



TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

7:30 PM – Regular Town Council Meeting

Wednesday, July 28, 2010

Historic Schoolhouse

765 Portola Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

7:30 PM – CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

Councilmember Derwin, Vice Mayor Driscoll, Councilmember Richards, Mayor Toben, Councilmember Wengert

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

Persons wishing to address the Town Council on any subject may do so now. Please note however, that the Council is not able to undertake extended discussion or action tonight on items not on the agenda.

- (1) **PRESENTATION** - Robert Gay, District Manager of the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District with an update on Mosquito and Vector Control in San Mateo County

CONSENT AGENDA

The following items listed on the Consent Agenda are considered routine and approved by one roll call motion. The Mayor or any member of the Town Council or of the public may request that any item listed under the Consent Agenda be removed and action taken separately.

- (2) **Approval of Minutes – Regular Town Council Meeting of July 14, 2010**
- (3) **Approval of Warrant List – July 28, 2010**
- (4) **Recommendation by Assistant Town Manager – Response to June 7, 2009/2010 Grand Jury Report**

REGULAR AGENDA

PUBLIC HEARING

- (5) **PUBLIC HEARING – Recommendation by Public Works Director Establishing an Underground Utility District on Alpine Road**
 - (a) Adoption of a Resolution of the Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley Establishing an Underground Utility District on Alpine Road between Nathorst Avenue and the Town Limit at Ladera (Resolution No. __)
- (6) **Recommendation by Town Planning Consultant - Consideration of a Resolution approving the Revisions to the Amendment to the Safety Element of the Town's General Plan as directed at the July 14 Council meeting**
 - (a) Adoption of a Resolution of the Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley Adopting a Revised Safety Element as an Amendment to the General Plan and Adopting a Negative Declaration for the Amendment (Resolution No. __)

COUNCIL, STAFF, COMMITTEE REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- (7) **Reports from Commission and Committee Liaisons**
There are no written materials for this item.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS

- (8) **Town Council Weekly Digest – July 16, 2010**
- (9) **Town Council Weekly Digest – July 23, 2010**

CLOSED SESSION

- (10) **REAL ESTATE NEGOTIATIONS**

CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

Government Code Section 54956.8

Property: Parcel # 076-261-010, 900 Portola Road

Negotiators – Town Attorney and Town Manager

There are no written materials for this item.

REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

ASSISTANCE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Town Clerk at (650) 851-1700. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the Town to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Copies of all agenda reports and supporting data are available for viewing and inspection at Town Hall and at the Portola Valley Library located adjacent to Town Hall. In accordance with SB343, Town Council agenda materials, released less than 72 hours prior to the meeting, are available to the public at Town Hall, 765 Portola Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028.

SUBMITTAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

The deadline for submittal of agenda items is 12:00 Noon WEDNESDAY of the week prior to the meeting. By law no action can be taken on matters not listed on the printed agenda unless the Town Council determines that emergency action is required. Non-emergency matters brought up by the public under Communications may be referred to the administrative staff for appropriate action.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Public Hearings provide the general public and interested parties an opportunity to provide testimony on these items. If you challenge any proposed action(s) in court, you may be limited to raising only issues you or someone else raised at the Public Hearing(s) described in this agenda, or in written correspondence delivered to the Town Council at, or prior to, the Public Hearing(s).

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING NO. 796, JULY 14, 2010

ROLL CALL

Mayor Toben called the meeting to order at 7:32 p.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance. Ms. McDougall called the roll.

Present: Councilmembers Maryann Derwin, John Richards and Ann Wengert, Vice Mayor Ted Driscoll and Mayor Steve Toben

Absent: None

Others: Janet McDougall, Assistant Town Manager
Sandy Sloan, Town Attorney
George Mader, Town Planning Consultant
Sharon Hanlon, Town Clerk
Andy Coe, Chief Government and Community Relations Officer, Stanford Medical Center
Sherri Sager, Chief Government Relations Officer, Lucile Packard Children's Hospital
Curtis Williams, Director, City of Palo Alto Planning & Community Environment Dept.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

None

CONSENT AGENDA [7:14 p.m.]

By motion of Vice Mayor Driscoll, seconded by Councilmember Derwin, Items 3, 4 and 5 were approved with the following roll call vote:

Aye: Councilmembers Maryann Derwin, John Richards and Ann Wengert, Vice Mayor Ted Driscoll and Mayor Steve Toben

No: None

(3) Warrant List of July 14, 2010 in the amount of \$520,290.47

(4) Recommendation by Assistant Town Manager – Consultant Services Agreement Between the Town of Portola Valley and Townsend Management, Inc. for Inspection Services

(5) Recommendation by Administrative Services Officer – Adoption of the 2010-2011 Appropriations Limit

(a) Adoption of a Resolution of the Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley Determining and Establishing the Appropriations Limit for 2010-2011 (Resolution No. 2499-2010)

REGULAR AGENDA [7:36 p.m.]

(1) Minutes of Regular Town Council Meeting of June 23, 2010 [*Removed from Consent Agenda*]

By motion of Councilmember Derwin, seconded by Vice Mayor Driscoll, the minutes were approved 3-0-2 (Councilmember Wengert and Mayor Toben abstained)

(2) Minutes of Special Joint Town Council / EPC Meeting of June 30, 2010 [*Removed from Consent Agenda*]

By motion of Councilmember Derwin, seconded by Vice Mayor Driscoll, the minutes were approved 4-0-1 (Mayor Toben abstained)

- (6) Public Hearing – Report from Town Planner on Recommendation from Planning Commission on proposed Amendment to the Safety Element of the Town’s General Plan [7:41 p.m.]
 - (a) Adoption of a Resolution of the Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley Adopting a Revised Safety Element as an Amendment to the General Plan and Adopting a Negative Declaration for the Amendment (Resolution No. _____)

Mayor Toben recused himself and said that he would speak from the audience on this topic as a private citizen. Vice Mayor Driscoll took the gavel.

Mr. Mader referenced his memorandum to the Town Council of June 28, 2010, noting that the Planning Commission has been dealing with the Safety Element for a long time. Major changes include new Geology Map and Land Movement Potential Map, Fire Hazard Map, Flood Maps, additional attention in the text to emergency preparedness, and information from the William Lettis & Associates study of faulting at the Town Center. At the Town Council's previous direction, the Fire Hazard Map is now available to the public on the Town website. Mr. Mader said that he believes the Safety Element and maps reflect recommendations made by all involved in preparation of the Safety Element –Public Works Director, Building Inspector, Fire Marshal, Emergency Preparedness Committee and Geologic Safety Committee.

Vice Mayor Driscoll opened the public hearing.

Mr. Toben, who lives at 12 Santa Maria Avenue in the Woodside Heights neighborhood, addressed two provisions of the proposed Safety Element that particularly affect neighborhoods identified on the Moritz Fire Hazard Maps as being the highest fire hazard areas. More than a year ago, he said that the Town Council opted against adopting the Cal Fire maps denoting high fire hazard areas because questions were raised about the nature of those comments and because his neighborhood was engaged in aggressive fire mitigation activities and felt it was unnecessary to designate the area in that way. There also were concerns about homeowners' insurance and real estate disclosure requirements with that type of designation, according to Mr. Toben.

The draft Safety Element again identifies particular neighborhoods, including his, with the highest fire hazard rating. He said that no one questions the integrity of the Moritz maps, but he argued that it is not necessary and indeed is gratuitous to cite Moritz map language in the Safety Element's objectives. He asked that the Town Council consider eliminating specific references to certain neighborhoods; i.e., Woodside Highlands, Hayfields and the Alpine Hills area. In fact, he said, inclusion of these specifics may undermine the Council's actions last year that gave the neighborhood the benefit of the doubt and encouraged ongoing mitigation activities. He referred specifically to Section 4138 in the Safety Element, citing as worrisome and unnecessary some of the language in the last two paragraphs. Further, he suggested removing reference to the rejected Cal Fire maps in Section 4140a. While he recommended retaining language about adopting Chapter 7A of the Uniform Building Code, he suggested moving it to either the Policies or Objectives sections.

Vice Mayor Driscoll closed the public hearing and invited Councilmember discussion.

Councilmember Richards said that he understands Mr. Toben's points, but where do you stop redacting?

Councilmember Derwin asked the Town Attorney's opinion. Ms. Sloan said that it is a policy question as to how specific the Town Council wants to be with the language in the General Plan. She said that the General Plan sometimes references specific situations, but she would not be concerned legally if the Council decided to remove the language that Mr. Toben requested. Mr. Mader said that the areas of greatest concern were the ones listed. Although others are also of concern, he said that some of them are

very difficult to describe, such as canyons between lots. He said that he thinks it would do no harm to simply indicate the categories in the text and refer people to the maps. He agreed that the references to Cal Fire were gratuitous in this situation.

Councilmember Richards said that Section 4141, which references areas quite specifically but does not name neighborhoods, caught his attention. Councilmember Wengert said that she has no objections to removing the neighborhood-specific language, but said she shares Councilmember Richards' concern about where the editing ends. She also expressed concern about eliminating references to Cal Fire. The language makes it clear that the Town did not adopt the Cal Fire maps, but those maps exist and some people may rely on them.

Vice Mayor Driscoll added that he also is somewhat concerned about where to draw the line on editing out area names, because other specific areas in Town are singled out for other hazards, such as flooding, erosion and sedimentation. It is almost as if certain areas would get special treatment. Councilmember Wengert, too, noted how much some areas have been singled out relative to geologic and seismic risks.

In terms of 4141, Mr. Mader described it as more sweeping and embracing larger areas than the section on highest fire hazards, addressing the types of problematic situations. Any discussion of the San Andreas Fault, he pointed out, singles out a particular part of town. In 4133, he agreed that "west of Mapache Drive" could be eliminated without affecting the information presented in the context of sedimentation.

Vice Mayor Driscoll said that 4127 calls out Willowbrook Drive in relation to the floodplain, and 4129 discusses erosion potential in Westridge and Alpine Hills. He said he wanted to better understand the burdens on property owners in mentioning specific areas.

Vice Mayor Driscoll reopened the public hearing so that Mr. Toben could elaborate.

Mr. Toben recalled the Town Council discussions about the Cal Fire maps. Although there was debate as to whether insurers pay attention to Cal Fire maps, he said that according to Nate McKitterick, who works in the insurance industry, they do. Mr. Toben said that one does not know which documents the insurance industry uses as reference materials. Further, he said that the Council's action on the Cal Fire maps distinguishes the fire hazard issue from the other issues in the Safety Element.

In response to Vice Mayor Driscoll's question about legally mandated disclosure, Ms. Sloan said that she does not believe a homeowner would be required to reference the General Plan. However, due to the big brouhaha in Portola Valley and Woodside last year, most homeowners are now aware of the Cal Fire maps. She also noted that planners are trying to make such tools more available to help the public learn about hazards and take corrective steps. To the extent homeowners know about specific information that applies to their properties, legally they should disclose it.

Vice Mayor Driscoll said that since the Council decided against adopting Cal Fire maps, the Safety Element should not incorporate reference to them. He said that it is unnecessary to reference every possible map that covers the area. Councilmember Wengert said that while she understands the potential issues regarding homeowners' insurance and disclosure and is not uncomfortable about removing references to specific neighborhoods, she also raised the matter of consistency throughout the Safety Element.

Councilmember Wengert said that she is uneasy about removing any reference to the Cal Fire maps. She said that it is clear that Portola Valley has not adopted Cal Fire maps in favor of maps that are more robust and much more pertinent for our community. Councilmember Wengert suggested that rather than removing reference to Cal Fire maps, the same sections could be revised to include references to adoption of the more robust and relevant Moritz map. That would clarify what the Town has done and why.

Vice Mayor Driscoll said that we don't want the Town's General Plan to stigmatize properties in any way. With that principle as guidance, he asked Mr. Mader to make appropriate revisions to the proposed Safety Element. Councilmembers agreed to having the Safety Element on the agenda of the July 28, 2010 Town Council meeting.

(7) Recommendation by Town Manager – Approval of the 2010-2011 Planning Program [8:03 p.m.]

Mayor Toben returned to the dais. With no questions or comments, Vice Mayor Driscoll moved to adopt the 2010-2011 Planning Program. Councilmember Richards seconded and the motion carried 5-0.

COUNCIL, STAFF, COMMITTEE REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(8) Recommendation by George Mader and the Conservation Committee – Proposed letter to Stanford University requesting Town's involvement in the Stanford University Habitat Conservation Plan [8:05 p.m.]

Vice Mayor Driscoll recused himself from agenda items #8 and #9 because his wife works at Stanford.

Mr. Mader said that he and Paul Heiple, Conservation Committee Vice Chair, discussed the plan and worked together on a letter. It primarily reflects Mr. Heiple's observations with regard to habitats, rare and endangered species, invasive species and plantings, maintenance of flow rates in San Francisquito and Los Trancos Creeks and the fact that unforeseen situations may arise during the 50-year span the Habitat Conservation Plan covers. The letter acknowledges that some aspects of the HCP benefit Portola Valley, particularly preservation of creek corridors. Although it has not yet appeared in the Federal Register, he said, Stanford has indicated that the response period has been extended to August 30.

Mr. Mader and Mr. Heiple also looked at the Conservation Program and Associated Guidelines for Special Conservation Areas at Stanford University, which Stanford was required to submit to Santa Clara County but that the County has not yet acted upon. This document is broader than the HCP in that it includes the basic species.

Councilmember Wengert suggested a less directive and more cooperative tone, particularly in the language about maintaining minimum flow rates. In terms of prohibitions against planting invasive species, she said that it would be important to ensure that the list is updated regularly to remain effective over the longer term. Mr. Mader pointed out that Mr. Heiple cited a number of sources of such information that could be included.

In terms of tone, remembering that a polite letter to Stanford about the Rosewood property got nowhere, Mayor Toben said that a small entity dealing with an institution of Stanford's heft must make its voice loud and clear. In addition, he suggested other points to include, such as controlling invasive species and perhaps obtaining mitigation credits for aggressive programs of invasive control. Given the threat posed by invasive plants, Mayor Toben also suggested that it might be useful to identify specifically some local endangered or rare plants that merit consideration, instead of simply making abstract references. He said that he liked what Mr. Mader wrote about consideration of communities of species, not isolated species. Again recalling the futile Rosewood experience, Mayor Toben said that it might be useful also to ask Stanford when hearings will be held.

In response to a question from Councilmember Richards about the conservation easement along San Francisquito Creek and the Council's prior discussions about the potential for crossing that easement for development, Mr. Mader said that although he expected development there to be precluded because the easement should be clear about it, he said it is worth calling it out in the letter.

Councilmembers agreed that Mayor Toben could sign the draft letter as amended.

(9) Report from George Mader – Draft EIR for the Stanford University Medical Center Renewal Project [8:17 p.m.]

Mr. Mader put the immensity of the Stanford University Medical Center (SUMC) Project into a different perspective by converting the floor area being added—into 30 acres, albeit vertically. He said that Mr. Coe has pointed out that the efficiency in current hospital design is to go vertically. The project also would increase full-time equivalent employees by a significant 23% and add 2,053 new parking spaces (two-thirds underground) by 2025. Earlier plans for modification to the Stanford Shopping Center are not a part of this.

From his evaluation of the project's DEIR, Mr. Mader anticipates additional notable impacts on housing and climate, but the two major concerns are about traffic and the visual aspects of the corridor that Portola Valley residents travel. Four intersections are of particular concern:

- Junipero Serra Boulevard/Alpine Road/Santa Cruz Avenue, where no mitigation improvements are proposed and which will result in peak hour scores of D+ LOS in the morning and D- in the afternoon. (D equals a long traffic delay of 25 to 35 seconds.)
- Santa Cruz Avenue/Sand Hill Road, which will be rated LOS D in the morning and E in the afternoon. (E is very long traffic delays of 35-50 seconds.)
- I-280 northbound off-ramp from at Alpine Road; Stanford proposes a signal there, but Mr. Mader said the proposal cannot be evaluated because there is no plan for what signalization would include.
- I-280 southbound off-ramp, with a morning peak hour score of F and afternoon peak hour of D.

Mr. Mader noted that both Palo Alto and Menlo Park accept levels of service that Portola Valley is not accustomed to. Even without the hospital project, traffic studies indicate considerably more traffic by 2025. Incremental additions from the hospital, while not horrendous, are part of that. Stanford's proposal has created considerable buzz on the PV Forum, Mr. Mader said, with mixed opinions. Some say signals are needed and others say they aren't; some are concerned about signals interfering with the traffic flow in off-peak hours. One post suggested a traffic cop in the morning and another more patrols for ticketing. Virginia Bacon pointed out the need for another connection between I-280 and the Stanford campus. Another post said this may be the first step toward a four-lane Alpine Road.

Mr. Mader found the DEIR inadequate in that it did not evaluate the traffic capacity of Alpine Road between Junipero Serra and I-280, where traffic already backs up all the way to Junipero Serra/Santa Cruz. Similarly, the DEIR gave adequate consideration to the need for a right-turn lane from Santa Cruz onto Sand Hill. The DEIR said this is needed but not feasible; Mr. Mader said that it is feasible but expensive. Further information would provide a basis for better evaluation of the conclusions drawn in the DEIR, he said, but at the same time he acknowledged that it is a very difficult problem, given the I-280 traffic, particularly vehicles headed to the Stanford campus.

In terms of visual impacts, Mr. Mader said that going down Sand Hill Road will be a very different experience from what it is now. Noting for context that the apartment building at 101 Alma Street is about 110 feet tall, the hospital buildings will be 130 feet, in dramatic contrast to the Stanford Village across the road. It also appears that the buildings will be illuminated. One of the things that Mr. Mader said bothered him about the DEIR is the conclusion that there is no significant visual impact because Palo Alto's Architectural Review Board (ARB) and City Council will review the final design. How do you evaluate a design you don't have? As he understands it from the DEIR, the proposal provides leeway for changing the way buildings are arranged and modifying their appearance. He also is concerned that leaving the decisions to the ARB and City Council for design review leaves the public out as a party to the process. Mr. Mader said that he discussed these concerns with Steven Turner, the planner in charge of this project.

The DEIR states that the percentage of regional housing demand resulting in this project would be relatively small in comparison with projected housing growth in the region. Mr. Mader said that statement does not address the issue sufficiently because it discounts the local impact. In terms of climate change, he indicated the DIER concludes that even with the measures discussed, the project would contravene the goals of the city's Climate Protection Plan and have a cumulative considerable contribution to global climate change.

Mayor Toben invited Councilmembers questions for Mr. Mader.

In response to Councilmember Derwin's inquiry about the process and timeline, Mr. Mader said that comments on the DEIR are due by July 26 or July 27. He was uncertain whether and when action on the DEIR would be taken. After the consultant incorporates comments and changes and completes the Final EIR, it will go back to the Palo Alto Planning Commission and then City Council and zoning. Meanwhile the ARB will look at the hospital design in more detail. Mr. Mader also explained that traffic adaptive signals, designed to ease congestion, use technology that automatically changes the timing of red lights and green lights to adjust to the traffic flow.

Councilmember Wengert said that the Page Mill Road intersection is a big piece of the puzzle missing in the discussion. Page Mill has consistently been the bigger problem, creating huge traffic problems in peak times. Portola Valley gets the overflow, particularly once you get to Alpine Road. Attention to this problem is needed in order to understand the full picture of traffic and all the mitigation aspects. In terms of traffic solutions, the possibility of extending Marguerite shuttle service to Portola Valley might have the opposite effect of the one intended, she said. With the large increase in employment linked to the project, many of those employees might come to Portola Valley to park and catch the shuttle. As Councilmember Wengert put it, this solution might create a magnet that draws people to Portola Valley to park.

Councilmember Wengert also said that it would be helpful to understand whether the procedure Stanford's going through with the Palo Alto's ARB and City Council differs from what was done in the past with other large-scale development projects. Ms. Sager noted that most of the time the University has gone through a county rather than city process, but she believes the process they are going through with Palo Alto is Palo Alto's normal city process.

Ms. Sloan worked for Palo Alto when the Stanford hospital was developed before, and in subsequent iterations involving expansion and the development of the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, it was more a design review because the zoning was already in place. What seems different here is the 130-foot height, because Palo Alto has a 50-foot height limit, which is requiring creation of a new zoning district.

Mr. Coe explained that the rationale for the SUMC Project is threefold: to meet seismic regulations and standards, to meet current and anticipated capacity needs and to modernize facilities, which by hospital standards have become antiquated. The technology and medical equipment in use today and standards for patient care and patient rooms have changed dramatically since when the hospital was built (in 1959) and expanded (in 1973). To shed additional light in terms of Mr. Mader's review and subsequent discussion, he pointed out a number of facts. In the 1950s and 1960s there was a plan to run a connecting road from Alpine to Page Mill through the Stanford foothills. During the Sand Hill Road projects, some residents talked about an Alpine "swoop," a road from Junipero Serra/Alpine at I-280 directed to the campus. It was generally dismissed for financial and environmental reasons. It is important for hospitals to go vertical for efficient delivery of services as well as for patient safety and privacy reasons. Other comparably tall buildings in the area include 101 Alma, which is actually 140 feet, Palo Alto City Hall at 127 feet and Palo Alto Square at 132 feet. Working with the SUMC, the City of Palo Alto is creating a special Hospital District that would be limited to this particular area and allow a variance to Palo Alto's 50-foot maximum height.

Mr. Coe said that Stanford Medical Center is preparing its own comment letter on the DEIR with objections to its climate change analysis. He did not identify detail about errors noted, but said that once the deficiencies in the DEIR are addressed, the project will meet climate change goals.

In terms of the process and timeline, the City of Palo Alto has released the DEIR. In a 69-day public process, by July 26 there will have been 14 public hearings—at the Planning Commission, ARB and City of Palo Alto levels, as well as council meetings in Menlo Park, East Palo Alto and Portola Valley. The DEIR comments will go back to the City of Palo Alto for review, and late in 2010 or early in 2011, they will have the Final EIR for review as well as a development agreement between SUMC and the City of Palo Alto. Those documents and the final entitlements will go to the Palo Alto City Council for a decision, probably during the first quarter of 2011.

Mr. Mader asked about the design stage when the Final DEIR, development agreement and final entitlements go to the Palo Alto City Council. Mr. Coe said it would be very far along by then, because they will have gone through the further ARB review. There will be tweaks to the design and further public review, but the basic details of size, style and impacts will not change. Mr. Coe said that the project team would be glad to come back to Portola Valley to show the Town Council the design and a visual fly-through. Ms. Sager, adding that the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital design is very close to final, wanted to emphasize that the building sustainable facilities is among the design principles applicable to both facilities.

Councilmember Wengert asked whether a height limitation is anticipated in the Hospital District that Mr. Coe described. Ms. Sager said she believed it would be 130 feet. Mr. Coe reiterated that the new zoning district would be specific to the SUMC facilities and could not be replicated citywide.

Mayor Toben invited members of the audience to speak.

Martin Litton, 180 Bear Gulch Drive (Alpine Hills) said that he believes he detects a tone of cynicism, possibly anger, not yet outrage. He said that when he grew up in Los Angeles, it was much nicer than it is now, and by law a building could not exceed 150 feet—on Broadway, on Hill Street, Spring Street—and it looked as if the tops of all the buildings had been cut off with a saw. At one time, California wanted to make Alpine Road a freeway. Since Stanford and Palo Alto Medical Foundation have scattered premises in Los Altos and elsewhere, he asked, "Why does all of this have to go here?" It seems to ignore the will of the residents for miles and miles around. The residents did not ask for the shopping center to be put into an area that had been beautiful, nor did they ask for the Ohlone Field to be destroyed to put up a housing development. Alpine Road is no longer a country lane; it is bedeviled with traffic. You walk in a din when you hike on trails there, with noise coming even from the people riding bikes. Things are not getting better, and very often what Stanford wants to do only makes them worse. When does it end? It has to stop some time, and it should have stopped sometime ago. He said that we have gone as far as we need to go. Mr. Litton credits the Stanford Medical Center with saving his life a couple of times, but he said that he is deeply concerned about the SUMC Project, a 130-foot building to replace what had been a 13-story building. One of the outcomes of this proposal would be to press for more and more growth in Portola Valley, and to fill available space with housing. He said that he trusts the Portola Valley Town Council will resist. Anger is one thing; outrage is a better thing, he said, and added that we aren't getting the full picture; things always turn out worse than expected.

Mr. Williams apologized for arriving late and offered to answer any questions about the project or process. Councilmember Wengert reiterated her question about whether the process is the same for the SUMC Project as it has been with other projects in the past. Mr. Williams said it's very similar to the shopping center expansion, the Mayfield Agreement for the soccer fields and associated housing, but one thing that differs from prior projects is the Hospital District rezoning. The development agreement on the SUMC Project will provide for some tradeoffs to help offset increases in density and intensity of the project, probably including additional health services for underserved populations in the community, he added.

Councilmember Wengert asked whether the zoning change proposal is occurring in parallel with the EIR. Mr. Williams said that the zoning change will go to the Palo Alto Planning Commission and City Council this fall. Then the plan is for everything to come together at the same time, probably late this year.

Councilmember Richards asked whether there is a link between the EIR and ARB processes. Mr. Williams said that the ARB has been reviewing the project for the past two years. A number of design changes over that time have been based on the ARB's input. Later this year, design specifics will go to the Palo Alto Planning Commission and City Council for their reviews. All of the basics of massing and footprint – pretty much everything except architectural feature detail – will be decided by the City Council after a recommendation from the Planning Commission as a part of this process. Further architectural details will then go to the ARB.

Mr. Mader, explaining that he had discussed this with Mr. Turner, inquired about the ARB review reducing visual impacts to a less than significant level by addressing massing, layout, landscaping and architectural design impacts. The DEIR says, "Architectural review shall assess the appropriateness of proposed demolitions, proposed building heights and massing, siting of buildings and structures, architecture, the sod treatments, landscaping, circulation plans and parking." Mr. Mader said that although the DEIR lists these things, it does not evaluate them because the details won't be known until the ARB and the City Council take action. That bothers him, because the visual aspects should be analyzed within the context of the EIR.

Mr. Williams said a fair amount of the DEIR addresses massing, footprint, landscape treatment and open space, but there is more to come. The DEIR is poorly worded in this respect, he said, and it is a point that the Palo Alto City Council also has raised, because when the DEIR talks about the Architectural Review Board it is often meaning instead the architectural review process. That process is moving forward simultaneously with the EIR and the project, and the Planning Commission and City Council both will look at the design in addition to the ARB before it is adopted. The ARB has received more detail since the DEIR was released, so more detailed plans will be put on the website, as well as the fly-through. Stanford Medical Center has created some 3D models that will be available at City Council meetings.

Mr. Mader said that it would have been better had the DEIR indicated basic parameters such as maximum heights and floor area, circulation patterns and so on, with an indication that minor modifications might be made. That way, people could know what the outer limits are; that is not evident in the DEIR. He said he understands that refinements are anticipated, but even these basics have not been evaluated in the DEIR. Mr. Williams reiterated that there is room to clarify it with much better wording.

With no further comments from the audience or Palo Alto and Stanford representatives, Mayor Toben outlined areas that would be addressed in submitting Portola Valley's comments on the DEIR as those covered in Mr. Mader's July 8, 2010, memorandum to the Town Council, including comments on traffic, visual impacts, housing and climate change. In that context, he brought the matter back to the Council for reactions and any further recommendations.

Councilmember Richards said that he believes the proposed letter takes the right approach, although the project looks an "awful lot like a done deal." Councilmember Wengert referred back to her earlier comment, suggesting that something be added to address traffic issues on Page Mill Road. Ms. Sloan said that basically the traffic delays at I-280/Alpine and I-280/Sand Hill Road would increase by 4.4 and 3.1 seconds. Although Page Mill is quite congested currently, because the analysis shows the SUMC Project increasing the morning delay of 1 second, it is not considered significant by the EIR and it is also further away from the Town. Ms. Sloan suggested that the analysis probably factored in the idea that it would be more logical to take Alpine or Sand Hill to get to the hospital.

Understanding that traffic conditions will worsen by 2025 under any circumstances, Councilmember Wengert said that she set up a grid to see the magnitude of extra seconds' delays would be with and without the SUMC Project. The difference is actually minimal, she found, because even if you take the middle of the ranges, you come up with something like 7.5 seconds of additional delays in the worst-case scenario. She said the bigger question in her mind is how to deal with these problems, and agrees that more detail about signalization mitigations is needed. She said that the Page Mill intersection is already complicated, dangerous and problematic, and requires a fairly significant and more detailed review. She also said that given a major renovation at I-280/Junipero Serra, Santa Cruz and Alpine, she is not very

optimistic about any short-term solutions there. Mr. Mader replied that the DEIR's conclusion that a potential solution (the aforementioned right-turn lane) is simply infeasible is inadequate.

In terms of the visual aspects of the project, Councilmember Wengert said that she is unsure of what comments to the DEIR would be appropriate at this point. Commenting on the establishment of the special zoning district, she said it would be helpful to understand what Stanford foresees over the longer term, and what the 30-, 40- and 50-year development plans look like so that this project could be seen in that context. As she observed, long-term planning would be easier if the University's goals were known. While she is concerned about the impacts, she also said that on the positive side, this project will create a lot of jobs as well as a modern, world-class facility.

Councilmember Derwin said that she was horrified by reading this, including the fact that Alpine Road wasn't addressed. In addition, even though the DEIR acknowledges deteriorating conditions at some of the affected intersections, to say that improvements are not feasible or the cost would be prohibitive is tantamount to a blow-off. Using Rosewood as her reference point, she said it has really changed the experience in that area, and increased I-280 traffic tremendously. The SUMC Project will add even more to a plate that is already overflowing. The visual impact will take away from what we have and we share with communities up and down the Peninsula. In summary, she said she is unhappy with the DEIR and said that it does not feel respectful to our community.

Mayor Toben generally concurred with his colleagues' concerns; he said they quite ably identified some of the limitations in the DEIR. He said that he appreciated Mr. Mader's expert review as well. To put a fine point on a couple of comments, he noted that most of Mr. Mader's memo addresses the northbound I-280 ramp onto Alpine Road but did not really discuss the southbound ramp. Mr. Mader said that the DEIR did not really address the southbound off-ramp, but agreed with Mayor Toben that it should. Mayor Toben then asked Mr. Mader to take his outline, refine it with tonight's input and give it to the Mayor for his signature, because timing does not allow putting it on the agenda at the next Council meeting.

(10) Reports from Commission and Committee Liaisons [9:20 p.m.]

(a) Planning Commission

Councilmember Richards reported that after a public hearing on a proposed conditional use permit for a wireless antenna facility, the Planning Commission denied the application. After another public hearing, the Commission approved the CUP for the Thomas J. Fogarty winery.

(b) Council of Cities

Councilmember Derwin reported that the Council of Cities met in San Mateo on the evening of San Mateo's annual wine walk. ABAG President Mark Green announced that next year the organization, which was the first COG in the Council of Governments in California, will celebrate its 50th anniversary. They are trying to embark on a sustainable community strategy throughout the region. Los Angeles County actually has adopted and is copying its green business program. They are working on a sustainable community strategy throughout the region to make AB32 and SB375 work, and are looking for money to finish the Bay Trail, which is 60% complete. ABAG's Energy Watch brought in \$1.4 million. The full General Assembly will be in Santa Clara County on October 21.

Woodside Mayor Dave Burrow gave a status report on the San Mateo County Charter Review Committee. This group met 13 times between January and June and made a number of recommendations, including:

- Change the system of electing the Board of Supervisor members to a district system instead of the current at-large system. Councilmember Derwin said she is disappointed that the Board of Supervisors already has rejected this idea.
- Change the method of filling vacancies on the Board of Supervisors

- Change the method of filling vacancies in other county elected offices.
- Change the offices of the Treasure- Tax Collector and Auditor-Controller to appointed rather than elected.
- Require Board of Supervisors' review of all the existing boards and commissions every eight years or less to determine boards that should be continued and those that should be eliminated,

Mayor Burrow has the full report available.

(c) (C/CAG) City/County Association of Governments

Councilmember Derwin attended the C/CAG special meeting on July 8, 2010, where C/CAG considered whether to place on the November ballot a San Mateo County Vehicle Registration Fee (VRF) of \$10 with proceeds going to local traffic improvement. SB83 authorizes C/CAG as a countywide transportation planning agency to impose an annual fee of up to \$10 on all motor vehicles registered in the County. At this time, such a measure requires only a simple majority to pass. A poll indicated that 66% of likely voters would support the VRF measure; however, if another proposition on the November ballot passes, fees such as this one will require a two-thirds vote in the future.

The board approved a guaranteed \$75K per city for the Local Streets and Roads fund.

50% of the funds, estimated at \$3.18 million, can be used for local streets and roads; 50% can be used for countywide transportation programs. It could include programs to mitigate congestion, mitigate pollution, prevent water pollution, expand senior and disabled transit operations and support Safe Routes to School.

Councilmember Derwin reported that C/CAG also:

- Discussed the fact that if this measure passes, there will be an 18-month overlap with the current \$4 VRF fee
- Decided to add a 25-year sunset provision to the proposed language.
- Opted for a guaranteed minimum distribution for each community rather than allocations based on population and roads per city for the portion of the money that will go direct to cities. On a straight-allocation basis, Portola Valley would receive \$47,101. The guaranteed minimum approach was approved; if this measure is approved, Portola Valley will receive \$75,000. (Councilmember Derwin said that she and a couple of others voted for a \$100,000 minimum but they were outvoted.)
- Voted to spend \$950,000 on the election. If the measure passes, this will be reimbursed out of the VRF proceeds.

Councilmember Derwin said she cannot attend the next meeting and hopes someone will go to represent Portola Valley.

(d) ASCC (Architectural and Site Control Commission)

According to Councilmember Derwin, ASCC dealt with three items. They approved parking modifications for 35 Antonio Court, subject to conditions and instructions for the owner to continue working with the neighbor on parking and landscaping.

Review on the new house at 300 Westridge continued. Some neighbors had listed concerns, all but one of which were addressed. The project was approved, subject to three conditions, and will move on to the Planning Commission for grading plan review.

ASCC approved a remodel for 219 Wyndham, a project that came in just before the Green Points Rating System went into effect. It needs 50 points and has 49. Issues included location of the carport and the effect of Chapter 7A on the use of some of the materials they want to use. The project was approved, subject to conditions and revision of the carport design, which will come back to the full Commission.

(e) Emergency Preparedness Committee

Vice Mayor Driscoll reported that the Emergency Preparedness Committee met to review the June 30, 2010 drill conducted with the Town Council.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS [9:32 p.m.]

(11) Town Council 6/25/2010 Weekly Digest – None

(12) Town Council 7/2/2010 Weekly Digest – None

(13) Town Council 7/9/2010 Weekly Digest

- (a) #1 – Memorandum to Mayor and Members of the Council from Brandi de Garneau regarding Proposed Location of LEED Plaques on Town Center Buildings – July 9, 2010

Councilmember Derwin commented that placement of plaques should be consistent. Council unanimously agreed to Library option #1. Councilmember Richards and Vice Mayor Driscoll will decide on appropriate margin placement.

- (b) #2 – Memorandum to Mayor and Members of the Council from the Town's Green Team regarding Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Policy Status Report – June 30, 2010

Mayor Toben expressed his admiration for the work that had been done by the Green Team and said that he is extremely impressed by the report. He particularly appreciates how well it reflects Town staff's commitment to the organizing principles of sustainability and advanced resource efficiency. He asked that attending staff relay his appreciation to the team.

ADJOURNMENT: 9:38 p.m.

Mayor

Town Clerk

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 1

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

A A LOCK & ALARM	Locksmith Services, Comm Hall	10978	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
PO BOX 909	0001		07/28/2010	
MENLO PARK	BOA	43638	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94026-0909	209619			494.46

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-66-4341	Community Hall	494.46	0.00

Check No.	43638	Total:	494.46
Total for	A A LOCK & ALARM		494.46

A&B ROOFING	C&D Refund, 18 Ohlone	10979	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
2347 HARDING AVE	581		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43639	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94062				1,000.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
96-54-4205	C&D Deposit	1,000.00	0.00

Check No.	43639	Total:	1,000.00
Total for	A&B ROOFING		1,000.00

ACTION SIGN SYSTEMS INC	Install Clay Frame Pieces	11032	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1200 INDUSTRIAL ROAD	0270		07/28/2010	
SAN CARLOS	BOA	43640	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94070-4129	18559			345.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-52-4150	Cultural Arts Committee	345.00	0.00

Check No.	43640	Total:	345.00
Total for	ACTION SIGN SYSTEMS INC		345.00

MIKE & PATTI AGOFF	Summer Instructor Fees	10981	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
2341 KEHOE AVENUE	0016		07/28/2010	
SAN MATEO	BOA	43641	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94403				1,452.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4246	Instructors & Class Refunds	1,452.00	0.00

Check No.	43641	Total:	1,452.00
Total for	MIKE & PATTI AGOFF		1,452.00

ULRICH ALDAG	Community Hall Deposit Refund	10982	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
909 WESTRIDGE DRIVE	575		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43642	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				500.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
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INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 2

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

05-56-4226	Facility Deposit Refunds	500.00	0.00	
		Check No. 43642	Total:	500.00
		Total for	ULRICH ALDAG	500.00

ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES	Event Liab Insurance, Apr-June	10983	07/28/2010	
SPECIAL EVENTS	475		07/28/2010	
NEWPORT BEACH	BOA	43643	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 92658				1,223.98

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-58-4338	Event Insurance	1,223.98	0.00	
		Check No. 43643	Total:	1,223.98
		Total for	ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES	1,223.98

ALPINE MOTORS INC	June Fuel Statement	10984	07/28/2010	
115 PORTOLA ROAD	422		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43644	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				522.16

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-64-4334	Vehicle Maintenance	522.16	0.00	
		Check No. 43644	Total:	522.16
		Total for	ALPINE MOTORS INC	522.16

ASSOCIATED BUSINESS MACHINES	Postage Meter Maint Agreement	10985	07/28/2010	
1552 BEACH STREET	8/1/10 - 7/31/11		07/28/2010	
EMERYVILLE	0017		07/28/2010	
CA 94608	BOA	43645	07/28/2010	0.00
	2100685			790.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-64-4314	Equipment Services Contracts	790.00	0.00	
		Check No. 43645	Total:	790.00
		Total for	ASSOCIATED BUSINESS MACHINI	790.00

AT&T (2)	Re-Estab Microwave Line	10986	07/28/2010	
PAYMENT CENTER	877		07/28/2010	
SACRAMENTO	BOA	43647	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95887-0001	234 344 1841 393 0			1,125.14

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-52-4152	Emerq Preparedness Committee	1,125.14	0.00	
		Check No. 43647	Total:	1,125.14
		Total for	AT&T (2)	1,125.14

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 3

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

AT&T	June Phone Statements	10987	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
PO BOX 989048	441		07/28/2010	
WEST SACRAMENTO	BOA	43646	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95798-9048				267.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4318	Telephones	267.00	0.00

Check No.	43646	Total:	267.00
Total for	AT&T		267.00

CHEZ ELECTRIC	Refund Business License	10988	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 620735	549		07/28/2010	
WOODSIDE	BOA	43648	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94062				100.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-56-4228	Miscellaneous Refunds	100.00	0.00

Check No.	43648	Total:	100.00
Total for	CHEZ ELECTRIC		100.00

TRICIA CHRISTENSEN	Partial Class Refund	10989	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
281 S. BALSAMINA WAY	552		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43649	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				120.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4246	Instructors & Class Refunds	120.00	0.00

Check No.	43649	Total:	120.00
Total for	TRICIA CHRISTENSEN		120.00

CLEANSTREET	June & Quarterly Litter/Street	11033	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1937 W. 169TH STREET	0034		07/28/2010	
GARDENA	BOA	43650	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 90247-5254	60853			4,187.76

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
20-60-4262	Street Sweeping & ROW Mowing	3,376.86	0.00
20-60-4266	Litter Clean Up Program	810.90	0.00

Check No.	43650	Total:	4,187.76
Total for	CLEANSTREET		4,187.76

COMPUCOM	Adobe Updates	10990	07/28/2010	
		5881	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 79335	2030		07/28/2010	
CITY OF INDUSTRY	BOA	43651	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 91716-9335	60397129			1,156.11

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
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INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 4

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

05-64-4312	Office Equipment	1,156.11	0.00	
		<u>Check No. 43651</u>	<u>Total:</u>	1,156.11
		<u>Total for</u>	COMPUCOM	1,156.11

COPYMAT	Postcard (Budget/ROW)	10991	07/28/2010	
1918 EL CAMINO REAL	0046		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43652	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94063-2113	61912			206.48

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-64-4310	Town Publications	206.48	0.00	
		<u>Check No. 43652</u>	<u>Total:</u>	206.48
		<u>Total for</u>	COPYMAT	206.48

COTTON SHIRES & ASSOC. INC.	June Applicant Charges	10992	07/28/2010	
330 VILLAGE LANE	0047		07/28/2010	
LOS GATOS	BOA	43653	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95030-7218				7,455.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
96-54-4190	Geologist - Charges to Appls	7,455.00	0.00	
		<u>Check No. 43653</u>	<u>Total:</u>	7,455.00
		<u>Total for</u>	COTTON SHIRES & ASSOC. INC.	7,455.00

CSG CONSULTANTS INC	June Building Inspections	10993	07/28/2010	
1700 S. AMPHLETT BLVD	622		07/28/2010	
SAN MATEO	BOA	43654	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94402	18440			936.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-50-4062	Temp Bldg Inspection	936.00	0.00	
		<u>Check No. 43654</u>	<u>Total:</u>	936.00
		<u>Total for</u>	CSG CONSULTANTS INC	936.00

BILLIE DARIN	Redwood Grove Deposit	10994	07/28/2010	
6755 SHARON PARK DRIVE	583		07/28/2010	
MENLO PARK	BOA	43655	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94025				100.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-56-4226	Facility Deposit Refunds	100.00	0.00	
		<u>Check No. 43655</u>	<u>Total:</u>	100.00
		<u>Total for</u>	BILLIE DARIN	100.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 5

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

DEL RIO ROOFING	C&D Refund, 815 Portola	10980	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
2660 BAY ROAD, #B	630		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43656	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94063				1,000.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
96-54-4205	C&D Deposit	1,000.00	0.00

Check No.	43656	Total:	1,000.00
Total for	DEL RIO ROOFING		1,000.00

DELTA BLUEGRASS COMPANY	Native Sod Plot Installation	10995	07/28/2010	
		5846	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 307	574		07/28/2010	
STOCKTON	BOA	43657	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95201	552880			2,378.75

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4240	Parks & Fields Maintenance	2,378.75	0.00

Check No.	43657	Total:	2,378.75
Total for	DELTA BLUEGRASS COMPANY		2,378.75

FEDEX	Ship Charges	10996	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 7221	0066		07/28/2010	
PASADENA	BOA	43658	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 91109-7321	7-158-12092			23.32

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4308	Office Supplies	23.32	0.00

Check No.	43658	Total:	23.32
Total for	FEDEX		23.32

GERARDO JANITORIAL (DBA)	Building & Carpet Clean	11034	07/28/2010	
GERARDO MENDOZA	(TC, Library, Comm'ty Hall)	5841	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 187	0074		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43659	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94064	765			4,908.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-66-4341	Community Hall	1,302.67	0.00
05-66-4344	Janitorial Services	3,605.33	0.00

Check No.	43659	Total:	4,908.00
Total for	GERARDO JANITORIAL (DBA)		4,908.00

GRL DRYWALL	Business License Refund	10997	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
2422 DELAWARE AVENUE	558		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43660	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94051				20.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
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INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010

Time: 10:53 am

Page: 6

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

05-56-4228	Miscellaneous Refunds	20.00	0.00	
		Check No. 43660	Total:	20.00
		Total for	GRL DRYWALL	20.00

GUTTMAN INITIATIVES	Business License Refund	10998	07/28/2010	
11 BUCK MEADOW DRIVE	571		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43661	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				40.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-56-4228	Miscellaneous Refunds	40.00	0.00	
		Check No. 43661	Total:	40.00
		Total for	GUTTMAN INITIATIVES	40.00

HEART OF SAN MATEO COUNTY	2010-11 Annual Dues	10999	07/28/2010	
139 MITCHELL AVENUE	0201		07/28/2010	
SO. SAN FRANCISCO	BOA	43662	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94080				1,841.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-56-4223	HEART JPA	1,841.00	0.00	
		Check No. 43662	Total:	1,841.00
		Total for	HEART OF SAN MATEO COUNTY	1,841.00

HILLYARD, INC	Maintenance Supplies	11000	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 874338	531	5876	07/28/2010	
KANSAS CITY	BOA	43663	07/28/2010	0.00
MO 64187-4338				2,216.57

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-66-4340	Building Maint Equip & Supp	2,216.57	0.00	
		Check No. 43663	Total:	2,216.57
		Total for	HILLYARD, INC	2,216.57

HORIZON	Fertilizer	11001	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 52758	0289		07/28/2010	
PHOENIX	BOA	43664	07/28/2010	0.00
AZ 85072-2758	1N016878			477.89

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved	
05-58-4240	Parks & Fields Maintenance	477.89	0.00	
		Check No. 43664	Total:	477.89
		Total for	HORIZON	477.89

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 7

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

J.W. ENTERPRISES	August Lavatories	11002	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1689 MORSE AVE	829		07/28/2010	
VENTURA	BOA	43665	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 93003	150493			219.48

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4244	Portable Lavatories	219.48	0.00

Check No.	43665	Total:	219.48
Total for	J.W. ENTERPRISES		219.48

JENSEN LANDSCAPE SERVICES INC	Slit Seed/Top Dress Miller Fld	11003	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1983 CONCOURSE DRIVE	849		07/28/2010	
SAN JOSE	BOA	43666	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95131	82803			5,752.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4240	Parks & Fields Maintenance	5,752.00	0.00

Check No.	43666	Total:	5,752.00
Total for	JENSEN LANDSCAPE SERVICES I		5,752.00

JMARK INC	Business License Refund	11004	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
132-B WILSON STREET	572		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43667	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94063				100.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-56-4228	Miscellaneous Refunds	100.00	0.00

Check No.	43667	Total:	100.00
Total for	JMARK INC		100.00

JORGENSON SIEGEL MCCLURE & FLEGEL	June Statement	11005	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1100 ALMA STREET	0089		07/28/2010	
MENLO PARK	BOA	43668	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94025				2,002.50

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
96-54-4186	Attorney - Charges to Appls	2,002.50	0.00

JORGENSON SIEGEL MCCLURE & FLEGEL	June Statement	11006	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1100 ALMA STREET	0089		07/28/2010	
MENLO PARK	BOA	43668	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94025				2,937.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-54-4182	Town Attorney	2,937.00	0.00

Check No.	43668	Total:	4,939.50
Total for	JORGENSON SIEGEL MCCLURE 8		4,939.50

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 8

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

KUTZMANN & ASSOCIATES	Annual CASp Retainer (Disabilities Certification)	11007	07/28/2010	
39355 CALIFORNIA STREET	0090		07/28/2010	
FREMONT	BOA	43669	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94538				450.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-54-4200	Plan Check Services	450.00	0.00

Check No.	43669	Total:	450.00
Total for	KUTZMANN & ASSOCIATES		450.00

JOANN LOULAN	Community Hall Deposit Refund	11008	07/28/2010	
151 LOS TRANCOS CIRCLE	499		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43670	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				1,000.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-56-4226	Facility Deposit Refunds	1,000.00	0.00

Check No.	43670	Total:	1,000.00
Total for	JOANN LOULAN		1,000.00

JANET MCDOUGALL	Mileage Reimbursement 3/10 - 6/23	11009	07/28/2010	
765 PORTOLA ROAD	769		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43671	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				141.13

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4328	Mileage Reimbursement	141.13	0.00

Check No.	43671	Total:	141.13
Total for	JANET MCDOUGALL		141.13

METROMOBILE COMMUNICATIONS	EOC Comm'n Equipment	11035	07/28/2010	
3549 HAVEN AVE	774		07/28/2010	
MENLO PARK	BOA	43672	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94025-1070	20560			494.89

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-68-4426	CIP EmergOpsCenter	494.89	0.00

Check No.	43672	Total:	494.89
Total for	METROMOBILE COMMUNICATION		494.89

JON MYERS	PVASL Reimbursement	11010	07/28/2010	
4540 ALPINE ROAD	900		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43673	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				1,792.59

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-52-4160	Parks & Rec Adult Sports	1,792.59	0.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 9

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

Check No.	43673	Total:	1,792.59
Total for	JON MYERS		1,792.59

NATIONAL ELEVATOR CO, INC	Business License Refund	11011	07/28/2010	
2158 RHEEM DRIVE	503		07/28/2010	
PLEASANTON	BOA	43674	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94588				40.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-56-4228	Miscellaneous Refunds	40.00	0.00

Check No.	43674	Total:	40.00
Total for	NATIONAL ELEVATOR CO, INC		40.00

NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS	June Field Cellular	11012	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 4181	0200		07/28/2010	
CAROL STREAM	BOA	43675	07/28/2010	0.00
IL 60197-4181				248.35

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4318	Telephones	248.35	0.00

Check No.	43675	Total:	248.35
Total for	NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS		248.35

OLBERDING ENVIRONMENTAL, INC	C-1 Trail Design, May 2010	11036	07/28/2010	
193 BLUE RAVINE ROAD	2025		07/28/2010	
FOLSOM	BOA	43676	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94630	2010166			1,507.32

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
96-00-4528	C-1 Trail	1,507.32	0.00

Check No.	43676	Total:	1,507.32
Total for	OLBERDING ENVIRONMENTAL, IN		1,507.32

BECKY PATEL	Community Hall Deposit Refund	11013	07/28/2010	
4114 ALPINE ROAD	509		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43677	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				1,000.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-56-4226	Facility Deposit Refunds	1,000.00	0.00

Check No.	43677	Total:	1,000.00
Total for	BECKY PATEL		1,000.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 10

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

PENINSULA DIGITAL IMAGING	Blueprints	11014	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
599 FAIRCHILD DRIVE	0135		07/28/2010	
MOUNTAIN VIEW	BOA	43678	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94043	192019			53.87

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4308	Office Supplies	53.87	0.00

Check No.	43678	Total:	53.87
Total for	PENINSULA DIGITAL IMAGING		53.87

PERS HEALTH	August Health Premium	11015	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
VIA EFT	0108		07/28/2010	
	BOA	43679	07/28/2010	0.00
				13,572.58

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-50-4086	Health Insurance Medical	13,572.58	0.00

Check No.	43679	Total:	13,572.58
Total for	PERS HEALTH		13,572.58

RAY ROTHROCK	EOC Communications Install'n	11016	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
56 GRANADA COURT	517		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43680	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				861.29

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-68-4426	CIP EmerqOpsCenter	861.29	0.00

Check No.	43680	Total:	861.29
Total for	RAY ROTHROCK		861.29

SAN MATEO CO INF SERVICES	Microwave, Jul-Oct 2009	11017	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
455 COUNTY CENTER, 3RD FLOOR	0307		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43681	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94063				304.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-52-4152	Emerq Preparedness Committee	304.00	0.00

Check No.	43681	Total:	304.00
Total for	SAN MATEO CO INF SERVICES		304.00

SAN MATEO COUNTY HR DEPT	Excel Macros, Nerdahl	11018	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
455 COUNTY CENTER	610		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43682	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94063	CI10-0051			75.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4326	Education & Training	75.00	0.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 11

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

Check No.	43682	Total:	75.00
Total for	SAN MATEO COUNTY HR DEPT		75.00

SMC AIRPORT ROUNDTABLE	2010-11 Annual Contribution	11019	07/28/2010	
VIRGINIA DIEHL, CTY PLANNING	487		07/28/2010	
REDWOOD CITY	BOA	43683	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94063				1,500.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4322	Dues	1,500.00	0.00

Check No.	43683	Total:	1,500.00
Total for	SMC AIRPORT ROUNDTABLE		1,500.00

SPANGLE & ASSOCIATES	Final June Statement	11020	07/28/2010	
770 MENLO AVENUE	0121		07/28/2010	
MENLO PARK	BOA	43684	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94025-4736				4,983.30

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-54-4196	Planner	4,983.30	0.00

Check No.	43684	Total:	4,983.30
Total for	SPANGLE & ASSOCIATES		4,983.30

SPARTAN ENGINEERING	Maint to Water Gate Locks	11021	07/28/2010	
540 PARROTT STREET	0095		07/28/2010	
SAN JOSE	BOA	43685	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95112	21911			930.55

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-66-4346	Mechanical Sys Maint & Repair	930.55	0.00

Check No.	43685	Total:	930.55
Total for	SPARTAN ENGINEERING		930.55

SPELLMAN CONSULTING	Install Firewall at T.C.	11022	07/28/2010	
1035 SUTTER STREET	2032	5875	07/28/2010	
SAN FRANCISCO	BOA	43686	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94109	114			1,250.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-54-4214	Miscellaneous Consultants	1,250.00	0.00

Check No.	43686	Total:	1,250.00
Total for	SPELLMAN CONSULTING		1,250.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 12

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

STAPLES	June Statement	11023	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
STAPLES CREDIT PLAN	430		07/28/2010	
DES MOINES	BOA	43687	07/28/2010	0.00
IA 50368-9020				178.43

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-64-4308	Office Supplies	178.43	0.00

Check No.	43687	Total:	178.43
Total for	STAPLES		178.43

STATE COMP INSURANCE FUND	SCIF 6224L Annual Report	11024	07/28/2010	
	Balance Due 2009-10		07/28/2010	
PO BOX 7980	0122		07/28/2010	
SAN FRANCISCO	BOA	43619	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94120-7854				4,611.13

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-50-4094	Worker's Compensation	4,611.13	0.00

Check No.	43619	Total:	4,611.13
Total for	STATE COMP INSURANCE FUND		4,611.13

SUSAN STREHLOW	Class Refund	11025	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
280 OLD SPANISH TRAIL	589		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43688	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				240.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4246	Instructors & Class Refunds	240.00	0.00

Check No.	43688	Total:	240.00
Total for	SUSAN STREHLOW		240.00

JOHN STRUTHERS	Reimb for Work Boots	11026	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
	595		07/28/2010	
	BOA	43689	07/28/2010	0.00
				158.39

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-60-4267	Tools & Equipment	158.39	0.00

Check No.	43689	Total:	158.39
Total for	JOHN STRUTHERS		158.39

SHELLY SWEENEY	Summer Instructor Fees	11027	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
285 GRANDVIEW DRIVE	407		07/28/2010	
WOODSIDE	BOA	43690	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94062				3,888.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4246	Instructors & Class Refunds	3,888.00	0.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010

Time: 10:53 am

Page: 13

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province Zip/Postal	Invoice Number			Check Amount

Check No.	43690	Total:	3,888.00
Total for	SHELLY SWEENEY		3,888.00

TOWNSEND MGMT, INC	June Statement	11028	07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 24442	609		07/28/2010	
SAN FRANCISCO	BOA	43691	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94124				1,045.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
96-54-4194	Engineer - Charges to Appls	1,045.00	0.00

TOWNSEND MGMT, INC	2009-10 CIP Road Project	11037	07/28/2010	
	Inspections, June		07/28/2010	
P.O. BOX 24442	609		07/28/2010	
SAN FRANCISCO	BOA	43691	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94124				12,475.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-68-4503	CIPStreetDesignFutureFY	12,475.00	0.00

Check No.	43691	Total:	13,520.00
Total for	TOWNSEND MGMT, INC		13,520.00

TREE SPECIALIST	Tree Removal, Rossotti Field	11029	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
1198 NEVADA AVE	839		07/28/2010	
SAN JOSE	BOA	43692	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 95125				490.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4240	Parks & Fields Maintenance	490.00	0.00

Check No.	43692	Total:	490.00
Total for	TREE SPECIALIST		490.00

YVONNE TRYCE	Summer Instructor Fees	11030	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
90 JOAQUIN ROAD	512		07/28/2010	
PORTOLA VALLEY	BOA	43693	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94028				270.00

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-58-4246	Instructors & Class Refunds	270.00	0.00

Check No.	43693	Total:	270.00
Total for	YVONNE TRYCE		270.00

WOLFPACK INSURANCE	August Dental Premium	11031	07/28/2010	
			07/28/2010	
SMALL BUSINESS BENEFIT PLAN	0132		07/28/2010	
BELMONT	BOA	43694	07/28/2010	0.00
CA 94402				2,175.40

GL Number	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Relieved
05-50-4090	Health Ins Dental & Vision	2,175.40	0.00

INVOICE APPROVAL LIST REPORT - DETAIL WITH GL DIST
 JULY 28, 2010

Date: 07/22/2010
 Time: 10:53 am
 Page: 14

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Vendor Name	Invoice Description1	Ref No.	Discount Date	
Vendor Name Line 2	Invoice Description2	PO No.	Pay Date	
Vendor Address	Vendor Number		Due Date	
City	Bank	Check No.	Check Date	Discount Amount
State/Province	Zip/Postal	Invoice Number		Check Amount

Check No.	43694	Total:	2,175.40
Total for	WOLFPACK INSURANCE		2,175.40

Total Invoices: 60

Grand Total:	101,633.82
Less Credit Memos:	0.00
Net Total:	101,633.82
Less Hand Check Total:	4,611.13
Outstanding Invoice Total:	97,022.69

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY
Warrant Disbursement Journal
July 28, 2010

Claims totaling \$101,633.82 having been duly examined by me and found to be correct are hereby approved and verified by me as due bills against the Town of Portola Valley.

Date _____

Angela Howard, Treasurer

Motion having been duly made and seconded, the above claims are hereby approved and allowed for payment.

Signed and sealed this (Date) _____

Sharon Hanlon, Town Clerk

Mayor



MEMORANDUM

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

TO: Mayor and Members of the Council
FROM: Janet McDougall, Assistant Town Manager
DATE: July 28, 2010
RE: **2009/2010 Grand Jury Reports & Response**

Recommendation:

1. Review the Grand Jury report regarding the effectiveness of red light traffic camera enforcement, attached as Exhibit A.
2. Review the Grand Jury report regarding sex offender law enforcement in San Mateo County, attached as Exhibit B.
3. Authorize the Mayor to execute the letter attached as Exhibit C, responding to the Grand Jury reports or provide direction to staff concerning any desired revisions.

Discussion:

Each year the Grand Jury examines various issues pertaining to operations of public agencies within its jurisdiction, providing oversight and making recommendations to correct deficiencies.

This year, the Grand Jury examined ten issues, with reports regarding two of these issues having been forwarded to the Town for response within 90 days.

Staff has reviewed the two reports:

The Effectiveness of Red Light Traffic Camera Enforcement; and
Sex Offender Law Enforcement in San Mateo County

With the absence of any traffic lights within the Town's jurisdiction, and with law enforcement services provided by San Mateo County on a contractual basis, neither of these reports is applicable to the Town. Accordingly, the proposed response has been prepared.

Approved:


Angela Howard, Town Manager

Attachments



JUN 09 2010

RECEIVED

The Effectiveness of Red Light Traffic Camera Enforcement

Issue

Is the installation and use of red light traffic cameras a cost effective and productive strategy for reducing the incidence of vehicle collisions or are cities using these camera installations primarily as a source of revenue?

Background

Over the past four years, eight cities in San Mateo County have installed traffic cameras at numerous intersections. The cameras monitor and record red traffic light violations and have the stated objective of reducing the incidence of vehicle collisions at the traffic intersections that are monitored. In addition to running a red light (going straight through an intersection), in some cases the cameras also monitor whether a motorist stops at a red light before making a right hand turn. This recorded video is reviewed by police agency personnel. If sufficient evidence exists to support prosecution, the violator is issued a citation to appear in traffic court. The cities' police agencies have adopted this technology to supplement their traffic enforcement efforts.

Besides driving straight through a red light, there are two types of right-turn violations at a red light. The first is failing to stop completely before turning. This violation is cited under Vehicle Code (VC) section 21453(a) because the action reflects a failure to stop and thus is categorized as red light "running" in the same sense as driving straight through the intersection. The second type of right-turn violation involves coming to a full stop, but then proceeding to turn right in an unsafe manner. This turn could be unsafe because of the presence of pedestrians, on-coming traffic, or other conditions. This latter offense carries a much lower fine under VC section 21453(b).

The 2008-2009 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury issued a report entitled "Red Light Cameras Increase Safety" and addressed the issue "Are photo enforcement red light cameras in Redwood City effective as traffic safety devices?" The report focused exclusively on Redwood City and the one red light camera installed at Whipple and Veterans Blvd. This current report expands on the previous report by incorporating all cities in San Mateo County that have red light cameras installed. However, the fundamental issue of traffic safety remains the same. The 2008-2009 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury report recommendation to Redwood City was:

Develop an annual review process which compares the number of collisions pre and post installation of the photo enforcement camera. Determine whether the equipment is serving as an effective deterrent and whether additional safety features should be implemented.

Redwood City in its response stated that "... steps will be put into place within the next 30 days that will allow an annual review to take place." A review was held with the Chief of Police and other senior police officials in late April, 2010.

Vendors

All of the traffic camera systems used by police agencies in San Mateo County are provided by two private firms. Two cities, Millbrae and South San Francisco, contract with American Traffic Solutions¹. The remaining cities contract with Redflex Traffic Solutions². Although there are two separate vendors, the provisions of the individual contracts are substantially the same. All of the equipment, installation and maintenance of the traffic camera system are the responsibility of the company providing the service. The contracts usually run five years with options to extend. Contracts can also be terminated earlier than 5 years, but with financial consequences. The equipment belongs to the vendor and is not the responsibility of the city.

The Redflex Traffic Systems agreement specifically refers to vehicle collisions in its recitals:

WHEREAS, it is a mutual objective of both Redflex and the Customer to reduce the incidence of vehicle collisions at the traffic intersections that will be monitored pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

The American Traffic Systems agreement makes no such reference to an objective of reducing vehicle collisions.

Citation Revenue and Operating Costs

The 2010 fine for failure to stop at a red signal under VC 21453(a) is \$446.00; however only a portion of this is funded back to the city that issued the citation. The total amount of the fine and the proportion that each city receives is determined by state statute.

Although the precise amount each city receives is different, in general, the portion of the fine paid to the city is approximately 33%, with the rest going to the county and the state. This amount is the same whether the citation is issued by an officer or as the result of a violation recorded by the camera system.

The cost associated with each red light camera consists of a fee paid to the vendor and the cost of employees who review and authorize citations. The contracts require that a flat monthly fee be paid for each installation. The monthly fees range from \$5,395 to \$6,350.

Based on the survey received from the cities, only the City of San Mateo provided full time dedicated sworn staff to the evaluation of the video recorded by the cameras. In all other cases, each individual city uses part-time sworn officers' help to evaluate possible violations, appearance in court, and answering questions from the general public. Millbrae and San Carlos contract with the City of San Mateo for their administrative support.

¹ American Traffic Solutions Inc.
7681 East Gray Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85260

² Redflex Traffic Systems, Inc.
23751 N. 23rd Ave, Ste 150
Phoenix, AZ 85085

The number of citations increases significantly within a few months once a camera system is commissioned. (See chart on page 7) However the number then tends to decline and level out.

Warning Signs and Public Education

The 2008-2009 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury report made several recommendations related to signage and public education:

Install a photo enforcement camera notification sign alerting traffic traveling eastbound on Whipple Avenue approaching Veterans Boulevard.

Continue the practice of widespread public notice of activation of new automated red light photo enforcement cameras at intersections.

Continue expanding RWCPD web-site to include public education about the photo enforcement camera notification system.



All current jurisdictions provide signage before entry into the city and most before entry into the red light intersection which complies with the statutory requirement. However, the signage is not always clearly visible unless the driver is looking for it. In some cases the signage can be found in the right hand lane some yards before the intersection. By contrast the signage used in San Carlos is posted on the signal stanchion itself and clearly visible to oncoming traffic (See Appendix A for more pictures of signage used).

The cities and intersections which had red light cameras installed and were surveyed included the following:

<u>Jurisdiction / Intersections</u>	<u>Installed</u>
Burlingame	
El Camino Real @ Broadway	3/22/2009
Daly City	
San Pedro @Junipero Serra	3/11/2008
Junipero Serra @ Washington	6/24/2009
John Daly @Sheffield	7/1/2009
Hickey @ Gellert	7/7/2009
Menlo Park	
Bayfront Expressway @ Willow Rd-WB	5/1/2008
El Camino Real @ Ravenswood / Menlo	9/1/2008
El Camino Real @ Glenwood	10/1/2008
Millbrae	
Millbrae Avenue @ Rollins RD (NB & SB)	9/18/2006
Redwood City	
Whipple Avenue @ Veterans Blvd	3/1/2008
Veterans Blvd @ Whipple Ave.	8/1/2009
San Carlos	
Brittan Avenue @ Industrial	11/25/2008
San Mateo	
Hillsdale Blvd @ Saratoga and Saratoga @ Hillsdale Blvd	4/20/2005

<u>Jurisdiction / Intersections</u>	<u>Installed</u>
Hillsdale @ Norfolk	7/29/2005
4th Avenue @ Humboldt	10/31/2006
South San Francisco	
El Camino Real @ Westborough Blvd	8/15/2009
El Camino Real @ Hickey Blvd.	8/15/2009

Since completion of the survey in September 2009, a number of new red light cameras have been installed throughout San Mateo County. The above table is not an up-to-date representation of all red light cameras installed as of the release of this report.

Investigation

In its investigation the 2009-2010 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) reviewed each of the contracts negotiated by the cities with red light camera installations. Follow up questions and interviews were conducted with some of the agencies. The Grand Jury also reviewed a number of current local and national news articles on the subject.

The Grand Jury surveyed all the police agencies in San Mateo County. The survey asked each agency if they had red light cameras or if they were considering them. For those with cameras, the survey requested information on how they administer their traffic camera programs and their effect. The inquiry asked for the amount of staff time required to administer the program, revenues received, and accident statistics before and after the camera systems were implemented.

The four areas that the investigation focused on were:

- Are the cameras meeting their objective of reducing accidents?
- Is the outlay of city funds to lease the systems justified by the results?
- Are the camera systems an effective supplement to the actions of police officers?
- What expenses and revenues are generated by employing red light traffic cameras?

The Grand Jury requested data on accident frequency prior to camera installation and after installation of the camera. The data as provided by the jurisdictions did not have enough precision and was not comparable between jurisdictions and therefore no accident statistics will be reported here.

Findings

1. The cities choose locations for the two suppliers of red light cameras to evaluate. The vendors then recommend the location of cameras based on studies which evaluate the potential number of possible red light violations and not necessarily the number of accidents that can be prevented.
2. Police Departments and traffic engineers provide their input as to where cameras should be installed with primary emphasis on safety rather than the number of citations that can be issued. Ultimately, both the city and the vendor must agree on the location for installation.
3. The red light camera systems installed in the county are generating significant revenue for the cities. In 2009, the amount the cities receive per citation ranges from \$119.17 (San Mateo) to \$142.49 (San Carlos).

4. Three cities, Belmont, South San Francisco, and Burlingame have recently instituted red light traffic camera programs. The inception dates are too recent to report reliable empirical data. For the remaining cities, the grand jury estimated the potential monthly revenue based upon data received from the cities.

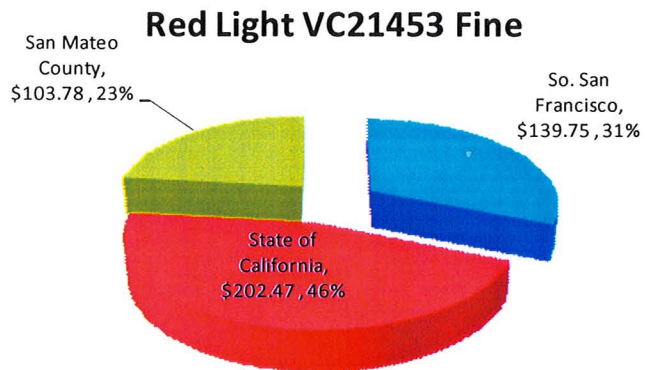
<u>Jurisdiction / Intersections</u> <u>through Sept. 30, 2009</u>	<u>Average Monthly³</u>	
	<u>Citations</u>	<u>Potential City Revenue</u>
Daly City		
San Pedro @ Junipero Serra	177	\$23,276
Washington @ Junipero Serra	121	15,912
John Daly @ Sheffield	243	31,955
Hickey @ Gellert	119	15,649
Total Daly City	660	\$86,792
Menlo Park		
Bayfront Expressway @ Willow Rd	137	\$20,550
El Camino Real @ Ravenswood & Menlo	327	49,050
El Camino Real @ Glenwood	166	24,900
Total Menlo Park	630	\$94,500
Millbrae		
Millbrae Avenue @ Rollins RD	343	\$49,351
Redwood City		
Whipple Avenue @ Veterans Blvd	89	\$11,522
Veterans Blvd @ Whipple Ave.	*418	*54,114
Total Redwood City	507	\$65,636
San Carlos		
Brittan Avenue @ Industrial	53	\$6,280
San Mateo		
Hillsdale Blvd @ Saratoga	361	\$43,020
Hillsdale @ Norfolk	61	7,257
4th Avenue @ Humboldt	165	19,663
Total San Mateo	587	\$69,940

**Average was calculated based on data from November 2009 through March 2010*

³ Average number of citations and average revenue earned is based on data provided by the respective police agency to the Grand Jury's survey. The number of citations and the revenue data as reported were for varying lengths of time – some for a few months; some for a year or more. An average monthly number was computed based on data provided as of September 30, 2009 and used here so as to make the information comparable from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

The cities receive a portion of the total fine levied on the motorist. Please see the chart under finding #10 which uses South San Francisco as an example for the allocation of the red light violation fine. Each city surveyed provided the

5. The data as reported indicated that in all the jurisdictions above, the revenue earned from citations exceeded direct costs such as the vendor's fee and employee costs. (Recently, the City of San Carlos extended the yellow light time to comply with state standards and found that the number of citations fell dramatically. As a result the revenue from red light citations could no longer cover the associated costs.)
6. Based on interviews and responses to survey questions, the reporting of accident statistics is not being used as a measure of the effectiveness of red light cameras. The primary emphasis appears to be on the number of citations issued. Based on the data provided by the cities, there was no overall trend indicating a noticeable change in accident rates before and after installation of red light cameras.
7. Most cities are protected from losses by a "cost neutral" clause in their contracts. In the event that fine revenue received does not cover the monthly cost of the contract, the city is only required to pay the actual amount that it did receive. San Carlos and San Mateo among other cities have voluntarily nullified the "cost neutral" clause in their contracts following a recent court case where a citation issued with this clause in place was dismissed by the court.⁴
8. A significant portion of the citations issued from red light cameras are for motorist failure to stop before making a right hand turn. The same fine is applied to both violations.
9. The fine for failure to stop before making a right hand turn seems out of proportion to similar offenses and as a result is often appealed to the traffic court. The state mandated fine in 2010 for failure to stop at a stop signal or failure to halt before turning right on a red light is \$446.00. Traffic School is an additional \$60.00. By contrast, the fine for failure to halt at a stop sign is \$214.00; and the fine for going 15 mph over the speed limit is \$214.00.
10. Using South San Francisco as an example, if a motorist is cited for either running a red light or not coming to a full stop before turning right, the \$446.00 fine would be distributed among the city, the county and the state as follows:



amount it receives for each citation. This amount was multiplied by the average monthly citations to derive average monthly revenue.

The potential revenue is based on the number of citations issued in any given month; however the transmittal of the funds from the county to the cities actually occurs some months later. In addition citation fines may be reduced by the traffic court if appealed. The revenue data presented is before payment to the vendor.

⁴ In a September 2009 ruling, a San Mateo Superior Court Judge threw out a ticket from a San Mateo City red light camera based on the argument that the city's contract is illegal. California law states that a company such as Redflex or American Traffic Solutions can't charge based on the number of tickets the camera issues.

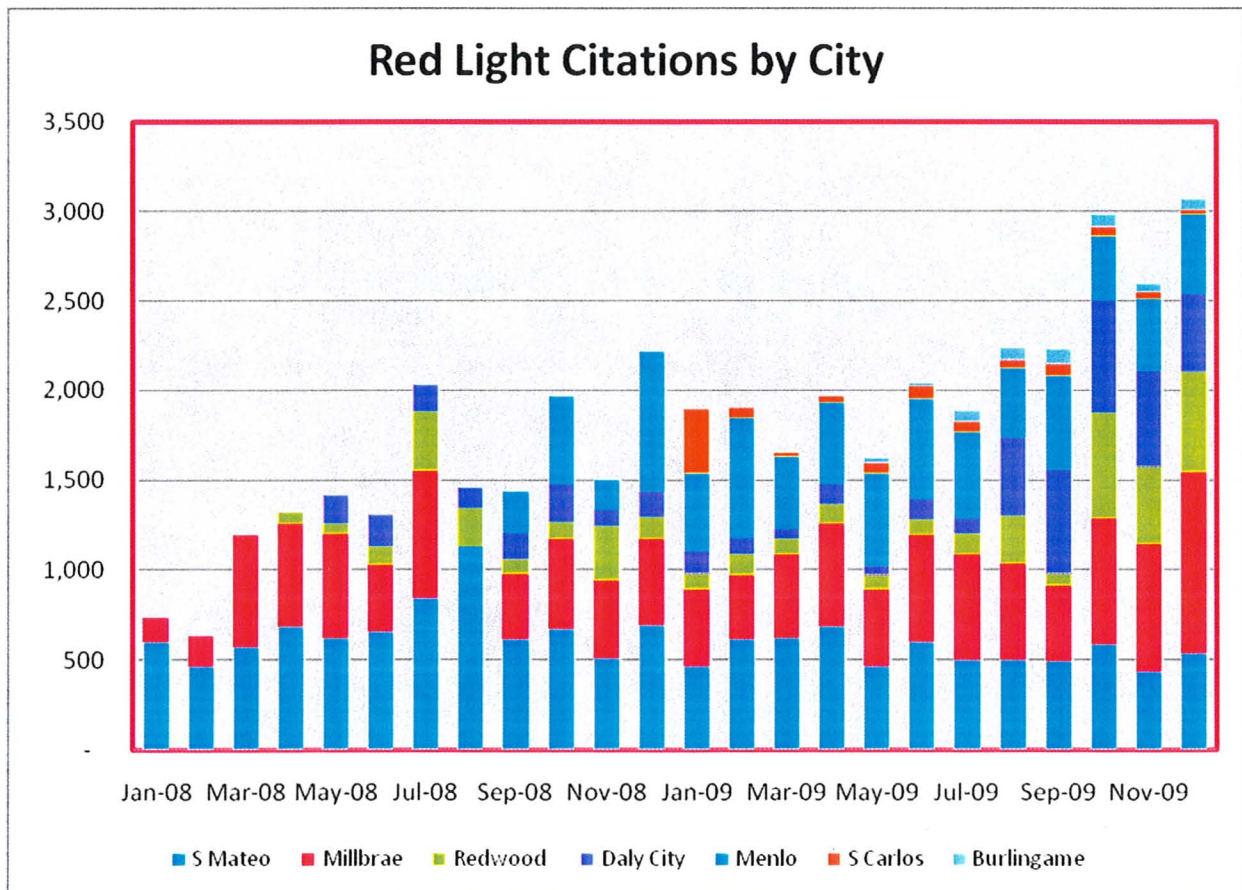
11. The number of citations that the Superior Court must adjudicate from red light cameras has increased significantly from 2008 to 2009. The Superior Court of San Mateo County reported the following information:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Red Light Citations	17,211	30,948	80%
All Other Citations	<u>113,023</u>	<u>133,871</u>	18%
Total Citations	<u>130,234</u>	<u>164,819</u>	27%

12. The San Mateo County Superior Court system has become overwhelmed with citizens challenging the \$446 citation. The local court is not receiving any additional funding for this increased level of activity which requires additional staffing and resource commitment.

13. Local court personnel who have already been reduced by 20% from layoffs and mandated furloughs are in arrears by approximately six months in processing traffic complaints.

14. Based on court statistics the chart below provides an indication of the increasing volume of red light camera citations being issued over the two years ending December 31, 2009. South San Francisco was not included because on Feb. 5, 2010, the City had announced that it would be refunding/dismissing all tickets issued from the beginning of the program up to Jan. 27, 2010 - this was later extended to Mar. 10, 2010. The impact on the Superior Court from the increase in citations is not a consideration when cities are evaluating whether to install the cameras.



15. There is not uniformity among all cities regarding criteria used in the evaluation of possible violations and the decision to issue citations.
16. Not all cities are using warning signs at red light intersections as a tool to slow down drivers and thereby reduce the number of vehicle accidents. Appendix "A," contains a selection of pictures of the warning signs used by the cities. Some such as San Carlos are clearly visible placed high and on the signal itself. Others such as those used in Menlo Park are in the far right, some distance from the intersection and often partially hidden by trees and other highway signs. In Daly City there were no warning signs at the intersection of Junipero Serra and Washington.
17. Police departments view the use of red light cameras and the associated signage as "behavior modification", basically educating the public that they must be careful to observe moving violations at all intersections.
18. The cameras operate 24 hours per day seven days per week compared to a police officer who, if available, would monitor the intersection only sporadically.

Conclusions

The 2009-2010 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury concludes that:

1. There are no uniform protocols established throughout San Mateo County for evaluating possible infractions and determining the issuance of a citation, thus making court decisions difficult and undermining the trust of the county's citizenry.
2. Although the purpose for the installation and maintenance of red light cameras may have been public safety, they have also come to represent a significant source of funding for the cities.
3. Cities have not established consistent and standardized reporting and evaluation processes to determine if the red light camera, at any particular intersection, is in fact, reducing the number of vehicle collisions.
4. With some exceptions, signage is not being used as a tool for slowing down oncoming traffic and thereby reducing the accident rate.
5. The use of red light traffic cameras is cost-effective and financially viable when compared to utilizing police officers to perform equivalent enforcement. All of the cities that have implemented this technology and still have the "cost neutral" clause in place have covered contractual costs and administrative costs.
6. The camera technology provides an effective method of enforcing a vehicle code violation that has a high probability of causing an accident.
7. Cities, when determining whether to install a red light camera, have failed to consider the impact on the Superior Court of San Mateo County and on the citizenry who need to access that court.
8. Within the county there should be no differences between the cities in the criteria used for the issuance of a citation.

Recommendations

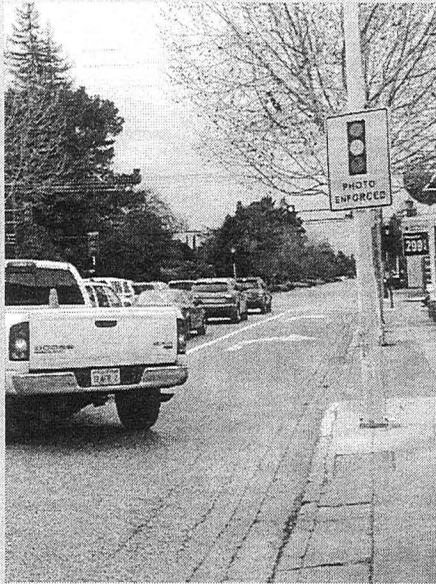
The 2009-2010 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury recommends the following to the City Councils of the cities of San Mateo County:

1. Consideration of where a red light camera is to be installed should be driven by the number of vehicle collisions occurring at that intersection and not the potential amount of revenue generated from citations. Because of the impact on the courts as well as the citizenry, a final decision should be made by the respective city council in open hearings.
2. Each jurisdiction installing a red light camera should measure its ongoing effectiveness by the number of accidents caused from red light violations before and after installation.
3. Establish consistent and regular reporting of accident rates to senior officials including the respective city councils. This should be done at least annually. When reports indicate that accident rates have not been reduced, action should be taken to investigate why and removal of the red light cameras should be considered if they are not effective.
4. Working through the county Police Chiefs and Sheriff Association and/or the City Managers Association, establish and require consistent protocols to be used by all county cities for evaluating possible violations and the issuance of a citation. Such county-wide standards can allow courts to more quickly and efficiently evaluate appeals that come before it.
5. Install prominent signage, at the camera intersection, highly visible to all approaching traffic warning motorists of the camera. This should include signage warning motorists to come to a full stop before turning right on a red light.
6. Working through the county Police Chiefs and Sheriff Association and/or the City Managers Association, consider centralizing the administrative tasks of evaluating possible violations and issuance of citations. This would not only achieve budgetary savings but would also insure consistent and professional application of the protocols affecting San Mateo Drivers.

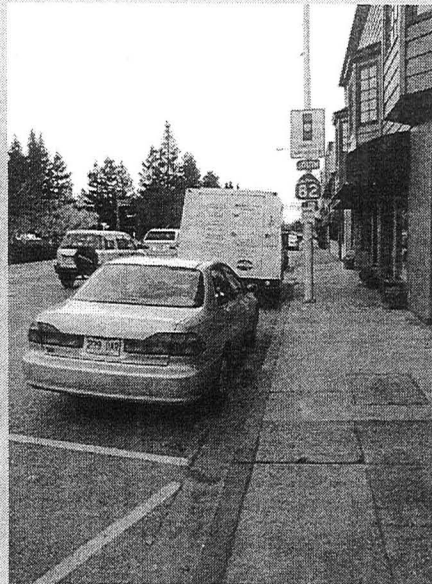
The Effectiveness of Red Light Traffic Camera Enforcement

Appendix A

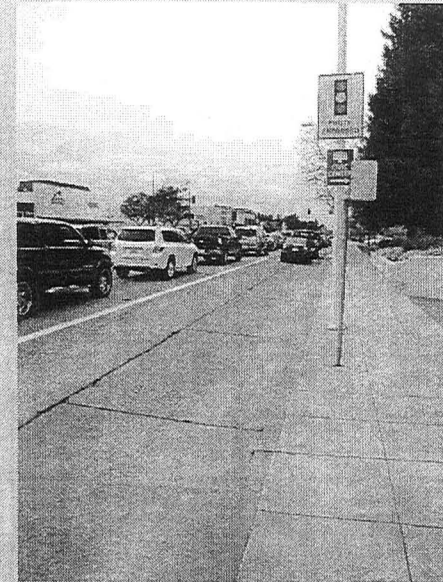
Selected Pictures of Red Light
Cameras and Warning Signs



NB on El Camino & Glenwood



SB on El Camino at Menlo



NB on El Camino at Ravenswood



EB on Willow & Bayfront Exp.



SB on El Camino & Valparaiso
There are no cameras in the EB direction

PHOTO ENFORCED
Warning Signs Used
In **Menlo Park** tend to be in the
far right hand lane and some
distance from the intersection.

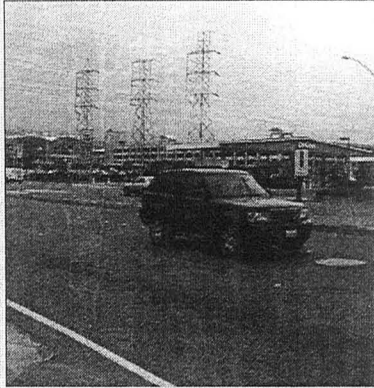


This Warning Sign used in **Redwood City** is located right on the signal itself. It is noticeable to anyone making a right turn but not to a driver in the two left lanes.

EB on Whipple & Veterans

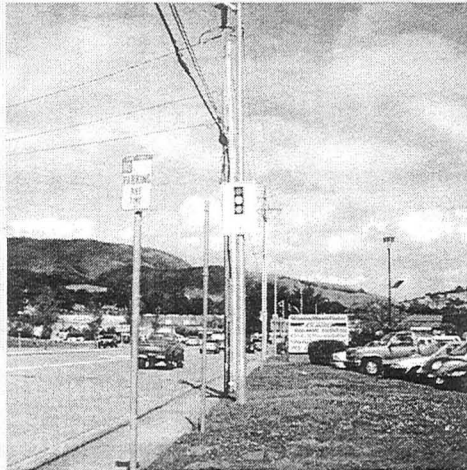


These Warning Signs used at Brittan and Industrial in **San Carlos** are located right on the signal itself. They are up high enough for all drivers to see them. San Carlos also has a warning sign prior to the intersection.



This is the only Warning Sign used at the intersection of Millbrae Ave and Rollins Rd in **Millbrae**. It is not clearly visible to all drivers.

South San Francisco



Hickey & El Camino



This warning to stop before turning right is located on southbound El Camino Real



Sex Offender Law Enforcement in San Mateo County

Issue

Are there adequate investigation, coordination, and enforcement of sexual offenses by San Mateo County law enforcement agencies?

Investigation

The 2009-2010 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) interviewed officials and employees from:

- Santa Clara County Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement Taskforce
- The former San Mateo Sexual Habitual Offender Program Taskforce
- San Mateo County District Attorney's Office
- California State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Parole)
- San Mateo County Probation Department
- San Mateo Sheriff's Office
- San Mateo Medical Center's Keller Center for Family Violence Intervention
- San Mateo County Board of Supervisors

The Grand Jury read numerous articles and publications regarding sex offenders. In addition, the Grand Jury sent surveys to all San Mateo County cities' police chiefs and the Sheriff to solicit their policies, procedures, and possible recommendations regarding the monitoring of sexual predators in their jurisdictions.

Background

Legislation and enhanced law enforcement of sexual offenders occur in response to tragic crimes committed against children. The 1994 New Jersey rape and murder of 7-year-old Megan Kanka (Sexual Offender Act of 1994, better known as Megan's Law)¹ and the 1981 abduction and murder of 6-year-old Adam Walsh (2006 Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act² supplementing Megan's Law) are federal examples. In 2006, Proposition 83 was enacted by 70% of California voters as one of many states' responses to the 2005 Florida rape and murder of 9-year-old Jessica Lunsford (Sexual Predator Punishment and Control Act, better known as Jessica's Law)³. During the past year in the Bay Area, the abduction and 18-year victimization of 11-year-old Jaycee Dugard led to state-wide changes in the monitoring of sexual offenders.⁴ Also in 2009, the Santa Clara County Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement (SAFE) taskforce

¹ <http://meganslaw.ca.gov/>

² http://www.fd.org/odstb_AdamWalsh.htm

³ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/parole/Sex_Offender_Facts/docs_SOMB/JessicasLawFactSheet_110807.pdf

⁴ "Garrido case spurs changes at California Corrections." The Daily Journal, Brooke Donald, Feb 17, 2010.

ended the serial molestation of 12 to 14 year-old girl swimmers. Andrew King, who was convicted in January, 2010 started in the East Bay in 1978 and continued in Washington State and San Jose until he was apprehended in a local jurisdiction that had committed sufficient resources to protect children from sexual predators.⁵ The 1996 multiple-stabbing attack of a 9-year-old girl in Redwood City, by a sex offender after he escaped supervision following his release from jail, led the Board of Supervisors (BOS) to establish the Sexual Habitual Offender Program (SHOP) to track San Mateo County's convicted sex offenders.⁶ In 2003, the state instituted the coordinated SAFE effort to enhance inter-jurisdictional standards, training, cooperation, and enforcement.

The State eliminated funding for SAFE in San Mateo County at the end of 2006. Rather than San Mateo County filling the gap through budget re-prioritization or grant application, the Sheriff's Office eliminated SHOP and all dedicated, sexual-offense investigators with a 75% reduction in staffing. By contrast, since 1994, Santa Clara County has maintained all of these efforts.

A. Sexual Abuse and Assault Against Children

Children are the segment of our U.S. population with the highest crime victimization rates.

- While some sexual predators are strangers and stalkers, many know the victims as a family friend, neighbor, or a relative or as a volunteer in youth activities.
- One in four girls is sexually abused before the age of 14. One in six boys is sexually abused before the age of 16.⁷
- The median age for reported sexual abuse is nine years old.⁸
- Research shows that reporting of these offenses is very low. One study reported that only one in ten child victims reports the abuse.⁹
- Nearly 70% of child sex offenders have between 1 and 9 victims; at least 20% have 10 to 40 victims.¹⁰
- The average offender will victimize between 50-150 children before he/she comes to the attention of law enforcement.¹¹
- At least 50% of all convicted sexual predators will re-offend.¹²

In San Mateo County, suspected victims of child sexual abuse and assault are taken to The Keller Center for Family Violence Intervention in the San Mateo Medical Center for forensic examination. While the total number of exams conducted at the Keller Center from 2004-2009

⁵ "Former San Jose Coach gets 40 Years for Molesting Young Swimmers." San Jose Mercury News, Linda Goldston, Jan. 29, 2010. "USA Swimming Outlines Plan to Stop Misconduct."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/21/sports/21swimming.html>

⁶ http://articles.sfgate.com/1996-08-07/news/17782043_1_megan-s-law-offenders-task-force

⁷ <http://www.jimhopper.com/abstats/>

⁸ http://www.darkness2light.org/KnowAbout/statistics_2.asp

⁹ <http://www.darkness2light.org/7steps/step1.asp>

¹⁰ http://www.darkness2light.org/KnowAbout/statistics_2.asp

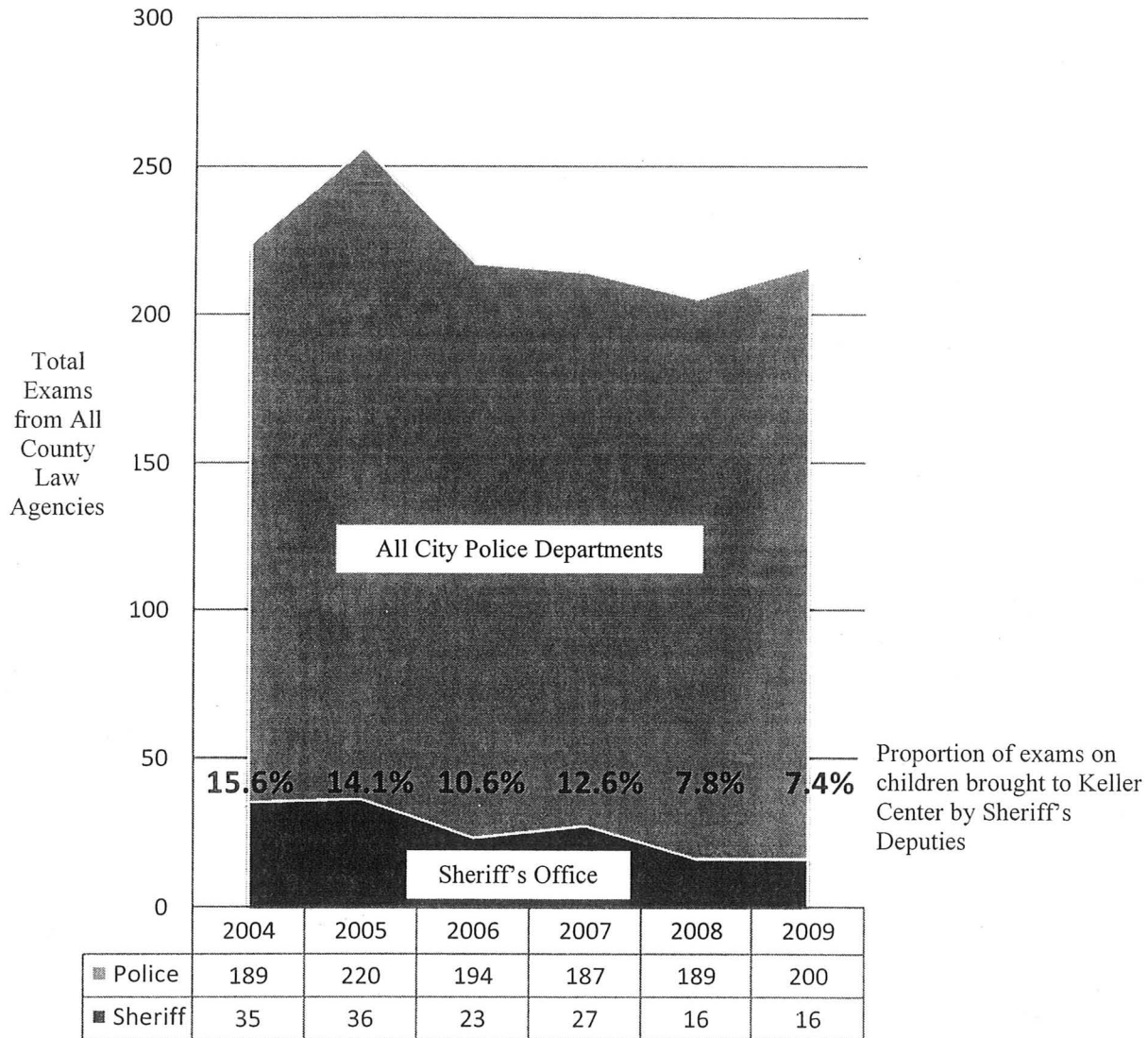
¹¹ [http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/sheriff/agencychp?path=/v7/Sheriff,%20Office%20of%20the%20\(ELO\)/Special%20Units/SAFE%20TaskForce](http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/sheriff/agencychp?path=/v7/Sheriff,%20Office%20of%20the%20(ELO)/Special%20Units/SAFE%20TaskForce)

¹² Prentky, R., Knith, R.I., and Lee, A. (1977), "Recidivism Rates Among Child Molesters and Rapists: A Methodical Analysis", Law and Human Behavior, vol.21

that were referred by city police departments remained roughly constant, the number of potential victims taken for exams by Sheriff's Deputies declined more than 50% following budget prioritization changes in 2007 as shown in Chart 1 below:

Chart 1

Children examined for Sexual Abuse & Assault

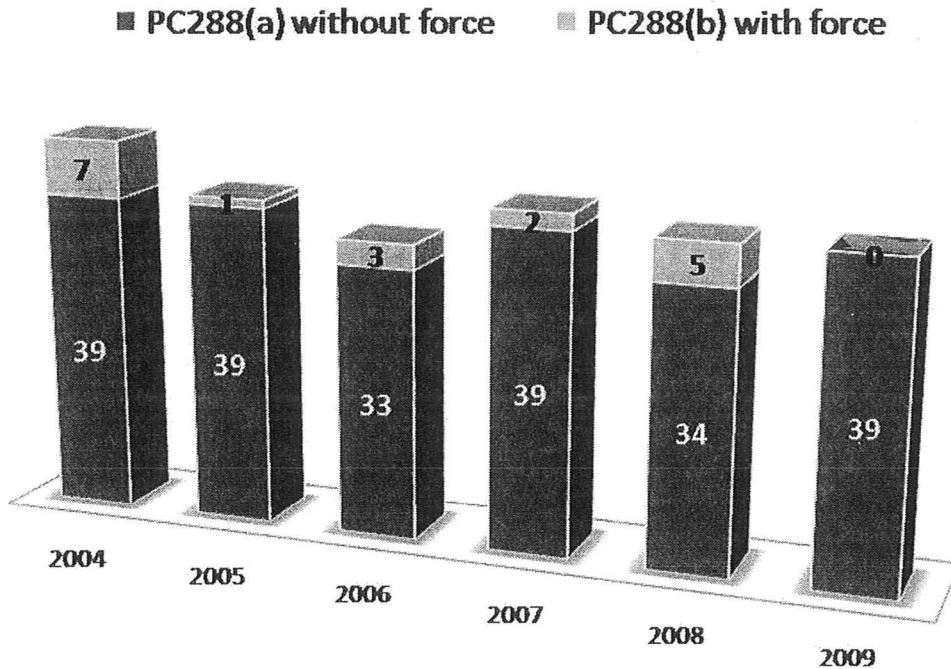


Source: San Mateo Medical Center's Keller Center for Family Violence Intervention

During this same time period, the District Attorney's activities did not show any notable variance in the number of child molesters prosecuted as shown in Chart 2 below:

Chart 2

Cases Filed By San Mateo County PC288 Felony Child Sexual Abuse Cases Filed by DA touching a child under 14 with lewd/lascivious intent



Source: San Mateo County District Attorney's Office

B. Use of the Internet by Sexual Predators

Nationally,

- 34% of internet users in the 5th to 12th grade have received unwanted sexually explicit material via the internet. 13% have received a sexual solicitation while online.¹³
- 14% of teens have actually met a person face-to-face that they have only 'spoken to' over the Internet (9% of 13-15 year olds; 22% of 16-17 year olds).¹⁴
- Less than 0.3% will report these incidents to a responsible adult or law enforcement.¹³
- 1 in 6 investigations of child pornography possession being charged as child molesters in 2000 and 2006.¹³

¹³ *The National Juvenile Online Victimization Study, 2000 & 2006*. Crimes against Children Research Center, Janis Wolak, David Finkelhor & Kimberly J. Mitchell, <http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/internet-crimes/papers.html>

¹⁴ *Teen Internet Safety Survey*. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and Cox Communications, 2006. <http://www.netismartz.org/safety/statistics.htm>

The Sheriff's SHOP unit in early 2007 estimated that in San Mateo County: ¹⁵

- 3,000 minors received an online sexual solicitation during 2006.
- 4,300 minors met face to face with a stranger they first met on-line in 2006.
- 3,000 minors have been asked by internet strangers to keep their relationship a secret in addition to having been fooled about the age of the stranger they first met on-line.

While sophisticated tools are available to identify pernicious violators of child pornography laws, it takes extensive training and concentrated use of the tools to effectively catch on-line predators. The San Mateo County Sheriff's Office was an original and still active member of the "Silicon Valley Internet Crimes Against Children" (ICAC) task force established in March 2003.¹⁶

C. Sexual Offender Registration

There are 63,000 registered sex offenders in the state of California. Those who have committed crimes such as possession of child pornography, sexual battery, child molestation, rape or indecent exposure are required to register their whereabouts with the local law enforcement agencies after their release from prison, jail, probation, parole or mental hospital. Most offenders must notify the authorities annually, but based on the severity of their crimes, some are required to do so every 90 days.¹⁷ Homeless sex offender parolees must call in every day and meet with their parole officer once a week.¹⁸ Although it is a felony not to keep one's registration up to date, many sex offenders do not. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children estimates that of the 600,000 registered sex offenders nationally, 100,000 more are legally required to register their whereabouts and haven't done so.¹⁹

For more than 50 years, California has required sex offenders to register with their local law enforcement agencies. However, information on the whereabouts of these sex offenders was not available to the public until the implementation of the Child Molester Identification Line in July 1995. The information available was further expanded by California's Megan's Law in 1996 (Chapter 908, Stats. of 1996). As of December 2009, 557 registrants in San Mateo County of the total 750 registered sex offenders are subject to disclosure as required by Megan's Law.²⁰ In San Mateo County 511 sex offenders are required by law to register with the County Sheriff's Office and are then monitored by local city police departments. The other 46 sex offenders live in the unincorporated area of the County and are monitored by the Sheriff's Office. Of the total 557 sex offenders, 40 are in violation because they have not registered or cannot be found.

Table 1, below, lists the total number of registered sexual offenders by city (as reported by 19 city Police Departments in response to a Grand Jury survey). Also listed are the number of Megan's Law registrants and Megan's Law registration violators by city as of December 2009. It

¹⁵ *Protecting Children Online*. Sergeant Bryan Raffaelli & Detective Jacqueline Chong, presentation to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, April 13, 2007.

¹⁶ The ICAC program consists of 59 regional task forces that provide training, networking, and technical assistance for member agencies. <http://www.svicac.org/>

¹⁷ ACLU - <http://www.salon.com/news/feature/2006/12/19/offenders/index.html>

¹⁸ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Parole/Sex_Offender_Facts/jessicas_law.html

¹⁹ http://www.missingkids.com/missingkids/servlet/NewsEventServlet?LanguageCountry=en_US&PageId=3081

²⁰ Megan's Law website: www.meganslaw.ca.gov/

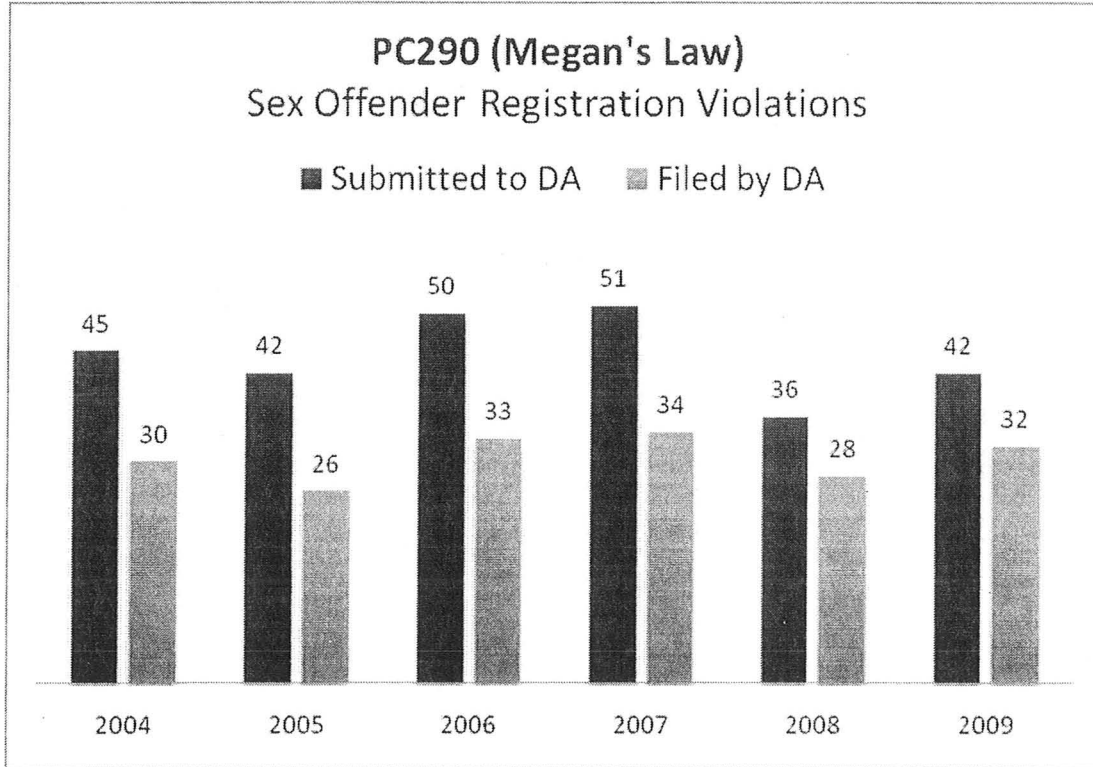
should be noted that some sex offenders are not required to appear on the public site. For instance, Daly City actually has 98 sex offender registrants, while the Megan’s Law website only shows 68, those that have committed high risk offenses as defined in Megan’s Law. Note that sexual offenders who are transient and those who live in some unincorporated areas of the County are not included in portions of the following Table:

Table 1 Sexual Offender Population by City

City	Registered Offenders (PD reports)	Megan’s Law Registrants (meganslaw.ca.gov)	In Violation of Registration Requirements (subject to Megan’s Law)
Atherton	3		
Belmont	30	19	1
Brisbane	2	1	
Broadmoor	7		
Burlingame	15	8	2
Colma	2		
Daly City	98	68	5
East Palo Alto	97	25	3
El Granada		1	
Foster City	10	7	1
Half Moon Bay	10	10	3
Hillsborough	0		
Menlo Park	32	23	2
Millbrae	17	6	
Montara		2	
Moss Beach		3	1
Pacifica	45	24	
Pescadero		2	1
Portola Valley		1	
Redwood City	142	104	11
San Bruno	37	21	2
San Carlos	14	8	
San Mateo	57	39	
S. San Francisco	132	67	7
Woodside		3	1
TOTAL	750	439	39

Chart 3 shows that the number of sex offender registration violations submitted to and prosecuted by the District Attorney has not changed significantly from 2004-2009.

Chart 3



Source: San Mateo County District Attorney's Office

D. Law Enforcement

A senior County law enforcement official has characterized sexual offenders as the most dangerous criminals other than mass murders. As found during our interviews, law enforcement personnel consider sexual predators among the smartest criminals. It is understood by all in the field that predatory behavior is resistant to permanent rehabilitation. At least 50% of all convicted sexual offenders will re-offend.¹² The consensus among law enforcement officers is that the most effective preventative measure against sexual offenders is making regularly scheduled and random contact, plus ongoing observation.

While sex offenders are on probation they are monitored by the San Mateo County's Probation Department. The State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation monitors sex offenders on parole from prisons for major sex crimes. Once offenders complete the terms of probation or parole, the responsibility for monitoring is transferred to local police departments.

The County Probation Department's Sex Crimes Unit was proactive and implemented many innovations. After an offender was convicted, he/she was interviewed to get information about his/her modus operandi, relatives, favorite hangouts, etc. This information is vital for law

enforcement officials after the offender is released from custody. Another innovative approach was registering undocumented sex offenders before they were released from jail. Previously, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents (ICE) would deport the offenders before they registered as per Megan's Law. If they returned to the United States, there was no method of tracking them.

Of the 196 sex offenders currently on probation in San Mateo County, 76% committed crimes against children, including 49 who were convicted of having sex with a minor under the age of 14. Sex offenders have an historic recidivism rate of 60% or more. Up to now, the San Mateo County Probation Department reports lower recidivism rates than the national average because of continuing, rigorous training and officer contact with probationers. The County Probation Department faces a \$9.1 million annual reduction in budget from 2008-2011. In the future, the Probation Department will no longer be able to fund a dedicated sex crimes unit and the personnel will be folded into general enforcement.

In 2006, Californians approved Proposition 83, referred to as Jessica's Law. The provisions of the law were to ensure that sex offenders could not reside within 2000 feet of a school or park and to mandate Global Positioning Supervision (GPS) for life.²¹ California leads the nation in tracking sex offenders with GPS technology. California has more than 6,600 sex offenders equipped with GPS including all active sex offender parolees in the county.²² The State's Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation took the ballot initiative a step farther by attaching GPS units to those sex offenders convicted prior to the 2006 measure.²³ The California State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is tasked with monitoring all the State's sexual offenders' GPS units.

Jessica's Law is not enforced anywhere in California once the sex offender completes probation or parole. The Law was not funded to provide GPS technology to the local law enforcement agencies after the three or five year parole and/or probation was completed. The cost varies from \$4,380 to \$9,500 per year for a 24/7 monitoring service.²⁴ Additionally, the Law did not provide penalties associated with not wearing a GPS monitor once sex offenders complete probation or parole.

The Grand Jury surveyed all San Mateo County cities' police departments as to their success in monitoring sex offenders and educating their communities to recognize predatory behavior. Written responses were received from all 19 police chiefs and the Sheriff. In many cases law enforcement practices changed significantly compared to those employed during the 2003-2007 period when there was county-wide coordination through participation in SAFE. In the absence of a county-wide plan, lacking internet investigation expertise, and shrinking resources, each city devised its own approach. Today, law enforcement practices vary widely among cities as reflected in the range of written responses to the Grand Jury questionnaire (illustrated in Table 2.)

²¹ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Parole/Sex_Offender_Facts/Jessicas_Law.html#stats

²² http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Parole/Sex_Offender

²³ www.csmonitor.com/USA/2009/1106/p02s04-usgn.html

²⁴ <http://gpsmonitoring.com/blog/?p=762> and "State to expand tracking of parolees with GPS":

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2010/01/24/MN9F1B181D.DTL>

Table 2 Sexual Offender Monitoring Practices in San Mateo County Cities

Question	Meets Legal Requirements	Exceeds Legal Requirements
1. In addition to legally mandated registrations, what steps does your agency take to ensure that those individuals required to register remain in compliance with their obligations?	“Nothing else is done by our agency beyond the legally mandated periodic registration of convicted sexual offenders”	“Periodic compliance checks at the registered residence of the suspect to confirm they are, in fact, living at the registered residence.”
2. What rules and mechanisms do you employ if the presence of a particular registered sex offender requires more widespread information dissemination?	“No procedures in place. Must exercise extreme caution in disseminating information because of exposure to lawsuits.”	“The Dept has numerous venues of communications including city’s website, email alert system, telephone call tree to all households, monthly newsletter and monthly public meetings. Used when a ‘violent sexual predator’ was released from State mental hospital.”
3. When large gatherings with children will be present does your department screen employees and restrict their contact with children as appropriate?	“No”	“Yes, the (department) conducts proactive criminal background checks on all personnel who work for carnival companies and individuals who are applying for commercial solicitor permits to work within and/or conduct business within our community.”
4. When sexual registrants are on active parole or probation, what interaction or joint efforts with San Mateo County Probation and State Parole does your agency participate in?	“None since the liaison program was eliminated due to lack of funding.”	“PD works with State Parole and San Mateo County Probation in a continuous effort to assure registrants’ compliance. PD is in constant contact with (State) Parole Agents from the Daly City and Redwood City Parole Offices to identify Jessica’s Law RSO’s as they enter and/or exit our jurisdiction.”
5. If a sexual registrant that is your agency’s responsibility moves either elsewhere in California or out of state, do your officers make an attempt to follow-up with the law enforcement agency(ies) that will have jurisdiction over the registrant to insure the whereabouts of the individual remain known and trackable?	“PD does not routinely follow-up with the new jurisdiction.”	“Police Department contacts the agency where the individual has moved to confirm they have registered. We will then generate a new report with a new case number and document that the 290 (Megan’s Law) registrant has moved to another city. Our department will work together with the other jurisdiction to share any necessary information should the 290 registrant fail or be late in his/her registration requirements.”

In response to specific questions about SAFE, 16 out of 19 police chiefs felt that reestablishing the SAFE taskforce would be a great benefit to their communities. There was general agreement that a county-wide approach would be the most effective way to address sex crimes, including the monitoring of registered sex offenders.

In FY 1996-1997 following the brutal attack in Redwood City on a 9-year old girl by a previous sex offender, the Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors and with active support/participation from the District Attorney's Office and Probation Department, established the Sexual Habitual Offender Program (SHOP) in order to monitor sex offenders.²⁵ It was originally funded through forfeitures and fingerprinting fees. This dedicated sex crimes unit worked in cooperation with the San Mateo County Probation Department to register and track sex offenders throughout San Mateo County. In FY 1998-1999, SHOP was formally funded through Proposition 172 (½-cent sales tax to 'enhance law enforcement') and Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Funds (SLESF) (AB3299 funds generated through vehicle license fees). As found in Board of Supervisors (BOS) records from 2001, the Sheriff used to make annual requests of the BOS to specifically designate SLESF for funding SHOP.²⁶ With the reduction in state sales tax revenue and SLESF funds, the County now treats these funds as general law enforcement contributions, and the Sheriff can no longer request the BOS to designate a specific funding source for sexual offender tracking and enforcement.

From 2003-2007 the SHOP unit was staffed with a sergeant, three detectives and two ICE agents. In addition to the unit's regular duties, the Sheriff signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Silicon Valley ICAC unit to provide equipment and personnel to monitor child pornography and child exploitation on the Internet. The SHOP sex crimes unit handled 300 San Mateo County sex offender cases per year.

The San Mateo County SAFE taskforce consisted of members from the Sheriff's Office, County Probation Department, Daly City, and South San Francisco Police Departments, which all had signed an MOU committing resources to the Taskforce. The SAFE program's purpose was to have various law enforcement agencies conduct "sweeps" in specific areas to visit the residences of sex offenders to ensure they were in compliance with regulations. Often Foster City and Redwood City Police Departments would join in the "sweeps". The taskforce completed six "sweeps" before the California Department of Justice disbanded the program in San Mateo County.

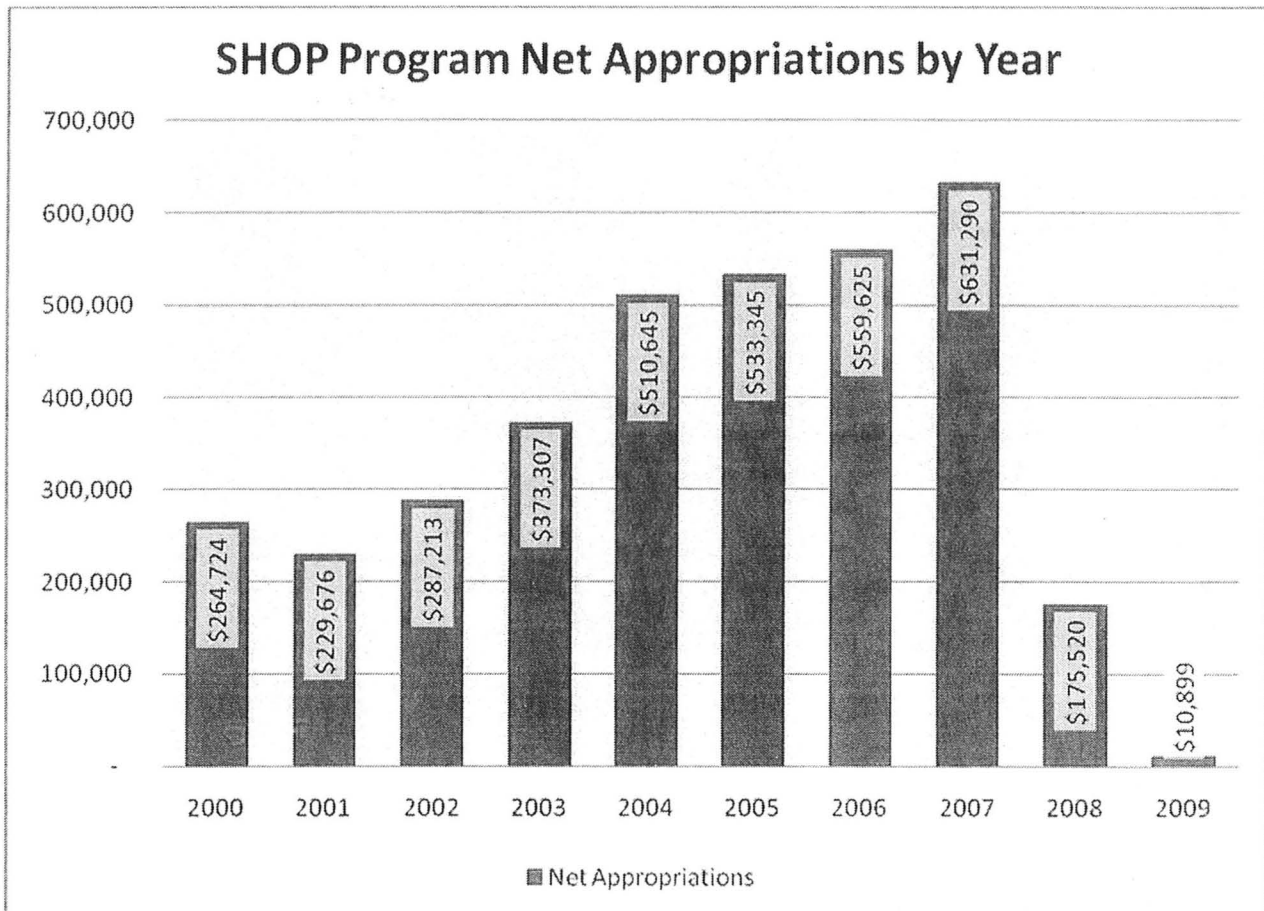
Due to the lack of State funding for the SAFE taskforce, the Sheriff's Office Sex Crimes Unit and the Probation Department Sex Crimes Unit took up the slack. In 2005 the Sheriff's Office contract to provide investigative services to the East Palo Alto Police Department expired. Two detectives were assigned from that unit to San Mateo County Sheriff's Sex Crimes Unit. The Sex Crimes Unit then became a team consisting of a sergeant and three deputies. Staffing for sexual offender investigation, enforcement, and coordination of city police efforts was then one full-time sergeant and three full-time detectives in the Sheriff's Office plus two days a week participation from ICE and County Probation personnel.

²⁵ http://articles.sfgate.com/1996-08-07/news/17782043_1_megan-s-law-offenders-task-force

²⁶ Interdepartmental Memo: Sheriff Don Horsley to Board of Supervisors, April 3, 2001 for hearing April 24, 2001.

In 2007 the Sheriff's Office discovered that the two assigned detectives were not funded. They were then eliminated from the budget. Further, in April 2007 to fund the Jail Planning Lieutenant; the Sheriff combined the duties of the SHOP sergeant with the general crimes sergeant. Therefore, in April 2007, the Sheriff's Office eliminated funding for the dedicated sexual offense enforcement unit within the investigations division resulting in case coverage of one sergeant (25% time), one detective (50% time) and two other detectives (25% total time). This represents a 75% reduction from four dedicated Full-Time-Equivalents (FTEs) to one FTE shared among four persons, as well as the elimination of county-wide coordination among cities. The Sheriff's Office budget approved by the BOS shows the following appropriations for SHOP:

Chart 4



Source: San Mateo County Sheriff's Office Budget documents

In addition to general crimes and absorption of the Sexual Habitual Offender's Program, the one FTE Sheriff's Sex Crimes Unit continues to work all sex crimes in as a timely manner as they can while investigating other crimes.

The Sheriff's Office indicated to the Grand Jury that they would be open to reestablishing a full-time SAFE/SHOP task force with three dedicated FTEs (a Detective Sergeant and two Detectives). Their draft budget for such an effort is approximately \$930,000 in yearly Sheriff's

personnel costs. This can be compared to the present Sheriff's Office budget of approximately \$160 million, though only \$10-15 million is truly discretionary, according to the Sheriff's Office.

Findings

Sexual Abuse and Assault Against Children

1. Of sex offenses in San Mateo County 76% are committed against children.²⁷
2. When convicted sex offenders are not under consistent and intensive supervision (e.g., face-to-face contact with law enforcement, at both scheduled and random times.)²⁸, they re-offend at the same (or higher) severity levels and frequency as compared with sex offenders not under such supervision.
3. The percentage of children taken for examination of possible sexual abuse and assault to the San Mateo Medical Center's Keller Center by Sheriff's deputies declined in 2008-2009 by about 1/2 from 2004-2007 levels.

Use of the Internet by Sexual Predators

1. Sexual predators are increasingly using the internet to attract young children. In 2006, 250 minors per month received an online sexual solicitation in San Mateo County according to a Sheriff's Office estimate. With the explosion of social networking and internet-based communications during the last 3 years, current estimates could be several times higher.
2. The Sheriff's Office maintains a sergeant and detective that oversee on-line sexual predators a few hours each week. Local police departments have neither the specialized resources nor the personnel to pursue on-line predators.
3. While sophisticated tools are available to identify violators of child pornography laws, Sheriff's Office personnel stated that County resources are insufficient to pursue investigation of these criminals in a timely manner.

Sexual Offender Registration

1. County funding available to monitor sexual offenders is declining.
2. While the number of Megan's Law registrants who have been convicted of sexual abuse and assault against children grew from 2004-2009, the number of Megan's Law registration violations prosecuted by the DA stayed about constant during this period.
3. Sex offender registrants pursuant to Section 290 of the California Penal Code are required to register at the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office is only open for sex offender registration on Tuesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 8:00 AM and 12:00 PM. By contrast, the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 52 weeks a year for sex offenders to register.

²⁷ Per San Mateo County Probation Department

²⁸ Per San Mateo County Probation Department statistics

Law Enforcement

1. The most effective preventative measure against sexual offenders is making regularly scheduled and random contact, plus ongoing observation.
2. Due to the economy as well as State budget reductions, the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors has had to reduce all department budgets, including law enforcement.
3. Sex offenders re-offend at a rate of 50% or more. In the past, the Sheriff's Office and all local law enforcement agencies actively monitored San Mateo County's offenders. Due to budget cuts, this activity has diminished and dedicated sex unit personnel have been rolled into general investigations.
4. Consistent and intensive monitoring of convicted sex offenders when released from parole/probation is performed inconsistently throughout San Mateo County. Some city police departments have extensive procedures in place to monitor sex offenders while others perform the minimum required by law.
5. There is insufficient sharing and coordination of information about sexual offenders among the law enforcement agencies within the County.
6. The Sheriff requested a lieutenant's position from the BOS to oversee the new jail construction. The request was turned down. In order to fund the position, in April 2007 the Sheriff eliminated the sergeant's position for Sexual Habitual Offender Program (SHOP) and sexual offender/predator coordination. As a result, the San Mateo County sex crimes unit currently functions with one FTE composed of fractional commitments of four investigators.
7. The Sheriff's Office successfully oversees and coordinates many taskforces in cooperation with San Mateo County cities' police forces: Gang, Drug, Vehicle Theft and White Collar Crime, among them. These taskforces remained in place because they received funding from either the local, state or federal governments.
8. According to the Sheriff's Office, a joint task force for county-wide, coordinated investigation and enforcement of sexual offenses (similar to SAFE) could be implemented for \$1.55 million with 50/50 resource-sharing between the Sheriff's Office and cities similar to the funding model used for other joint task forces (e.g., white-collar crime, drugs, gangs).

Conclusions

1. The citizens of San Mateo County, especially children, are at a greater risk of being the victims of sexual offenses because some law enforcement agencies (a) no longer vigorously monitor sexual offenders nor investigate sexual predators to the same degree and (b) no longer coordinate such activities on a county-wide basis.
2. Enforcement in San Mateo County has drastically declined during the past 3 ½ years with (a) the January 2007 elimination of county-wide law enforcement coordination through SAFE, (b) the April 2007 elimination of the dedicated four person sexual offender investigations unit in the Sheriff's Office, and (c) the forthcoming elimination of the dedicated sexual offender unit in the County Probation Department.
3. The registered sexual offender population and the total sexual abuse crime rate against children in San Mateo County did not decline from 2004-2009. The Grand Jury believes

the most likely explanation for the decline in Keller Center examinations in light of the static arrest rate is due to a lack of assigned personnel within the Sheriff's Office.

4. While sophisticated tools are available to identify violators of child pornography laws and to catch internet sexual predators. San Mateo County law enforcement resources are insufficient to use these tools to pursue investigation of these criminals in a timely manner. Local police departments do not have the specialized resources or the personnel to pursue the predators who are increasingly using the internet.
5. The relatively low sexual offender recidivism rate achieved by the County Probation Department is at risk due to reprioritized funding that will eliminate its permanent, dedicated sexual offender unit.
6. City Police Department practices vary dramatically across the County. Sharing and coordination of information regarding sexual offenders among the law enforcement agencies in the County is insufficient to effectively control sexual offender activity.
7. In 2009-2010, if either (a) 1% of the County's \$80 million contribution to the Sheriff's Office's \$160 million budget or (b) 2% of the State's Proposition 172 funding for enhanced law enforcement would have been reprioritized, the Sheriff's Office could have operated a full-time, 3-person team dedicated to sexual offender enforcement.

Recommendations

The 2009-2010 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury recommends to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors and to the San Mateo County Sheriff that they:

1. Reinstate the SAFE Task Force. Based upon other task force formulas, the Sheriff's Office and the combined cities would each contribute 50%.
2. Regardless of funding, the Sheriff's Office should reinstate its permanent, dedicated three to four person sexual offender investigation unit, including all SHOP activities.
3. Prioritize funding within the County Probation Department to keep sexual offender recidivism at a relatively low level by re-establishing a permanent, dedicated sexual offender unit.

The 2009-2010 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury recommends to the City Councils of San Mateo County that they work through the San Mateo County Police Chiefs' Association to:

1. Coordinate City Police Department sex offender policies and practices to reach increased, uniform levels of enforcement throughout the County.
2. Reinstate the SAFE Task Force in partnership with the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office by contributing appropriate resources.
3. Develop a county-wide plan to improve the sharing of information regarding sexual offender law enforcement.

Exhibit C

July 30, 2010

The Honorable Clifford V. Cretan
Judge of the Superior Court
Hall of Justice
400 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1655

Re: Responses to 2009-2010 Grand Jury Report

Dear Judge Cretan:

At its July 28, 2010 meeting, the Portola Valley Town Council reviewed the sections of the 2009-2010 Grand Jury Report that pertain to the Town of Portola Valley. Based upon that review, the Town Council respectfully offers the following response:

Effectiveness of Red Light Traffic Camera Enforcement

The findings contained in the 2009-2010 Grand Jury Report are not applicable to the Town because the Town has no traffic signals within its jurisdiction.

Sex Offender Law Enforcement in San Mateo County

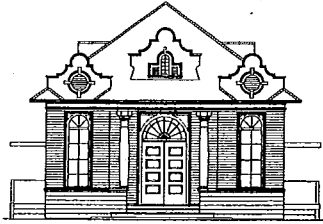
The findings contained in the 2009-2010 Grand Jury Report are not applicable to the Town because the Town does not have its own police department. Law enforcement services are provided by the San Mateo County Sheriff's Department through a service agreement.

Please feel free to contact me if you require additional information.

Sincerely,

B. Stephen Toben
Mayor

cc: Town Council
Town Manager
Town Attorney



MEMORANDUM

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

TO: Mayor and Members of the Town Council
FROM: Howard Young, Public Works Director
DATE: July 28, 2010
RE: Establishment of underground utility district along Alpine Road

Recommendation:

Adoption of a resolution to consider the establishment of a Rule 20A Underground Utility District along Alpine Road, a scenic corridor, between Nathhorst Avenue and the Town limits at Ladera.

Background:

At its May 20, 2010 meeting, the Town Council approved the Cable and Undergrounding Committee's request (report dated 5/20/10) for the formation of a new Undergrounding District on Alpine and directed staff to prepare a resolution establishing Alpine Road between the currently undergrounded sections at Nathhorst and the Town limits at Ladera as a PG&E Rule 20A Undergrounding District.

Analysis:

Through Rule 20A, the California Public Utility Commission requires PG&E to annually set aside funds for financing the undergrounding of overhead distribution facilities located on public streets within the Town of Portola Valley. Telephone companies are required by CPUC Rule 32 (A2-32), Category 1 to provide funds on as needed basis to pay for their share of the cost of conversions. Cost participation rules for cable television are covered by the Cable TV franchise agreement.

The Town's last undergrounding project occurred in 1996 on Portola Road. Since that time, the Town has accumulated \$346,771.00 for future projects. Creating the undergrounding district is the first step required by PG&E and State law to start the planning and design process. For this current proposed project, PG&E has indicated that design would not begin until 2014 and potentially construction completed sometime in 2017.

The proposed underground utility district, as shown in Exhibit A, will require utility companies to remove utility poles and aerial cables from the public right of way and install a new underground system. Property owners will be required to modify their service connections to accept underground utility services prior to the removal of poles and aerial lines. The sections within this area recommended by PG&E and the Committee to consider are:

Area A Alpine Rd between Westridge Drive and just east of Golden Oak Drive (closest to Arastradero road) and/or

Area B Alpine Rd just east of Natthorst Ave. to Golden Oak Drive (closest to Los Trancos Road).

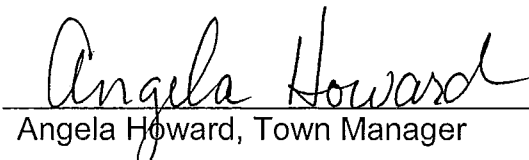
Approximately 40 parcels and 6 affected services laterals are along the entire proposed undergrounding district. All property owners along the proposed district were mailed a notification of this public hearing.

Note that the proposed undergrounding district shown in Exhibit A contains areas beyond the boundaries of both the recommended Areas A and/or B. This resolution will prohibit any new overhead facilities within the entire length of the district. This would affect all utility companies that would attempt to install new facilities onto the existing poles. The limits of the district can be amended shorter or longer after design has begun and PG&E determines final limits of work.

Concerning service laterals to homes and businesses, PG&E Rule 20A allows for installation of no more than 100' of underground past the property line and up to \$1,500 for panel conversion that can be funded out of the Town's allocation. After designating the undergrounding district and PG&E determining what actual costs will be for the scope, the Council will be requested to determine if the cost of undergrounding the individual service laterals should be paid by the property owner or funded by the Town's allocation. The resolution will then be amended based on Council's decision.

Follow up:

Modifications and updating residents, utility companies, and the Council will be on going until the project is completed. All procedures and work will be in accordance with the Town's adopted Underground Ordinance contained in Chapter 13.08. Once more information is available, staff will recommend for approval to the Council, a date on which all affected property owners and utilities must be ready to receive underground service and if required, the final boundaries of the district. The Council will be notified and kept apprised of the final work scope, costs, and schedule prior to any further consideration.

Approved: 
Angela Howard, Town Manager

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A: Drawing - Proposed underground district

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY ESTABLISHING AN UNDERGROUND UTILITY DISTRICT ON APLINE ROAD BETWEEN NATHHORST AVENUE AND THE TOWN LIMIT AT LADERA

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2010, the Cable and Undergrounding Committee unanimously passed a resolution recommending that the Town Council create a Rule 20A district on Alpine Road between Nathhorst Avenue and the Town limit at Ladera;

WHEREAS, PG&E's Rule 20A funds for the Town of Portola Valley will not allow the entire section of Alpine Road to be undergrounded and PG&E has recommended two specific areas on Alpine Road for potential undergrounding: (Area A) Alpine Road between Westridge Road and just east of Golden Oak Drive (closest to Arastradero Road) and/or (Area B) Alpine Road just east of Nathhorst Avenue to Golden Oak Drive (closest to Los Trancos Road);

WHEREAS, the area comprising the proposed undergrounding district is more particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated by reference;

WHEREAS, undergrounding is technically feasible and would improve the safety, convenience and aesthetics along Alpine Road, a designated scenic corridor; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley held a public hearing on July 28, 2010, regarding establishing an undergrounding district on Alpine Road between Nathhorst Avenue and the Town limit at Ladera.

NOW THEREFORE, The Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley does hereby **RESOLVE** as follows:

1. It is in the general public interest to replace the existing overhead utilities on Alpine Road, a scenic corridor, between Nathhorst Avenue and the Town limit at Ladera with underground utilities because undergrounding will eliminate the unusually heavy concentration of overhead utility facilities on Alpine Road which is extensively used by the general public and carries a heavy volume of pedestrian or vehicular traffic.
2. The date for poles to be removed shall be determined at a later date. The 100' Rule and Panel Conversion option shall be determined at a later date.
3. The Alpine Road Underground Utility District is hereby established, the boundaries of which are shown on Exhibit A attached and incorporated by reference.
4. PG&E is directed to use the Town of Portola Valley's allocated Rule 20A funds to initiate a project to underground existing overhead utilities within the Alpine Road Underground Utility District.

5. The creation and implementation of an underground utility district is categorically exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act by reason of the exemption provided by Section 15302(d) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

6. The Town Clerk is hereby instructed to notify all affected utilities and all persons owning property within the Alpine Road Underground Utility District. Such notification shall be made by mailing a copy of this resolution to all affected property owners as such are shown on the last equalized assessment roll to the affected utilities.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of July, 2010.

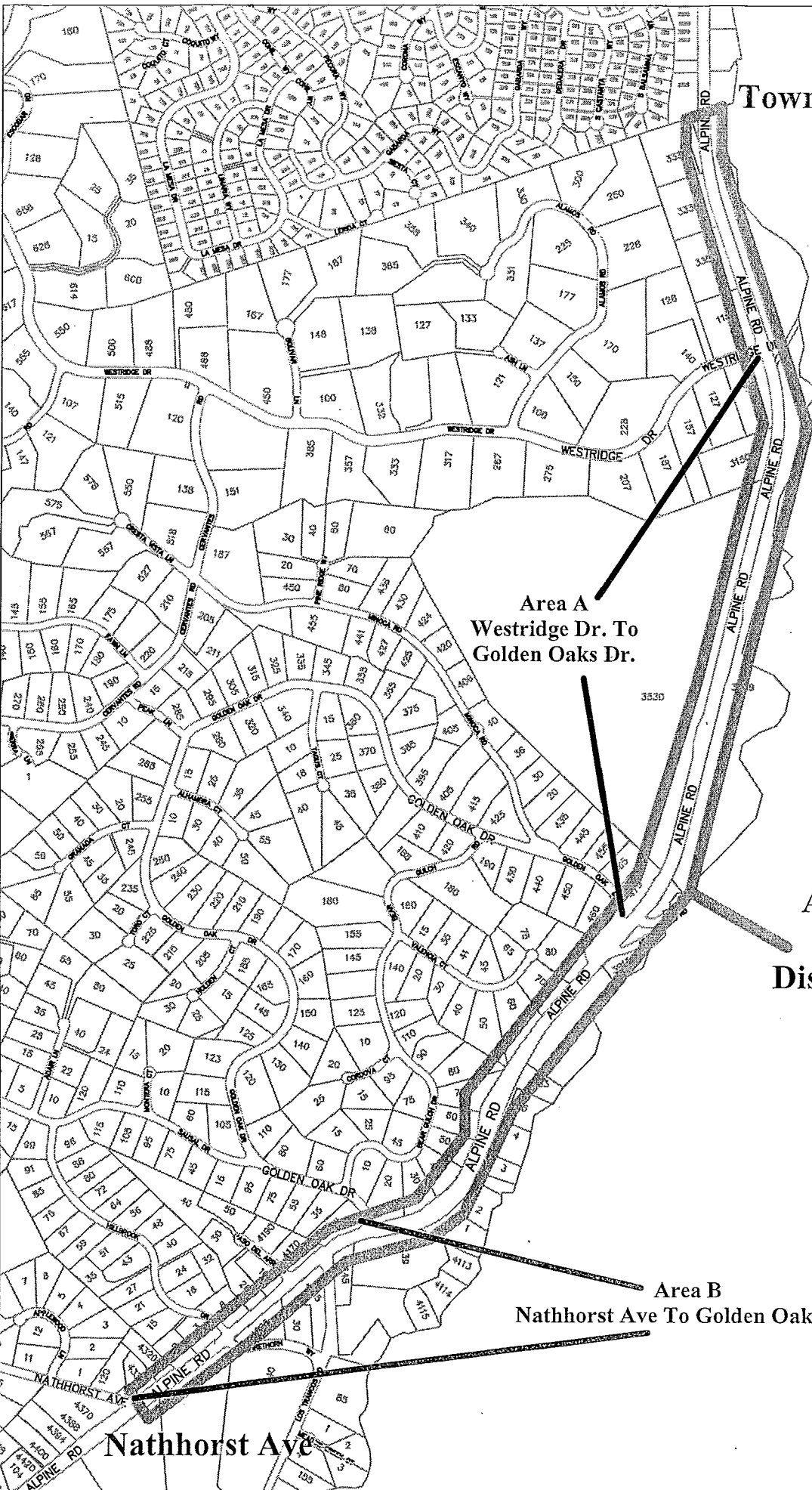
By: _____
Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk



Town Limits



Area A
Westridge Dr. To
Golden Oaks Dr.

Area B
Nathhorst Ave To Golden Oaks Dr.

**Proposed
Alpine Road Utility
Undergrounding
District: Nathhorst Ave
to Town limits at
Ladera**

Nathhorst Ave

Town of Portola Valley
Location / site plan
7/28/10

Utilities must clear side streets by at
least 20' outside of proposed district
(N.T.S.)



MEMORANDUM

TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

TO : Town Council

FROM : George Mader, Town Planning Consultant

DATE : 7/22/10

RE : Proposed Amendments to the Safety Element of the General Plan

Recommendation

The town council should review the changes made to proposed amendments to the safety element and if satisfied with the changes move to adopt the attached resolution approving the negative declaration and adopting the amendments.

Discussion

At the meeting on 7/14/10, the council closed the public hearing and requested changes to some provisions of the draft element as well as correction of some typos. All of the requested changes have been made in a tracked version of the element. We are transmitting the entire element in tracked form so the contexts for the tracked changes are shown. To view the changes, please refer to the following sections of the element:

4124
4127
4129
4133
4138
4140a
4156

Action

If during the meeting the council identifies additional minor changes to the element, they can be made at the meeting. If approval is to be given, the council should move to adopt the attached resolution.

cc. Angela Howard
Sandy Sloan

Attachments

Safety Element

July 14, 2010

Deleted: June 2

Introduction

Purpose

4100 The safety element provides a policy framework for measures the town should take to protect persons, property and the economic and social well-being of the community from earthquakes, fires and floods as well as other natural hazards.

Scope

4101 The element deals with the potential geologic, fire and flooding hazards to persons and property in the planning area. Accordingly, geologic, fire and flooding hazards are addressed while hazards such as wind storm, lightning, falling trees, unsafe structures, motor vehicle accidents and crime are not included. These other hazards are dealt with to some degree in other elements of the general plan. In addition, town regulations and state laws provide public policy and regulate conduct in relation to a wide range of hazards.

Definitions

4102 The following definitions of technical terms are used in this element of the general plan:

1. **Hazard:** a source of danger, peril or jeopardy.
2. **Risk:** the chance of injury, damage or loss.

Deleted: May 10

3. **High Risk:** high probability of property loss and/or personal injury.
4. **Seismic:** pertaining to or caused by an earthquake.
5. **Fault:** a plane or surface in earth materials along which shear failure has occurred and materials on opposite sides have moved relative to one another in response to the accumulation of stress in the rocks.
6. **Active Fault:** a fault that has moved in recent geologic time (last 10,000 years) and is likely to move again in the relatively near future.
7. **Inactive Fault:** a fault that shows no evidence of movement in recent geologic time and is inferred to have little potential for movement in the relatively near future.
8. **Fault Zone:** a zone of related faults that commonly are braided and sub-parallel, but which may be branching and divergent. Its width ranges from a few feet to several miles.
9. **Fault Trace:** the intersection between a fault plane and the ground surface. It is graphically portrayed as a line plotted on geologic maps, or in the case of an en echelon surface rupture as a series of short lines at an angle to the general alignment of the trace.
10. **“Maximum Probable” Earthquake:** the greatest magnitude earthquake that can reasonably be expected to occur in a particular area.
11. **Ground Failures:** includes landslide, soil liquefaction, lurch cracking,* surface faulting, ground settlement, lateral spreading,* soil creep and soil expansion.
12. **Soil Liquefaction:** change of water-saturated cohesionless soil to fluid-like state usually from intense ground shaking that causes soil to lose strength and flow as a liquid.
13. **Landslide:** the downslope movement of masses of earth material along a slip surface.

* Not considered to be a significant hazard in Portola Valley, but if new information reveals problems of public concern, the element should be expanded to address the hazard.

14. **Active Landslide:** a landslide that is moving or shows signs of recent movement.
15. **Landslide Deposit:** earth materials that have been deposited through the process of landsliding.
16. **Richter Scale** (Est. 1935) – A logarithmic scale intended to express the total amount of energy released by an earthquake. The value is calculated from the amplitude of peaks recorded on a specific type of seismograph plus a distance conversion factor.
17. **Moment Magnitude Scale** – A more recent logarithmic earthquake magnitude scale intended to more accurately reflect the energy released by fault displacement. The calculated value considers the surface area of fault displacement, slip distance and rock rigidity. Determination of this value requires a greater period of time to calculate than the Richter Scale value which is based on a seismogram.

4103 Not used.

Goals

4104 The basic goals of the Town of Portola Valley in adopting this element of the general plan are to prevent loss of life, to reduce injuries and property damage and to minimize economic and social dislocation that may result from earthquakes, other geologic hazards, fires and flooding.

Objectives

- 4105 The objectives of the Town of Portola Valley in adopting this element of the general plan are:
1. To define the relative degree of risk in various parts of the planning area so that this information can be used as a guide for minimizing or avoiding risk for new construction and for risk abatement for existing development.
 2. To minimize the risk to human life from structures located in hazardous areas.
 3. To provide a basis for designating land uses that are appropriate to the geologic, fire and flooding risks in the planning area.

4. To ensure that facilities whose continued functioning is essential to society, and facilities needed in the event of emergency, are so located and designed that they will continue to function in the event of fire or natural disaster.
5. To facilitate post-disaster relief and recovery operations.
6. To increase public awareness of geologic, fire and flooding hazards, and of available ways to avoid or mitigate the effects of these hazards.

Principles

4106 The following principles are intended to guide the town and private parties in future actions.

1. Land uses should be controlled to avoid exposure to risk in excess of the level generally acceptable to the community (defined in this element as “Acceptable Risk”).
2. Locate development, to the maximum extent feasible, so that it will avoid areas which present high risk exposure.
3. Development in hazardous areas should be limited to structures and improvements that would not threaten human life or cause substantial financial loss if damaged, or the development or site should be engineered to mitigate the hazard if possible without unduly disturbing the natural environment.
4. Where utility lines and roads are located in or cross high hazard areas, all reasonable measures should be taken to insure continuity or quick restoration of service and prevention of secondary hazards such as fire or flood.
5. High hazard areas should not be subdivided unless and until adequate mitigating measures are assured.
6. Critical facilities, such as major transportation links, communications and utility lines and emergency shelter facilities, should be located, designed and operated in a manner that maximizes their ability to remain functional after a disaster.
7. New structures should be designed and constructed to withstand, within levels of acceptable risk, the hazards known to exist at their locations.

8. Additions to or modifications of existing structures should increase rather than decrease the ability of the original structure to withstand any earthquake or other geologic hazards.
9. The public should be made aware of hazards and measures that can be taken to protect their lives and property.
10. Reports of geologic and/or soil investigations should be required in all instances when a permit is sought and available information indicates a potential substantial threat to life or property from a geological hazard.
11. The location and extent of areas covered by soil and geologic investigations received by the town should be recorded by the town geologist on the town's Geologic Map and Ground Movement Potential Map, and the reports thereon should be considered to be public records. Where appropriate, the results of such detailed investigations will be utilized to supplement and supersede more general information.

Acceptable Risk (In Relation to Structures and Occupancies)

4107 This section: (a) defines the term "acceptable risk", and (b) assigns various structures, occupancies and land uses to risk classes.

Acceptable Risk

4108 The term "acceptable risk" is used to describe the level of risk that the majority of citizens accept without expecting governmental action to provide protection. To illustrate this point, consider a site that is subject to occasional flooding. If the chances are one in a thousand that the site will be flooded in any given year, local citizens will probably accept that risk without asking for special protection. If the chances of flooding are one in ten, however, either governmental regulations would be enacted to keep people from building on the site (in order to protect life and property), or property owners would ask the government to build protection devices to control the flood waters.

Classification of Structures and Occupancies

4109 Five major classes of structures and occupancies are established in Table 1 for the purpose of risk rating. The first two classes include critical facilities and occupancies – those structures and occupancies that are especially important for the preservation of life, the protection of property or for the

continuing functioning of society. Less critical structures and occupancies are included in Classes 3, 4 and 5. The table includes structures and occupancies not presently or likely to ever be in the Portola Valley planning area. They are included, however, to provide a context for the particular structures and occupancies relevant to the planning area. The fourth column of Table 1 describes the maximum amount of damage deemed acceptable in the event of hazardous events such as a great earthquake similar to the one in 1906, a major fire or a significant flood. The last column classifies acceptable damage in terms of acceptable risk.

Potential Hazards in the Planning Area

4110 Each of the following potential hazards is briefly described in the following pages as it relates to the Portola Valley planning area:

1. Faulting
2. Ground Shaking
3. Landsliding
4. Ground Settlement
5. Soil Liquefaction
6. Flooding
7. Erosion and Sedimentation
8. Expansive Soils and Soil Creep
9. Fire Hazards

4111 Documents upon which these descriptions are largely based and that provide additional pertinent information are listed in Appendix 14. Also, the most pertinent references for each type of hazard are listed by numbers in parentheses within and following each hazard summary.

4112 The descriptions of the hazards contained herein and in the sources cited in Appendix 14 provide the general basis for applying the policies set forth in the element. As new information becomes available that supplements or modifies these descriptions of hazards, such new information, when officially accepted by the town, may be used in applying or interpreting town policy.

Faulting

- 4113 Portola Valley is bisected by the San Andreas Fault Zone which is made up of a number of individual fault traces along which movement has occurred at some time in the past. Some of the traces of the San Andreas Fault Zone are considered to be active; some are of undefined activity; some are deemed to be inactive; and others are poorly defined or are as yet unrecognized and the possibility of their activity is questionable. Experience in California and in other parts of the world where active faulting is taking place indicates that future fault movements are most likely to occur along the traces of recent displacements. Ground rupturing, with horizontal displacements of 8 to 10 feet, took place along several fault traces through Portola Valley in the 1906 earthquake. Measurable earth strain and other geologic considerations suggest that similar or greater amounts of displacement may be anticipated in the Portola Valley area in the years ahead. Recurrence intervals for major movements along the Portola Valley segment of the San Andreas Fault are calculated to be approximately 240 years (47).
- 4114 Although future fault movement is generally anticipated along only those faults judged to be active, there is always the possibility that movement may occur along traces that are of undefined activity, deemed inactive, poorly defined, or as yet unrecognized, or newly formed. The most detailed information regarding the description and location of the most readily recognizable active fault traces in the Portola Valley area are contained in the following reports: W.R. Dickinson, "Commentary and Reconnaissance

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Note: Class numbers 1-5 refer to building types contained in the Uniform Building Code.

Photogeologic Map of San Andreas Rift Belt, Portola Valley, California” (1)*(2) (26) and accompanying map; William Letts & Associates, Inc., “Seismic Hazard Evaluation, Proposed Portola Valley Town Center” (36) and “Supplemental Surface-Fault Rupture Hazard Evaluation, Proposed Potola Valley Town Cetner” (37).

- 4115 The traces of the San Andreas Fault Zone judged to be active and with significant potential for future displacement are shown with distinctive heavy lines on the Geologic Map of the Town of Portola Valley (Scale 1" = 500') (34). Fault traces from this source are also shown on the Special Studies Zones Maps of the Mindego Hill and Palo Alto Quadrangles (Scale 1" = 2000') (2) (43), issued by the California Geological Survey in compliance with requirements of the Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.
- 4116 The hazard associated with active fault traces is clear. Any structure built across such a trace and subsequently offset by faulting would be in danger of collapse and constitute a threat to life. Studies of the San Andreas Fault in California and other similar faults elsewhere in the world show that dislocations associated with faulting tend to be concentrated along relatively narrow traces. In Portola Valley, however, a pattern of en echelon ground breakage has occurred along some of the San Andreas trace. In these locations ground breakage consists of short ruptures on the order of 40 feet oriented obliquely to the general fault trend. Also, a belt of disturbed ground several hundred feet wide or more, characterized by secondary fractures and cracks, ground lurching and warping may develop along traces of dislocation. Although deformation of this zone may result in serious structural damage to buildings within it, the risk of structural collapse due solely to permanent ground deformation is considerably less than for sites across or immediately adjacent to the principal trace of movement. For further information, see also references (4a) (4b) (4c) (4d) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) and (11) (36) (37) (41) (42) (43).

Ground Shaking

- 4117 Although sparsely populated, the Portola Valley area experienced considerable damage from ground shaking in the 1906 earthquake, which is estimated to have been of a Richter magnitude* 8.3, (or Moment Magnitude

* All references referred to by number are listed in complete citation form in Appendix 1.

* Richter Magnitude is an instrumentally determined measurement of the energy released by an earthquake at its source. The magnitude scale is logarithmic, hence an increase in one unit of magnitude (e.g. 6 to 7) represents a ten-fold increase in seismic wave amplitude but an approximately 32 times increase in energy released at the

of 7.9) with local intensities ranging from VIII to X, on the Modified Mercalli scale** (1956 edition). Moment Magnitude, a new term describing earthquakes, takes into consideration more than the ground shaking at a location and includes such considerations as the surface area of a rupture. See Section 4102 for the definitions of Richter Magnitude and Moment Magnitude.

Recently published intensity maps by the Association of Bay Area Governments for a 7.9 Richter Magnitude earthquake (based on a model of the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake with a calculated Richter Magnitude of 7.9) on the San Andreas Fault shows Modified Mercalli Intensities ranging from X (Very Violent) on the floor of Portola Valley with bands on either side calculated as IX (Violent) and VIII (Very Strong). ABAG cautions that these intensities may be incorrect by one unit higher or lower. Nonetheless, it is clear that the town could be subject to very intense shaking forces. (28)

For comparison purposes, one can consider the shaking intensity felt in Portola Valley from the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake that had a Richter Magnitude of 6.9 but was at a great distance from Portola Valley. For this earthquake, ABAG's maps show the most violent shaking in the floor of the valley is estimated to be VII (Strong) with much of the rest of the town classified as VI (Moderate). (29) This earthquake did not result in significant damage in Portola Valley. It was, however, a much smaller earthquake than what might occur in the not-too-distant future.

Considerable study has been given to the probability of future earthquakes. ABAG, in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey, has published maps showing earthquake probabilities. The most recently published work gives a 62% probability of at least one earthquake of 6.7 or greater magnitude before 2032 somewhere in the San Francisco Bay Area. For the San Andreas Fault, the probability drops to 21%. (33)

Another way of looking at earthquake forces has been to estimate the size of the maximum credible earthquake. This does not, however, provide the probability of occurrence of such an event. More recently, the practice has been to stipulate the probability of exceedence of stated accelerations in terms of gravity. For the floor of Portola Valley there is an estimated 10% probability that ground motion will exceed 0.7 pga (peak ground

source.

** See Appendix 15 for explanation of the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale.

acceleration) in the next 50 years (32). Of course, for lesser earthquakes the probability increases.

4118 Not Used

4119 Not Used

4120 The ground effects from seismic shaking in Portola Valley would vary with different underlying rock formations, soil conditions, and the amount of underground water present. Those areas underlain by relatively thick, unconsolidated, water-soaked surficial sediments (such as some recent alluvial deposits) have a greater potential for damaging effects due to ground shaking than do areas of firm bedrock. Table 2, below, defines three "geologic categories" in the Portola Valley planning area in which the geologic materials are grouped on the basis of their anticipated response to seismic shaking. *Surficial Materials* are considered likely to respond more actively to an earthquake than *Near-Bedrock Materials*, which in turn, would respond more actively than *Bedrock Materials*.

Increasing Ground Shaking Potential



Surficial Materials – generally young, often saturated, unconsolidated alluvial deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay commonly confined to valley floors; slope wash; landslide debris and artificial fill.

Near-Bedrock Materials – semi-consolidated to consolidated older alluvial deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay (Santa Clara Formation).

Bedrock Materials – hard, stratified to massive, deposits of sandstone, shale, conglomerate, chert, mafic, igneous rocks and serpentine (generally shown as Stable Bedrock-Subsidence Movement Potential Map of Portola Valley).

Table 2. Relative Ground Shaking Potential in the Portola Valley Planning Area*

For further information, see references (3)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)(16)(17)(32)(33)(34)(35)(36)(37)(41)(42)(43)

* See Geologic and Movement Potential Maps of Town of Portola Valley for the location of areas underlain by materials described above, references (105) and (106).

It is clear that portions of Portola Valley are subject to surface fault rupture and that the entire community is subject to violent to less violent shaking. The amount of ground shaking at any location is based on the seismic energy released through the ground. It is prudent to analyze new developments and provide a reasonable level of protection to these two hazards. To that end, the town should adopt and apply the best available information on potential ground shaking. Land uses should be located where the level of risk from seismic forces is deemed acceptable to the community.

At any location, new structures have to comply with the California Building Code (38). Portola Valley and much of California are within the highest seismic risk category in the building code. The code provides differing levels of safety based on building occupancies. In addition, provisions in the code provide detailed requirements for calculating earthquake forces and requiring that buildings be appropriately designed. In Portola Valley, the Building Official is tasked with administering the provisions of the code.

Landsliding

- 4121 Landsliding is the mass-movement of soil and rock downslope along one or more recognizable slip surfaces; the movement may be rapid (as in rock-falls) or very slow (as in earth flows). In the California coast ranges, landsliding is a natural and widespread phenomenon occurring on many slopes underlain by relatively unstable rocks and soils. Initiation of movement of a new landslide or reactivation of an existing one may be caused by either natural processes or human activities. Strength of hillslope materials may be reduced by weathering and decay of rocks and soils, saturation and strong vibrations. The balance of forces acting on hillslopes, ordinarily in equilibrium, may be upset by addition of weight, removal of lateral support and seismic accelerations. Excavation, construction, irrigation and disposal of waste water in septic drainfields contribute to these processes. Strong ground motion during earthquakes may initiate new landslides and reactivate existing ones. Studies following larger earthquakes in California demonstrate that landsliding is commonly the most widespread type of earthquake related ground failure.
- 4122 The Geologic Map of Portola Valley shows the location of numerous landslides. Most notably, it indicates that more than half of the hillsides in the western portion of the Portola Valley planning area have been subject to landslide activity. Some of these landslides are ancient and naturally stabilized; some of them are recent and potentially hazardous; and some are actively moving. The hazard to public and private property as well as to public safety from landslides is clear. Roads and utility lines crossing an

active landslide may be blocked or severed. Structures may be damaged or destroyed if encroached on or carried downslope by an actively moving landslide. The Ground Movement Potential Map (35) of the town classifies landslides with respect to the potential for future movement and town regulations require that these maps be consulted when new development is proposed. In addition, the California Geological Survey issued Seismic Hazard Zone maps (30) (31) show areas of potential landsliding and require that prior to development in these areas the possibility of landsliding be investigated. For further information, see references (3) (7) (15) (18) (19) (34).

Ground Settlement

4123 Ground settlement is the sinking of the surface of the land and is most commonly due to the compaction of unconsolidated granular sediments and soils. Compaction and settlement of such materials is a natural process that ordinarily takes place slowly and imperceptibly. However, the process can be accelerated by loading imperfectly compacted soils with embankments or buildings, by excessive withdrawal of ground water, or by ground shaking resulting from earthquakes. Seismically induced ground settlement or “shakedown” may occur very rapidly. Settlement, particularly when aggravated by human or seismic processes, may be unequally distributed over a small area (differential settlement) with damaging effects to foundations of structures resting directly on the settled ground. Ground settlement during earthquakes has been a major source of property damage in many earthquake-prone regions of the world.

4124 Areas within Portola Valley with the highest potential for ground settlement are those shown on the Geologic Map of the town as alluvium, slope wash, and landslide deposits. However, some areas underlain by other [geologic](#) units may also be subject to ground settlement. Detailed site investigations are required to determine local settlement potential. For further information, see references (3) (5) (15) (39) (40).

Soil Liquefaction

4125 Soil liquefaction is the phenomenon in which certain water-saturated soils temporarily lose their strength when subjected to intense shaking and flow as a fluid. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, well-sorted, poorly-compacted, fine sands and silts. Substantial damage in California and other areas of the world has been caused by soil liquefaction brought about by earthquakes.

4126 Although sufficiently detailed geologic and engineering information to predict accurately sites of soil liquefaction in Portola Valley is not currently

available, the possibility of liquefaction in localized areas along the valley floor, underlain by unconsolidated alluvium and a seasonally high water table, is considered to be relatively high. In addition, the California Geological Survey issued Seismic Hazard Zone maps show areas of potential liquefaction and require that prior to development in these areas the possibility of liquefaction be investigated (30) (31).

Flooding

4127 In the past, Portola Valley has experienced minor flooding in areas adjacent to streams. These areas include portions of the natural floodplains of Corte Madera, Sausal and Los Trancos creeks, and locations where inadequate or obstructed drainage facilities have been unable to contain peak flows. Hydrologic principles suggest that similar minor flooding will recur sporadically and that somewhat more extensive flooding may take place during widely spaced intervals. The *Flood Insurance Study for Portola Valley* (45) prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 2008 focuses attention on Corte Madera, Sausal and Los Trancos Creeks. The maps show floodways that include stream channels and any adjoining floodplains where there is a 1% chance of flooding in any year. These floodways are to be kept clear of encroachments so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without any substantial increases in flood heights. Inundation by the 100 year flood is indicated for significant portions of Corte Madera Creek. The *Master Storm Drainage Report for Portola Valley* (1970) (21) cites a number of drainage facilities that were judged to be inadequate to pass 10 to 25 year flood flows or which were subject to obstruction by debris and which could contribute to local flooding conditions in their vicinity during periods of high runoff. The results of this study are to be reevaluated by the town.

- Deleted: the floodplain along Willowbrook Drive and between Westridge and the town boundary
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4128 In addition to the periodic recurrence of minor flooding due to intense rainfall, portions of Portola Valley are exposed to the hazard of flooding that may result from seismically induced failure of small dams. Boronda Lake in Palo Alto Foothills Park in the Los Trancos Creek drainage and the small reservoir behind The Sequoias and the Morshead Lake in the Sausal Creek drainage are retained by earthen embankments. Should either of these dams fail during an earthquake, some downstream flooding may be expected, although no data are available to assess accurately either the seismic stability of the dams or the potential flood hazard. For further information, see references (7) (22).

Erosion and Sedimentation

4129 Erosion and sedimentation are on-going natural processes in Portola Valley as they are elsewhere in the world. Factors influencing the rate of erosion at any particular location include climate, weather, rock and soil characteristics, slope and vegetation. Erosion occurs chiefly on steeper slopes in the upper reaches of drainage basins where runoff velocities are high. Sedimentation, on the other hand, takes place mainly in the lower reaches of drainages where stream gradients and velocities are reduced. No stream gauging or sediment load data are available for the streams in Portola Valley, but it is apparent that the highest erosion potential is found on the steep slopes descending from Skyline Boulevard to the valley floor. Moderately high erosion potential also exists along some short, steep drainages in the eastern part of the town.

Deleted: Westridge and Alpine Hills areas

4130 Soil maps prepared by Natural Resources Conservation Service dated 1991 and 2008 (39 and 40) provide a generalized view of the distribution of principal soil associations in the Portola Valley area and the relative erodibility of the soil groups. These maps assign a high erosion hazard to the soils on the steep slopes west of the valley floor and a moderate hazard to the foothill areas to the east.

4131 Although no detailed studies of erodibility of the various geologic units (and their associated soils) shown on the Geologic Map of the town have been made, some generalizations are possible. Other factors being equal, surficial deposits of alluvium and slope wash as well as landslide deposits can be expected to be most susceptible to erosion; the beds of the Santa Clara Formation of intermediate erodibility; and the older bedrock units of least, but variable erodability.

4132 Throughout much of Portola Valley and the surrounding area, the combination of natural slopes, soil structure and native vegetation contribute to a relatively slow natural erosion rate. On the other hand, where natural conditions are disturbed by grading and site development or poorly controlled animal keeping, erosion can be greatly accelerated and cause damage both to the site where it occurs and downstream where sedimentation of the eroded material takes place.

4133 With the exception of the flood plain of Corte Madera Creek along the Portola Valley-Woodside boundary, few persistent areas of natural sedimentation exist in Portola Valley. Most of the sediment produced by erosion is exported by stream flow beyond the boundaries of the town. Local sedimentation does occur along the main creeks and tributary drainages chiefly where human activities have altered stream flow

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characteristics. Here, sediment accumulations have partially obstructed a number of culverts and drainage ditches, increasing the hazard of local flooding at these points.

For further information, see references (7) and (24).

Expansive Soils and Soil Creep

- 4134 Some soils and bedrock materials in the Portola Valley area swell when they become wet and shrink when they dry as a result of water absorption by certain contained expansible clay minerals. Building foundations bearing on such materials may suffer destructive distortions if not properly engineered.
- 4135 Expansive soils may be encountered anywhere within the Portola Valley area, but they occur most frequently in areas shown on the town's Ground Movement Potential Map as expansive soils and bedrock. Individual site investigations and laboratory testing are required to identify expansive soil conditions.
- 4136 Repeated expansion and contraction of soils on slopes results in slow creep of the soil layer in a downslope direction. The expansion and contraction may be caused merely by bulk absorption and loss of water or freezing and thawing, but soils containing truly expansible clays are subject to pronounced soil creep. Soil creep may exert large enough lateral forces on building foundations to produce significant distortions of the structure or damage to the foundation if unanticipated in the foundation design. For further information, see references (3), (7), and (23).

Fire Hazards

- 4137 The Portola Valley planning area is served by the Woodside Fire Protection District, the California State Division of Forestry, and Stanford University. Northern and eastern portions of the planning area are also served by the Menlo Park Fire Protection District and the Palo Alto Fire Department. All of these fire protection services fight both structural and non-structural fires, although the equipment operated by the California State Division of Forestry is designed to be most effective against grass, brush and forest fires, rather than structural fires.
- 4138 A Fire Hazards Map (44), which designates areas subject to significant fire hazards, has been prepared for the town by Moritz Arboricultural Consulting. The map shows eleven vegetation associations and assigns a rating of potential fire behavior to each association. The ratings and general descriptions of associations are as follows:

“highest” (h+) includes a shrub type (chaparral) and three forest types (fire-prone oak woodland, mixed evergreen forest, and fire-prone urban forest)

“high” (h) includes two forest types (fire-prone urban forest and redwood forest) and one scrub type (coastal scrub)

“moderate” (m) includes urban savanna and grassland

“low” (l) includes mowed grass and vineyard

The Mortiz map and accompanying report provide guidance for reducing the fire threat from vegetation throughout the town. These informative references should be consulted by property owners and public agencies. Several large areas are discussed below that are of major concern, but the report and map should be consulted since they provide a comprehensive inventory and map of vegetation types as well as prescriptions for reducing fire hazard from vegetation.

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Most of the developed parts of the town, that is the area east of the valley floor, is classified as an urban forest and therefore classified as “high” risk. In this area mitigation actions include careful thinning of vegetation, removal of dead materials, and raising of tree limbs. Many actions can be taken by property owners to greatly reduce the risks in these areas.

Several steep wooded canyons and steep slopes in this area are classified as fire-prone oak woodland and therefore classified as the “highest” risk. These canyons are generally the steep back portions of lots where homes, often with wood roofs, are located higher on the properties. Fires in these somewhat remote areas pose a major threat and warrant coordinated actions by property owners bordering the canyons.

Deleted: In Alpine Hills, steep canyons with dense vegetation and south facing slopes are rated as “highest risk” and pose a threat to the many residential structures with wood roofs.

Large undeveloped portions of the western hillsides are classified as “highest” risk and “high” risk. It is impractical to undertake extensive removal and trimming of vegetation in these extensive areas. The boundaries of these areas are of greatest concern where they adjoin developed parts of the town.

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Also, some developed portions of the western hillsides are classified as fire-prone urban forest and therefore classified as “highest” risk. In these areas, the town and fire district should encourage homeowners to reduce the threat posed by vegetation through coordinated efforts.

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The Moritz map and report address the fire hazard presented by different vegetation types. The comprehensive fire hazard, however, is further complicated by other factors:

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1. Water Supply. The current basic criterion for judging the adequacy of water supply for fire fighting purposes is the 2007 California Fire Code which requires 1,000 gallons per minute for a period of 2 hours, with a residual pressure of 20-lbs/sq. in. for structures under 3,600 sq. ft.
2. Accessibility. The factor of "accessibility" is measured in terms of travel time from a fire station to a potential fire location. It is a measure of the time and degree of roadway access including driveways, in which the responding fire apparatus can navigate to arrive at the incident and start extinguishment or other operations.
3. Land Slope. Land slope influences fire safety in two ways. First, fire spreads up steep slopes far faster than it does on level land. Secondly, the slope of the land determines how easy it is to move firefighters and equipment to the scene of the fire or other emergencies.
4. Flammability of Structures. The ignition of fires in buildings is conditioned by the building materials that have been used. Concern is not only with respect to a particular building but also to the strong likelihood that fire brands can travel between buildings and thereby contribute to the spread of a fire.

4140 The following portions of the planning area are not shown on the Moritz Fire Hazards Map: the open lands of Stanford University in the northerly part of the planning area including Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve, SLAC, Webb Ranch and the Academic Reserve; the unincorporated area southeast of the town; and the sparsely developed portions of Santa Clara County including the Palo Alto Foothill Park that occupy the easterly fringe of the planning area. An analysis employing the basic fire hazard factors previously described likely would reveal portions of these areas subject to significant fire hazards. When data is available from the responsible fire protection agencies, such data should be referenced herein.

4140a Cal Fire has issued state-wide maps showing Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The maps rate areas in State Responsibility Areas (SRA's) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA's). The vast area west of Skyline Blvd. that borders Portola Valley is designated as SRA. Within LRA areas, cities are required to adopt Chapter 7A of the Uniform Building Code for areas the state has mapped as very high fire severity. While Portola Valley has not adopted the state maps, it has exceeded the state requirement by adopting Chapter 7A to apply to all new construction throughout town limits. Chapter 7A dictates the use of fire resistant exterior materials and adherence to various design details.

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4141 Conclusions drawn from the analysis of fire hazards in Portola Valley are:

1. While the eastern portion of Portola Valley has been developed with adequate roads and has good water supply systems, there are significant fire hazards in canyon areas as well as in heavily vegetated areas. More aggressive programs are needed to address these concerns. Fortunately, these areas can be reached quickly by fire fighting equipment, and firefighters are normally able to subdue fires in these areas quite rapidly.
2. The western hillsides of Portola Valley, which are steep, have few roads, lack an adequate water supply and have dense vegetation are relatively hazardous when judged from a fire safety point of view. These areas cannot be reached quickly by fire fighters, and when reached, fire fighters may have substantial difficulty in fighting the fire because of an inadequate road system, dependence on hand carried equipment, and lack of water. These lands are clearly the most hazardous in the planning area. For further information, see reference (25) (44).
3. The large number of homes built in the town with wood siding and wood shingle roofs pose a fire threat because of their relatively easy ignition. Residents should consider replacing these materials with fire resistant construction.

Policies

4142 The following policies are intended to guide the town and private parties in
future actions.

4143

1. ***Policies Concerning Fault Displacement Hazards***
 - a. Consider all faults shown on the map "Fault Lines Mapped by W.R. Dickenson, November 1971" (2), "Special Studies Zones Maps" (4), the town's Geologic Map and maps prepared by Lettis and Associates (36, 37) as each may be amended, as active faults, unless and until evidence to the contrary is developed through field investigations.
 - b. Show active and potentially active faults on the town Geologic Map and Ground Movement Potential Map. On the Ground Movement Potential Map show required setbacks for buildings

for human occupancy and add corresponding provisions to the zoning ordinance.

- c. Subdivisions, structures or other developments within the special studies zones shown on the maps Earthquake Fault Zoning maps (41) should at a minimum comply with pertinent state regulations.
- d. Design and construct new roads, bridges and utility lines (either public or private) that cross active fault traces in a manner which recognizes the hazard of fault movement. Such designs should consider that there is a possibility of up to a 20-foot right-lateral displacement on the Woodside and Trancos traces of the San Andreas Fault. Equip water, gas, and electric lines that cross active fault traces with shut-off devices which utilize the best available technology for quick shut-off consistent with providing reliable service.
- e. Examine all existing utility lines that cross active fault traces to determine their ability to survive fault movement (in the amount described in paragraph d. above). Utility companies should institute orderly programs of installing shut-off devices on these lines, starting with the lines that cross the Woodside and Trancos traces and those which serve the most people. Consider above-ground crossing of fault traces where continued service and safety cannot be assured for subsurface lines. Establish and maintain adequate emergency water supplies in areas served by water lines that cross active fault traces.
- f. Consider fault traces identified as "Fault other than the San Andreas" in the review of applications for the construction of buildings for human occupancy, site development, land divisions and subdivisions. Appropriate geological investigations should be made and reviewed to determine the fault location and characteristics prior to the approval of any such applications.

4144 2. *Policies Concerning Ground Shaking Hazards*

- a. Design and construct essential services buildings to withstand the "Maximum Considered Earthquake" that has a 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years and remain in service (2007 California Building Code and California Geological Survey). (See Section 4154a for the definition of essential services buildings.)

- b. Review the structural integrity of all essential services buildings in the town, and strengthen, remove or replace those that are found to be unable to meet policy a. above.
- c. Design and construct residences to retain their structural integrity when subjected to the maximum earthquake that has a 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years (2007 California Building Code and California Geological Survey). Place emphasis on seismic design and seismic bracing systems. Where deemed appropriate by the town, designs should be reviewed by a structural engineer.
- d. The Town of Portola Valley endorses the continuing review and updating of the California Building Code (109), which the town has adopted by reference, with the objective of adding to it revisions that reflect information gained from recent earthquakes.

4145 3. *Policies Concerning Landslide Hazards*

- a. Review all proposed developments with respect to the “Geologic Map” and “Ground Movement Potential Map” of the town. Require geologic and soil reports, when deemed necessary by the town geologist, for developments in all areas shown with landslides. Reports should be responsive to the information indicated on these maps.
- b. Locate structures for human habitation and most public utilities so as minimize disturbances from potential landslides. Give due consideration to mitigating measures, based on geologic and other reports acceptable to the town, that can be taken to reduce the risk from seismic and non-seismic hazards to an acceptable level (as defined in Table 1 and related text).
- c. Where roads or utility lines are proposed to cross landslide areas for reasons of convenience or necessity, they should be permitted only if special design and construction techniques can be employed to assure that acceptable risk levels will be met.
- d. Adopt implementing policies and regulations that correlate the various land uses permitted by the zoning ordinance with the several categories of landslides shown on the Ground Movement Potential Map which will help assure that any failures of ground due to landslides will not endanger public or private property beyond levels of acceptable risk defined in this element.

- e. When considering development in areas that contain unstable ground, it is preferable to develop on those areas of natural stable terrain and thereby avoid the potential negative environmental impacts from engineered solutions.

4146 4. ***Policy Concerning Ground Settlement***

- a. Consider those areas shown on the “Geologic Map” as alluvium, slope wash or landslide deposits to be areas of potential ground settlement and require detailed site investigation of this potential. Address potential for settlement in other locations in routine site investigations.

4147 5. ***Policies Concerning Soil Liquefaction***

- a. Consider the possibility of soil liquefaction in site investigations in connection with applications for development, especially in areas along the valley floor underlain by unconsolidated alluvium and a seasonally high water table.
- b. Review new development proposals against the California Geologic Survey Seismic Hazard Zone Maps as a guide to investigations.

4148 6. ***Policies Concerning Flood Hazards***

- a. Review all applications for subdivisions, building permits and other similar applications in the vicinity of major drainage channels with respect to potential flooding.
- b. Do not erect structures in areas determined to be subject to “100 year floods” unless appropriate measures will mitigate potential adverse effects on the structures and nearby properties and will not adversely affect natural riparian zones. Minor structures where there is no threat to life and little threat to property may be allowed.
- c. Rely upon Federally issued Flood Insurance Rate maps to define the “100 year flood” area along the relevant portions of Corte Madera Creek, Sausal Creek and Los Trancos Creek unless professionally prepared hydrological reports indicate that the subject site is not within an area that is subjected to “100 year floods.”

- d. Adopt flood plain regulations in the zoning ordinance to require new construction to minimize potential damage from mapped flood hazards.
- e. Replace or improve existing drainage structures such as culverts and pipes deemed to be inadequate to meet acceptable standards. Where possible restore natural systems to convey water.
- f. Do not erect structures which will impede the flow of flood waters in a flood channel.
- g. Encourage owners of buildings that are in flood-prone areas to take appropriate measures to reduce the likelihood of flood damage to their property. Control any such measures so as to not increase the flood or erosion hazards to other properties or have adverse impacts on the natural riparian zone.
- h. Maintain appropriate vegetation on the terrain in the Portola Valley planning area to minimize runoff of rainfall consistent with other safety practices.
- i. The town intends to continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and encourages the Federal Insurance Administration to continually update maps as appropriate that indicate the areas in Portola Valley subject to "100 year floods."
- j. When the state required flood inundation map for Searsville Dam is available, it should be used in reviewing land uses proposed in the general plan for affected downstream areas.
- k. The town should administer creek setback requirements to keep development set back from natural creek channels in order to not impede the flow of water and to limit the extent of development that could be affected by creekbank failure.

4149 7. *Policies Concerning Erosion and Sedimentation*

- a. Maintain natural slopes and preserve existing vegetation, especially in hillside areas. When change in natural grade or removal of existing vegetation is required, employ remedial measures to provide appropriate vegetative cover to control storm water runoff. Give special attention to minimizing erosion problems resulting from the keeping of animals. In specific applications, these policies will be tempered by the need for fire safety.

- b. The town currently administers the provisions of the subdivision ordinance concerning landscaping and erosion control and the provisions of the site development ordinance concerning grading, giving special attention to the protective measures that are appropriate prior to the advent of seasonal rains.

4150 8. *Policy Concerning Expansive Soils and Soil Creep*

- a. In areas where information available to town officials indicates the probability of expansive soils or soil creep, soils reports should be submitted in connection with all applications for development. In those instances where expansive or creep soils are reported, measures as are necessary to mitigate the probable effects of this hazard should be required.

4151 9. *Policies Concerning Fire Hazards*

- a. Do not construct buildings for human occupancy, critical facilities and high value structures in areas classified as having the highest fire risk unless it is demonstrated that mitigation measures will be taken to reduce the fire risk to an acceptable level.
- b. Prior to the approval of any subdivision of lands in an area of high fire risk, the planning commission should review the results of a study that includes at least the following topics:
 - 1) A description of the risk and the factors contributing to the risk.
 - 2) Actions that should be taken to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.
 - 3) The costs and means of providing fire protection to the subdivision.
 - 4) An indication of who pays for the costs involved, and who receives the benefits.
- c. Homeowners should provide adequate clearance around structures to prevent spread of fire by direct exposure and to assure adequate access in times of emergency and for the suppression of fire.
- d. Adopt a town program to reduce fire hazards along the town's public roads.

- e. Establish a public information program regarding fire hazards and how property owners can reduce such hazards. Utilize the Moritz report in this effort.
- f. In locations identified as presenting high fire hazard, require special protective measures to control spread of fire and provide safety to occupants, including but not limited to types of construction and use of appropriate materials.
- g. When reasonable and needed, make privately owned sources of water, such as swimming pools, in or adjacent to high fire risk areas, accessible to fire trucks for use for on-site fire protection.
- h. Establish street naming and numbering systems to avoid potential confusion for emergency response vehicles.
- i. Design and maintain all private roads to permit unrestricted access for all Woodside Fire Protection District equipment.
- j. Apply Chapter 7A of the California Building Code to the entire town to increase the resistance of buildings to fire ignition, and when reviewing developments under Chapter 7A, attempt to choose those materials and colors that are consistent with the visual aspects of the town.
- k. When undertaking actions to reduce fire risk by removing or thinning vegetation, homeowners should try to remove the most hazardous material while leaving some native vegetation to reduce risks of erosion, habitat loss and introduction of potentially dangerous invasive weeds.

Emergency Preparedness

4152 While the nature of hazardous events can be predicted, each event will be different and require different responses. For instance, while the general nature of forest fires is known at this time, the time of day or night and location will not be known until the fire occurs. Nonetheless, it is possible to anticipate the range of possible forest fires and have in place a generic set of actions from which specific actions needed for the particular forest fire can be selected and implemented. An emergency response plan should provide this type of information for the full range of anticipated hazardous events.

The preferable approach, of course, is for the town to take actions that will prevent or minimize the impacts of potential hazardous events. For

instance, the town has adopted detailed geologic maps that are administered to prevent new homes from being built across active earthquake fault traces or in landslide prone areas. All impacts of earthquakes, however, are not so easily focused on a few discrete locations since ground shaking will be town-wide. To minimize the impacts of ground shaking, the building code is designed to minimize potential structural damage. For fire hazards, new building code provisions require the use of fire retardant building materials. Also, employment of defensive zones around houses where vegetation is managed to minimize the threat of fire spreading is another example of actions that can be taken before a hazard might occur. In sum the adage “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” holds true for preventing or minimizing hazardous events. Given that, however, an effective preparedness program is essential for the protection of the town.

4152a Effective response to emergencies requires that, in advance of need, emergency services be organized and necessary physical facilities be provided. Areas of concern include:

1. Fire fighting and rescue
2. Law enforcement
3. Medical services
 - a. trained personnel: first aid, nurses, doctors
 - b. ambulance service
 - c. availability of hospitals
 - d. stockpiling of medical supplies
4. Availability of emergency shelter
5. Provision of emergency food supplies
6. Communications networks
 - a. emergency services
 - b. citizen information
7. Public utilities
8. Transportation facilities

9. Evacuation routes to undamaged areas
10. Command and responsibility structure incorporating town officials, town emergency workers, and other emergency resources.

4153 The town program for emergency preparedness and disaster response should continue to give specific consideration to both the general nature of hazard exposure in the planning area and specific steps that can be taken in advance of natural disaster to facilitate emergency response.

4154 Emergency response measures for the Town of Portola Valley are set forth in the town's Emergency Plan.

4154a Essential services buildings shall be capable of providing essential services to the public after a disaster, be designed and constructed to minimize fire hazards and to resist, insofar as practical, the forces generated by earthquakes, and winds. Essential services buildings include all public buildings supporting emergency operations and those services interruption of which would pose a safety hazard or impede emergency response including but not limited to: fire stations, police stations, emergency operations and communication dispatch centers. (Reference Health and Safety Code Chapter 2, 16000 et seq)

4155 Emergency preparedness planning for the Portola Valley area is based on the premise that local emergencies will be dealt with quickly and effectively by local forces, such as local fire protection services, the County Sheriff, and local health services. The assumption is also made that any major disaster or emergency will require outside assistance, from nearby cities, the county, the state, or from federal sources.

4156 Portola Valley is aware that if an emergency situation affects a wide geographical area (as an earthquake might), that the densely populated areas will probably receive aid first, and that rural areas such as Portola Valley will receive lower priority attention. For this reason, residents of the Portola Valley area need to keep an adequate supply of food, water and medical supplies available, sufficient to sustain them for considerable time after a disaster. Residents also require information and training in self-sufficiency; neighborhoods require locally-placed resources and an organizational structure supporting local response; and the town needs to organize capabilities for basic responses such as shelter and medical care.

4157 *Policies Concerning Emergency Preparedness*

1. Emergency Preparedness Committee

- a. The Emergency Preparedness Committee of the town should prepare and maintain the Town of Portola Valley Emergency Plan.
 - b. The Emergency Plan should provide for the protection of persons and property in the town in the event of an emergency and provide for the coordination of emergency services of the town and with other public agencies, private persons, cooperation and organizations.
 - c. The Emergency Plan should address: household preparedness and response, neighborhood preparedness and response, the emergency operations center (EOC), and town resources.
2. Coordination
- a. The establishment and maintenance of an emergency operations center is a high priority of the town.
 - b. The town should cooperate in the activities of the Citizens Emergency Response and Preparedness Program (CERPP) as the town's primary resource for household and neighborhood preparedness and for neighborhood communication and response in an emergency.
 - c. The town should continue to support measures to increase the ability of local fire, police and health forces to deal with emergencies as they arise, within affordable economic cost.
 - d. The town should continue its cooperation with county, state and federal agencies in emergency preparedness measures and in mutual assistance programs.
3. Roads
- a. Interstate 280 and the arterial roads identified in the circulation element of this general plan are designated as "evacuation routes" that will be utilized in the event of an emergency.
 - b. The town recognizes the need to have roads of adequate capacity for use in times of emergency. The town has adopted specific standards for road design, including standards for road width, grade and alignment that it finds to be appropriate for the movement of emergency equipment.

- c. The town recognizes the necessity of having emergency evacuation routes unimpeded by structures near the traveled way, by narrow bridges, by low overhead signs or by trees that would block the passage of vehicles in time of emergencies. It is therefore town policy to maintain emergency “evacuation routes” in usable condition. The town has adopted zoning regulations that set forth minimum setbacks for buildings from roads.
 - d. The town recognizes that in spite of precautions some primary emergency evacuation routes may become unusable in an emergency. Therefore, the town catalogs available secondary routes, such as fire and maintenance roads, and verifies operability of any gates and locks protecting these routes.
4. Exercises
- a. Routine emergency exercises should be conducted periodically to continually test the Emergency Plan and make improvements in the system.
 - b. Major town-wide emergency exercises should be conducted based on carefully prepared scenarios of the major events likely to face the town, most notably wildland fires and earthquakes. The results of these tests should be used to improve emergency response capabilities and also provide information for mitigation measures the town can take to reduce risk prior to a disaster.
5. Other Risk Reduction Measures
- a. The town supports a program to identify existing hazards and reduce the risks they pose. Risk reduction includes measures to improve water supplies, provide emergency “escape routes” in areas of high risk, provide legible road signs and other appropriate measures.
 - b. The town recommends that residents of the Portola Valley planning area keep on hand supplies of food, water, and medical supplies that will be sufficient for their needs for several days in the event of a disaster.
 - c. Subdivisions and other developments in the Portola Valley planning area should be constructed in such a manner that levels of “acceptable risk” are not exceeded and that built-in

“mitigating measures” are taken. This includes the provision of adequate water supplies, roads that are suitable for the safe passage of emergency vehicles and adequate street-name signs.

- d. The town recognizes the necessity of having an adequate water supply for fire fighting purposes. It is town policy that lands within the Portola Valley planning area be provided with an adequate water supply as they are developed. More specific standards for water flow, water pressure and water availability for fire fighting are set forth in town regulations.
- e. The town endorses, and will continue to participate in, public information programs that will assist local residents in coping with local emergencies that arise from time to time (such as the need for fire protection, or emergency health services), as well as being prepared for possible major disasters.
- f. The town has in place and will administer a system to put placards on buildings after a disaster to indicate whether it is safe to occupy a building.

General Policies for Implementation

4158 The preceding pages contain recommendations for avoiding or mitigating hazards that have been identified. Many of the measures that might be taken to mitigate hazards cited in this element could produce results in conflict with other elements of the general plan. Just because natural hazards can be mitigated does not mean that in all cases they should be, especially if such mitigation would produce results that are in conflict with the conservation element, the land use element, the open space element, or other sections of the general plan.

4159 For example, take a tract of land in the hillside areas of Portola Valley that is afflicted with several small landslides and is in an area with very poor fire protection. Merely because the hazards of landslide and fire can be reduced to an acceptably low level of risk does not mean that the town should approve the building of a subdivision there. Before any decision is made on the matter, the town should consider environmental impacts of the mitigation as well as the costs and the benefits of such hillside development, both immediate and long range, and then judge whether or not the public interest would be best served by the approval of the proposed land development.

4160 In translating the policies of this element into specific regulations, particular care should be taken to:

1. Define the scope of “mitigating measures” that should be taken for each hazard and each land use.
2. Provide for a means by which the data from which the policies in this element were derived can be updated or superseded as more accurate or more precise data become available.

Appendix 14

Safety Element References

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Appendix 15

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

(1956 Version, by Richter, as Reported in U.S. Geological Survey Circular 690)

- I. Not felt.
- II. Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors or favorably placed.
- III. Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognized as an earthquake.
- IV. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of heavy trucks, or sensation of a jolt like a heavy ball striking the walls. Standing automobiles rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. Wooden walls and frame may creak.
- V. Felt outdoors; direction estimated. Sleepers awakened. Liquids disturbed, some spilled. Small unstable objects displaced or upset. Doors swing. Shutters, pictures move. Pendulum clocks stop, start, change rate.
- VI. Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Knickknacks, books, etc., off shelves. Pictures off walls. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak plaster and masonry D* cracked.
- VII. Difficult to stand. Noticed by drivers of automobiles. Hanging objects quiver. Furniture broken. Weak chimneys broken at roof line. Damage to masonry D*, including cracks, fall of plaster, loose bricks, stones, tiles and unbraced parapets. Small slides and caving in along sand or gravel banks. Large bells ring.
- VIII. Steering of automobile affected. Damage to masonry C*; partial collapse. Some damage to masonry B*; none to masonry A*. Fall of stucco and some masonry walls. Twisting, fall of chimneys, factory stacks, monuments, towers, elevated tanks. Frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted down; loose panel walls thrown out. Decayed piling broken off. Branches broken from trees.

* Masonry A: Good workmanship and mortar, reinforced and designed to resist lateral forces.
Masonry B: Good workmanship and mortar, reinforced.
Masonry C: Good workmanship and mortar, unreinforced.
Masonry D: Poor workmanship and mortar, weak materials like adobe.

Changes in flow or temperature of springs and wells. Cracks in wet ground and on steep slopes.

- IX. General panic. Masonry D* destroyed; masonry C* heavily damaged, sometimes with complete collapse; masonry B* seriously damaged. General damage to foundations. Frame structures, if not bolted, shifted off foundations. Frames racked. Serious damage to reservoirs. Underground pipes broken. Conspicuous cracks in ground and liquefaction.
- X. Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with their foundations. Some well-built wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious damage to dams, dikes, embankments. Large landslides. Water thrown on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Rails bent slightly.
- XI. Rails bent greatly. Underground pipelines completely out of service.
- XII. Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown in the air.

Appendix 16

Implementation of the Safety Element, Actions to Date

1. Special building setbacks have been established along the San Andreas Fault traces in the town.
2. Geology has been mapped at a scale of 1"=500' and a map titled "Ground Movement Potential Map" has been prepared at the same scale.
3. Zoning regulations have been amended to reduce the amount of development possible on unstable lands to 10% of what might otherwise be permitted. Development must also be located on stable ground.
4. A resolution has been adopted that guides the application and revisions of the geology and ground movement potential maps.
5. Zoning, subdivision and site development regulations all require geologic reports in areas where unstable land has been identified.
6. The town engages a town geologist to advise the town on a regular basis with respect to all development where geologic conditions are of a concern.
7. The town has adopted a floodplain combining district in the zoning regulations to regulate development in areas of potential flooding. The town has also adopted the federal flood insurance rate maps.
7. The town has had a fire hazard map prepared based on type of vegetation.

Town of Portola Valley

Initial Study: Environmental Evaluation Checklist

I. Background

Project title: Revision of the Safety Element of the General Plan for the Town of Portola Valley

Lead agency name and address: Town Council, Town of Portola Valley, 765 Portola Rd.,
Portola Valley, CA 94028.

Contact person: Leslie Lambert, Planning Manager Phone number: (650) 851-1700

Project location: The Safety Element affects the entire town.

Project sponsor's name and address: Town Council, Town of Portola Valley, 765 Portola Rd.,
Portola Valley, CA 94028.

General plan designation: Safety Element

Zoning: NA

Description of project (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.):

The safety element was last amended in 1998. Since that time a number of studies have been made that provide new information and therefore these studies are included by reference in the safety element. The studies include: new mapping by the town of the San Andreas Fault and some faults other than the San Andreas Fault; new mapping by the town of geology and ground movement potential; new mapping by the town of the potential fire hazard posed by vegetation; new floodplain mapping by the federal government; new mapping of seismically induced liquefaction and landslides by the California Geological Survey;

Surrounding land uses and setting (Briefly describe the project's surroundings.): Project affects the entire town.

Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement): none

II. 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" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | |

III. Determination (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect

- 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and
- 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets.

An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects

- 1) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and
- 2) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Title

Date

Town of Portola Valley

Initial Study: Environmental Evaluation Checklist Attachment

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 following each question. 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 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 EIR is required.
4. “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applied 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 Section XVII, “Earlier Analyses,” may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR or other 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 measured based on earlier analyses.
 - 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. A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

Town of Portola Valley Initial Study: Environmental Evaluation Checklist Attachment

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	
1.	AESTHETICS Would the project:					
1a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				x	19
1b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a scenic highway?				x	19
1c.	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				x	19
1d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would affect day or nighttime views in the area?				x	19
2.	AGRICULTURAL 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. Would the project:					
2a.	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	19
2b.	Conflict with exiting zoning for agricultural use, or a				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	Williamson Act contract?					
2c.	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use?				x	19
3.	AIR QUALITY Where available, the significant criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:					
3a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				x	19
3b.	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				x	19
3c.	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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				x	19
3d.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				x	19
3e.	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				x	19
4.	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the project:					
4a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a			x		19 Vegetation removal done for fire protection is to be reviewed with

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?					respect to impacts on native vegetation and consequently with respect on wildlife. (See 4151 j.)
4b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?			x		19 Vegetation removal done for fire protection is to be reviewed with respect to impacts on native vegetation and consequently with respect on wildlife. (See 4151 j.)
4c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				x	19
4d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				x	19
4e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			x		19 Vegetation removal done for fire protection is to be reviewed with respect to impacts on native vegetation and

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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						consequently with respect on wildlife. (See 4151 j.)
4f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			x		19 Vegetation removal done for fire protection is to be reviewed with respect to impacts on native vegetation and consequently with respect on wildlife. (See 4151 j.)
5.	CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project:					
5a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in '15064.5?				x	19
5b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to '15064.5?				x	19
5c.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				x	19
5d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				x	19
6.	GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project:					
6a.	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i.	Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.					
ii.	Strong seismic ground shaking?				x	19
iii.	Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				x	19
iv.	Landslides?				x	19
6b.	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				x	19
6c.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				x	19
6d.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				x	19
6e.	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	19
7.	HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the project:					
7a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				x	19
7b.	Create a significant hazard to				x	19

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	the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?					
7c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				x	19
7d.	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	19
7e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				x	19
7f.	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				x	19
7g.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				x	19
7h.	Expose people or structures to				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?					
8.	HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Would the project:					
8a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				x	19
8b.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				x	19
8c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?				x	19
8d.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?					
8e.	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?				x	19
8f.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				x	19
8g.	Place housing within a 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	19
8h.	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				x	19
8i.	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	19
8j.	Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				x	19
9.	LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the project:					
9a.	Physically divide the physical community?				x	19
9b.	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?					
9c.	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?			x		19 Vegetation removal done for fire protection is to be reviewed with respect to impacts on native vegetation and consequently with respect on wildlife. (See 4151 j.)
10.	MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project:					
10a.	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				x	19
10b.	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	19
11.	NOISE Would the project result in:					
11a.	Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				x	19
11b.	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				x	19
11c.	A substantial permanent				x	19

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	increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?					
11d.	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				x	19
11e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				x	19
11f.	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				x	19
12.	POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the project:					
12a.	Induce substantial 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	19
12b.	Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				x	19
12c.	Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	housing elsewhere?					
13.	PUBLIC SERVICES Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
13a.	Fire protection?			x		19 Minor vegetation modification along driveways and roads to to meet clearance standards will not be significant
13b.	Police protection?				x	19
13c.	Schools?				x	19
13d.	Parks?				x	19
13e.	Other public facilities?				x	19
14.	RECREATION					
14a.	Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				x	19
14b.	Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				x	19
15.	TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC Would the project:					
15a.	Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?					
15b.	Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				x	19
15c.	Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				x	19
15d.	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				x	19
15e.	Result in inadequate emergency access?				x	19
15f.	Result in inadequate parking capacity?				x	19
15g.	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				x	19
16.	UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project:					
16a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				x	19
16b.	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				x	19
16c.	Require or result in the				x	19

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?					
16d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			x		19 Cal Water continues to serve new development.
16e.	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				x	19
16f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				x	19
16g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				x	19
17.	MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE					
17a.	Does the project have the potential to 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, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples			x		19 Vegetation removal done for fire protection is to be reviewed with respect to impacts on native vegetation and consequently with respect on wildlife. (See 4151 j.)

No.	Environmental Topic	Level of Impact				Source
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	of the major periods of California history or prehistory?					
17b.	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	19
17c.	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				x	19

Sources

1. Town Base Map, 1996, as updated
2. USGS Maps, 1973
3. Aerial photos: 1992, 1991, 1980, 1970, 1968, 1965
4. Slope Map, 1972
5. Soils Map, 1970
6. Geologic Map, 1975, as updated
7. Movement Potential of Undisturbed Land Map, 1975 as updated
8. Flood Hazard Boundary Map, 1979
24. Building Inspector
25. Health Officer
26. Town Historian
27. Stable Inspector
28. Town Police Commissioner
29. San Mateo County Sheriff
30. Woodside Fire Protection District
31. West Bay Sanitary District

9. Master Storm Drainage Report, 1970
10. General Plan, amended June 12, 1996
11. Comprehensive Plan Diagram, amended June 12, 1996
12. Historic Element Diagram, adopted December 19, 1994
13. Trails and Paths Diagram, amended October 13, 1982
14. Nathhorst Triangle Area Plan, amended December 9, 1992
15. Alpine Parkway Diagram, amended May 28, 1980
16. Village Square Area Diagram, adopted December 9, 1992
17. Fire Hazards Map, adopted August 13, 1975
18. Zoning Map, current
19. Town Planner
20. Town Engineer
21. Town Traffic Engineer
22. Town Geologist
23. Town Attorney
32. Mosquito Abatement District
33. Architectural and Site Control Commission
34. Cable TV Committee
35. Conservation Committee
36. Emergency Preparedness Committee
37. Finance Committee
38. Geologic Safety Committee
39. Historic Resources Committee
40. Parks and Recreation Committee
41. Public Works Committee
42. Traffic Committee
43. Bicycle Subcommittee
44. Trails Committee
45. Applicant's Consultant's Professional Opinion

Town of Portola Valley

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration

A notice, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended (Public Resources Code 21,000 et sec.) that the following project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

Project Title: Revision of the Safety Element of the Portola Valley General Plan

Contact Person: Leslie Lambert Phone Number: (650) 851-1700

Project Location: Affects all of the town

Project Description: The safety element was last amended in 1998. Since that time the town has obtained new information about geologic and fire hazards. This new information is responded to in the revised element.

Purpose of Notice: The purpose of this notice is to inform you that a negative declaration has been recommended for this project. Approval of a Negative Declaration does not constitute approval of the project under consideration. The decision to approve or deny the project is a separate action.

Address where document may be received: 765 Portola Rd., Portola Valley, CA 94028

Public Review Period: Begins: 6/22/10 Ends: 7/13/10

Scheduled Public Hearings (date, time, place), if known: 7/14/10, 7:30 pm, Historic Schoolhouse, Portola Valley Town Center, 765 Portola Rd., Portola Valley, CA 94028

RESOLUTION NO. _____ - 2010

**RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF
PORTOLA VALLEY ADOPTING A REVISED SAFETY ELEMENT
AS AN AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL PLAN AND ADOPTING
A NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE AMENDMENT**

WHEREAS, the proposed revisions to the Safety Element were prepared in accordance with California Government Code Section 65302 et seq.,

WHEREAS, an Initial Study has been prepared based on substantial evidence analyzing the potential environmental impacts of the proposed revisions to the Safety Element,

WHEREAS, the Initial Study found no significant environmental impacts,

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration has been prepared and Notice of Preparation issued,

WHEREAS, comments on the Initial Study and Negative Declaration were accepted until July 14, 2010,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered the Initial Study, Negative Declaration, and the proposed revisions to the Safety Element at a duly noticed public hearing on June 2, 2010, and heard and considered public comments at the hearing, and recommended that the Town Council approve the Initial Study and Negative Declaration and adopt the proposed revisions to the Safety Element,

WHEREAS, the Town Council held duly noticed public hearings on July 14, 2010 and July 28, 2010 on the Initial Study, Negative Declaration, and the proposed revisions to the Safety Element as an amendment to the General Plan, and considered all information presented at that hearing, including, but not limited to, the minutes of the Planning Commission meetings and the staff report dated June 14, 2010,

WHEREAS, the Town Council finds that the Initial Study and Negative Declaration are complete and adequate pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, and that the Town Council has considered and reviewed all information contained therein, and

WHEREAS, the Town Council finds that the proposed revisions to the Safety Element of the General Plan add provisions relative to increasing safety for the Town from earthquakes, ground failures, fires and floods.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council adopts a Negative Declaration for the proposed General Plan Amendment and adopts the Amendment to the General Plan contained in the following document: "Safety Element, July 14, 2010."

PASSED AND ADOPTED at the regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Portola Valley on July 28, 2010.

By: _____
Steve Toben, Mayor

Attest: _____
Sharon Hanlon, Town Clerk

TOWN COUNCIL WEEKLY DIGEST

Friday – July 16, 2010

-
- 1. Memorandum to Town Council and Planning Commission, along with Petition regarding Proposed Cell Tower on Peak Lane – July 7, 2010
 - 2. Memorandum to Town Council from Brandi de Garreaux regarding Update on EnergyUpgrade San Mateo County, the CaliforniaFIRST Program and the Status of PACE Financing – July 16, 2010
 - 3. Month End Financial Report For the Month of June 2010
 - 4. Agenda – Sustainability Committee Meeting – Monday, July 19, 2010
 - 5. Agenda – Parks & Recreation Committee Meeting – Monday, July 19, 2010
 - 6. Agenda – Regular Planning Commission Meeting – Wednesday, July 21, 2010
 - 7. Action Agenda – Regular ASCC Meeting – Monday, July 12, 2010
 - 8. Action Agenda – Regular Town Council Meeting – Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Attached Separates (Council Only)

- 1. Grand Jury Report 2009/2010 – Sex Offender Law Enforcement in San Mateo County – July 14, 2010
- 2. Invitation to save the dates of Thursday, October 21 and Friday, October 22, 2010 for Packard 101
- 3. First 5 San Mateo County's 2008-2009 Annual Report
- 4. The Sequoian – July 2010
- 5. Comcast California - June 2010

TOWN COUNCIL WEEKLY DIGEST

Friday – July 23, 2010

-
- 📁 1. Article on SFGate.com entitled “Tension over cellular antennas mounts in city” – July 6, 2010
 - 📁 2. Agenda – Regular ASCC Meeting – Monday, July 26, 2010
 - 📁 3. Agenda – Conservation Committee Meeting – Tuesday, July 27, 2010

Attached Separates (Council Only)

- 📁 1. Invitation to attend the Sabor del Festival on Thursday, August 19, 2010
- 📁 2. Invitation to attend the Ninth Annual North Fair Oaks Community Festival on Sunday, August 22, 2010
- 📁 3. Sustainable Silicon Valley’s 2009 Annual Progress Report
- 📁 4. Request for support of Proposition 20 the Voters FIRST Act for Congress
- 📁 5. San Mateo County/Silicon Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau’s new map
- 📁 6. ABAG’s “Service Matters” – July/August 2010
- 📁 7. San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control’s “Entomology Report” – June 2010
- 📁 8. Five publications from Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital