Print Form

Summary Form for Electronic Document Submittal

Form F

Lead agencies may include 15 hardcopies of this document when submitting electronic copies of Environmental Impact Reports, Negative Declarations, Mitigated Negative Declarations, or Notices of Preparation to the State Clearinghouse (SCH). The SCH also accepts other summaries, such as EIR Executive Summaries prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15123. Please include one copy of the Notice of Completion Form (NOC) with your submission and attach the summary to each electronic copy of the document.

SCH #: _____

Project Title: Portola Road Bridge Repair Project (CUSE2020-0001 and CEQA2020-0002)

Lead Agency: Town of Woodside

Contact Name: Jackie Young, AICP CEP, Planning Director

Email: jyoung@woodsidetown.org Phone Number: (650) 851-6790

Project Location: Town of Woodside (*City*) San Mateo County (*County*)

Project Decription (Proposed actions, location, and/or consequences).

The Town of Woodside proposes to replace the Portola Road Bridge (Bridge Number 35C0055) with an 81.5-foot long by 30-foot wide two-span prestressed, precast concrete bridge. Due to right-of-way constraints, the bridge would be configured with two 10-foot lanes, a 5-foot eastbound sidewalk, an approximately 2-foot wide westbound shoulder, and concrete barriers on both sides. The project is located within the Alambique Creek Town-Designated Stream Corridor, and therefore requires a Conditional Use Permit. The existing bridge, constructed in 1914, is in poor condition, and is considered "functionally obsolete" due to the narrow width of the roadway and the bridge, and the lack of standard bridge rails and approach railings. The purpose of this project is to rehabilitate or replace the bridge to improve safety and longevity for vehicular and non-vehicular traffic. The existing bridge abutments would remain in place, resulting in no change in the existing stream flow and hydraulic characteristics, to maintain the existing channel and minimize stream impacts. Eight trees (1 redwood, 3 Douglas fir, and 4 California bays) would be removed to construct the project. One travel lane with a temporary traffic control signal would be maintained throughout most of the construction process. Full closure of the roadway would be required for three 4- to 6-hour periods to set up a crane and install the precast deck slabs. Detours would be initiated for these closure periods, which would be included in the construction documents. Emergency responders and property owners would receive notice of project construction and would be notified prior to any full road closures.

Identify the project's significant or potentially significant effects and briefly describe any proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect.

See Attachment 1: The proposed mitigation measures reduce any potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

If applicable, describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

None.

Provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

Responsible or Trustee Agencies:

1. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
2. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
3. Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
4. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)

SUMMARY FORM ATTACHMENT 1:
Mitigation measures proposed to reduce any potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Project Description:
The Town of Woodside proposes to replace the Portola Road Bridge (Bridge Number 35C0055) with an 81.5-foot long by 30-foot wide two-span prestressed precast concrete bridge. Due to right-of-way constraints, the bridge would be configured with two 10-foot lanes, a 5-foot eastbound sidewalk, an approximately 2-foot wide westbound shoulder, and concrete barriers on both sides. The project is located within the Alambique Creek Town-Designated Stream Corridor, and therefore requires a Conditional Use Permit. The existing bridge, constructed in 1914, is in poor condition, and is considered "functionally obsolete" due to the narrow width of the roadway and the bridge, and the lack of standard bridge rails and approach railings. The purpose of this project is to rehabilitate or replace the bridge to improve safety and longevity for vehicular and non-vehicular traffic. The existing bridge abutments would remain in place, resulting in no change in the existing stream flow and hydraulic characteristics, to maintain the existing channel and minimize stream impacts. Eight trees (1 redwood, 3 Douglas fir, and 4 California bays) would be removed to construct the project. One travel lane with a temporary traffic control signal would be maintained throughout most of the construction process. Full closure of the roadway would be required for three 4- to 6-hour periods to set up a crane and install the precast deck slabs. Detours would be initiated for these closure periods, which would be included in the construction documents. Emergency responders and property owners would receive notice of project construction and would be notified prior to any full road closures.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation:
A summary of the potential impacts, and the mitigation measures identified to reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels, is included below. For the full discussion of impacts and the associated mitigation measures, please refer to the complete Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:
The proposed Project is located in a residential area in the Town of Woodside, with elevation in the Project area ranging from approximately 390 to 410 feet above mean sea level. Based on the soils, hydrology, and Mediterranean climate (cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers), the proposed Project area and the surrounding vicinity support plant species that are typically associated with the San Francisco Bay Area Floristic Province.

Biological field surveys were completed on October 17, 2018, and October 18, 2018, consisting of habitat mapping, and wildlife and botanical surveys within the Project area and a 100-foot buffer area around the Project area (Biological Study Area). Additional botanical surveys were completed on April 30, 2019, and May 1, 2019. Wetland delineation fieldwork to determine potential waters of the U.S. under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), waters of the State under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) 1600-1616 regulated features was completed on January 17, 2020.

No special-status plant species were observed during protocol-level botanical surveys conducted during the appropriate blooming period for special-status plant species with potential to occur in the Project area; therefore, the proposed Project would not affect any special-status plant species.

The following special-status wildlife have potential to occur within the Project area:

- California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus,* Species of Special Concern [SSC]);
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii,* Federally Threatened [FT], SSC);
- Santa Cruz black salamander (*Aneides flavipunctatus niger*, SSC);
- San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia,* Federally Endangered [FE], State Endangered [SE], Fully Protected [FP]);
- San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens,* SSC); and,
- Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis occidentalis,* State Candidate Endangered [SCE]);

Habitat for migratory birds and nesting raptors is also present.

The aquatic resources delineation for the Project area identified a total of 0.019 acre of aquatic resources within the Project area comprised of Alambique Creek, an intermittent stream that seasonally flows under the bridge. Temporary impacts from construction activities would affect 0.019 acres of the intermittent stream Alambique Creek. No permanent impacts would occur in Alambique Creek.

The Project could result in indirect effects on jurisdictional waters. Earth moving adjacent to the creek required for construction could result in increased sediment loads, turbidity, and siltation into the aquatic resource. The accidental introduction of wash-water, solvents, oil, cement, or other pollutants during construction could also harm aquatic environments.

The mitigation measures listed below would reduce potential impacts on biological resources to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: **Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT).** Before any work occurs in the proposed Project area, including grading and equipment staging, all construction personnel shall participate in an environmental awareness training regarding special-status species and sensitive habitats present in the proposed Project area. If new construction personnel are added to the proposed Project, they must receive the mandatory training before starting work. As part of the training, an environmental awareness handout will be provided to all personnel that describes and illustrates sensitive resources (i.e., waters of the U.S. and state, special-status species and habitat [including California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake], nesting birds/raptors) to be avoided during proposed Project construction and lists applicable permit conditions identified by state and federal agencies to protect these resources.

***Mitigation Measure BIO-2*: Install Temporary Fencing around Environmentally Sensitive Habitat.** The Town shall ensure that temporary wildlife exclusion fencing is installed between the work area and environmentally sensitive habitat areas, before any ground-disturbing activity occurs within the Project area, as appropriate. The exclusion fence shall be buried a minimum of 4 inches below the surface, shall be a minimum of 4 feet tall, and shall include one-way exits to avoid entrapment of wildlife. Construction personnel and construction activity shall remain within the defined project boundary and avoid areas identified as environmentally sensitive by the fencing. The fencing shall be checked regularly and maintained until all construction is complete. No construction activity shall be allowed until this condition is satisfied.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: **Restore Temporarily Disturbed Areas.** Immediately after bridge construction is complete, all exposed soil shall be stabilized. Soil stabilization may include, but is not limited to, seeding with a native grass seed mix. These areas will be properly protected from washout and erosion using appropriate erosion control devices. Potential erosion control devices or methods include coir netting and hydroseeding.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: **Implement Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMPs).** Before any ground-disturbing activities, the Contractor shall prepare and implement a Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP) (as defined in Caltrans' Standard Specifications Section 13) that includes erosion control measures and construction waste containment measures to ensure that waters of the State are protected during and after Project construction. The WPCP shall include site design to minimize offsite storm water runoff that might otherwise affect downstream habitat. The WPCP will incorporate standard erosion and sediment control practices required by the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (C/CAG 2019) and Town policies. The WPCP will require BMPs including, but not limited to:

- Conduct ground disturbing activities when there is no flowing water within Alambique Creek under the bridge (e.g. dry season).
- Install sediment fencing, fiber rolls, or other equivalent erosion and sediment control measures between the designated work area and Alambique Creek, and in roadside ditches, as necessary, to ensure that construction debris and sediment do not inadvertently leave the construction footprint.
- The Town will also cover or otherwise stabilize all exposed soil 48 hours prior to potential precipitation events of greater than 0.5 inch.
- To avoid impacts to special-status amphibians and reptiles, no plastic monofilament netting will be used in erosion control materials.
- Sweep job site to prevent sediment from entering storm drain system.
- No refueling, servicing, or maintenance of mobile equipment shall take place within 100 feet of aquatic habitat.
- All machinery used during construction of the Project shall be properly maintained and cleaned to prevent spills and leaks that could contaminate soil or water.

- Spill containment kits will be maintained onsite at all times during construction operations and/or staging or fueling of equipment. Any spills or leaks from construction equipment (i.e., fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and grease) shall be cleaned up in accordance with applicable local, state, and/or federal regulations.

- Concrete waste and water from curing operations shall be collected in washouts and shall be disposed of and not allowed into water courses.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: **Avoid Spread of Invasive Species.** The following mitigation measures shall be implemented, as appropriate, to avoid the spreading of invasive plant species throughout the Project site during construction activities, particularly in riparian areas:

- All hay, straw, hay bales, straw bales, seed, mulch or other material used for erosion control or landscaping on the Project site shall be certified weed free.

- All equipment brought to the Project site for construction shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and vegetation prior to entering the site, in order to prevent importing noxious weeds.

- All material brought to the site, including rock, gravel, road base, sand, and topsoil, shall be free of noxious weed seeds and propagules.

- To the maximum extent practicable, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) approved biologist will permanently remove any aquatic exotic species such as bullfrogs and crayfish encountered during pre-construction surveys and construction monitoring.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: **Provide Escape Ramps or Cover Open Trenches.** To avoid entrapment of wildlife, all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches more than 4 inches deep will be provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks at the end of each workday. If escape ramps cannot be provided, then holes or trenches will be covered with plywood or similar materials. Providing escape ramps or covering open trenches will prevent injury or mortality of wildlife resulting from falling into trenches and becoming trapped. The trenches will be thoroughly inspected for the presence of special-status species at the beginning of each workday. Any species observed shall be allowed to voluntarily move outside of the work area on its own.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: **Conduct a Preconstruction Survey for Special-status Amphibians and Reptiles.** A USFWS-approved biologist shall conduct a preconstruction clearance survey for special-status amphibians and reptiles with potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project (California giant salamander, California red-legged frog, Santa Cruz black salamander, and San Francisco garter snake) within 24 hours prior to any ground disturbance. The qualifications of the biologist(s) will be submitted to the USFWS for review and written approval at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date earthmoving is initiated at the Project site. This survey will consist of walking surveys of the Project footprint and Study Area, where accessible. The qualified biologist will investigate all potential cover sites for special status amphibians. This includes an adequate examination of mammal burrows, such as California ground squirrels or gophers. If any of these species are found within the construction work area, the biologist will contact the CDFW and/or USFWS, as appropriate, and the species shall be allowed to voluntarily move outside of the work area on its own.

Mitigation Measure BIO-8: **Avoid Peak Dispersal Period for Special-status Amphibians.** No construction-related activities shall occur between November 1 and March 31 to avoid wet, rainy, or humid periods when special-status amphibians, such as California red-legged frog, are most likely to travel between upland and aquatic habitats. To the maximum extent practicable, no construction activities will occur during rain events or within 24-hours following a rain event. A rain event is defined as ½-inch of rain in a 24-hour period. If ground disturbing work must occur during this period, CDFW and USFWS shall be contacted for guidance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-9: **Monitor during Demolition, Ground Disturbance and Vegetation Removal.** A USFWS-approved biological monitor will be present during all Project activities requiring demolition (such as removal of the existing bridge, ground disturbance, or vegetation removal within the construction area).

Mitigation Measure BIO-10: **Avoid Harm to California Red-legged Frog and San Francisco Garter Snake.** The following measures will be implemented to avoid harm to California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake:

- If a California red-legged frog or San Francisco garter snake is observed in the work limits during construction, work will immediately stop, the individual will be allowed to move out of harm's way on its own accord, and USFWS will be contacted within 24 hours.

- To ensure that diseases are not conveyed between work sites by the USFWS-approved biologist, the fieldwork code of practice developed by the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force will be followed at all times.

- No pets will be permitted at the project site.

- No firearms will be allowed at the project site except those carried by authorized security personnel, or local, State, or Federal law enforcement officials.

- Pipes, conduits, and other materials that are stored onsite and could provide shelter for wildlife shall be stored on an open-top trailer or otherwise elevated above the ground to reduce the potential for wildlife to become trapped.

- All food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash will be deposited in covered or closed trash containers and removed from the project at the end of each working day to reduce the attraction of predators to the project site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-11: **Conduct a Preconstruction Survey for San Francisco Dusky-footed Woodrat.** Within 30 days of ground disturbing activities, a qualified biologist shall inspect the Project area for woodrat houses. All houses shall be identified and their locations mapped and flagged for avoidance. In the event that a dusky-footed woodrat house is found, and assuming the house is of the San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat sub-species, one of the following actions will be implemented. These actions are listed in order of priority, where the first measure is the preferred measure to be implemented as it provides the least amount of impact to the woodrat. If the first measure cannot be implemented due to extenuating site conditions, the second shall be implemented and so forth down the list.

i. Project activities will be rerouted/re-sited if possible, to avoid the woodrat house by at least 50 feet.
ii. Safety and/or silt fencing will be erected around all houses within 25 feet of the grading and construction activities to avoid impacts during site work.
iii. In the event the Project footprint must go directly through or within 5 feet of a house, CDFW shall be consulted with one of the two following options:
   a. If the house appears inactive (e.g. no scat or fresh leaves and twigs), dismantle the house and replace the lost resource by building an artificial house, subject to CDFW approval. One artificial house shall be built for every existing inactive house that is dismantled.
   b. If the house appears active: 1) trap the occupant(s) of the house, 2) dismantle the house, 3) construct a new artificial house with the materials from the dismantled house, and 4) release the occupant into the new artificial house, subject to CDFW approval. The new house shall be placed no more than 20 feet from its original location and as far from the Project footprint as necessary to be protected from excavation, grading and construction activities. In the event trapping has occurred for three consecutive nights and no woodrats have been captured, the house should be dismantled and a new house constructed. Houses shall only be moved in the early morning during the non-breeding season (October through February).

Mitigation Measure BIO-12: **Conduct a Preconstruction Survey for Western Bumble Beehives.** Prior to equipment staging and vegetation removal, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for western bumble beehives/nests. If a bumble beehive/nest is located, recommendations to avoid or minimize disturbance of the nest will be developed in coordination with the County, Caltrans, and CDFW.

Mitigation Measure BIO-13: **Conduct a Preconstruction Nesting Migratory Bird and Raptor Survey.** If construction or vegetation removal will occur during the breeding season for migratory birds and raptors (generally February through August), the Town shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a preconstruction nesting bird and raptor survey prior to (within one week of) the start of construction activities (including equipment mobilization and materials storage). The preconstruction nesting bird and raptor surveys shall be conducted between February 1 and August 31 within suitable habitat within the designated Project footprint. Surveys for raptor nests will also extend 1,250 feet from the Project footprint, where access is feasible, to ensure that nesting raptors are not affected by construction disturbances. Where property access has not been granted or access is limited by topography or site conditions, the surveying biologist shall use binoculars to scan any suitable nesting substrate for potential raptor nests from accessible roads.

If an active bird or raptor nest is identified within the construction work area or an active raptor nest is identified within 1,250 feet from the construction work area, a no-disturbance buffer shall be established around the nest to avoid disturbance of the nesting birds or raptors until a qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged and are foraging on their own. The extent of these buffers shall be determined by the biologist and shall depend on the species identified, level of noise or construction disturbance, line-of-sight between the nest and the disturbance, ambient levels of noise and other disturbances, and other topographic or artificial barriers. In addition to the establishment of buffers, other avoidance measures may include monitoring of the nest during construction and restricting the type of work that can be conducted near the nest site. If no active nests are found during the preconstruction surveys, then no additional mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measure BIO-14: **Nesting Bird Exclusion.** If construction will occur during the nesting season (February 1 to September 30), exclusionary devices will be installed around the undersides of the bridge before February 1 of the construction year to prevent new nests from being formed, and/or prevent the reoccupation of existing nests. The construction contractor would do the following:

- Remove all existing unoccupied nests on the bridge during the non-nesting season (October 1 - January 31).

- Keep the bridge free of nests, using exclusionary devices or other approved methods, until completion of construction activities.

- Inspect the bridge for nesting activity a minimum of three days per week; no two days of inspection would be consecutive. A weekly log would be submitted to the Project biologist. The contractor would continue inspections until bridge repair activities have been completed. If an exclusion device were found to be ineffective or defective, the contractor would complete repairs to the device within 24 hours. If birds were found trapped in an exclusion device, the contractor would immediately remove the birds in accordance with USFWS guidelines.

- Submit for approval working drawings or written proposals of any exclusion devices, procedures, or methods to the Project biologist before installing them. The method of installing exclusion devices would not damage any features of the bridge structures. Approval by the Project biologist of the working drawings and inspection performed by the Project biologist would in no way relieve the contractor of full responsibility for deterring nesting.

CULTURAL RESOURCES:

To identify the potential for cultural resources which could be affected by the proposed Project, a cultural resources inventory was conducted for the Project area, consisting of a records search, written contact with Native American groups and related agencies, and onsite fieldwork (Area West Environmental, Inc. 2020).

A cultural records search was requested and obtained from the Northwest California Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search included the Project area and a ¼-mile radius around the Project area. The NWIC identified one recorded historic cultural resource located within the Project area: the site of San Mateo County's first sawmill. The NWIC records search identified no prehistoric resources in the Project area.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted for the Project on October 18, 2018, and April 30, 2019, for archaeological resources. No surface prehistoric or historic-era resources were located in the Project area during the pedestrian survey (Bailey 2020).

It is possible that previously unknown historical, and/or archaeological resources could be discovered during grading and excavation work associated with new construction. Mitigation measures have therefore been included to ensure that any potential impacts to resources encountered during construction would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

***Mitigation Measure CUL-1*: Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT).** Prior to any excavation or other substantial subsurface disturbance activities, any individuals conducting the

work should be given a cultural resource awareness training session and advised to watch for cultural resource materials during construction activities. This training will cover both the identification of resources that may be encountered during construction and procedures to be followed in the event of a discovery. This training can be conducted concurrently with WEAT for sensitive biological resources (Mitigation Measure BIO-1).

***Mitigation Measure CUL-2*: Protect Discovered Cultural Subsurface Resources.** If any evidence of prehistoric cultural resources (freshwater shells, beads, bone tool remnants or an assortment of bones, soil changes including subsurface ash lens or soil darker in color than surrounding soil, lithic materials such as flakes, tools or grinding rocks, etc.) or historical cultural resources (adobe foundations or walls, structures and remains with square nails, refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often associated with wells or old privies) are observed during ground disturbing activities, all work must immediately cease within 50 feet of the find, the Town and Caltrans must be notified, and a qualified archaeologist must be consulted to assess the significance of the cultural materials. If the find is determined to be potentially significant, the archaeologist, in consultation with the Town and—if the find is prehistoric or Native American in nature—appropriate Native American group(s), shall develop and implement a treatment plan with an emphasis toward preservation in place.

***Mitigation Measure CUL-3*: Procedures for Human Remains.** In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, and the Public Resources Code 5097.98, regarding the discovery of human remains, if human remains are discovered during construction, all work must immediately cease, and the San Mateo County coroner must be contacted. If the Coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and subsequent procedures shall be followed, according to State Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9 to 5097.99, regarding notification of the Native American Most Likely Descendant.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, PALEONTOLOGY:

Paleontological sensitivity of the site is tied to the underlying geologic unit. Fossils are typically found in sedimentary rocks, which are formed by the deposition of sediment on the earth's surface. This site is underlain by Ecocene marine rock, a sedimentary rock formed during the Paleocene to Oligocene geologic periods (CDOC 2002), and Quarternary alluvium units, stream channel deposits and alluvial and fluvial fan deposits at shallow depth underlain by claystone, mudstone, siltstone and shale (Parikh Consulting 2012). Since sedimentary rock is present within the Project area, paleontological resources could be unearthed during construction. Potential direct and indirect impacts would be avoided through implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Protect Discovered Paleontological Resources. If any evidence of paleontological resources is inadvertently unearthed during construction, all work will cease within 50-feet of the discovery, the county and the Town of Woodside shall be notified, and a qualified paleontologist shall be consulted to assess the significance of the resources and recommend appropriate conservation measures.