pescadero. Structural loads are expected to be relatively light as is typical for this type of construction.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

In order to complete this project we have performed the following tasks:

- Reviewed published information on the geologic and seismic conditions in the site vicinity;
- Subsurface study, including 2 soil borings at the site;
- Laboratory testing of selected soil samples, to establish their engineering properties, and for soil classification purposes;
- Engineering analysis and evaluation of the subsurface data to develop geotechnical design criteria; and
- Preparation of this report presenting our recommendations for the proposed structure.



2. FINDINGS

2.1 GENERAL

The site reconnaissance and subsurface study were performed on December 19, 2023. The subsurface study consisted of drilling 2 soil borings. The borings were advanced to depths 14 and 18 feet. The approximate locations of the borings, numbered B-1 and B-2, are shown in Figure 2. The boring logs and the results of the laboratory tests on soil samples are attached in Appendices A and B, respectively.

2.2 SITE CONDITIONS

At the time of our study, the site was an undeveloped lot. The project site is vegetated with wild grasses and weeds, and trees at the back and front of the property. The building site is relatively level, with a gently sloping driveway down to the house.

2.3 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

Based on Brabb and Pampeyan (1983), the site vicinity is primarily underlain by Holocene age younger (outer) alluvial fan deposits. The unit is described as unconsolidated fine sand, silt, and clayey silt. The site is also in the vicinity of Holocene age younger (inner) alluvial fan deposits, described as unconsolidated fine to coarse grained sand, silt, and gravel, coarser grained at heads of fans and in narrow canyons

2.4 SITE SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Based on the soil borings, the subsurface conditions at the site consist of 8 feet of loose sand and silty sand over stiff clays and medium dense sandy soils. Very dense inner alluvial fan deposits comprised of very dense sandy gravel were encountered at depths of 12.5 to 17 feet.

2.5 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was not encountered in either boring. Groundwater is not expected to impact the construction.

2.6 FAULTS AND SEISMICITY

The site is in an area of high seismicity, with active faults associated with the San Andreas fault system. The closest active fault to the site is the San Gregorio fault, located about 4.5 km to the southwest. Other faults most likely to produce



significant seismic ground motions include the San Andreas, Hayward, Rodgers Creek, and Calaveras faults. Selected historical earthquakes in the area with an estimated magnitude greater than 6-1/4, are presented in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES			
<u>Date</u>	<u>Magnitude</u>	<u>Fault</u>	<u>Locale</u>
June 10, 1836	6.5 ¹	San Andreas	San Juan Bautista
June 1838	7.0 ²	San Andreas	Peninsula
October 8, 1865	6.3 ²	San Andreas	Santa Cruz Mountains
October 21, 1868	7.0 ²	Hayward	Berkeley Hills, San Leandro
April 18, 1906	7.9 ³	San Andreas	Golden Gate
July 1, 1911	6.6 ⁴	Calaveras	Diablo Range, East of San Jose
October 17, 1989	7.1 ⁵	San Andreas	Loma Prieta, Santa Cruz Mountains
(1) Borchardt & Topozada (1996) (2) Topozada et al (1981) (3) Petersen (1996) (4) Topozada (1984) (5) USGS (1989)			

2.7 2022 CBC EARTHQUAKE DESIGN PARAMETERS

Based on the 2022 California Building Code (CBC) and our site evaluation, we recommend using Site Class Definition C (very dense soil) for the site. The other pertinent CBC seismic parameters are given in Table 2 below.

**Table 2
CBC SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS**

S_s	S₁	S_{MS}	S_{M1}	S_{DS}	S_{D1}
1.985	0.725	2.381	1.015	1.588	0.676

Because the S₁ value is less than 0.75, Seismic Design Category D is recommended, per CBC Section 1613.2.5. The values in the table above were obtained from a software program by the Structural Engineers Association of California which provides the values based on the latitude and longitude of the site and the Site Class Definition. The latitude and longitude were measured at 37.2654 and -122.3227, respectively, and were accurately obtained from Google Earth™.



3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 GENERAL

It is our opinion that, from a geotechnical viewpoint, the site is suitable for the proposed construction, provided the recommendations presented in this report are followed during design and construction. Detailed recommendations are presented in the following sections of this report.

Because subsurface conditions may vary from those encountered at the location of our borings, and to observe that our recommendations are properly implemented, we recommend that we be retained to 1) Review the project plans and structural calculations for conformance with our report recommendations and 2) Observe and test the earthwork and foundation installation phases of construction.

3.2 GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

We reviewed the potential for geologic hazards to impact the site, considering the geologic setting, and the soils encountered during our investigation. The results of our review are presented below:

- Fault Rupture - The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone where fault rupture is considered likely (California Division of Mines and Geology, 1976). Therefore, active faults are not believed to exist beneath the site, and the potential for fault rupture to occur at the site is considered low, in our opinion.
- Ground Shaking - The site is located in an active seismic area. Moderate to large earthquakes are probable along several active faults in the greater Bay Area over a 30 to 50 year design life. Strong ground shaking should therefore be expected several times during the design life of the structure, as is typical for sites throughout the Bay Area. The improvements should be designed and constructed in accordance with current earthquake resistance standards.
- Differential Compaction - Differential compaction occurs during moderate and large earthquakes when soft or loose, natural or fill soils are densified and settle, often unevenly across a site. In our opinion, due to the loose sands, the likelihood of some amount of differential compaction is high. We performed a settlement analysis in dry sands, based on Tokimatsu and Seed (1987). After correcting the blow counts to N160 equivalent blow counts, we arrived at total settlement estimates in the two soil borings of 0.6 inches and 1 inch. We conservatively included clayey sands. Therefore, the maximum extent of differential



settlement is expected to be less than 1 inch across the length of the house.

- Liquefaction - Liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated sandy soils lose strength and flow like a liquid during earthquake shaking. Ground settlement often accompanies liquefaction. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose, silty sands, and uniformly graded sands. Loose silty sands below a water table were not encountered at the site. Therefore, in our opinion, the likelihood of liquefaction occurring at the site is low.
- Static Settlement –With the proposed foundation type, we expect very little static settlement. Total static settlement should be less than ½-inch, and differential settlement should be less than ¼-inch.

3.3 EARTHWORK

3.3.1 Clearing & Subgrade Preparation

All deleterious materials, including topsoil, roots, vegetation, etc., should be cleared from building and driveway areas. The actual stripping depth required will depend on site usage prior to construction, and should be established by the Contractor during construction.

After the site has been properly cleared, stripped, and excavated to the required grades, the exposed surface soil in areas to receive a slab-on-grade should be scarified to the depth recommended in Section 3.4.2, moisture conditioned to at least 3-5 percent over optimum moisture content, and compacted to the specifications listed below under the section captioned "compaction."

3.3.2 Compaction

The scarified surface soils should be moisture conditioned to 3-5 percent above the optimum moisture content and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density, as determined by ASTM D1557-78. All trench backfill should also be moisture conditioned to 3-5 percent above the optimum moisture content and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density. The upper 3 feet of trench backfill below foundations or paved areas should be compacted to 95 percent of the maximum dry density in 6-inch loose lifts.

3.3.3 Surface Drainage

The finish grades should be designed to drain surface water away from foundations and slab areas, to suitable discharge points. On pervious surfaces, such as soil, slopes of at least 5 percent within 10 feet of the structures is required



by the building code. The slope can be reduced to 2 percent for impervious surfaces. Ponding of water should not be allowed adjacent to the structure.

3.4 FOUNDATIONS

There is a high potential for seismically-induced settlement, however the extent of differential settlement is expected to be low, as discussed in Section 3.2. However, there is always some uncertainty in settlement analyses based on soil borings. Therefore, we recommend a pier and grade beam foundation with the piers extending down to the very dense gravels.

Piers should be drilled and cast-in-place, and be a minimum of 16 inches in diameter, and should be a minimum of 20 feet deep, as measured from the bottom of the adjacent grade beam. This depth is meant to penetrate the sands that may experience settlement during an earthquake.

The piers may gain support in skin friction acting along the sides of the piers within the lower soils. A skin friction of 350 pounds per square foot (psf) between the piers and the soil should be used in design to calculate the allowable downward capacity. The uplift capacity of the piers may be based on a skin friction value of 250 psf acting below a depth of 2 feet. The skin friction value may be increased by 1/3 for seismic loads and wind loads. Because of the difficulty in cleaning the bottoms of the pier holes, end bearing should be neglected. However, the pier holes should be kept as clean as possible.

Drilled piers should have a center-to-center spacing of not less than three pier diameters. Our representative should be present during pier drilling operations to assure that pier holes are sufficiently deep and that pier holes are kept free of loose soil. Pier excavations should be poured as soon as practical after drilling. If there is water in the pier holes, it should be pumped out prior to pouring concrete, or the concrete should be tremied into the hole, thereby displacing the water. The concrete should not be allowed to free-fall more than 5 feet.

3.4.1 Lateral Loads

Resistance to lateral loads may be provided by passive pressure acting against the piers, neglecting the upper 2 feet of the pier, and acting across two pier diameters. We recommend that an equivalent fluid weight of 250 pcf be used to calculate the passive resistance against the piers.

3.4.2 Slabs-on-Grade

Slabs-on-grade should be constructed as free-standing slabs, structurally isolated from surrounding grade beams. We recommend that the slab-on-grade be underlain by at least 4 inches of non-expansive fill such as class 2 base rock.



Where floor wetness would be detrimental, a vapor barrier, such as Stego wrap or equivalent may be used.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS AND TESTING

The earthwork and foundation phases of construction should be observed and tested by us to 1) Establish that subsurface conditions are compatible with those used in the analysis and design; 2) Observe compliance with the design concepts, specifications and recommendations; and 3) Allow design changes in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated. The recommendations in this report are based on a limited number of borings. The nature and extent of variation across the site may not become evident until construction. If variations are then exposed, it will be necessary to reevaluate our recommendations.



4. LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the owner for specific application in developing geotechnical design criteria for the currently planned residence at Pescadero Creek Road in Pescadero, California. We make no warranty, expressed or implied, except that our services were performed in accordance with geotechnical engineering principles generally accepted at this time and location. The report was prepared to provide engineering opinions and recommendations only. In the event that there are any changes in the nature, design or location of the project, or if any future improvements are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report should not be considered valid unless 1) The project changes are reviewed by us, and 2) The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are modified or verified in writing.

The analyses, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on site conditions as they existed at the time of our study; the currently planned improvements; review of previous reports relevant to the site conditions; and laboratory results. In addition, it should be recognized that certain limitations are inherent in the evaluation of subsurface conditions, and that certain conditions may not be detected during a study of this type. Changes in the information or data gained from any of these sources could result in changes in our conclusions or recommendations. If such changes do occur, we should be advised so that we can review our report in light of those changes.



5. REFERENCES

- Borchardt, G. and Topozada, T.R., 1996, Relocation of the “1836 Hayward Fault Earthquake” to the San Andreas Fault, Abstracts, American Geophysical Union Fall Meeting, December, San Francisco.
- Brabb, Earl E. and Pampeyan, Earl H., 1983, Geologic Map of San Mateo County, California, USGS Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1257-A, Scale 1:62,500.
- California Building Code, 2022. California Code of Regulations. Title 24, Part 2 Volume 2, Effective January 1, 2023.
- California Division of Mines and Geology, 1976, Earthquake Fault Zones, Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, Half Moon Bay Quadrangle, Scale 1: 24,000.
- Jennings, C.W., 1996, Preliminary Fault and Geologic Map, State of California, California Division of Mines and Geology, Scale 1:750,000.
- Petersen, M.D., Bryant, W.A., Cramer, C.H., Cao, T., Reichle, M.S., Frankel, A.D., Lienkaemper, J.J., McCrory, P.A., and Schwartz, D.P., 1996, Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment for the State of California, USGS Open File Report 96-706, CDMG Open File Report 96-08, 33p.
- Tokimatsu, K. and Seed, H. B., 1987, Evaluation of Settlements in Sands due to Earthquake Shaking, Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, vol. 113, no. 8, August, pp 861-879.
- Topozada, T.R., Real, C.R., and Park, D.L., 1981, Preparation of Iseismic Maps and Summaries of Reported Effects for pre-1900 California Earthquakes, CDMG Open File Report 81-11 SAC.
- Topozada, T.R., 1984, History of Earthquake Damage in Santa Clara County and Comparison of 1911 and 1984 Earthquakes.
- United States Geological Survey, 1989, Lessons Learned from the Loma Prieta, California Earthquake of October 17, 1989, Circular 1045.
- United States Geological Survey, 11/20/2007, Earthquake Ground Motion Parameters, Version 5.0.8.
- Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, 1999, Earthquake Probabilities in the San Francisco Bay Region: 2000 to 2030 – A Summary of Findings, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 99-517, version 1.

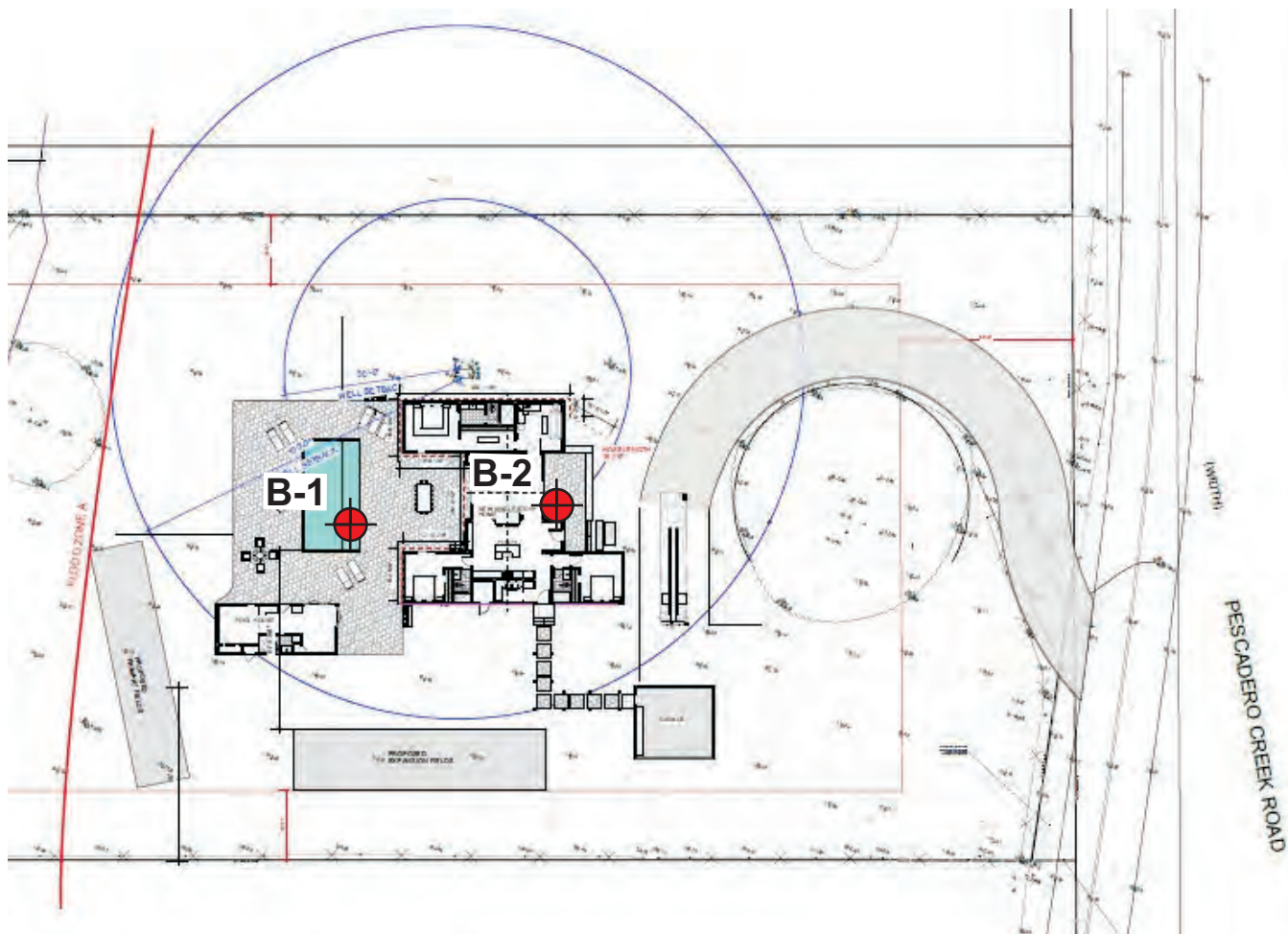


Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.

Figure	1
Date:	1/2/24
Job No.:	23-238

Location Map

Stevaux, Pescadero Creek Rd., Pescadero



Note: This is a preliminary design. House, pool, and driveway layout may change.

EXPLANATION

 **B-1** Soil Boring, Drilled, 12-19-23



Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.

Figure	2
Date:	1/2/24
Job No.:	23-238

Site Plan

Stevaux, Pescadero Creek Rd., Pescadero



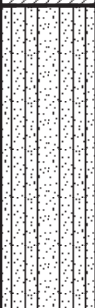
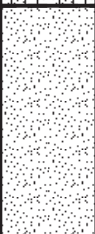
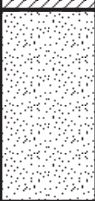
APPENDIX A

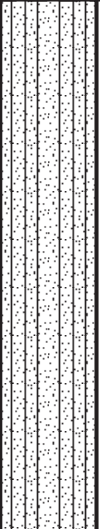
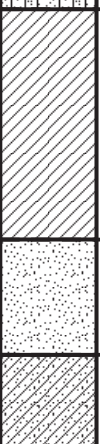
SUBSURFACE STUDY

The soils encountered during drilling were logged by our representative, and samples were obtained at depths appropriate to the study. The samples were taken to the laboratory where they were carefully observed and classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. The logs of our borings, as well as a summary of the soil classification system, are attached.

Several tests were performed in the field during drilling. The standard penetration resistance was determined by dropping a 140-pound hammer through a 30-inch free fall, and recording the blows required to drive the 2-inch (outside diameter) sampler 24 inches. The standard penetration resistance is the number of blows required to drive a standard split spoon sampler the last 12 inches. The blow counts are recorded on the boring logs at the appropriate depth. Use of the standard split spoon sampler defines a Standard Penetration Test (SPT), and yields an SPT-equivalent blow count. A modified California (Mod-Cal) sampler was also used, which results in blow counts that are higher than an SPT-equivalent blow count, due to the Mod-Cal sampler's larger diameter. For analyses, it is normal practice to reduce the Mod-Cal blow counts to correspond to an SPT-equivalent blow count. The blow counts from the Mod-Cal sampler are uncorrected on the logs. The results of these field tests are also presented on the boring logs.

The boring logs and related information depict our interpretation of subsurface conditions only at the specific location and time indicated. Subsurface conditions and groundwater levels at other locations may differ from conditions at the locations where sampling was conducted. The passage of time may also result in changes in the subsurface conditions.

Project Name Stevaux					Project Number 23-238		 Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.	
Location See Figure 2								
Drilling Method	Hole Size	Total Depth	Soil Footage	Rock Footage	Elevation	Datum		
Continuous	4"	14'	14'	0'	104'	NAVD88	Boring No.	B-1
Drilling Company Access Soil Drilling				Logged By CMK			Page	1 of 1
Type of Drill Rig		Type of Sampler(s) Mod Cal, 2 1/2, SPT		Hammer Weight and Fall 140 lb, 30"			Date(s)	12-19-23
Depth (feet)	Description	Graphic Log	Class	Blow Count	Sample No.	Sample Type	Comments	
0	0' - 1': <u>Sandy Clay</u> : moderate brown; soft; moist.		CL	2			Lab, Sample #1: Moisture%=20.2% Dry Density=90.3 pcf	
	1' - 5': <u>Silty Sand</u> : yellowish brown; loose; moist.		SM	2 4 5	1	MC		
				5 5 7 9	2	MC		
5	5' - 8': <u>Sand</u> : tan; loose; moist. Fine sand, poorly sorted.		SP	4 6 5 6	3	2 1/2"		
				5 4 4 5	4	2 1/2"		
	8' - 10': <u>Sandy Clay</u> : orange-brown; soft; moist. Very thin laminations.		CL	3 4 4 6	5	SPT		
10	10' - 12.5': <u>Sand</u> : tan; loose; moist. Fine sand, poorly sorted.		SP	3 4 5 8	6	SPT		
	12.5' - 14': <u>Sandy Gravel</u> : gray; very dense; moist.		GP	7 26 26 26	7	SPT		
15	Bottom of Hole 14' below ground surface. No groundwater encountered.							
20								

Project Name Stevaux					Project Number 23-238		 Sigma Prime Geosciences, Inc.		
Location See Figure 2									
Drilling Method	Hole Size	Total Depth	Soil Footage	Rock Footage	Elevation	Datum			
Continuous	4"	18'	18'	0'	106'	NAVD88	Boring No.	B-2	
Drilling Company Access Soil Drilling				Logged By CMK		Page		1 of 1	
Type of Drill Rig		Type of Sampler(s) Mod Cal, 2 1/2, SPT		Hammer Weight and Fall 140 lb, 30"		Date(s)		12-19-23	
Depth (feet)	Description			Graphic Log	Class	Blow Count	Sample No.	Sample Type	Comments
0	0' - 1': <u>Sandy Clay</u> : moderate brown; soft; moist.				CL	5		MC	
	1' - 8': <u>Silty Sand</u> : yellowish brown; loose; moist.					8			
					SM	8	1		
						6		MC	
						6			
						7	2		
5					SM	4	3	2 1/2"	
						4		2 1/2"	
						4	4		
						4			
	8' - 11': <u>Sandy Clay</u> : moderate brown; stiff; moist.				CL	3	5	2 1/2"	
10						4		SPT	
						5			
						6			
	11' - 12.5': <u>Sand</u> : moderate brown; medium dense; moist.				SP	3	6		
						6		SPT	
						12			
						13			
	12.5' - 17': <u>Clayey Sand</u> : moderate brown; medium dense; moist.				SC	11	7	SPT	
						7		SPT	
						7			
						7			
15					SC	3	7	SPT	
						5		SPT	
						7			
						8			
	17' - 18': <u>Sandy Gravel</u> : gray; very dense; moist.				GP	5	7	SPT	
						12		SPT	
						14			
						27			
20	Bottom of Hole 18' below ground surface. No groundwater encountered.								

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION (ASTM D-2487-85)

MATERIAL TYPES	CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING SOIL GROUP NAMES			GROUP SYMBOL	SOIL GROUP NAMES & LEGEND		
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS > 50% RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	GRAVELS > 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS < 5% FINES	$Cu > 4$ AND $1 < Cc < 3$	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVEL		
			$Cu < 4$ AND/OR $1 > Cc > 3$	GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVEL		
		GRAVELS WITH FINES > 12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR CL	GM	SILTY GRAVEL		
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL		
	SANDS > 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS < 5% FINES	$Cu > 6$ AND $1 < Cc < 3$	SW	WELL-GRADED SAND		
			$Cu < 6$ AND/OR $1 > Cc > 3$	SP	POORLY-GRADED SAND		
		SANDS WITH FINES > 12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR CL	SM	SILTY SAND		
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	SC	CLAYEY SAND		
FINE-GRAINED SOILS > 50% PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT < 50	INORGANIC	$PI > 7$ AND PLOTS > "A" LINE	CL	LOW-PLASTICITY CLAY		
			$PI > 4$ AND PLOTS < "A" LINE	ML	LOW-PLASTICITY SILT		
		ORGANIC	LL (oven dried)/LL (not dried)<0.75	OL	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT		
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT > 50	INORGANIC	PI PLOTS > "A" LINE	CH	HIGH-PLASTICITY CLAY		
			PI PLOTS < "A" LINE	MH	HIGH-PLASTICITY SILT		
		ORGANIC	LL (oven dried)/LL (not dried)<0.75	OH	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT		
	HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		PRIMARILY ORGANIC MATTER, DARK COLOR, ORGANIC ODOR		PT	PEAT	

NOTE: $Cu = D_{60}/D_{10}$

$$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} + D_{60})$$

BLOW COUNT

THE NUMBER OF BLOWS OF THE HAMMER REQUIRED TO DRIVE THE SAMPLER THE LAST 12 INCHES OF AN 18-INCH DRIVE. THE NOTATION 50/4 INDICATES 4 INCHES OF PENETRATION ACHIEVED IN 50 BLOWS.

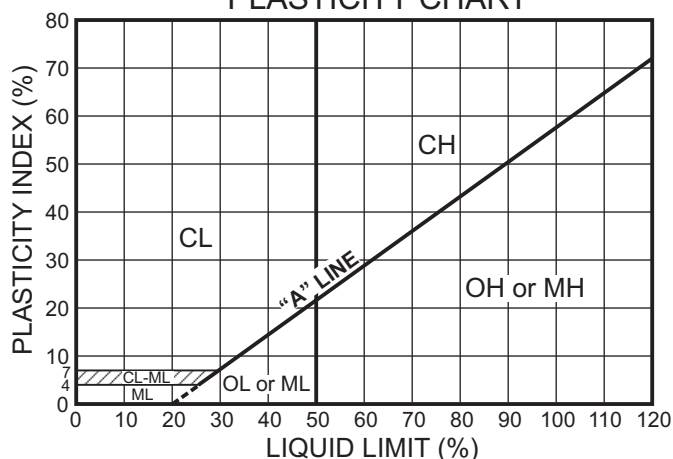
SAMPLE TYPES

B	BULK SAMPLE
ST	PUSHED SHELBY TUBE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION
MC	MODIFIED CALIFORNIA
P	PITCHER SAMPLE
C	ROCK CORE

ADDITIONAL TESTS

CA - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
 CN - CONSOLIDATION
 CP - COMPACTION
 DS - DIRECT SHEAR
 PM - PERMEABILITY
 PP - POCKET PENETROMETER
 Cor. - CORROSIVITY
 SA - GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS
 (20%) - (PERCENT PASSING #200 SIEVE)
 SW - SWELL TEST
 TC - CYCLIC TRIAXIAL
 TU - CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL
 TV - TORVANE SHEAR
 UC - UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
 WA - WASH ANALYSIS
 - WATER LEVEL AT TIME OF DRILLING AND DATE MEASURED
 - LATER WATER LEVEL AND DATE MEASURED

PLASTICITY CHART



LEGEND TO SOIL DESCRIPTIONS



FIGURE A-1



APPENDIX B

LABORATORY TESTS

Samples from the subsurface study were selected for tests to establish some of the physical and engineering properties of the soils. The tests performed are briefly described below.

The natural moisture content and dry density were determined in accordance with ASTM D 2216 on selected samples recovered from the borings. This test determines the moisture content and density, representative of field conditions, at the time the samples were collected. The results are presented on the boring logs, at the appropriate sample depth.



Olivier and Katherine Nolan-Stevaux
340 Hazel Avenue
Millbrae, CA 94030

January 27, 2026

RE: Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis, Pescadero Creek Road (APN 088-090-030)

Dear Mr. and Ms. Nolan-Stevaux,

Thank you for sharing the correspondence you received from Tribal Archaeologist Alan Leventhal of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area. Dr. Leventhal shared extensive historical and genealogical information regarding the history of the tribe and its efforts to regain Federal recognition. The letter recommends that you hire monitors from the Tribe to observe all ground-disturbing activities for the project. It also requests the following changes to our report:

- Ä** Mention of the possibility that the Pescadero Creek riparian corridor was used as a major trading and game trail during aboriginal times.
- Ä** Mention important publications such as the *Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today* (Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz 2009), which present comprehensive information on the tribal histories of the San Mateo Peninsula.
- Ä** Mention that the Muwekma Ohlone tribe is a previously Federally recognized tribe that was never terminated by any Act of Congress.

To address these concerns, we have edited pages 7-8 to stress Pescadero Creek's potential role as a trade or hunting corridor. We have also incorporated references to Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz' 2009 volume, which was prepared by our firm, on page 8. On page 9, we acknowledge that many Native Americans in the bay area today, including members of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe, trace their ancestry to the Oljon and other coastside peoples. In addition, we have provided additional information about project area soils as part of the sensitivity discussion.

We do, of course, acknowledge Muwékma's long struggle to regain Federal recognition, but do not feel that information is directly relevant to the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. Accordingly, we have chosen not to include the genealogical documents and legal briefs shared by Dr. Leventhal in the report.

We respectfully disagree with Dr. Leventhal's recommendation that all ground-disturbing activities be monitored by a Tribal representative, for the following reasons:

- Ä** There are no known Native American sites near the project area;
- Ä** No information was provided by NAHC or consulting tribes that indicates that a Tribal Cultural Resources is present on the project area;
- Ä** No evidence of Native American land use, artifacts, features, or cultural soils was observed on the project area surface during the intensive field survey; and

- The project area has shallow alluvial soils belonging to the Corralitos and Soquel series, which transition to sterile C-horizons at between 20 and 32 inches, making it unlikely that buried sites are present.

Given this information, we feel that there is insufficient evidence of archaeological sensitivity to justify monitoring during construction.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions.

Yours Truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Daniel Shoup". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Daniel" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Shoup".

Daniel Shoup
Principal

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

APN 088-090-030, PESCADERO CREEK RD
PESCADERO, CA



PREPARED BY:



JENNIFER HO & GRAHAM GOODWIN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL CONSULTANTS

PREPARED FOR:

OLIVIER AND KATHERINE NOLAN-STEVAUX
340 HAZEL AVENUE
MILLBRAE, CA 94030

NOVEMBER 2024, REVISED JANUARY 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS..... 1

PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH 5

 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS..... 5

 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH..... 5

BACKGROUND..... 6

 ENVIRONMENT 6

 PRE-CONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY 6

 NATIVE AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHY 7

 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION 11

 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 11

 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT 14

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS..... 16

REFERENCES..... 17

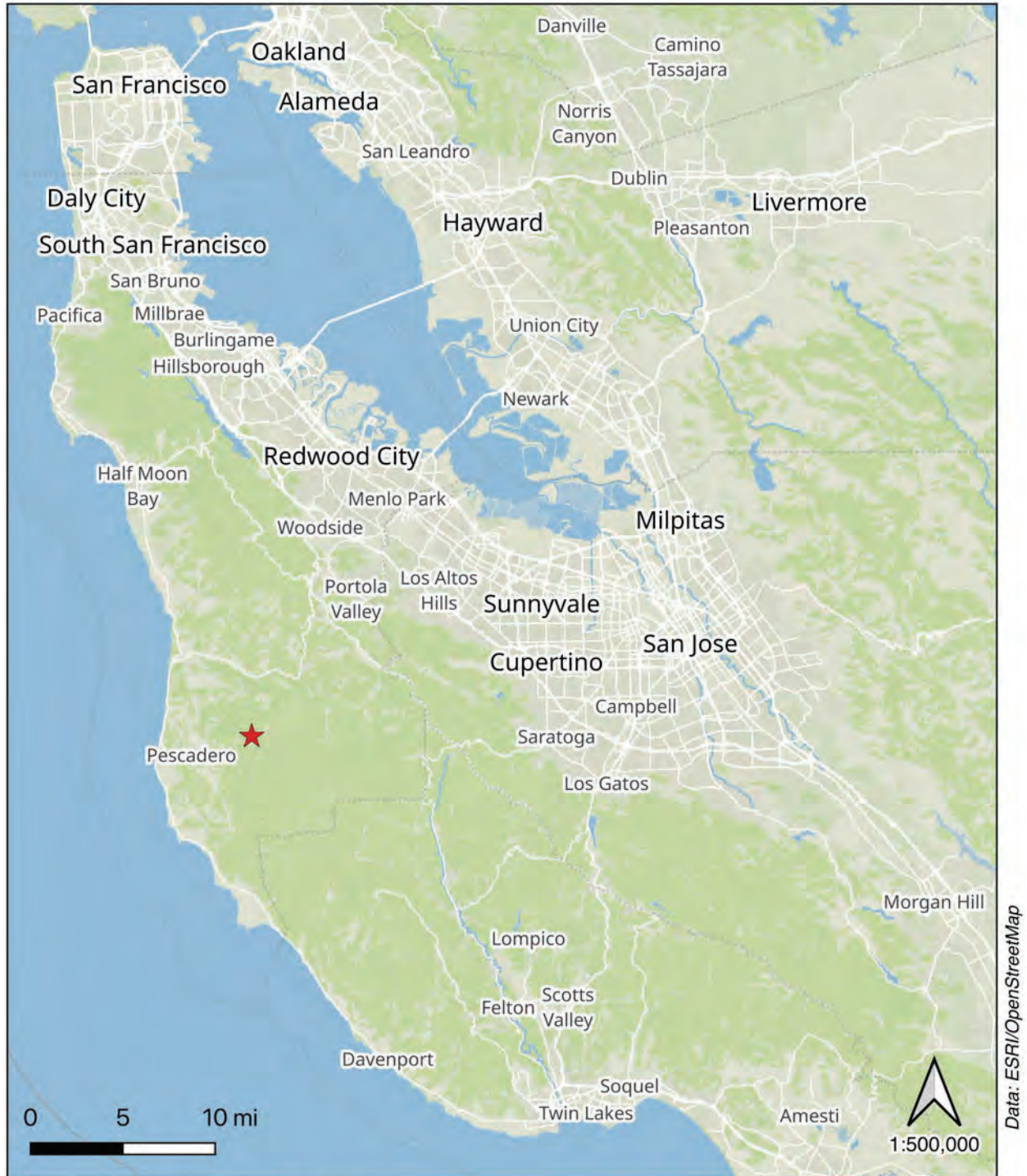
APPENDIX 1: NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER SEARCH RESULTS

APPENDIX 2: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A single-family residential project is proposed for a vacant creek side lot on Pescadero Creek Road in San Mateo County (APN 088-090-030). The project would construct a new factory-built single-family residence (2,329 sf), attached garage (576 sf), detached pool house (522 sf), and a pool. Most of the development will occur at the middle of the property to preserve existing trees and maintain the riparian setback. A septic system and domestic/fire water storage tanks will be installed as part of this construction.

To ensure that the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or unique archaeological resource (as defined in the CEQA Guidelines [14 CCR §15064.5]), Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California, was retained to complete an archaeological survey and sensitivity assessment of the property (hereafter, the “project area”). The archaeological investigation found that the project area has low sensitivity for both Native American archaeological resources and historic-era archaeological resources.



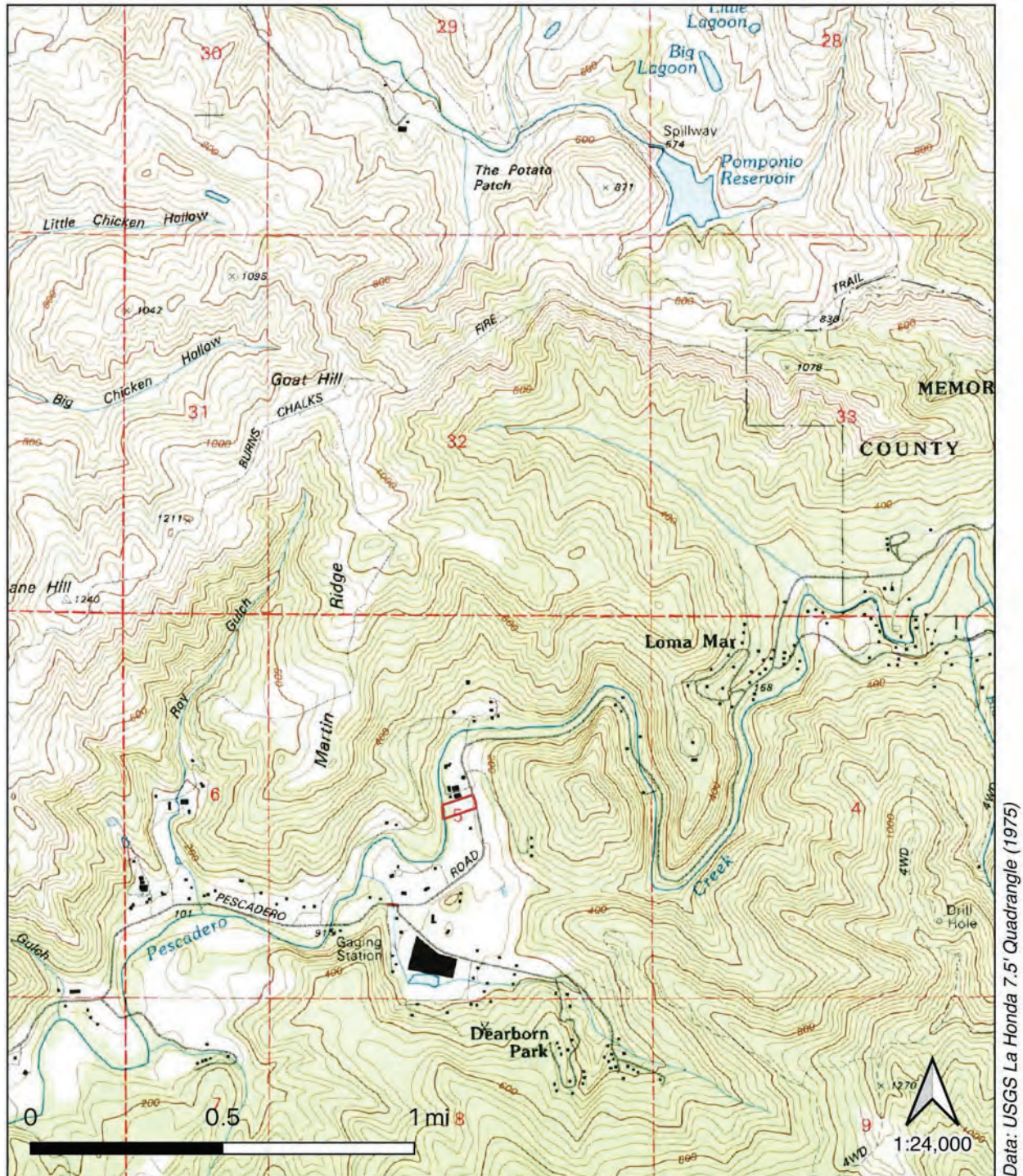
Project Location Map

APN 088-090-030
Pescadero Creek Road, San Mateo County

Figure 1: Location Map

Legend

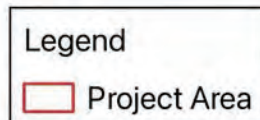
★ Project Location



Project Location Map

APN 088-090-030
Pescadero Creek Road, San Mateo County

Figure 2: Vicinity Map





Project Area Limits

APN 088-090-030
Pescadero Creek Road, San Mateo County

Figure 3: Project Area Limits

Legend

Project Area

PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

A record search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius around it was completed at the Northwest Information Center on October 29, 2024 (NWIC File #24-0496). The record search identified no resources within the project area and no resources were identified outside the project area, but within the search radius. One report has examined an area within the search radius (S-021412, Clark 1999). S-021412 was an archaeological survey of the 3.8-acre Templeton property on Pescadero Road. This survey revealed no archaeological or cultural resources within the survey area.

Please see Appendix 1 for complete record search results.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

A Sacred Lands File Search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the project area. A response was received on October 7, 2024, stating that the search results were negative but recommending that the tribes on the included list be contacted, as they may have knowledge about cultural resources within the project area.

Please see Appendix 2 for the Sacred Lands File search results and tribal consultation list.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENT

The project area is adjacent to Pescadero Creek, in the Pescadero-Butano Watershed. It is the largest coastal watershed between the Golden Gate and San Lorenzo River. Pescadero Creek is one of the watershed's principal streams, which has a confluence in Pescadero Marsh. To the east of the watershed is the San Andreas Fault, and to the west is the San Gregorio Fault. Due to the tectonic forces of the region, there is extensive uplift, folding, fracturing and deformation of bedrock. The steepness of the mountains and intense rainstorms lead to high natural rates of erosion, exacerbated by human activity such as forest clearing. Pescadero Creek lies in a deep and heavily wooded canyon.

PRE-CONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

Early archaeological research in the San Francisco Bay Area focused on the largest and most visible remnants of pre-contact Native American settlements, the hundreds of shellmounds ringing San Francisco Bay (Nelson 1909). The San Mateo Coast has been less archaeologically explored, although major excavations have taken place at shellmounds in El Granada, Half Moon Bay, and Pescadero. Based on evidence from mortuary practices in the Sacramento Delta and San Francisco Bay areas, the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was developed, which organized Bay Area prehistory into Early, Middle, and Late periods. Here we present a summary of Hylkema's (2002) and Milliken et al.'s (2007) adaptations of the Early-Middle-Late system for the Bay Area and Central Coast.

Little evidence of Upper and Lower Archaic (pre-6,000 years before present [BP]) settlement is known from the San Mateo coast since early coastal habitation sites were likely drowned by rising sea levels. In other parts of California, this period is characterized by mobile foragers using wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points and large milling slabs (Milliken et al. 2007:112). For the Upper Archaic period, deep deposits from the Coyote Narrows (CA-SCL-178) in Morgan Hill have yielded radiocarbon dates of 10,000-8,500 years BP associated with flaked tools of local Franciscan chert (Jones et al. 2007:130).

The Early Period (or Windmill Pattern) (4,000-2,500 BP) is characterized by large stemmed and concave-base obsidian projectile points, rectangular *Olivella* beads, charmstones, extended burials facing toward the west, and the replacement of milling slabs with mortars and pestles. Semi-sedentary land use, shell mound development, and evidence of regional trade are typical in some areas of the Peninsula. This cultural pattern appears earlier in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, suggesting an influx of traditions or people from those areas into the Bay Area at some point during the period.

Within the Middle Period (or Berkeley Pattern, 2,500-1,300 BP), upper and lower sub-phases can be distinguished. The Lower Middle Period (2,500-1,700 BP) is marked by major cultural disruptions, such as the disappearance of the square *Olivella* bead tradition and the introduction of new bead types, much lower frequency of projectile points, introduction of flexed burials, and the introduction of decorative objects that may represent religious or cosmological beliefs. In the Upper Middle Period (1,700-1,300 BP), another major cultural shift seems to have taken place, with the collapse of trade networks, site abandonment, and the introduction of new bead forms. In the Peninsula and South

Bay, a distinct local tradition known as the Meganos culture emerged during the Middle Period, possibly marking a population movement from the San Joaquin Valley.

The last millennium before contact with the Spanish is characterized by the Augustine Pattern of material culture (1,300-250 BP), which is divided by Hylkema (2002) into three subphases: the Middle/Late Transition period and Late Period Phases 1 and 2. The Middle/Late transition saw the emergence of a wider range of social stratification, and burials showed a greater intensity of grave goods and the increasing significance of *Olivella* beads and *Haliotis* pendants (Hylkema 2002). In the Late periods, significant social transformations seem to have occurred, with an increase in social complexity, increased sedentism, and the unification of ceremonial systems around the Bay Area. The introduction of the bow and arrow led to the production of new types of arrow-sized projectile points, cremation of high-status individuals reappeared, and new forms of ornamentation such as the *Haliotis* 'banjo' effigy ornaments became more popular. The last two centuries before Spanish contact saw a series of changes in shell bead types, mortuary wealth distribution, and the introduction of new technology types such as the hopper mortar in parts of the Bay Area, although some of these innovations were slow to arrive in the Peninsula (Milliken et al. 2007:117).

NATIVE AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHY

Prior to 1770, the San Francisco Peninsula and the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay were inhabited by people who spoke Ohlone (or Costanoan) languages, which despite significant dialectal differences (Levy 1978) were likely mutually intelligible (Milliken 1995:26). Costanoan/Ohlone, which is closely related to the Miwok languages, is a branch of the Yok-Utian subfamily of the Penutian languages, which are spoken in Central California and along the Pacific Coast as far as southeast Alaska. Penutian speakers seem to have entered central California from the northern Great Basin around 4000-4500 years ago and arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area about 1500 years ago, displacing speakers of Hokan languages (Golla 2007:74). This movement may be correlated with the spread of the Windmill pattern of material culture into the Coast Ranges and San Francisco Bay area (Moratto 1984:553; Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone society was organized in independent local tribes of 200-400 people, living in several semi-permanent villages, which controlled fixed territories averaging 10 to 12 miles in diameter (Milliken et al. 2007). Shoup and Milliken (1999:8) note that local tribes "were clusters of unrelated family groups that formed cooperative communities for ceremonial festivals, for group harvesting efforts, and – most importantly – for interfamily conflict resolution." Hereditary village leaders, who could be male or female, played an important role in conflict resolution, receiving guests, directing ceremonies, organizing food-gathering expeditions, and leading war parties but did not otherwise exercise direct authority (Levy 1978:487). Despite their autonomy, intermarriage between Ohlone local tribes appears to have been frequent (Milliken 1995:22-24).

The inhabitants of the San Francisco peninsula spoke the Ramaytush dialect of the Ohlone language (Milliken 1995:24). Peninsula coastal villages tended to be small and spaced far apart; population estimates suggest a density of 2 or fewer persons per square mile. The project area was within the territory of the Oljon local tribe, which lived along lower San Gregorio Creek and Pescadero Creek,

in at least two villages named Zucigim and Pructaca; the Oljon pre-mission population is estimated at 157 (Milliken 1995:20, 249; 2002; Milliken et al. 2009:293).

Like most California peoples, grass seeds and acorns were a dietary staple of the Oljon. They were supplemented with other plant foods such as berries, onions and other root vegetables, and herbs. For animal resources people looked to the ocean for fish, shellfish, and sea mammals; to riparian and estuarine habitats for waterfowl and fish; and to the plains and foothills for larger animals such as deer and elk. The Pescadero Creek riparian corridor may have been used by the Oljon or other local tribes as a trade and game trail in the pre-contact period (Leventhal 2025).

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

SPANISH CONTACT AND ETHNOHISTORY

The first Spanish land expedition to the San Francisco Bay Area, led by Gaspar de Portolá, entered Oljon territory in October 1769. They found two large Oljon villages on lower San Gregorio Creek, whose inhabitants

received us with much kindness and pleasure... they brought us large shares of big dark-colored tamales they make from their grass-seeds, and the soldiers said they were very good and rich... they were with us during almost all the time we spent here, very happy and friendly, bringing a new lot of tamales again at every meal time (Crespí 1769, quoted in Milliken 1995:33-34).

Six more Spanish expeditions reached the San Francisco Bay Area by 1776, culminating in the foundation of missions at San Francisco (Mission Dolores) and Santa Clara, the Pueblo of San José, and the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776-1777. The establishment of a mission system by Franciscan priests in Alta California was part of a strategic effort to extend Spanish power north against an ongoing Russian advance down the Pacific Coast. The missions, supported with small military detachments, were to convert local Native Americans and establish agricultural plantations using their forced labor (Shoup and Milliken 1999:17). Missionized Ohlone (neophytes) received instruction in Christianity and were compelled to work at agricultural tasks that must have appeared strange to them; more difficult was the loss of personal freedoms, brutal treatment by soldiers and priests, and forcible imposition of Catholic beliefs (Milliken 1995:88, 274). Neophytes at the mission grew grain and tree crops; managed herds of cattle, sheep, and horses; and practiced European crafts including tanning, milling, and blacksmithing (Jackson and Castillo 1995:162; Hoover et al. 1990:7).

One hundred and six Oljon people were baptized at Mission Dolores between 1786 and 1793 (Milliken 1995:249, 270; Milliken et al. 2009:293). After the foundation of Mission Santa Cruz in 1797, the southern San Mateo coast was used by the Mission for grazing herds of cows, sheep, and horses. Indian neophytes from Santa Cruz managed the herds from an outstation near the present site of Pescadero town (ESA 2004:3-4).

After independence from Spain in 1821, the Mission system went into terminal decline. In a climate of increasing immigration from Mexico and a growing population of Mexican *Californios*, the Franciscan missions were secularized and much of their land confiscated (Shoup and Milliken 1999:109). In turn, large land grants were distributed to prominent Mexican citizens. Oljon survivors

of the Mission system may have joined some east bay Native American communities such as the Verona, Alisal, or Sunol Rancherias; today, some members of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe and other Bay Area tribes trace their ancestry to the Oljon, Quiroste, and other coast-side peoples.

The era of the *Californios*, however, was short-lived: after the U.S. conquest of California in 1847, a vast new wave of settlers came to California. In the wake of the Gold Rush, returning miners settled throughout northern California and began farming; many either purchased land from Mexican patentees, squatted, or claimed ungranted land.

PESCADERO

In 1833, Juan José Gonzales was granted Rancho Pescadero (or San Antonio), a total of some 3,282 acres along the Pacific Coast that included the site of the future town of Pescadero. Gonzales was mayordomo of the Santa Cruz Mission and continued to spend most of his time there, however, he built an adobe on the banks of Pescadero Creek at the present town site and settled his family there. In the 1850s and 60s, Gonzales and his heirs sold off portions of the rancho to American settlers, most notably the Moore and Weeks families, who were among Pescadero's founding families (Hoover et al. 2002:396; Black 2006:29-32).

The town of Pescadero began as a crossroads between the old coast trail, a road up Pescadero Canyon, and a road southeastward along Butano Creek. The earliest American residents of Pescadero arrived in the 1850s and turned the old cattle station into a town reminiscent of New England, where most of the new arrivals originated. The town gained its first store and blacksmith shop in 1855, first hotel in 1856, and first school in 1857 (Hynding 1982:143; Black 2006:34-36; ESA 2004:3-9). Originally part of Santa Cruz County, Pescadero and the coast north of point Año Nuevo was transferred to San Mateo County in 1868 (Hynding 1982:142).

The economy of Pescadero and its surroundings in the mid to late 19th century was based on farming crops such as wheat, potatoes, oats, and barley, and dairying, led by the Steele dairies. A small tourism industry developed in the 1860s, along with small-scale lumber and shingle manufacturing. The 1870s and 1880s saw the growth of the flax (used to make linseed oil) and dairy industries, whose products were mostly shipped from Pigeon Point, five miles to the south, where chutes were used to load ships from the coastal bluffs (Hynding 1982:143; Stanger 1963:133-34; Postel 2010: 213-214).

The isolated location of the town made it difficult to ship produce to San Francisco or Santa Cruz markets, since there were no good roads and no harbors that could accommodate large ships. Pescadero remained remote until 1907, when the Ocean Shore Railway began running trains to nearby Tunitas Creek. Although it never reached Pescadero, the railroad allowed farmers to cart their produce to the end of the railroad line for much faster shipping to San Francisco markets. It also spurred the growth of artichoke farming, which joined the diverse mix of crops raised in the area (Hynding 1982:147; Postel 2010:139). Highway 1 reached the Pescadero area in the early 1940s, providing the first high-speed road connection to San Francisco and the outside world (ESA 2004:3-35).

The population of Pescadero and the surrounding areas was a mix of native-born Americans, largely of New England origins, with immigrants from Portugal, Italy, and Japan. The demographics of the area changed considerably after World War II, when few of the Japanese Americans who had been

confined in internment camps during the war returned to the San Mateo coast (Postel 2010:202-208; ESA 2004:3-34, 41).

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

Initial historic settlement near the project area was associated with the lumber industry. John Tuffley built the first sawmill in the valley in 1856 not far from the project area. His mill was purchased in 1867 by Barzillai Hayward, who converted it to steam power and ran it as a combination lumber, shingle, and grist mill (Stanger 1967:91–93). A number of other lumber operations were established in the vicinity, and the small settlement of Harrison (now Loma Mar) developed near the project area as a result.

The 1877 Cloud San Mateo County map shows the project area located on property owned by David Sylvester Jackson and adjacent to that of Barzillai Hayward. Jackson (1845-1929) was born in Indiana and was a Civil War veteran (U.S. Census 1850; *Half Moon Bay Review* 1939). He later moved to California where he married Emma Jane Gaylord (1860-1910) in 1878 (Ancestry.com 2014). The 1894 Bromfield Map shows 149 acres in total owned by Jackson. He farmed his property, listing himself as a farmer on the 1900 census and an orchardist on the 1920 census. Maps continue to show him owning the project area and surrounds until his death in 1929 (Neuman 1909; Bromfield 1910; Kneese 1927). The Jackson family lived on their Pescadero Creek property as early as the 1870s, however there is no evidence that they ever lived on the project area. Topographic maps locate their home south of the project area (USGS 1904, 1940, 1961, 1982).

After David Jackson's death, his property on Pescadero Creek Road passed to his youngest son, Russell (1898-1971). The 1930 census lists Russell as the owner of the farm and his occupation as farmer; he was living there with his sister, Hazel, and two lodgers. He was still farming the property in 1950, when he was listed living there with his wife Frances (US Census 1950). A 1960 Official Map of San Mateo County shows that the property was owned by Frances and Russell Jackson, with a property size of 147.7 acres.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The project area was surveyed on November 6, 2024, by Graham Goodwin. Dr. Goodwin is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 8 years of experience in archaeology. The project area was surveyed on foot in transects spaced 5 meters apart, where practicable. Approximately 95% of the property was surveyed; the remaining 5% was covered in thick brush. To characterize soils in the project area, soil scrapes were completed at a single location (Figure 12). Soil color was recorded using the Munsell soil color charts, and soil texture was collected using the USDA Soil Classification System.

The project area is located between Pescadero Creek on the west and Pescadero Creek Road to the east. Fences separate the project area from neighboring properties to the north and south. Terrain is a gently rolling flat with Coast Live Oak trees spread across the lot. The ground was covered in patchy grass with very gravely loam visible in areas not covered by it. Observed soils were a dry light gray (7.5 YR 7/1) loam with 45-50% subangular to rounded gravels 5-30mm in size, and occasional cobbles 5-10cm in size.

No Native American or historic-period cultural resources were observed during the survey.



Figure 4: East end of property, looking West



Figure 5: South side of property, looking west.



Figure 6: Northern edge of property, looking east.



Figure 7: View from the west side of the property, looking east.



Figure 8: Soil Scrape 1, east side of property.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Archaeological sites are most often found in flat locations with access to a perennial source of fresh water. Soils deposited during the Holocene era (since 11,700 years ago), especially young alluvium from the last 2,000-3,000 years, are more likely to contain buried archaeological deposits. In Santa Clara County, Native American sites are most often found within ½-mile of major watercourses and ¼-mile of minor watercourses (Meyer and Kaijankowski 2017).

Most of the project area is flat, except for a gentle slope on the eastern side near the entrance. The project area features loamy soils belonging to the Corralitos and Soquel complexes which are shallow floodplain soils formed from material eroded from the underlying bedrock, which is Santa Cruz mudstone from the Upper Miocene (Witter et al. 2006; USDA 2024). Corralitos, on the eastern side of the project area, is a well-drained alluvial soil found in small valleys, and has an A-horizon typically only 32 inches thick, followed by a C-horizon of decomposed bedrock material. In the Soquel series, the A-horizon is typically only 20 inches thick. The shallowness of these alluvial soils suggest that they have low sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

Pescadero Creek runs just past the western edge of the project area. The short distance from perennial water, and gentle slopes of the project area give it moderate sensitivity for archaeological deposits on the surface; however archaeological survey in conditions of good visibility did not identify evidence of Native American occupation. The shallow soil has low potential for buried sites, and ethnohistoric sources do not identify Native American settlement locations in the vicinity. The project area therefore appears to have low sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources.

HISTORIC-PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Historic-period activities may also lead to the creation of archaeological features or deposits. These can include structural remains such as walls, foundations, cellars, or wells; or landscape features such as roads, levees, fence lines, ponds, dams, or embankments. Before the era of municipal waste pickup began in the 1920s, most families disposed of their unwanted and broken items on their properties, creating deposits of artifacts. These may be found as sheet scatters, or as hollow-filled features like privies or trash pits (Caltrans 2007).

The project area was part of a larger parcel owned by the Jackson family, whose home and other farm buildings and structures were located south of the project area (USGS 1904, 1940, 1961, 1982). The earliest aerial photography of the property is from 1931 and 1948 (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1931; California Division of Forestry 1948). Both show a large orchard where the project area is located. There is no evidence that buildings or structures were ever located within the project area, and its only historic use was as farmland and orchards. The project area thus has low sensitivity for historic-era archaeological resources.

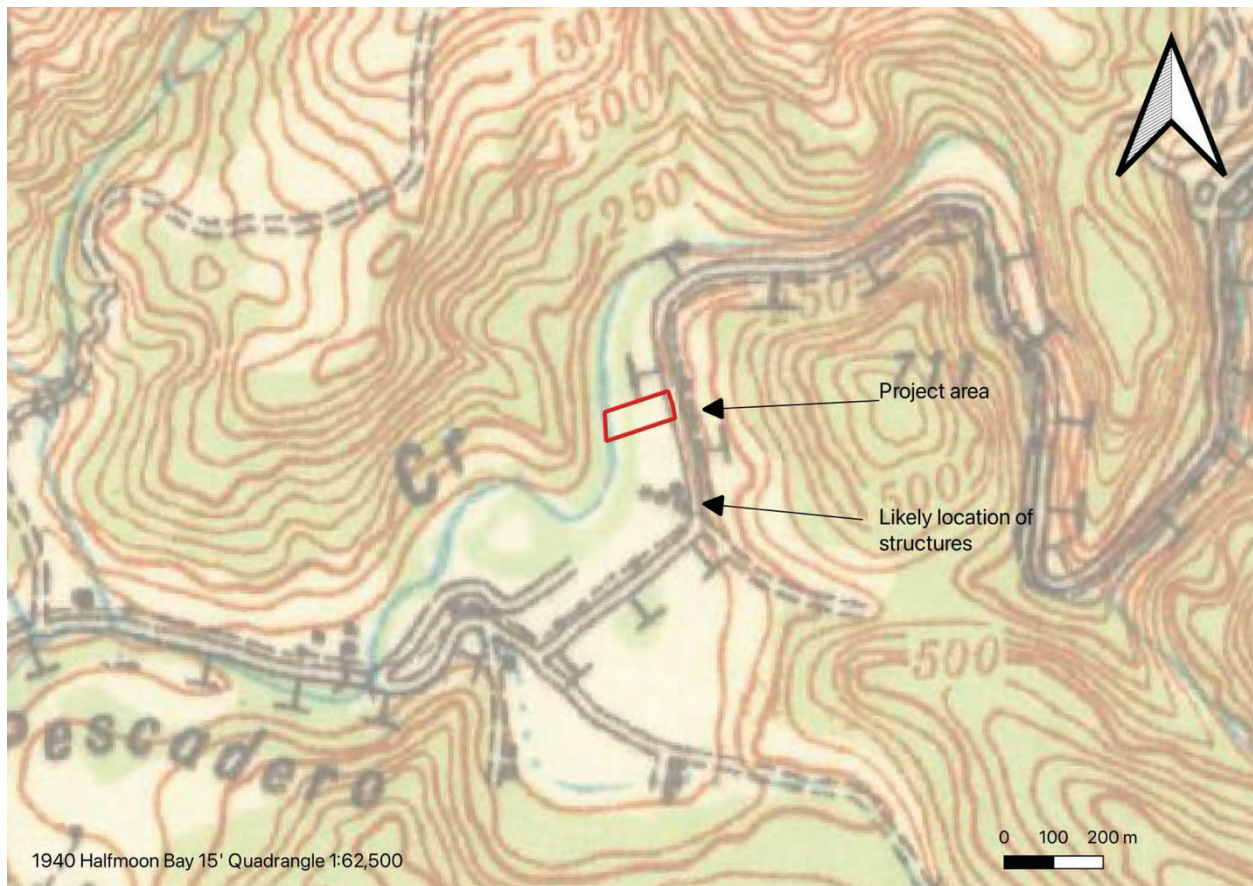


Figure 9: Location of buildings associated with the Jackson family (USGS 1940)

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey did not locate any cultural resources on the project area, and the archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests that it has low sensitivity for both buried Native American archaeological resources and historic-era archaeological resources. Therefore, no historical or unique archaeological resources as defined in the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15064.5) appear to be present on the project area.

Although archaeological sensitivity is low, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological materials may be discovered during construction. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work should be halted in the vicinity until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and recommend appropriate treatment in accordance with PRC §21083.2(i).

REFERENCES

Ancestry.com

2014 *California, U.S., Select Marriages, 1850-1945* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

Black, Tess

2006 *Portraits of Pescadero: A memory album of five families & friends*. Music by Piano & Birds Press, Loma Mar, CA.

Bromfield, D. & Schmidt Label & Litho. Co.

1894 Official map of San Mateo County, California. San Francisco: Schmidt Label & Lith. Co.

1910 Official map of San Mateo County, California. San Francisco: Schmidt Label & Lith. Co.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

2007 *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Division of Environmental Analysis, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA.

California Division of Forestry

1948 Flight CDF5; Frame 1-40; Scale 1:20,000. Available at https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_images/cdf5/cdf5_1-40.tif accessed November 14, 2024.

Clark, Matthew R.

1999 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Templeton Property on Pescadero Road in the Dearborn Park Area, San Mateo County, California. MRC Consulting, El Granada, CA. On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA (S-021412).

Cloud J.J

1877 Official Map of San Mateo County, California. Britton, Rey & Co. Lith. S.F.

ESA (Environmental Science Associates)

2004 *Pescadero-Butano Watershed Assessment*. Prepared for Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Foundation. Available at: <http://www.sanmateorcd.org/pesc-butanoassess.pdf>, accessed September 20, 2022.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys

1931 Flight C-1471; Frame 93; Scale 1:18,000. Available at https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_images/c-1471/c-1471_93.tif accessed November 14, 2024.

Golla, Victor

2007 Linguistic Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, eds., pp. 71–82. Altamira Press, New York.

Half Moon Bay Review

1939 Pescadero Items. 21 December:4.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, Ethel Grace Rensch, and William N. Abeloe.

1990 *Historic Spots in California*. 4th edition, edited by Douglas Kyle. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.

Hylkema, Mark

2002 Tidal Marsh, Oak Woodlands, and Cultural Florescence in the Southern San Francisco Bay Region. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast. Perspectives in California Archaeology*, Vol 6, Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, eds. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, Los Angeles.

Hynding, Alan

1982 *From frontier to suburb: the history of San Mateo and the Peninsula*. Star Publishing, Belmont, Calif.

Jones, Terry L., Nathan E. Stevens, Deborah A. Jones, Richard T. Fitzgerald, and Mark G. Hylkema

2007 The Central Coast: a Midlatitude Milieu. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 125–1446. AltaMira Press, New York.

Kneese, George A.

1927 Official Map of San Mateo County California 1927. Compiled from Official Records and Surveys by Geo. A. Kneese, County Surveyor. San Mateo County, Redwood City, California

Leventhal, Alan

2025 Email Correspondence from Alan Leventhal on behalf of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe to Sonal Aggrawal, San Mateo County planner, on January 13, 2026.

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *Handbook of North American Indians*. Vol. 8: *California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Meyer, Jack, and Phillip Kajankowski

2017 Discovering Sites: Geoarchaeological Approaches to Site Sensitivity and Predictive Modeling. In *San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4*, edited by Brian F. Byrd, Adrian R. Whitaker, Patricia J. Mikkelsen, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal. Office of Cultural Resource Studies, Caltrans District 4, Oakland, CA.

Milliken, Randall T.

1995 *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1769-1810*. Ballena Press, Menlo Park.

Milliken, Randall, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz

2009 *Oblone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today*. Prepared by Archaeological/Historical Consultants, Oakland, CA, for the National Park Service.

Milliken, Randall, Richard T. Fitzgerald, Mark G. Hylkema, Randy Groza, Tom Origer, David G. Bieling, Alan Leventhal, Randy S. Wiberg, Andrew Gottsfield, Donna Gillette, Viviana Bellifemine, Eric Strother, Robert Cartier, and David A. Fredrickson

2007 Punctuated Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, eds. Pp. 99-123. Altamira Press, Lanham, New York.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Francisco.

Nelson, Nels C.

1909 *Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Area*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Berkeley, CA.

Neuman J.V.

1909 Official Map of San Mateo Co. California.

Postel, Mitchell P. (San Mateo County Historical Association)

2010 Historic Resource Study for Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Mateo County. National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Shoup, Laurence H. and Randall T. Milliken

1999 *Inigo of Rancho Posolmi: The Life and Times of a Mission Indian*. Ballena Press, Novato, CA.

Stanger, Frank M.

1963 *South From San Francisco: San Mateo County: Its History & Heritage*. San Mateo County Historical Association, San Mateo, CA.

1967 *Sawmills in the Redwoods*. San Mateo County Historical Association, San Mateo, CA.

United States Census

1850 Veale, Davies, Indiana; Page: 122A; Roll: M432_140. Accessed on Ancestry.com

1900 Township 5, San Mateo, California; Page: 4; Enumeration District: 004; FHL microfilm: 1240109. *1900 United States Federal Census*. Accessed on Ancestry.com

1920 Pescadero, San Mateo, California; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 82; Roll: T625_145. *1920 United States Federal Census*. Accessed on Ancestry.com

1930 Township 5, San Mateo, California; Page 6B; Enumeration District: 0056; FHL microfilm: 2339952. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com.

1930 San Mateo, California; Roll 6105; Page 13; Enumeration District: 41-269. *Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950*. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1904 Santa Cruz 15' Quadrangle (1:125,000)

1940 Halfmoon Bay 15' Quadrangle (1:62,500)

1961 Halfmoon Bay 15' Quadrangle (1:65,000)

1982 Palo Alto 15' Quadrangle (1:100,000)

1991 La Honda 15' Quadrangle (1:24,000)

Witter, Robert C., Keither L. Knudsen, Janet M. Sowers, Carl M. Wentworth, Richard D. Kohler, and Carolyn E. Randolph.

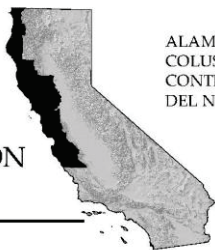
2006 Maps of Quaternary Deposits and Liquefaction Susceptibility in the Central San Francisco Bay Region, California. USGS Open-File Report 2006-1037. Available at:
<https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1037/>, accessed November 21, 2022.]

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture)

2024 Web Soil Survey for Pescadero, California. Available at:
<https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>, accessed November 18, 2024.

APPENDIX 1: NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER SEARCH RESULTS

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
nwwic@sonoma.edu
<https://nwwic.sonoma.edu>

10/29/2024

NWIC File No.: 24-0496

Jennifer Ho
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609

Re: 24-53 Pescadero Creek Road

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:	None listed
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	S-21412

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: [buffer]

☐ 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.

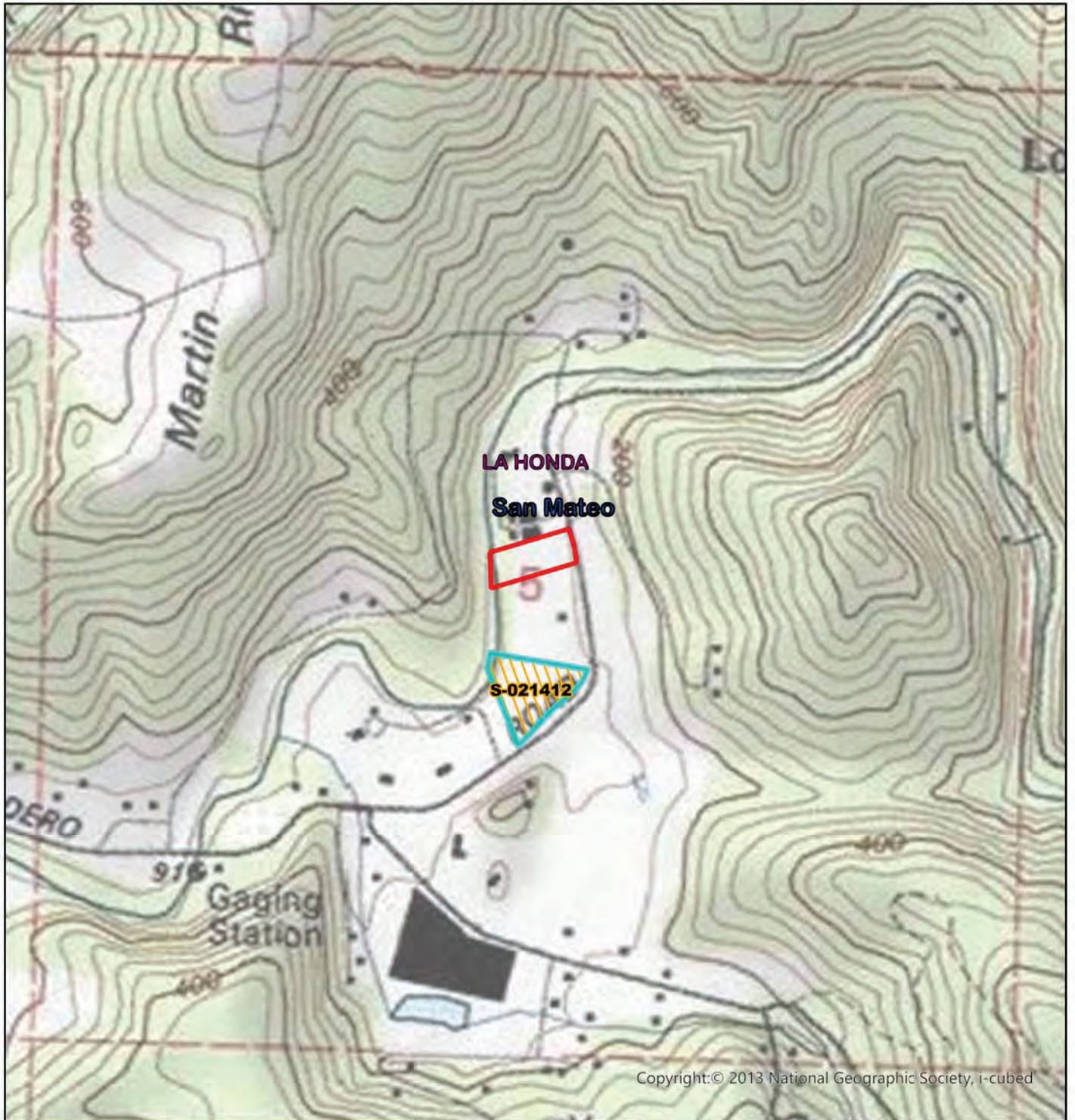
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

24-53 Pescadero Creek Rd
Results Map

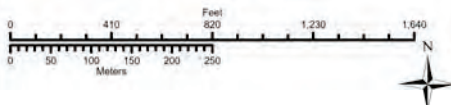


Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Northwest Information Center

File #24-0496 28 October 2024 A. Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- 24-53 Pescadero Creek Rd
- Reports (polygons)
- 7.5' Quads
- Counties

Report Detail: S-021412

Identifiers

Report No.: S-021412
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Matthew R. Clark
Year: 1999 (Jan)
Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Templeton Property on Pescadero Road, in the Dearborn Park Area, San Mateo County, California
Affiliation:
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes:
Inventory size: c 1.5 ac
Disclosure:
Collections:

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:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:			
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:			

APPENDIX 2: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 7, 2024

Jennifer Ho
Archaeological/Historical Consultants**Via Email to: jennifer.ho@ahc-heritage.com****Re: 24-53 Pescadero Creek Road Project, San Mateo County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Mathew.Lin@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

*Mathew Lin*Mathew Lin
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

, 0>@4&94<720: Å 4<7054Å ;997 ==7: Å 0>@4&94<720: Å ; :>02>Å7=>
. 0:Å+0 >4;Å;?> ÅÅ! %#!#\$\$

/<714Å0 9 4	'> 02>Å 4<::	'> 02>Å33<4==	- 6::4 Å	(9 078Å3<4==
0RFMÅYXWYSÅVNGFQFSI	CFQJ9VSAUJ!Å2MFNVUJTSW	?# #Å T\Å;' Å 6 FQÅ!ÅQ!Å*+('	Å.&+ Å)("*(-(	ZOQWMSLHJSXV/ FTQHTR
0RFMÅYXWYSÅVNGFQFSI	4IÅ: JX+MYRÅCNB"2MFNVUJTSV		Å(% Å,-"(- +)	FJWJ[FJW/ FTQHTR
0RFMÅYXWYSB/NGFQFSIÅTÅ NWTSAFSÅ 9YFSÅFYXW	8JSJÅ[NVQJMSMFNVUJTSW	(%(%ÅTIFÅ1F] Å@FIÅ ; FPJUTX!ÅQ!Å.*)*(	Å+*% Å&,".)-	FRFMRYXWXSXNGFQRFNBR
2TVFSTFS@RWSÅFVRICANGJ	7JSVJÅ< Y_ T"ÅYQXVFOÅ @WTVHJÅ>KKNV	&%-ÅTYXMAHFHFÅ @WTVHJÅ>KKNV	Å.% Å)"&+&%	HVH#HVI/ LRFNBR
2TVFSTFS@RWSÅFVRICANGJ	AFRYJQÅTIVNLYJÅYQXVFOÅ @WTVHJÅ>KKNV	.*(Å >FPG/NILJÅVÅ <JSNÅ! Å0! Å*+>	Å,+% Å-&"++&+	HVH#HVI/ LRFNBR
2TVFSTFS@RWSÅFVRICANGJ	2FVQFÅST"ÅBVNGE2QÅSHNQ		Å)&* Å.%"(Å&%	HVH#HVI/ LRFNBR
8SINFSAFS]TSÅ YXWSÅFSIÅTÅ2TVFSTFS	:FS] TSAF] JVV@TIWÅ< ;3 Å 2TSAH<	&+&* ÅJFVWSÅTYVÅ AFSAÅTW! Å0! Å*&"	Å)- Å,(""+&+	PFS]TS/ PFS]TSPISWQSL#HTR
8SINFSAFS]TSÅ YXWSÅFSIÅTÅ2TVFSTFS	0SSÅ FVNÅ[JVVÅ2MFNVUJTS	?# #Å T\Å-Å 7TQQWVÅ0! Å*%)	Å-(Å+(",)(-	FRW NSINFSSHS]TSW#VL
<Y[JPRFÅMQTSBNGJÅMJA5ÅF] ÅVJF	2MFVQJSNORMÅ2MFNVUJTSW	&&+ ÅÅ#< FNSXVJX!ÅX#Å(+Å <FSXHF! Å0! Å*(,,	Å)- Å+)"-.'	HSNQRI/ RY[JPRF#VL
<Y[JPRFÅMQTSBNGJÅMJA5ÅF] ÅVJF	@HMFV ÅÅRWVXX!Å 2TYSHNQRRGJV\$;3 ÅBVNGE2QÅ#	&&+ ÅÅ#< FNSXVJX!ÅX#Å(+Å <FSXHF! Å0! Å*(,,	Å"% Å'&""%(,'	VRFWVFX RY[JPRF#VL
BMJÅMQTSÅNFSÅNGJ	CNSHSA< JINSFÅYQXVFOÅRIJV	&.(+*Å CNÅ3I@ Å AFSAÅTVJS*TI! Å0! Å)*-%	Å*&% Å&%"*,	ZNSHSA#RJNSF/ LRFNBR
BMJÅMQTSÅNFSÅNGJ	0SIVJ[Å FOESÅ2MFNVUJTSW	?# #Å T\Å(-Å 5VRTSX!ÅQ!Å.)*(.	Å*&% Å""%*,	HMT#MS] T/ 0>;# HTR
BMJÅMQTSÅNFSÅNGJ	3JWVJJA NLM?>	' * ÅDNS[ITIÅ0ZJSYJÅ ?FHNHF! Å0! Å)%))	Å+*% Å%""%)*	INVM\$%(+/-]FMTTHTR
D YPVFHMNSINFSA NGJÅWMTRCFQQA]FSI	:JSSJXMA D TTIVT[! Å2MFNVUJTS	&&.,Å@HPÅFZJSÅXÅ AFQNSHÅ0! Å.%+	Å-(Å Å)(".,%'	P[TTI-./) FTQHTR