# CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL CREEK BANK STABILIZATION PROJECT: PHASE II

## PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

### STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

THIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE 275 LINEAR FEET OF BANK STABILIZATION ALONG SAN FRANCSQUITO CREEK THROUGH LOG CRIB WALL INSTALLATION AND RIPARIAN PLANTINGS. IT WILL BENEFIT THE CREEK BY PROVIDING SLOPE STABILITY AND SALMONID

### **REGULATORY CONTEXT**

PROJECT GOALS AND THE DESIGN OF THE PROJECT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
- STANFORD UNIVERISTY
- US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
- CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
- CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
- NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

AS SUCH THE PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND RESTRICTIONS THAT WERE PUT IN PLACE TO PROTECT SENSITIVE HABITAT TYPES AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES.

THE PROJECT WILL BE PERFORMED WITH PERMITS AND/OR CONSULTATIONS FROM THE **FOLLOWING AGENCIES:** 

- US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES
- US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
- CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
- CITY OF PALO ALTO

### CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROJECT

- 1. TOE STABILIZATION THE CHANNEL TOE WILL BE PROTECTED BY LARGE ALLUVIUM COBBLES AND BOULDERS BURIED UNDERNEATH THE CREEK BED. THIS MATERIAL WILL BE THE FOUNDATION OF THE CRIB WALL.
- 2. ROOTWADS THE CHANNEL TOE WILL INCLUDE ROOTWADS ALONG THE EXISTING POOL OF THE CREEK IN ORDER TO REDUCE WATER VELOCITIES AND PROVIDE FISH HABITAT.
- 3. LOWER CHANNEL BANK A NEW CHANNEL BANK WILL BE INSTALLED CONSISTING OF A CRIB WALL WITH A SLOPE OF 1:1 AND STABILIZED BY THREADED REBAR PINS. A MIXTURE OF COARSE ALLUVIUM (GRAVEL TO COBBLE SIZED MATERIAL) WILL BE PLACED BEHIND THE CRIB WALL AND WITHIN THE CRIB WALL CAVITIES. THE CRIB WALL WILL BE ANCHORED TO THE EXISTING CREEK BANK WITH HELICAL ANCHORS.
- 4. UPPER CHANNEL BANK ABOVE THE CRIB WALL, THE CHANNEL BANK WILL BE GRADED TO A MAXIMUM SLOPE OF 2:1 (H:V) AND PLANTED WITH NATIVE TREES, SHRUBS, AND GRASSES.

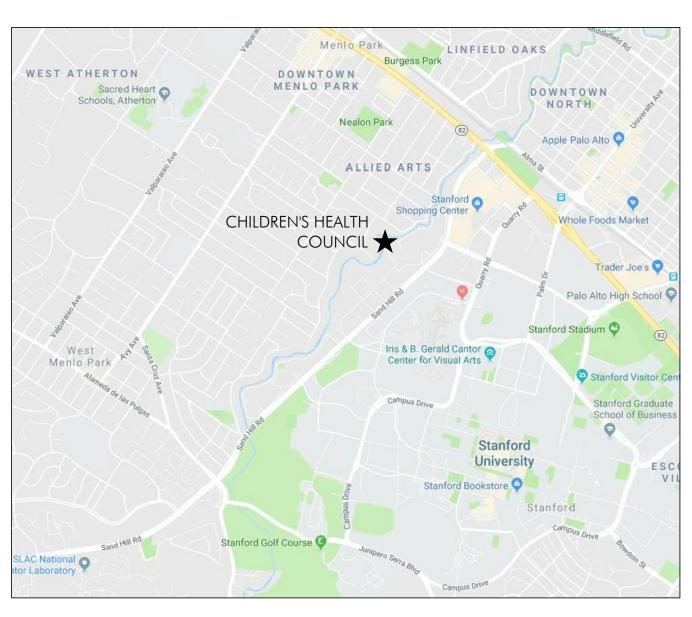
### EARTHWORK QUANTITIES

THE PROJECT INVOLVES THE EXCAVATION OF LANDSLIDE DEPOSITION OF ARTIFICIAL FILL MATERIAL, ALLUVIUM SILTY SAND, AND ALLUVIUM GRAVELLY SAND WHICH WILL BE RE-USED ON THE PROJECT SITE. LARGER ALLUVIUM ROCK SUCH AS BOULDERS AND COBBLES SHALL BE PURCHASED AND DELIVERED TO THE PROJECT SITE. ENGINEERED FILL MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF ALLUVIUM COBBLE AND GRAVEL AND SHALL BE PURCHASED AND DELIVERED TO THE SITE.

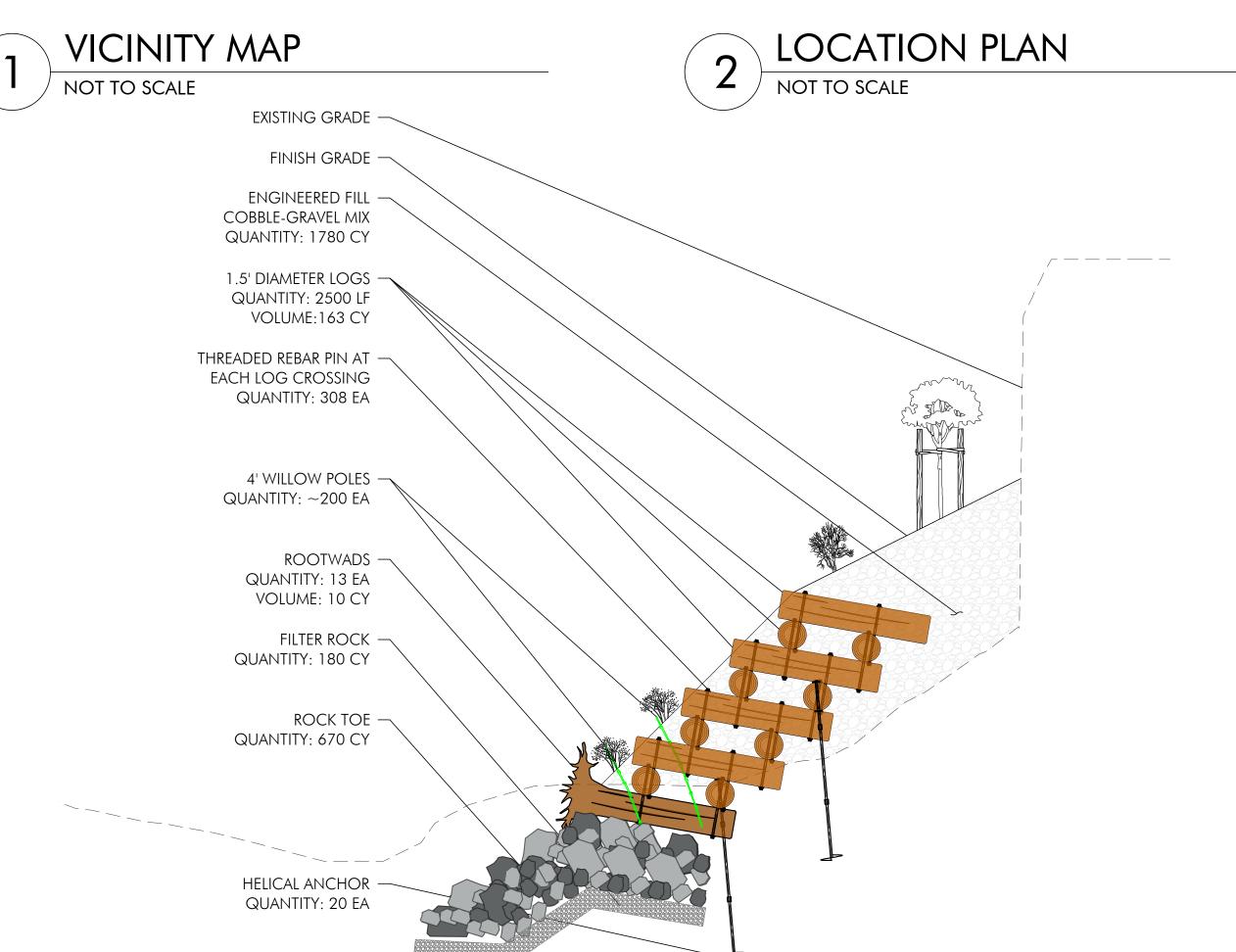
- CUT = 1370 CU. YDS. (HAUL OFF SITE)
- IMPORT BOULDERS = 670 CU. YDS.
- IMPORT FILTER ROCK = 180 CU. YDS.
- IMPORT ENGINEERED FILL = 1780 CU. YDS.

### FIELD MODIFICATIONS

NO FIELD MODIFICATIONS SHALL OCCUR WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT FROM THE LANDOWNER. ALL PROPOSED FIELD MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE SHOWN GRAPHICALLY ON CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS IN RED INK AND PRESENTED TO THE LANDOWNER FOR APPROVAL.







PROJECT SCHEDULE

THIS DESIGN IS INTENDED TO BE CONSTRUCTED DURING ONE SUMMER CONSTRUCTION SEASON (MAY 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15TH).

### UTILITIES

THERE MAY BE UNKNOWN UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE PROJECT BOUNDARY. THE CONTRACTOR WILL CONTACT A UTILITY COMPANY TO MARK UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND/OR CONFIRM THAT THERE ARE NO ADDITIONAL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

### FEMA FLOODPLAIN NOTES

- THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED WITHIN A FEMA DESIGNATED FLOODWAY.
- WORK WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN WILL NOT INCREASE RISK OF FLOODING.
- WATER SURFACE PROFILES NOTED WITH "FEMA" ARE FROM THE 2014 FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

### LOCATION DESCRIPTION

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 650 CLARK WAY, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94304

### SURVEY CONTROL

HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD83, CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE III, U.S. SURVEY FEET VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD88, U.S. SURVEY FEET

CONTROL POINTS				
ELEVATION	NORTHING	easting	DESCRIPTION	
91.70	1987341.30	6074099.86	CP 1	
89.75	1987221.26	6074226.76	CP 2	
76.77	1987174.17	6075603.01	BM 458	
86.02	1986864.21	6074480.60	CP 3	
	91.70 89.75 76.77	ELEVATION NORTHING 91.70 1987341.30 89.75 1987221.26 76.77 1987174.17	ELEVATION         NORTHING         EASTING           91.70         1987341.30         6074099.86           89.75         1987221.26         6074226.76           76.77         1987174.17         6075603.01	

### DESIGNED FOR

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL 650 CLARK WAY

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94304 CONTACT: TERRY BOYLE

### SHEET INDEX

G-1.0 TITLE SHEET C-2.0 SITE PLAN

GRADING PLAN

C-3.0 PROFILE

SECTIONS

SECTIONS

PLANTING PLAN EROSION CONTROL PLAN

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS

TREE REMOVAL AND PROTECTION PLAN

SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTION

SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTION

SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTION SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTION



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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CREEK BANK

STABILIZATION

PROJECT - PHASE II

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



### LEAD CONSULTANT

BARTELL@WRA-CA.COM

WRA, INC. 2169-G E. FRANCISCO BLVD SAN RAFAEL, CA 94901 CONTACT: BRIAN BARTELL (415) 424-7588

> PROJECT #27109 DRAWN BY: ACS, BMM CHECKED BY: RBB ORIGINAL DRAWING SIZE: 24 X 36

03/27/19 CONCEPT

08/19/19 30% DESIGN

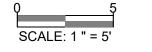
01/28/21 30% DESIGN REVISION

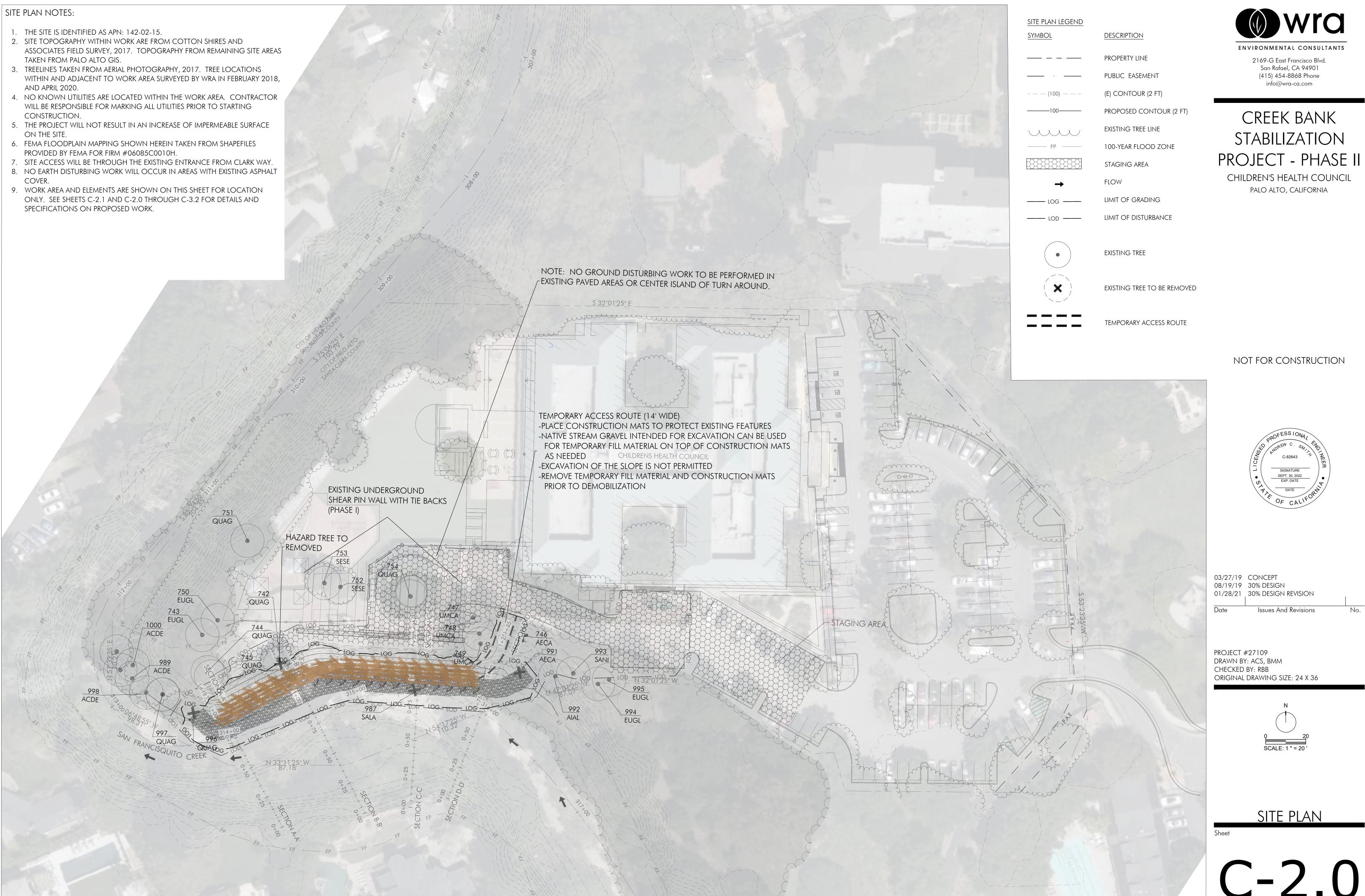
Issues And Revisions

TITLE

G-1.0



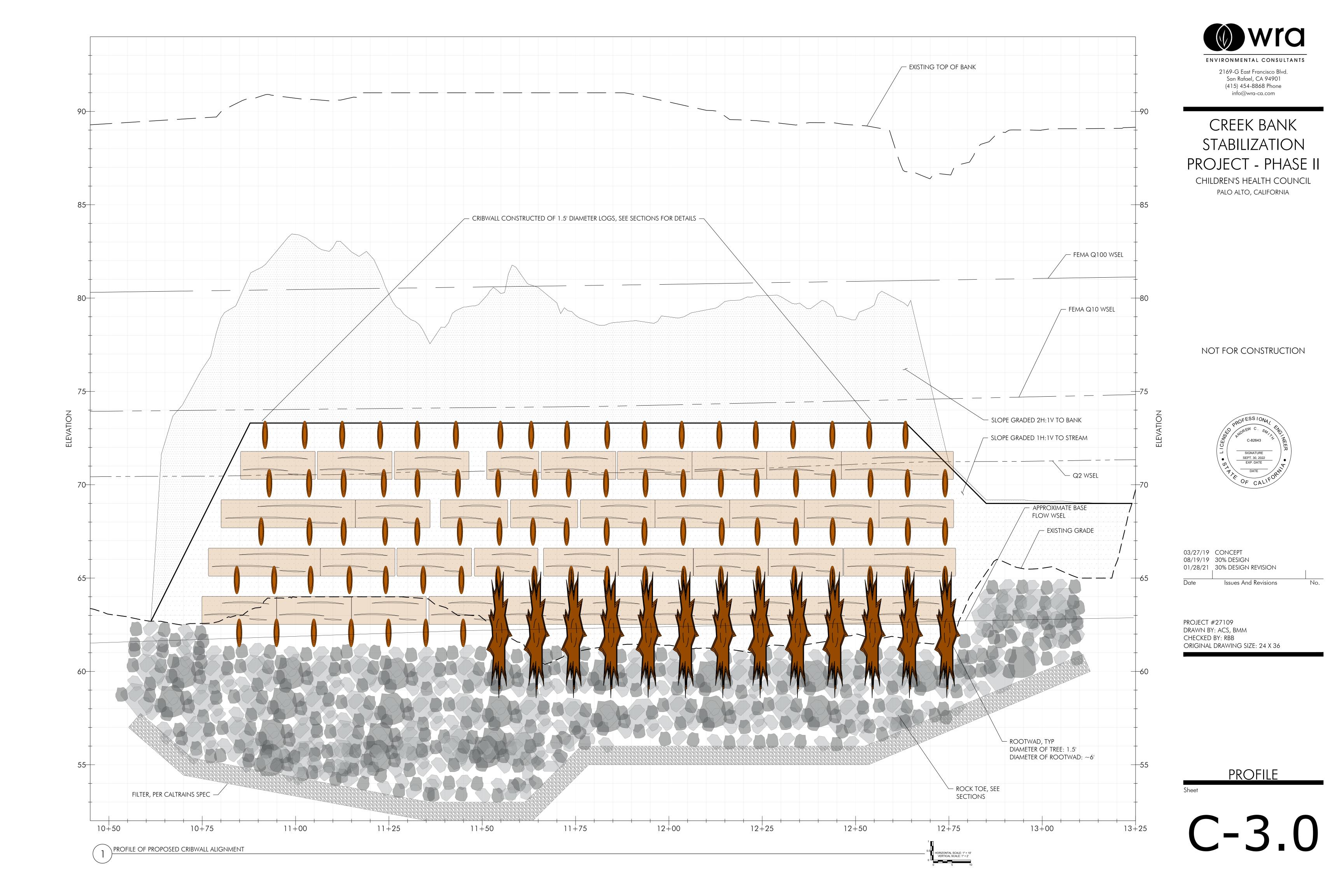


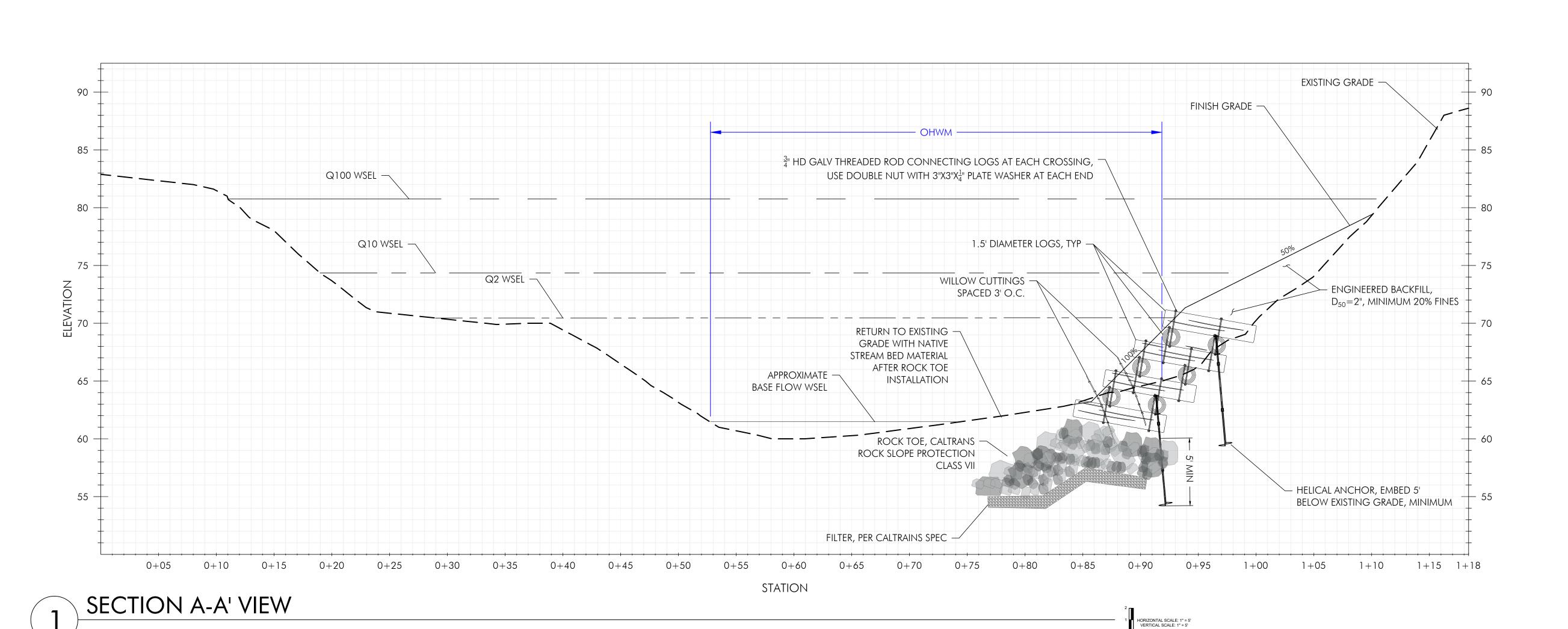


C-2.0



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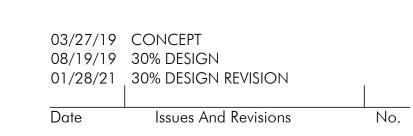
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PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

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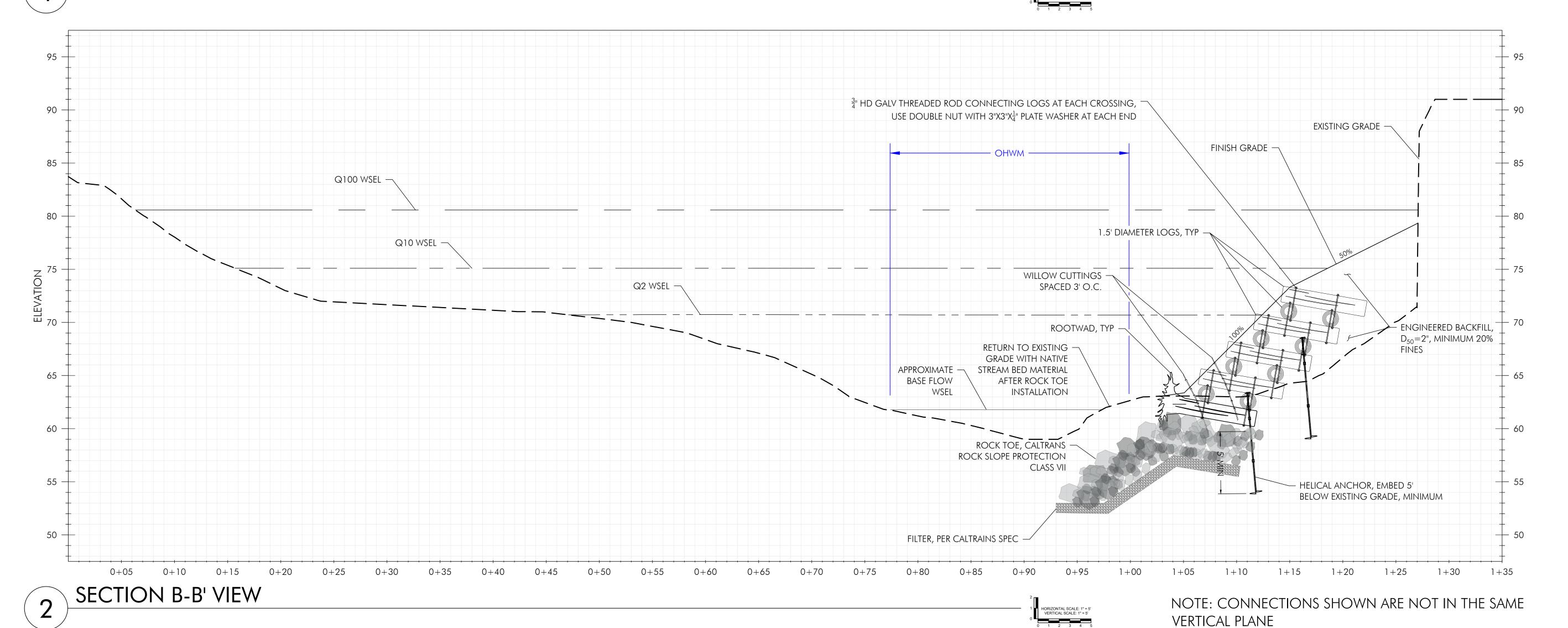


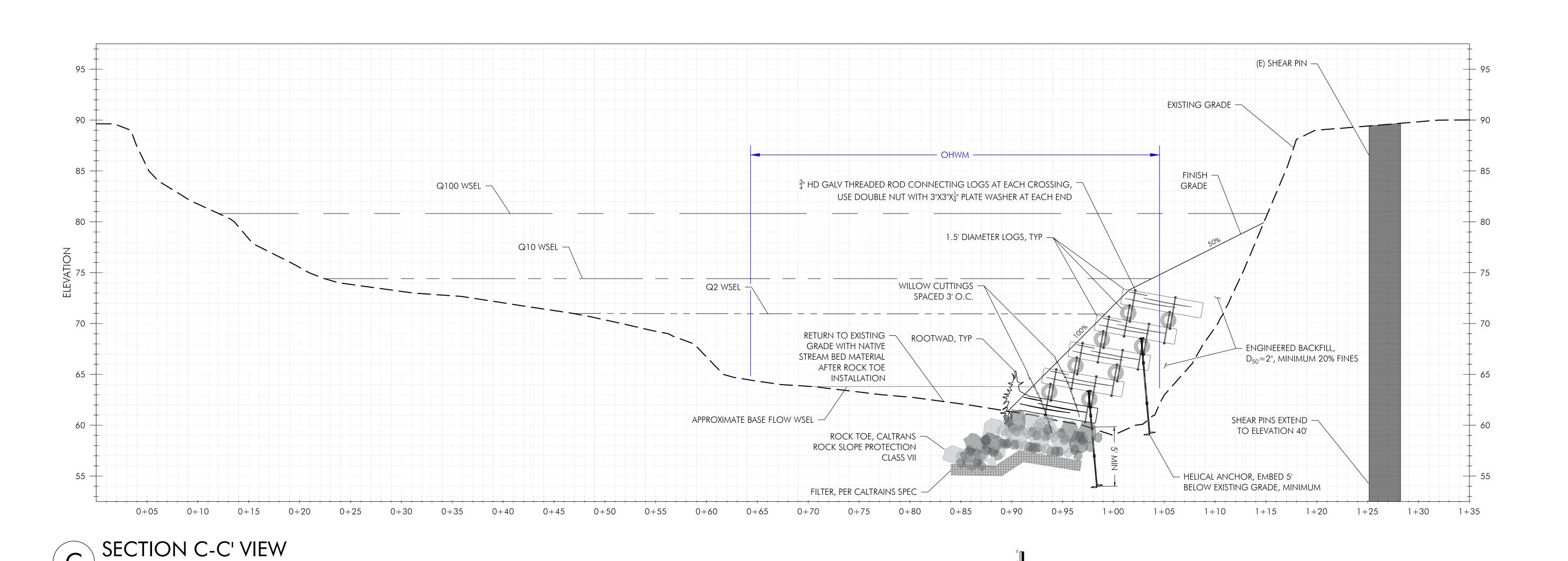


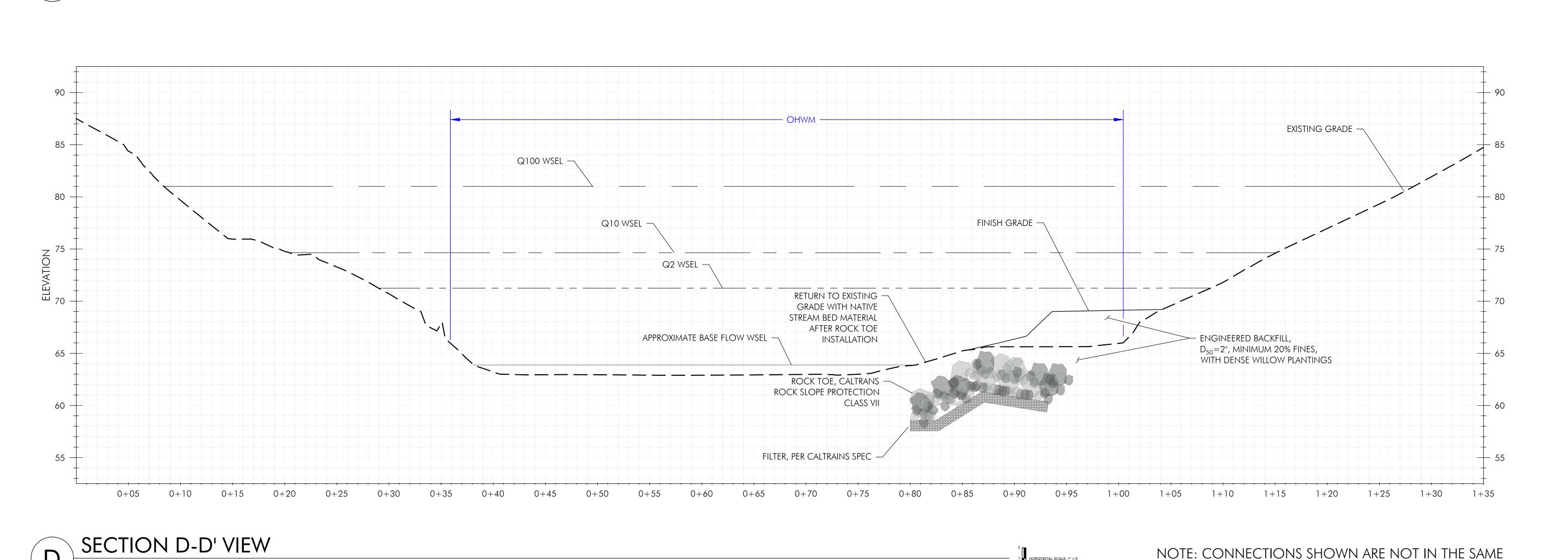
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SECTIONS

C - 3 - 1









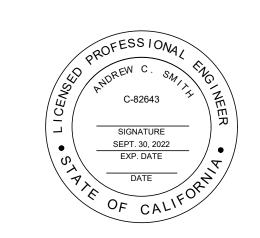
VIRONMENTAL CONSULTA

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03/27/19 CONCEPT
08/19/19 30% DESIGN
01/28/21 30% DESIGN REVISION

Date Issues And Revisions No.

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SECTIONS

C-3.2

VERTICAL PLANE

<u>LEGEND</u>						
0.4.10.01						
<u>SYMBOL</u>	DESCRIPTION		TREE IDENTIFIER	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON	NAME
	— PROPERTY LINE		ACDE	ACACIA DEALBATA	SILVER WATT	LE
— — (100)· — –	- (E) CONTOUR (2 FT)		ACMA	ACER MACROPHYLLUM BIGLEAF MA		PLE
100	— PROPOSED CONTOUR (2 FT)		AECA	AESCULUS CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE	
—— LOG —	— LIMIT OF GRADI	NG	AIAL	AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA	TREE OF HEA	AVEN
	CHANNEL ALIGN		EUGL	EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS	BLUE GUM EUCALYPTUS	5
	TREE PROTECTION		QUAG	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE	OAK
	IREE PROTECTION	JIN FEINCHNG	SALA	SALIX LAEVIGATA	RED WILLOW	/
	TEMPORARY AC	CESS ROUTE	SANI	SAMBUCUS NIGRA SSP. CAERULEA	BLUE ELDERE	BERRY
	_		SESE	SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS	COAST REDV	WOOD
Q	EXISTING TREE		UMCA	UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA	. BAY
	TREE TAG NUMBER TREE IDENTIFIER					
	,'					
	<u>PLANTING LEGEND</u>					
( _ <del>(</del>	BOTANICAL NAME  SALIX LASIOLEPIS  SALIX EXIGUA	COMMON NAME ARROYO WILLOW SANDBAR WILLOW	CONTAIN <u>SIZE</u> 4' POLE CUTT 4' POLE CUTT	(OC FEET) INGS 3	<u>Quantity</u> 96 96	24" BC REPLACE
	ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA	WHITE ALDER	15 GAL	10	3	
	/					1.5
	— ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA	WHITE ALDER	24" BOX	10	3	1.5
	— ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA  MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME	WHITE ALDER  COMMON NAME	24" BOX CONTAIN <u>SIZE</u>		3 QUANTITY	3 <b>24"</b> B <b>0</b>
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA		CONTAIN	ER SPACING (OC FEET)		3 <u>24" BC</u>
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CONTAIN <u>SIZE</u>	ER SPACING (OC FEET)	QUANTITY	3 <u>24" BC</u> <u>REPLACE</u> 2
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  — AESCULUS CALIFORNICA	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE	CONTAIN <u>SIZE</u> 15 GAL	er spacing (OC FEET) 12	QUANTITY 4	3 <u>24" BC</u> <u>REPLACE</u> 2
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK	CONTAINI <u>SIZE</u> 15 GAL 15 GAL	ER SPACING (OC FEET)  12  12	QUANTITY  4	24" BC REPLACE 2 0.5
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA  POPULUS FREMONTII  ROSA CALIFORNICA  RUBUS URSINUS	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK  FREMONT COTTONWOOD  CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY	CONTAINI SIZE 15 GAL 15 GAL 15 GAL 1 GAL 1 GAL	ER SPACING (OC FEET)  12  12  15	QUANTITY  4  1  2  5  8	24" BC REPLACE 2 0.5
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  — AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA  — POPULUS FREMONTII  ROSA CALIFORNICA  RUBUS URSINUS	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK  FREMONT COTTONWOOD  CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE	CONTAINI SIZE 15 GAL 15 GAL 15 GAL 1 GAL	12 12 15 6 6 4	QUANTITY  4  1  2  5	24" BC REPLACE 2 0.5
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA  POPULUS FREMONTII  ROSA CALIFORNICA  RUBUS URSINUS  SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK  FREMONT COTTONWOOD  CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE  CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY  COMMON SNOWBERRY	CONTAINI SIZE  15 GAL  15 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL	12 12 15 6 6 4 DT 6	QUANTITY  4  1  2  5  8  13	3 24" BC REPLACE 2 0.5
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA  POPULUS FREMONTII  ROSA CALIFORNICA  RUBUS URSINUS  SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS  SAMBUCUS NIGRA SPP. CAERULIA	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK  FREMONT COTTONWOOD  CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE  CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY  COMMON SNOWBERRY	CONTAINI SIZE 15 GAL 15 GAL 1 GAL 1 GAL 1 GAL	12 12 15 6 6 4 DT 6	QUANTITY  4  1  2  5  8  13	3 24" BC REPLACE 2 0.5
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA  POPULUS FREMONTII  ROSA CALIFORNICA  RUBUS URSINUS  SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS  SAMBUCUS NIGRA SPP. CAERULIA  TOP OF BANK AREA	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK  FREMONT COTTONWOOD  CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY COMMON SNOWBERRY BLUE ELDERBERRY	CONTAINI SIZE  15 GAL  15 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  CONTAINI	ER SPACING (OC FEET)  12  12  15  6  6  4  OT  6  SPACING (OC FEET)	QUANTITY  4  1  2  5  8  13  6	3 24" BC REPLACE 2 0.5
	MIDDLE CRIBWALL AREA  BOTANICAL NAME  AESCULUS CALIFORNICA  QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA  POPULUS FREMONTII  ROSA CALIFORNICA  RUBUS URSINUS  SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS  SAMBUCUS NIGRA SPP. CAERULIA  TOP OF BANK AREA  BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME  CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE  COAST LIVE OAK  FREMONT COTTONWOOD  CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY COMMON SNOWBERRY BLUE ELDERBERRY	CONTAINI SIZE  15 GAL  15 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  1 GAL  CONTAINI SIZE	ER SPACING (OC FEET)  12  12  15  6  6  4  OT  6  ER SPACING (OC FEET)  12	QUANTITY  4  1 2  5 8 13 6	24" BC REPLACE. 2 0.5

1000 ACDE

997 QUAG

751 QUAG

753 SESE

752 SESE

747 UMCA

993 SANI

994 EUGL

750 EUGL

743 EUGL

742 QUAG

989 ACDE

FRANCISQUITO

996 QUAG

### REMOVED TREE MITIGATION

			CANOPY	REQD. 24" BOX
TAG#	<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	COMMON NAME	SIZE (FEET)	<u>REPLACEMENT</u>
742	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE OAK	11.8	3
996	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE OAK	10.5	3
746	AESCULUS CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE	33	4
991	AESCULUS CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE	19.3	3
987	Salix Laevigata	RED WILLOW	5	2
				TOTAL TREES
				15



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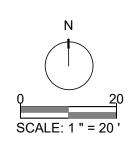
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



03/27/19 CONCEPT 08/19/19 30% DESIGN 11/24/20 30% DESIGN REVISION

Issues And Revisions

PROJECT #27109 DRAWN BY: CHL CHECKED BY: RBB ORIGINAL DRAWING SIZE: 24 X 36



PLANTING PLAN

C-4.0

## EROSION CONTROL LEGEND DESCRIPTION PARCEL BOUNDARY (E) CONTOUR (2 FT) PROPOSED CONTOUR (2 FT) STAGING AREA LIMIT OF GRADING LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE existing tree EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED STRAW WATTLE COIR FIBER MATTING EXISTING CURB STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH EXISTING 12" CULVERT, NPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROTECT IN PLACE PERMIT. 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH CAL TRANS FIBER ROLL (TYPE 2) — STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE STANDARDS. SEE SHEET C-6.1. 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH CAL TRANS ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS MODIFIED TO USE WOOD STAKES. SEE SHEET C-6.2. 4. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE BIODEGRADABLE



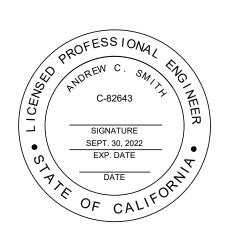
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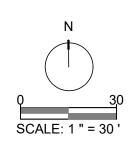
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03/27/19 CONCEPT 08/19/19 30% DESIGN 01/28/21 30% DESIGN REVISION

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EROSION CONTROL PLAN

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C-5.0



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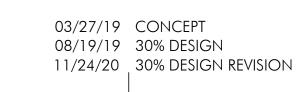
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Issues And Revisions



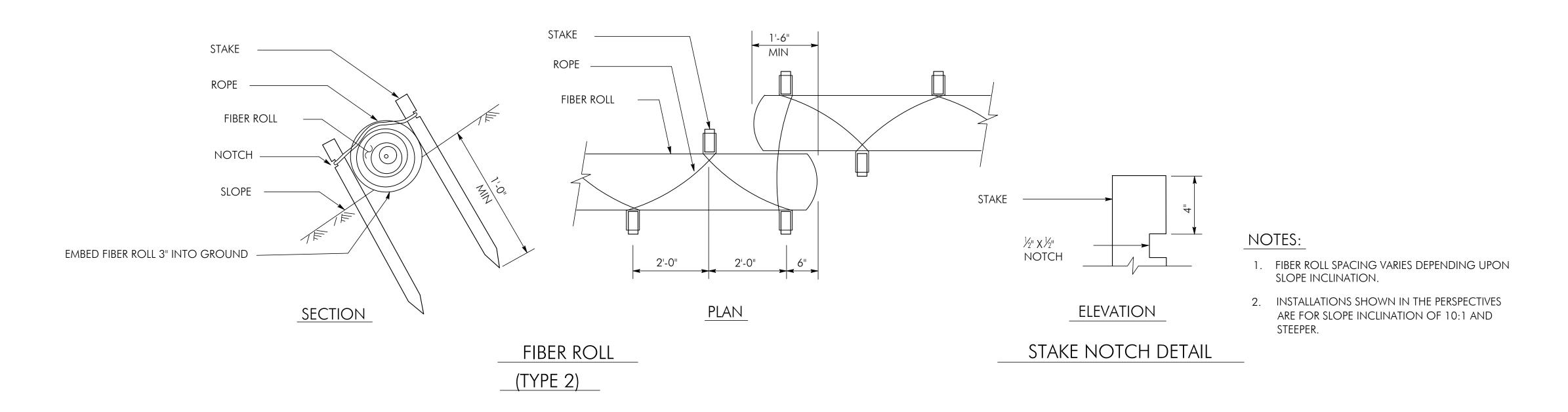
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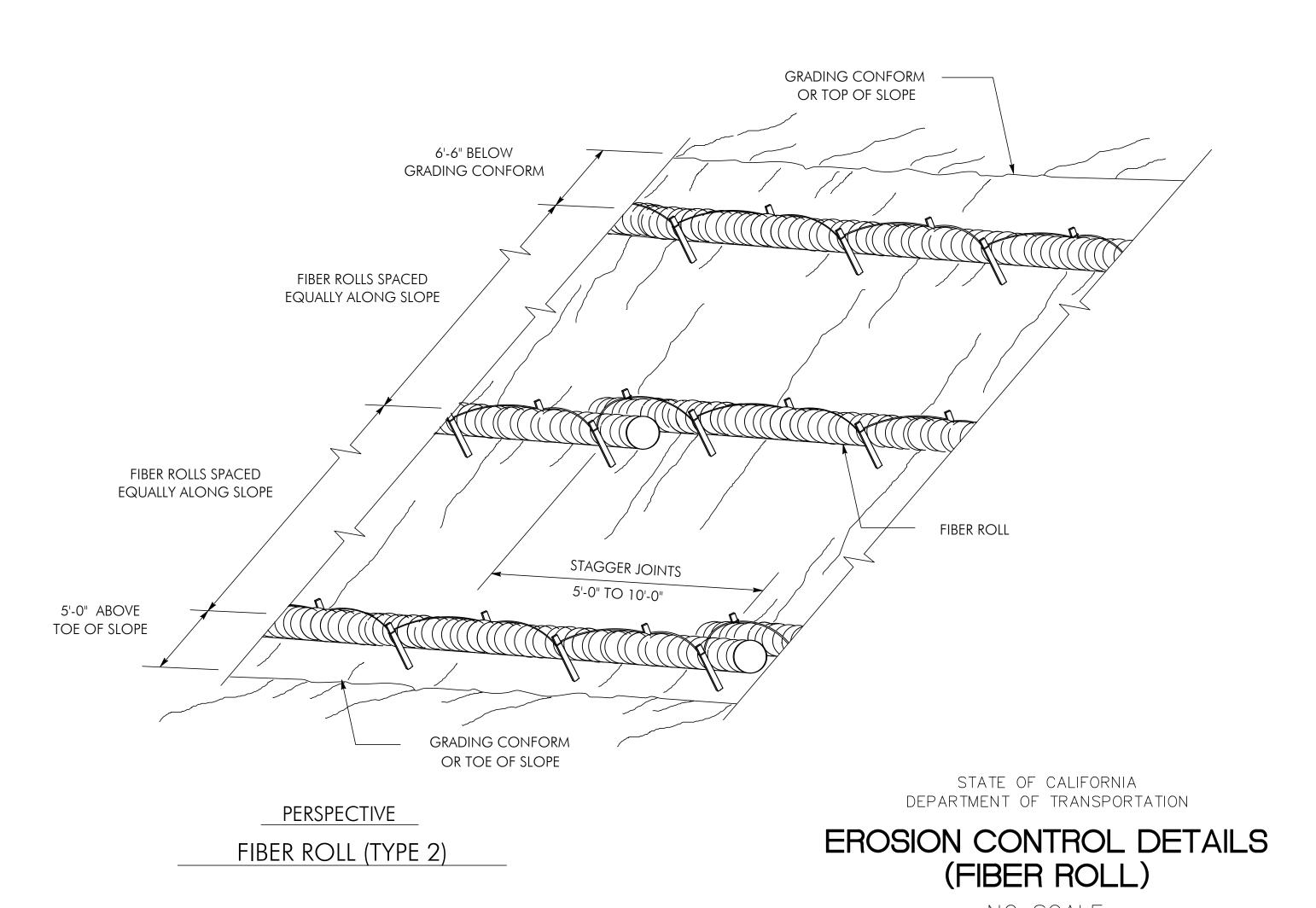
EROSION CONTROL

DETAILS

neet

C-5.1





NO SCALE

RNSP H51 DATED APRIL 3, 2009 SUPERSEDES NSP H51 DATED DECEMBER 1, 2006

THAT SUPPLEMENTS THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED MAY 2006.

REVISED NEW STANDARD PLAN RNSP H51

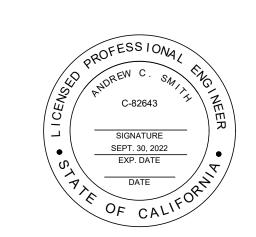


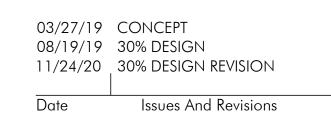
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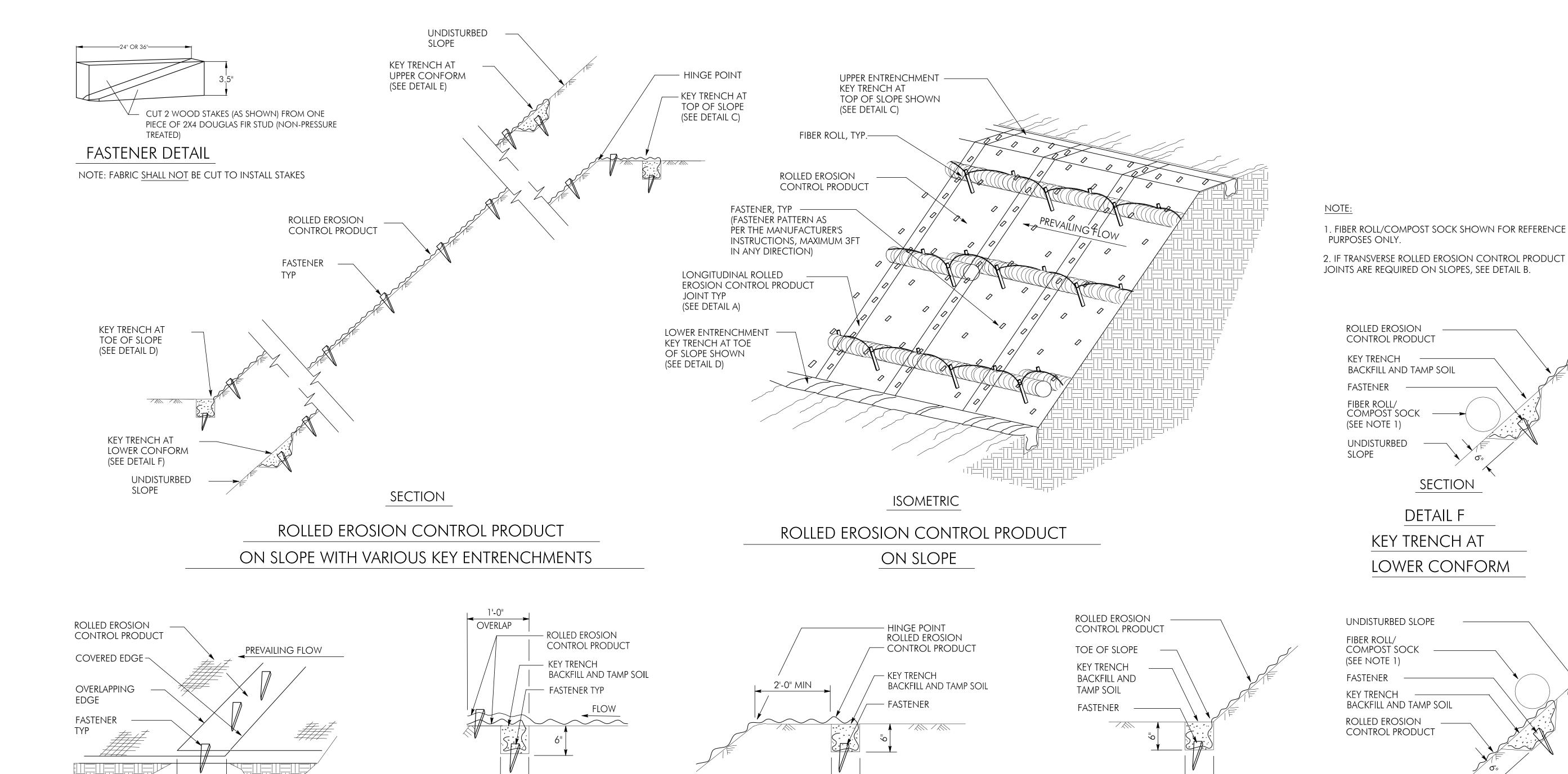




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EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

C-5.2



SECTION

DETAIL C

KEY TRENCH AT

TOP OF SLOPE

SECTION

DETAIL B

TRANSVERSE ROLLED EROSION

CONTROL PRODUCT JOINT

OVERLAP

PERSPECTIVE

DETAIL A

LONGITUDINAL ROLLED EROSION

CONTROL PRODUCT JOINT

NOTE: THIS DRAWING SHEET IS A CAL TRANS DETAIL FOR ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCT MODIFIED TO USE WOOD STAKE FASTENERS.

SECTION

DETAIL D

KEY TRENCH AT

TOE OF SLOPE

### ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCT

SECTION

DETAIL E

KEY TRENCH AT

UPPER CONFORM

SECTION

DETAIL F

NO SCALE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NSP H53 DATED JUNE 5, 2009 SUPPLEMENTS THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED MAY 2006.

NEW STANDARD PLAN NSP H53

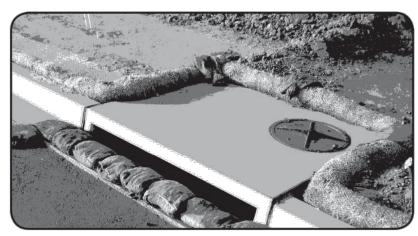
## POLLUTION PREVENTION—IT'S PART OF THE PLAN

Construction projects are required to implement year-round stormwater BMPs, as they apply to your project.

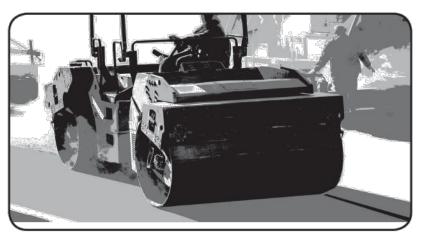
Runoff from streets and other paved areas is a major source of pollution to San Francisco Bay. Construction activities can directly affect the health of the Bay unless contractors and crews plan ahead to keep construction dirt, debris, and other pollutants out of storm drains and local creeks. Following these guidelines will ensure your compliance with City of Palo Alto Ordinance requirements.













## MATERIALS & WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Non-Hazardous Materials

- □ Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or when they are not in use.
- ☐ Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.
- ☐ Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

### Hazardous Materials

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

### **Waste Management**

- ☐ Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks.
  Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. A plastic liner is recommended to prevent leaks. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
- ☐ Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure they are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.

☐ Dispose of all wastes and demolition debris properly.

- Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation.
- ☐ Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.
- ☐ Keep site clear of litter (e.g. lunch items, cigarette butts).
- ☐ Prevent litter from uncovered loads by covering loads that are being transported to and from site.

### **Construction Entrances and Perimeter**

□ Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.

☐ Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and

hose down streets to clean up tracking.

secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never

# EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT EARTHMOVING & SPILL CONTROL

### **Maintenance and Parking**

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

### Spill Prevention and Control

- ☐ Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
- □ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- ☐ Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- ☐ Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible (absorbent materials, cat litter and/or rags).
- materials, cat litter and/or rags).

  □ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt
- to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.

  ☐ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- □ Report any hazardous materials spills immediately! Call City of Palo Alto Communications, (650) 329-2413. If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment, you must report it to the State Office of Emergency Services. (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

### **Grading and Earthwork**

Schedule grading and excavation work during dry weather.
 Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded

fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.

- ☐ Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary, plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- where construction is not immediately planned.

  □ Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, drainage courses and streams by installing and maintaining appropriate BMPs (e.g., silt fences, gravel)
- bags, fiber rolls, temporary swales, etc.).Keep excavated soil on site and transfer it to dump trucks on site, not in the streets.

### **Contaminated Soils**

- ☐ If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Regional Water Quality Control Board:
  - Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor.
  - Abandoned underground tanks.
     Abandoned wells.
  - Buried barrels, debris, or trash.
  - ☐ If the above conditions are observed, document any signs of potential contamination and clearly mark them so they are not distrurbed by construction activities.

### Landscaping

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

## **CONCRETE MANAGEMENT**& DEWATERING

### **Concrete Management**

- Store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Store materials off the ground, on pallets. Protect dry materials from wind.
- Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) block any storm drain inlets and vacuum washwater from the gutter. If possible, sweep first.
- □ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a designated washout area, where the water will fl ow into a temporary waste pit, and make sure wash water does not leach into the underlying soil. (See CASQA Construction BMP Handbook for properly designed concrete washouts.)

### **Dewatering**

- ☐ Reuse water for dust control, irrigation or another on-site purpose to the greatest extent possible.
- Be sure to obtain a Permit for Construction in the Public Street from Public Works Engineering before discharging water to a street, gutter, or storm drain. Call the Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP) at (650) 329-2598 for an inspection prior to commencing discharge. Use filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap as required by the approved dewatering plan. Dewatering is not permitted from October to April.
- □ In areas of known contamination, testing is required prior to reuse or discharge of groundwater. Consult with the City inspector to determine what testing to do and to interpret results. Contaminated groundwater must be treated or hauled off-site for proper disposal.

### PAVING/ASPHALT WORK

### Pavin

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

### Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- □ Protect storm drain inlets during saw cutting.□ If saw cut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up
- immediately.
- □ Shovel or vacuum saw cut slurry deposits and remove from the site. When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Sweep up, and properly dispose of all residues.

## PAINTING & PAINT REMOVAL

### **Painting Cleanup and Removal**

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

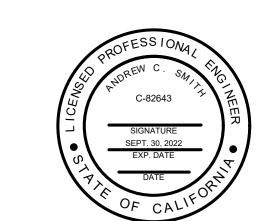




250 Hamilton Avenue Palo Alto, CA 94301 650.329.2211 cityofpaloalto.org







NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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CREEK BANK

STABILIZATION

PROJECT - PHASE II

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

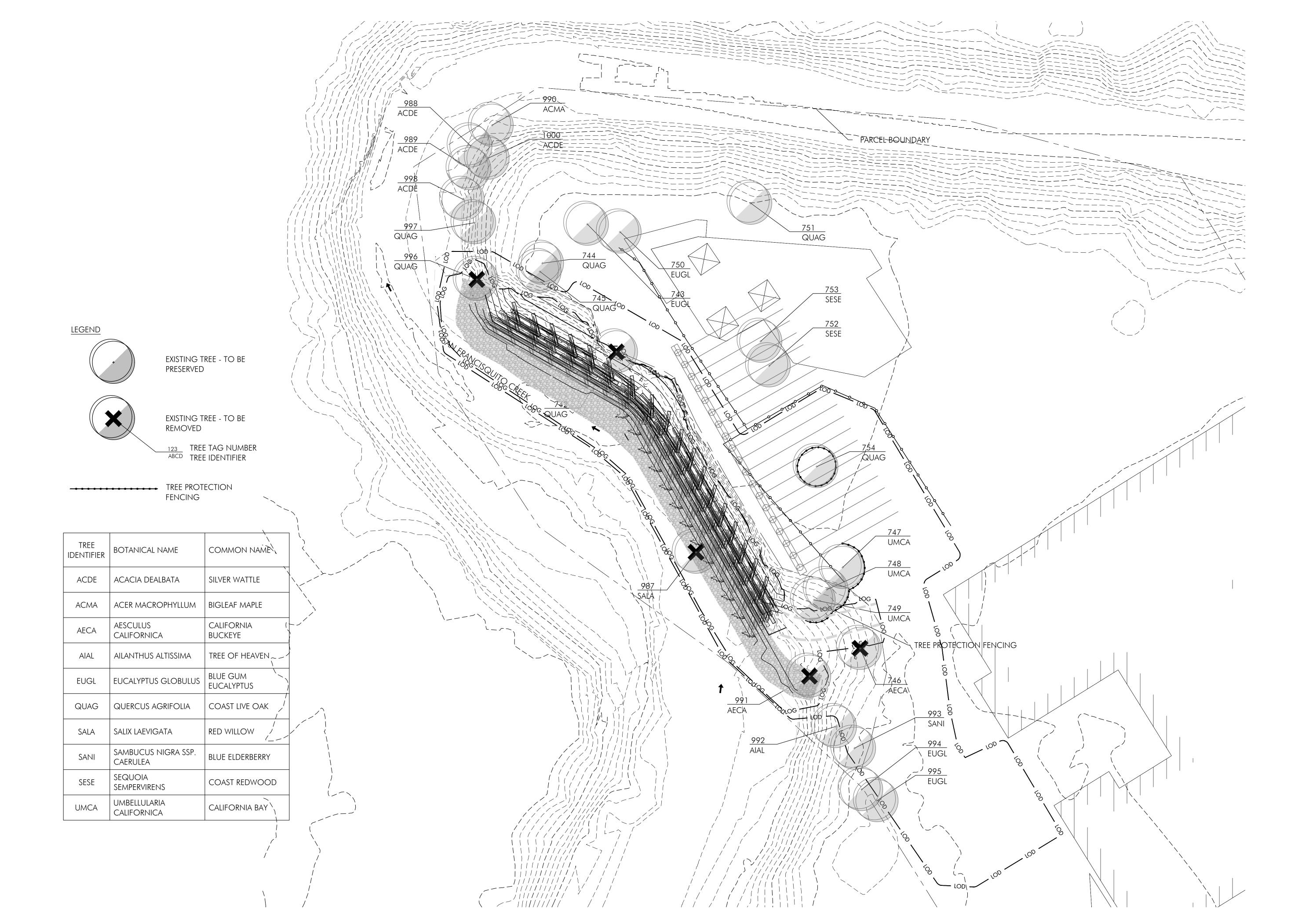
03/27/19 CONCEPT 08/19/19 30% DESIGN 11/24/20 30% DESIGN REVISION

Issues And Revisions

PROJECT #27109 DRAWN BY: ACS, BMM CHECKED BY: RBB ORIGINAL DRAWING SIZE: 24 X 36

EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS

C-5.3





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# CREEK BANK STABILIZATION PROJECT - PHASE II

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

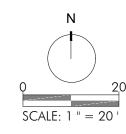
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03/27/19 CONCEPT 08/19/19 30% DESIGN 01/28/21 30% DESIGN REVISION

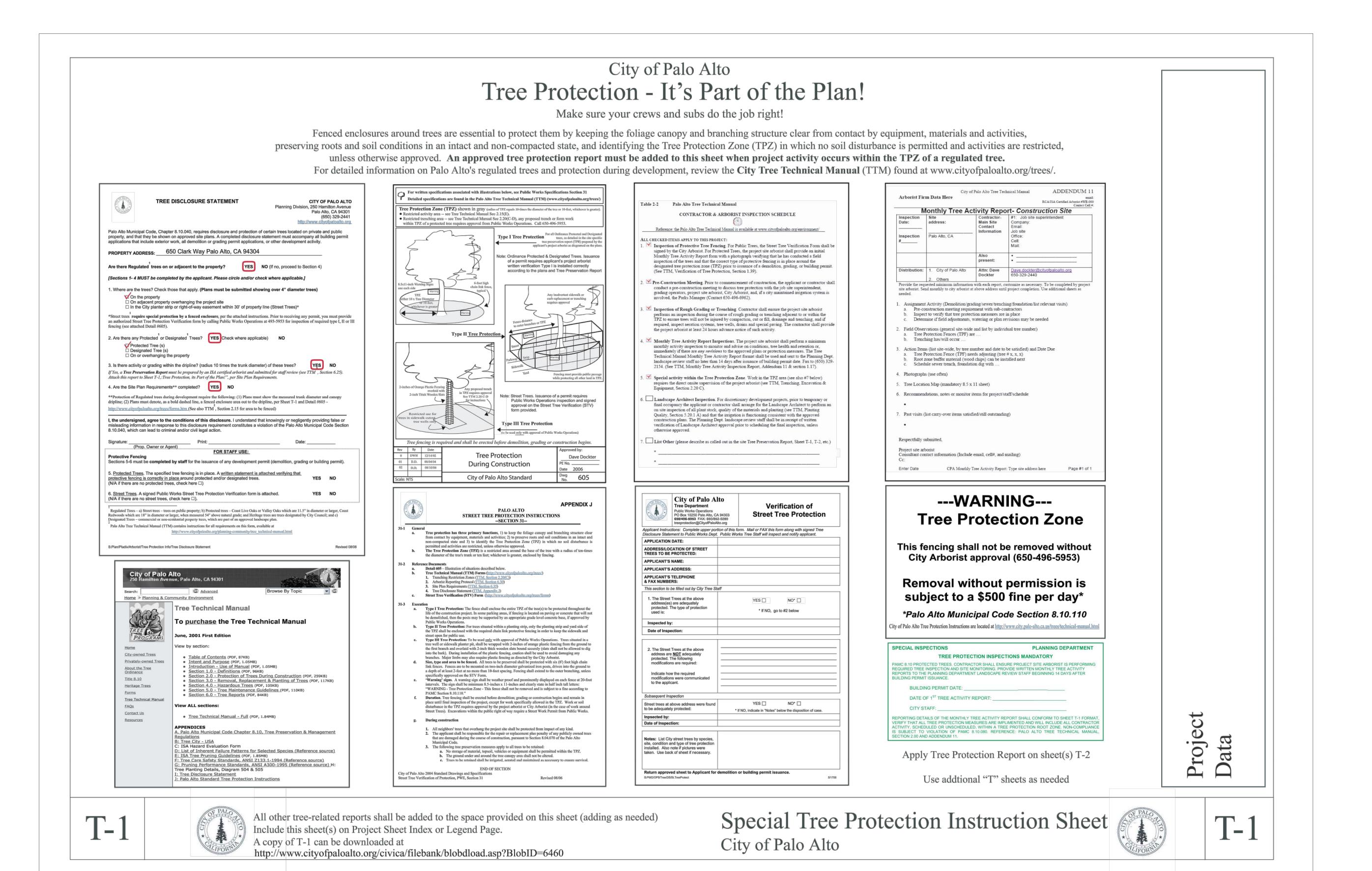
Issues And Revisions

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TREE REMOVAL AND PROTECTION PLAN

C-6.0



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CREEK BANK STABILIZATION PROJECT - PHASE II

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



03/27/19 CONCEPT
08/19/19 30% DESIGN
11/24/20 30% DESIGN REVISION

Date Issues And Revisions No.

PROJECT #27109 DRAWN BY: ACS, BMM CHECKED BY: RBB ORIGINAL DRAWING SIZE: 24 X 36

SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTIONS

T-1.0

### City of Palo Alto Tree Protection - It's Part of the Plan!



### December 2, 2019

Chief Financial Officer Children's Health Council Palo Alto, CA 94304

Re: Tree Survey/Tree Preservation Report, San Francisquito Creek Bank Restoration Project, Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, CA.

This letter summarizes the methods and results of an arborist survey performed on February 6, 2018, and November 1, 2019 at the site of the San Francisquito Creek Bank Restoration Project (Project) located at 650 Clark Way in Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (Project Area). The survey was conducted by ISA-Certified Arborist, Scott Yarger (ISA #WE-9300A) for the purpose of assessing a potential hazard tree that is proposed for removal as part of the creek bank stabilization. This report was prepared in accordance with the City of Palo Alto requirement for a tree survey letter report to be submitted when an application request for tree removal is submitted. The survey also documented the presence of all trees within and directly adjacent to the Project Area (including protected and non-protected), as defined by Chapter 8.10, "Tree Preservation and Management Regulations" (Tree Ordinance). Lastly, this letter provides Best Management Practices (BMPs) for managing protected trees during construction, to prevent injury from construction-related activities, and to ensure that trees not proposed for removal are

The purpose of the Project is to stabilize a portion of the eastern San Francisquito Creek bank that runs adjacent to Children's Health Council (CHC) property, a school that specializes in providing education and clinical services to children and teens with learning differences. The project is needed to prevent further loss of outdoor learning areas used by CHC's students. Phase 1 of the Project which was completed in 2019, included construction of a system of shear pins and a tie beam, along the top of the eroding bank, to prevent further erosion. The shear pins consist of a cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) pier reinforced with a wide flange steel beam or a circular cage of reinforcing steel.

Phase 2 of the Project will rebuild and stabilize approximately 275 linear feet of bank along San Francisquito Creek between the top of the eroding bank and the channel of the creek. The Project will construct a live log crib wall supported by a geoengineered foundation on the east bank of the creek. The crib wall foundation consists of large boulders, cobble alluvium, and rootwads secured together and embedded within the bank. The crib wall structure consists of wooden logs and will be anchored to the foundation and existing bank with support anchors and rooted vegetation Slopes on and above the crib wall will be graded and planted with native trees, shrubs, and 2169-G East Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 454-8868 tel (415) 454-0129 fax info@wra-ca.com www.wra-ca.com

### Summary and Recommendations

The Project Area four trees which are considered protected under the Tree Ordinance, all of which are coast live oak trees (trees #742, #751, #754, and #996). The Project Area contains 22 non #742, and #996), and four non-protected trees (trees #746, #987, #991, and #997), and would preserve the remaining 20 trees. Trees proposed for removal are not viable for preservation due hazardous growing conditions along the rapidly eroding creek bank or location within the limit of grade of the Project. A tree removal permit shall be obtained for the removal of the two protected oast live oak trees. It is my professional judgement that both of the protected trees proposed for removal tree are in risk of failure and, as outlined in Section 3.10 "When Tree Replacement is Required" of the Tree Technical Manual, tree replacement is not required for a tree removal that is authorized by the City because it is, "dead, dangerous, or a nuisance." If left in place with or without the project, the trees proposed for removal has the potential to fail, causing accelerated erosion of the creek bank on-site and debris-related flooding off-site. Therefore, the trees is considered dangerous and no replacement is proposed.

A complete list of all trees surveyed within the Project Area is presented in Attachment A. A figure displaying the locations of all surveyed trees, tree removals and preserved trees, as well as tree protection fencing is presented in Attachment B. Representative photographs of trees proposed for removal as well as trees that will be preserved are provided in Attachment C. Tree Hazar Evaluation Forms for the two protected trees proposed for removal, trees #742, and #996 are provided in Attachment D.

### Tree Protection and Preservation Plan

Construction-related ground disturbance can have negative impacts to tree health and longevity via mechanical injury to roots, trunks, or branches, soil compaction, and changes in existing grade for instance. In accordance with Section 2, "Protection of Trees During Construction" of the City of Palo Alto Tree Technical Manual, a "Tree Protection and Preservation Plan is required if any activity is proposed within the dripline of a Protected or Designated Tree." The only protected tree which is proposed for preservation is protected coast live oak tree #754. This section provides a Tree Protection and Preservation Plan (Plan) which assesses potential impacts to tree #754, and recommends avoidance and minimization measures to reduce potential constructionrelated impacts to a less than significant level.

Tree #754 is a mature, healthy tree with good form, vigor and structure, located in a tree island in the parking lot turnaround. The entirety of the tree dripline area (as defined above as 10 times the trunk diameter) is located within the limit of disturbance. However, the tree is unlikely to be significantly impacted, as it is outside of the limit of grade. Construction activities intersecting with the tree's dripline area are limited to vehicle access and staging on existing asphalt surrounding

However, as described above, Projects including construction activities within protected tree of Trees During Construction" of the City of Palo Alto Tree Technical Manual. In order to avoid and minimize damage to protected trees which are designated for preservation and not proposed for direct impact by project activities, the Project shall follow all tree protection guidelines outlined in Section 2, "Protection of Trees During Construction" as excerpted and adapted to site

grasses. Project work is scheduled to commence in May 1, 2021 and be completed by October 15, 2021, thus minimizing impacts to aquatic species and habitat.

The City of Palo Alto Municipal code regulates the protection of specific trees on public and private properties in the City in order to preserve and protect the economic, aesthetic, and environmental values mature trees provide to the citizens of Palo Alto. A "tree" is defined by the Tree Ordinance as: "any woody plant which has a trunk four inches or more in diameter at four and one-half feet above natural grade level." A "protected tree" is defined as: any coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia) or valley oak (Quercus lobata) measuring 11.5 inches in diameter (36 inch circumference) when measured at breast height (4.5 feet above grade; "DBH"), or any coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) measuring 18 inches DBH (57 inches circumference). Additional protections are afforded to "heritage trees" which receive designation by a vote of the City council, and "street trees" which are situated in the City right-of-way.

A tree removal permit from the City of Palo Alto is required to remove, damage, or relocate or to conduct ground disturbance work within the "dripline area" of a protected tree on private property. 'Dripline area" is defined per the Tree Ordinance as, "a radial area surrounding a tree trunk location equal to ten times the tree's DBH." (i.e. a 12-inch DBH coast live oak would have a radial dripline area of 120 inches or 10 feet). Additional regulations and guidelines governing the protection of trees during construction, removal of protected trees, replacement of permitted tree removal, and format and content of tree reports required as tree removal permit applications is provided in the City's Tree Protection Manual.

Tree removal permit applications for protected tree removals require payment of a \$145.00 review process fee, and may include conditions of approval including tree replacement plantings or payment of in-lieu fees. The size and number of replacement trees are determined by the Tree Technical Manual and are based on the canopy size of the tree, with smaller size trees typically requiring replacement at a two to one ratio (trees replaced for trees removed), and the largest size trees requiring replacement at up to a six to one ratio. However, if the City authorizes removal of a protected tree because it is "dead, dangerous, or a nuisance, no tree replacement is required."

On February 6, 2018, and November 1, 2019, ISA-Certified Arborist, Scott Yarger, traversed the Project Area and vicinity on foot to evaluate, identify and inventory all trees as defined per the Tree Ordinance. Locations of surveyed trees were recorded using a handheld GPS unit with submeter accuracy. Each tree was given an aluminum tree tag with unique identification number. Several surveyed trees had been previously surveyed as indicated by old aluminum tree tags. If the tree had been previously surveyed, the old tree tag number was recorded. Information including species, DBH, dripline radius, approximate height, health, structure, and overall condition ratings were recorded. In cases where an irregular bulge or one or more scaffold branches were located at breast height, the diameter was measured below the irregular feature in order to best represent the size of the tree.

As described above, this letter report was prepared in accordance with the City's Tree Protection Manual for inclusion in a tree removal application for tree removal, not in connection with a development project. As a conservative measure, the survey included all "trees" as defined by the Tree Ordinance within the Project Area.

specifications below. Tree protection measures that are deemed not applicable due to construction specifications are omitted from this Plan

- A. Site Plan. All trees to be preserved shall be shown on site plans. In addition, for protected to be enclosed with specified fencing as a bold dashed line. The TPZ is herein defined as equal to the tree's dripline area (i.e. a radial distance from the tree trunk equal to ten times
- B. <u>Verification of Tree Protection.</u> The project arborist or contractor shall verify in writing that all preconstruction protection measures have ben met. Written verification must be submitted to and approved by the Planning Department prior to grading permit issuance.

C. Pre-construction Meeting. The demolition, grading and underground contractors,

uction superintendent and other pertinent personnel are required to meet with the project arborist at the site prior to beginning work to review procedures, tree protection measures and to establish haul routes, staging areas, contacts, watering, etc. D. <u>Protective Tree Fencing for Protected Trees</u>. Fenced enclosures shall be erected around trees to be protected to achieve three primary goals, (1) to keep the foliage crowns and

branching structure clear from contact by equipment, materials and activities; (2) to preserve roots and soil conditions in an intact and non-compacted state and: (3) to identify the tree protection zone (TPZ) in which no soil disturbance is permitted and activities are As described above, the only protected tree designated for preservation that is within the limit of work is tree #754. Since this tree is located in a planting strip/tree island within the

parking lot turnaround, it is already protected from intrusion by the existing curb. Therefore installation of a temporary chainlink tree protection fence at the edge of the curb will

Tree fencing shall be erected before demolition, grading or construction begins and remain in place until final inspection of the project permit. A warning sign shall be prominently displayed on each fence. The sign shall be a minimum of 8.5 x 11-inches and clearly state WARNING - Tree Protection Zone - This fence shall not be removed and is subject to a penalty according to Palo Alto Municipal Code Section 8.10.110.9.

Although not ordinance protected, as a conservative measure, temporary tree protection fencing should be installed along the southern dripline of the clump of mature bay trees to prevent inadvertent damage from heavy machinery access

trees incidental during construction shall be reported to the project arborist, job superintendent or

Damage to Trees, and Periodic Inspections Adherence to the above recommended and required tree protection measures will ensure that significant damage to protected trees to be preserved will not occur. However, any damage to General notes on the condition of the protected trees were taken, including health, structure, and overall condition. Assessment of the health, structure, and overall condition of each tree was conducted according to the narratives listed in Table 1

Γable 1.	Rating narratives for tree assessment
Health	
Good	Tree is free from symptoms of disease and stress
Fair	Tree shows some symptoms of disease or stress including twig and small b dieback, evidence of fungal / parasitic infection, thinning of crown, or poor leaf
Poor	Tree shows symptoms of severe decline
Structu	re
Good	Tree is free from major structural defects.
Fair	Tree shows some structural defects in branches but overall structure is stable
Poor	Tree shows structural failure of a major branch or co-dominant trunk, or stru insecurity such as major heart rot or cavities which could affect the tree's c stability.
General	Condition
Good	Tree shows condition of foliage, bark, and overall structure characteristic species and lacking obvious defect, or disease
Fair	Tree shows condition of foliage, bark, and overall structure characteristic species with some evidence of stress, defect, or disease
Poor	Tree shows condition of foliage, bark, and overall structure uncharacteristic

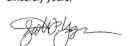
A total of 26 trees were identified within the Project Area and immediately surrounding area, including four trees which are of large enough and of a qualifying species to be considered protected per the Tree Ordinance. A complete list of all trees surveyed is presented in Attachmen A. A map showing the location of each tree in relation to Project activities is provided in Attachment B. Tree protection buffers (i.e. driplines), for protected trees proposed for removal as measured in accordance with the Tree Ordinance as a radius 10 times the trunk diameter are shown on Attachment B. Representative photographs of trees proposed for removal as well as trees that will be preserved are provided in Attachment C. Protected trees within the Project Area were composed of one species, coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia). Other tree species surveyed within this Project Area included California bay (Umbellularia californica), blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus), California buckeye (Aesculus californica), coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), re willow (Salix laevigata), blue elderberry (Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea), bigleaf maple (Acer

species and/or with obvious evidence of stress, defect, decline or disease.

with the Tree Technical Manual can be implemented in a timely manner. The City may require monthly inspections by the project arborist or landscape architect to verify tree protection measures for protected trees are being implemented in accordance with this plan and the City's Tree Technical Manual.

City arbrorist within 6 hours of the damage so that appropriate damage mitigation in compliance

Please feel free to contact me or Brian Bartell if you have any questions or concerns. Sincerely yours,



Scott Yarger ISA-Certified Arborist WE-9300A yarger@wra-ca.com

> Attachment A – Tree Survey Table Attachment B - Tree Removal and Protection Plan Attachment C – Representative Photographs Attachment D - Tree Hazard Evaluation Forms

The largest surveyed tree was a very large, overmature, multi-trunk California bay (tree #747) which measured approximately 118.2 inches aggregate DBH. The largest single-trunk tree, was an approximately 65-inch DBH blue gum (tree #743).

The overall condition, health, and structure of trees inventoried during this assessment ranged from poor to good, with most trees ranking fair in all categories. A total of six trees are proposed for removal to facilitate construction of the Project. Two of the trees proposed for removal are large enough in size and of qualifying species to be considered ordinance-protected, therefore requiring a tree removal permit from the City of Palo Alto to remove. The two ordinance-protected trees proposed for removal include tree #724, a 14.1-inch DBH coast live oak tree which is located on the precipice of the eroding creek bank. It has been severely undermined by erosion and has broken and exposed roots including the taproot, and significant structural roots expsed. Failure of this tree would exacerbate erosion, and it would pose a safety hazard if left in place.

The second ordinance-protected tree proposed for removal is a 12.6-inch DBH coast live oak (tree #996) which is located at toe of slope at the bottom of the eroding creekbank along the downstream limit of the proposed crib wall. This tree is similar to tree #724 in that it is generally healthy and in good condition, with poor structure, which is undermined by the eroding creek bank. The remaining non-protected trees proposed for removal include two California buckeyes (tree #746 and #991), one small shrubby red willow (tree #987) within the creek bed, and one 4inch DBH coast live oak (tree #997), which is growing along the eroding creek bank.

Trees ranking poor in structure included the large, overmature, non-protected California bay trees (trees #747, #748, and #749). Each of the bay trees that rated poor in structure had extensive heart rot, evident by numerous cavities and the presence of artist's conk (Ganoderma applanatum) fungal fruiting bodies. The heart rot in these trees was extensive, and was observed throughout the crown. Large tree cavities in basal trunks and scaffold branches were host to numerous beehives, and previous limb failures and crown dieback was observed in these trees.

Trees that ranked "good" in all categories included, one protected coast live oak tree (tree #754),

a dominant, mature tree with good form, vigor and structure, located in a tree island in the parking

lot turnaround, and two non-protected coast redwood trees (trees #752, and #753) located in the interior of the school playfield. As shown in Attachment B, construction activity will occur within the dripline of the protected coast live oak tree, tree #754. Recommended BMPs to preserve this protected tree during construction are provided below. The observed maladies and considerations of severity, along with species characteristics guided the assignment of the structural condition, health, and overall condition score for each tree. The

overall condition, structural condition, health of inventoried trees was found to be generally fair. Table 2 below summarizes the assessment results of all inventoried trees in the Project Area

Structure

C 0 roj



All other tree-related reports shall be added to the space provided on this sheet (adding as needed) Include this sheet(s) on Project Sheet Index or Legend Page. A copy of T-1 can be downloaded at http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=6460

Special Tree Protection Instruction Sheet City of Palo Alto



info@wra-ca.com CREEK BANK

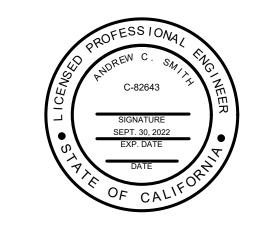
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STABILIZATION PROJECT - PHASE II

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



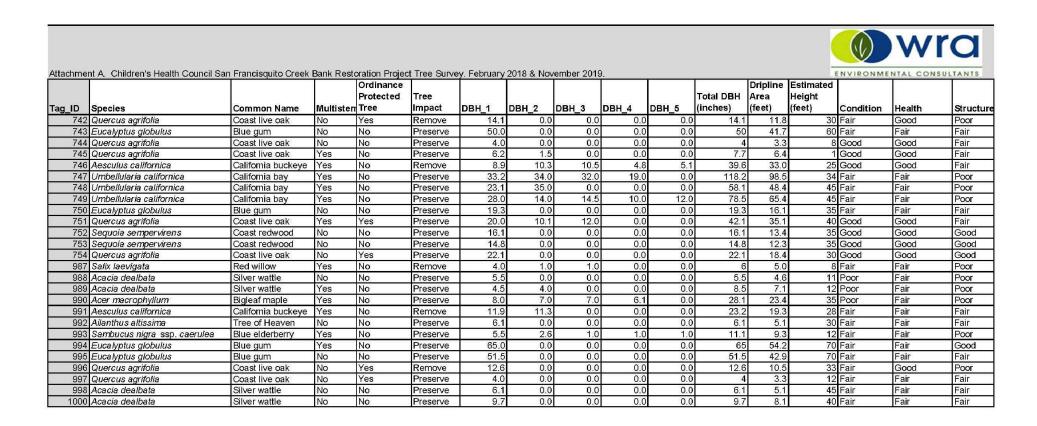
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> SPECIAL TREE **PROTECTION** INSTRUCTION

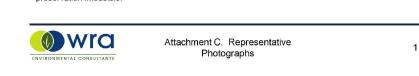
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## City of Palo Alto Tree Protection - It's Part of the Plan!













Photograph 4. Tree #996, a protected coast live oak tree, which is significantly undercut by the eroding creek bank. Tree #998 is proposed for removal, as it is within the limit of grade, and is not feasible to



Owner: public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ private \_\_\_\_\_\_ unknown \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_\_ SA#WE-330 A \_\_\_\_\_\_ TRAQ \_\_\_ Immediate action needed \_\_ Needs further inspection

Tree #: 724 Species: Coast live Oak DBH: 4. in. # of trunks: 1 Height: 30 ft. Spread: 10ft. ft. Crown class: ☒ dominant ☐ co-dominant ☐ intermediate ☐ suppressed Pruning history: 🗆 crown cleaned 🗆 excessively thinned 🗅 topped 🗀 crown raised 🗀 pollarded 🗀 crown reduced 🗀 flush cuts 🗀 cabled/braced ⊠ none ☐ multiple pruning events Approx. dates:

Special Value: ☐ specimen ☐ heritage/historic ☐ wildlife ☐ unusual ☐ street tree ☐ screen ☐ shade 又 indigenous 又 protected by gov. agency Annual shoot growth: □ excellent 🗷 average □ poor Twig Dieback? Y N □ curb/pavement , □ guards Woundwood development: Dexcellent Baverage Door Doon Wother Rapidly eroding creek bank Major posts/diseases: Ifee is asymptomatic but is underent with exposed taproof
site connitions.

Landscape type: ☐ parkway ☐ raised bed ☐ container ☐ mound ☐ lawn ☐ shrub border ☐ wind break 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% Pavement lifted? Y N 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%

Soil problems: 🗆 drainage 🗆 shallow 🗆 compacted 🗅 droughty 🗀 saline 🗀 alkaline 🗀 acidic 🗀 small volume 🗀 disease center 🗶 history of fail □ clay □ expansive □ slope \_\_\_\_\_ ° aspect: \_\_\_\_\_ Obstructions: □ lights □ signage □ line-of-sight □ view □ overhead lines □ underground utilities □ traffic □ adjacent veg. □ Exposure to wind: 🔀 single tree 🗆 below canopy 🗆 above canopy 🗀 recently exposed 🗀 windward, canopy edge 🗀 area prone to windthrow Prevailing wind direction: UNK-NOWN Occurrence of snow/ice storms Rever Seldom Gregularly

Use Under Tree: □ building □ parking □ traffic □ pedestrian \ \textbf{X}\text{recreation} □ landscape □ hardscape □ small features □ utility lines Can target be moved? Y (N) Can use be restricted? N Occupancy: Xoccasional use intermittent use infrequent use inconstant use

The International Society of Arboriculture assumes no responsibility for conclusions or recommendations derived from use of this form.

Root pruned: N to distance from trunk Root area affected: >50 % Buttress wounded: Y N When: Restricted root area:  $\square$  severe  $\square$  moderate  $\bowtie$  low Potential for root failure:  $\bowtie$  severe  $\square$  moderate  $\square$  low LEAN: ~5 deg. from vertical anatural unnatural self-corrected Soil heaving: N Decay in plane of lean: Y N Roots broken N Soil cracking: N Compounding factors: (Manna in Cigion - Replacy Foroding Lean severity: | severe | moderate | Mow CROWN DEFECTS: Indicate presence of individual defects and rate their severity (s = severe, m = moderate, I = iow) Multiple attachments Excessive end weight Cracks/splits Nesting hole/bee hive HAZARD RATING
Tree part most likely to tail: ROOTS - Whole frec Target rating: 1 - occasional use; 2 intermittent use; 4 + 2 + 1 = 7

HAZARD ABATEMENT \_\_\_\_\_ Prune: ☐ remove defective part ☐ reduce end weight ☐ crown clean ☐ thin ☐ raise canopy ☐ crown reduce ☐ restructure ☐ shape Remove tree: (Y) N Replace? Y N Move target: Y N Other: Effect on adjacent trees: 🔊 none 🗆 evaluate

Notification: Mowner I manager A governing agency Date: See letter report comments
The tree is at severe risk of failure due to broken and exposed structural roots resulting from a rapidly evoding creek bank. Preservation is not tegsible

A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas TREE HAZARD EVALUATION FORM 2nd Edition

Date: 141/19 Inspector: Scott Yourger ISA#WE-900

Tree #: 996 Species: Coast live oak

DBH: 12.6 # of trunks: 1 Hoight 33ft Spread: 10ft dia. Form: □ generally symmetric ★minor asymmetry □ major asymmetry □ stump sprout □ stag-headed Pruning history: Grown cleaned Gexcessively thinned Gtopped Grown raised Gollarded Grown reduced Glish cuts Gabled/braced Approx. dates: Special Value: specimen specim Foliage color: Anormal Chlorotic Cnecrotic Epicermies? Y

Sother evoding a verk bunk Woundwood development: □ excellent Øaverage □ poor □ none Major posts/diseases: Tree has poor structure with corrected fear, SITE CONDITIONS (Frowing in highly erosive creek bounk Site Character: residence commercial industrial park open space inatural woodland/forest Landscape type: □ parkway □ raised bed □ container □ mound □ lawn □ shrub border □ wind break Irrigation: Schone adequate inadequate excessive trunk wettled 

10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% Pavement lifted? Y N 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% 039 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% % dripline grade lowered: Soil problems: 🗆 drainage 🗆 shallow 🗆 compacted 🗖 droughty 🗆 saline 🗀 alkaline 🗀 acidic 🗀 small volume 🗀 disease center 🖎 firstory of fail ☐ clay ☐ expansive ☐ slope \_\_\_\_\_ ° aspect: \_\_\_\_\_ Obstructions: 🗆 lights 🗀 signage 🗀 line-of-sight 🗀 view 🗀 overhead lines 🗀 underground utilities 🗀 traffic 🗀 adjacent veg. 🖂 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Exposure to wind: Single tree below canopy above canopy recently exposed windward, canopy edge area prone to windthrow Prevailing wind direction: UN KNOW MOccurrence of snow/ice storms | Xnever | seldom | regularly

Use Under Tree: ☐ building ☐ parking ☐ traffic ☐ pedestrian 🗡 recreation ☐ landscape ☐ hardscape ☐ small features ☐ utility lines Can target be moved? Y (1) Can use he restricted? (7) N Occupancy: Moccasional use intermittent use if frequent use if constant use The International Society of Arboriculture assumes no responsibility for conclusions or recommendations derived from use of this form,

roje

All other tree-related reports shall be added to the space provided on this sheet (adding as needed) Include this sheet(s) on Project Sheet Index or Legend Page.

A copy of T-1 can be downloaded at http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=6460 Special Tree Protection Instruction Sheet City of Palo Alto



PROJECT - PHASE II CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

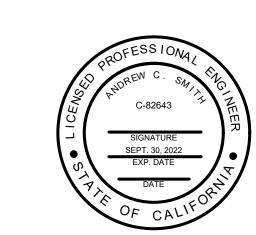
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2169-G East Francisco Blvd San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 454-8868 Phone info@wra-ca.com

CREEK BANK

STABILIZATION

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

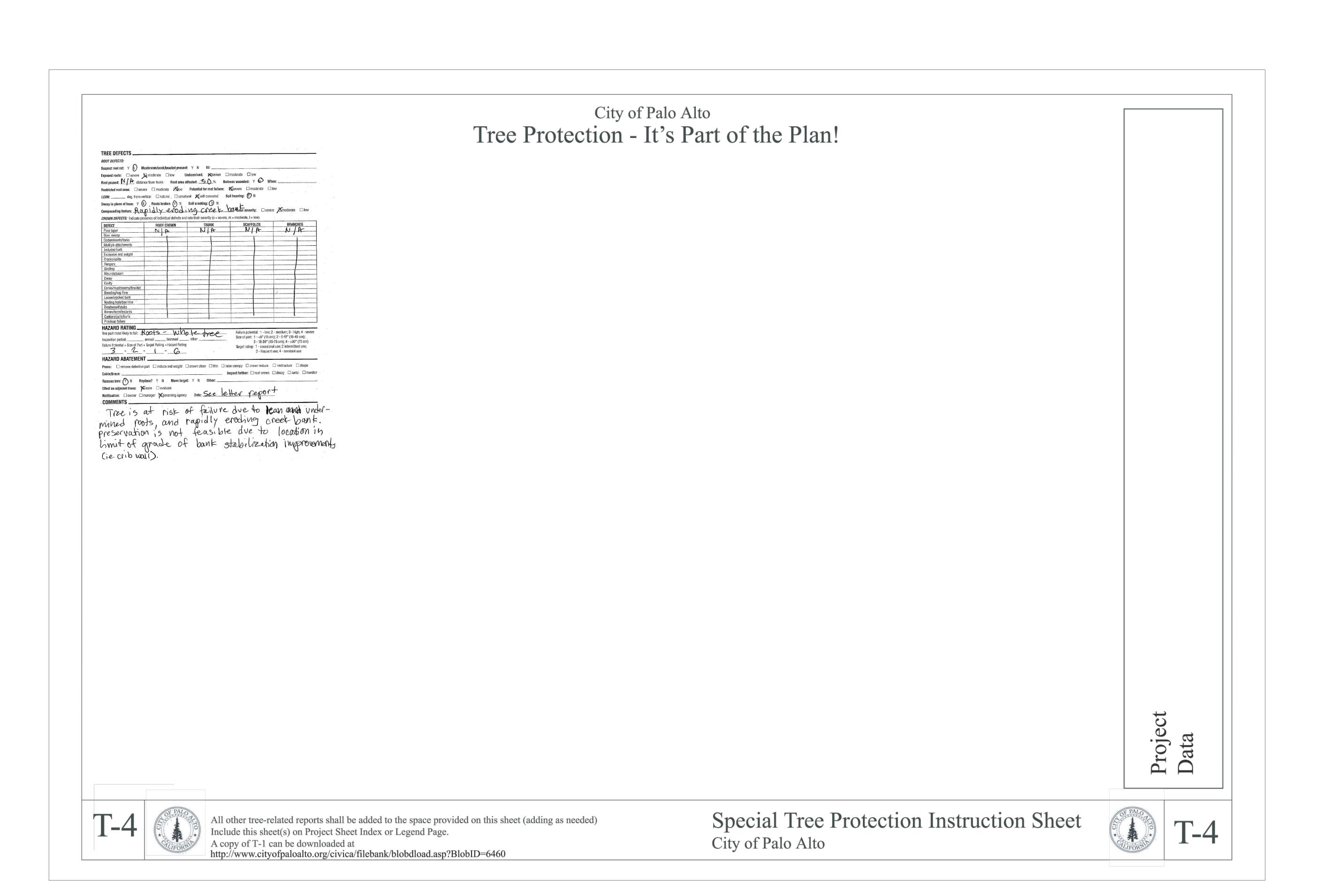


03/27/19 CONCEPT 08/19/19 30% DESIGN 11/24/20 30% DESIGN REVISION Issues And Revisions

PROJECT #27109 DRAWN BY: ACS, BMM CHECKED BY: RBB ORIGINAL DRAWING SIZE: 24 X 36

> SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTION

T-3.0





# CREEK BANK STABILIZATION PROJECT - PHASE II

CHILDREN'S HEALTH COUNCIL
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



03/27/19 CONCEPT 08/19/19 30% DESIGN 11/24/20 30% DESIGN REVISION Date Issues And Revisions

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SPECIAL TREE PROTECTION INSTRUCTION

Shee 15 OUT OF 15

T-4.0