Delineation of Waters of the U.S.

SCHELLINGER BURBANK AVENUE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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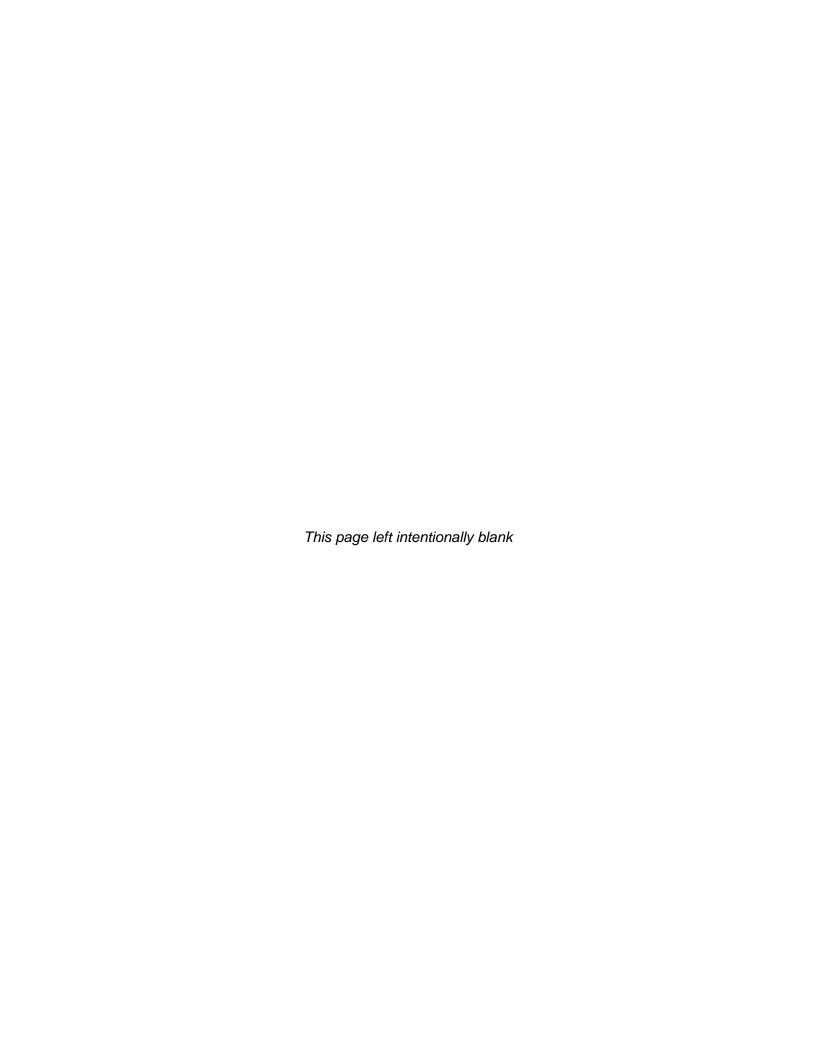


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Background

On May 10, 2018, WRA Inc. (WRA) conducted a routine level wetland delineation at the site of an approximately 14.83-acre property owned by Schellinger Homes, Inc. in Sonoma County, California (Study Area, Figure 1). The purpose of the delineation was to determine the presence and extent of wetlands and non-wetland waters potentially subject to federal jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This report presents the methods and results of the delineation.

1.2 Regulatory Background

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulatory and permitting authority regarding discharge of dredged or fill material into "navigable waters of the United States." Section 502(7) of the Clean Water Act defines navigable waters as "waters of the United States, including territorial seas." Section 328 of Chapter 33 in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) defines the term "waters of the United States" as it applies to the jurisdictional limits of the authority of the Corps under the Clean Water Act. A summary of this definition of "waters of the U.S." in 33 CFR 328.3 includes (1) waters used for commerce; (2) interstate waters and wetlands; (3) "other waters" such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands; (4) impoundments of waters; (5) tributaries to the above waters; (6) territorial seas; and (7) wetlands adjacent to waters. Therefore, for purposes of the determining Corps jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act, "navigable waters" as defined in the Clean Water Act are the same as "waters of the U.S." defined in the CFR.

The limits of Corps jurisdiction under Section 404 as given in 33 CFR Section 328.4 are as follows: (a) *Territorial seas:* three nautical miles in a seaward direction from the baseline; (b) *Tidal waters of the U.S.:* high tide line or to the limit of adjacent non-tidal waters; (c) *Non-tidal waters of the U.S.:* ordinary high water mark or to the limit of adjacent wetlands; (d) *Wetlands:* to the limit of the wetland.

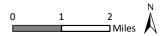
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Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: smortensen, 11/21/2017

Figure 1. Study Area Location

Schellinger Santa Rosa Biological Resources Assessment Sonoma County, California





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2.0 METHODS

Prior to conducting field surveys, reference materials were reviewed, including the *Soil Survey of Sonoma County* (USDA 1972), online soil data (CSRL 2018, USDA 2018a), National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data (USFWS 2018), rainfall data (UCANR 2018), WETS precipitation data (USDA 2018b), the Santa Rosa USGS 7.5' quadrangle (USGS 1980), and aerial photos of the site (Google Earth 2018, NETR 2018). WRA also assessed the topography of the site using fine-scale Lidar data from the Sonoma County Vegetation Mapping and Lidar Program (sonomavegmap.com). Topographic data were used to develop field maps with 0.5-foot contours, as well as a "heat map" visualizing topographic gradients at the site.

A focused evaluation of indicators of wetlands and other waters was performed in the Study Area on May 10, 2018. The methods used in this study to delineate jurisdictional wetlands and waters are based on the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* ("Corps Manual"; Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* ("Arid West Supplement"; Corps 2008). The routine method for wetland delineation described in the Corps Manual was used to identify areas potentially subject to Corps Section 404 jurisdiction within the Study Area. A general description of the Study Area, including plant communities present, topography, and land use was also generated during the delineation visits. The methods for evaluating the presence of wetlands and other "waters of the U.S." employed during the site visit are described in detail below.

2.1 Wetlands

The Study Area was evaluated for the presence or absence of indicators of the three wetland parameters described in the Corps Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and Arid West Supplement (Corps 2008).

The Federal Code of Regulations defines wetlands as:

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

40 CFR 230.3 and 33 CFR 328.3(b)

The three parameters used to delineate wetlands are the presence of: (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) wetland hydrology, and (3) hydric soils. According to the Corps Manual, for areas not considered "problem areas" or "atypical situations":

....[E]vidence of a minimum of one positive wetland indicator from each parameter (hydrology, soil, and vegetation) must be found in order to make a positive wetland determination.

Environmental Laboratory (1987)

Data on vegetation, hydrology, and soils collected at sample points during the delineation site visit was reported on Arid West Supplement data forms. Once an area was determined to be a potential jurisdictional wetland, its boundaries were delineated using GPS equipment with sub-

meter accuracy. The areas of potential jurisdictional wetlands were measured digitally using ArcGIS software. Indicators described in the Arid West Supplement were used to make wetland determinations at each sample point in the Study Area and are summarized below.

Vegetation

Plant species observed in the Study Area were identified using the Jepson Manual, Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012), A Flora of Sonoma County (Best et al. 1996), and the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2018). Plants were assigned a wetland indicator status according to the National Wetland Plant List (NWPL; Lichvar et al. 2016). Where differences in nomenclature occur between the Jepson Manual or the Jepson eFlora and the NWPL, the species name as it occurred in the NWPL is listed in brackets. Other relevant synonyms may also be provided in brackets.

Wetland indicator statuses listed in the NWPL are based on the expected frequency of occurrence in wetlands as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Wetland Indicator Classification

Classification (Abbreviation)	Definition*	Hydrophytic Species? (Y/N)
Obligate (OBL)	Almost always is a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands	Y
Facultative Wetland (FACW)	Usually is a hydrophyte but occasionally found in uplands	Y
Facultative (FAC)	Commonly occurs as either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte	Y
Facultative Upland (FACU)	Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands	Ν
Upland/Not Listed (UPL/NL)	Rarely is a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands	N

^{*}See Lichvar et al. (2016)

The presence of hydrophytic vegetation was then determined based on indicator tests described in the Arid West Supplement. The Arid West Supplement requires that a three-step process be conducted to determine if hydrophytic vegetation is present. The procedure first requires the delineator to apply the "50/20 rule" (Indicator 1; Dominance Test) described in the manual. To apply the "50/20 rule", dominant species are chosen independently from each stratum of the community. Dominant species are determined for each vegetation stratum from a sampling plot of an appropriate size surrounding the sample point. Dominants are the most abundant species that individually or collectively account for more than 50 percent of the total vegetative cover in the stratum, plus any other species that, by itself, accounts for at least 20 percent of the total vegetative cover. If greater than 50 percent of the dominant species have an OBL, FACW, or FAC status, the sample point meets the hydrophytic vegetation criterion.

If the sample point fails Indicator 1 and both hydric soils and wetland hydrology are not present, then the sample point does not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion, unless the site is a problematic wetland situation. However, if the sample point fails Indicator 1 but hydric soils and wetland hydrology are both present, the delineator must apply Indicator 2.

Indicator 2 is known as the Prevalence Index. The prevalence index is a weighted average of the wetland indicator status for all plant species within the sampling plot. Each indicator status is given a numeric code (OBL = 1, FACW = 2, FAC = 3, FACU = 4, and UPL = 5). Indicator 2 requires the delineator to estimate the percent cover of each species in every stratum of the community and sum the cover estimates for any species that is present in more than one stratum. The delineator must then organize all species into groups according to their wetland indicator status and calculate the Prevalence Index using the following formula, where A equals total percent cover:

$$PI = \frac{A_{OBL} + 2A_{FACW} + 3A_{FAC} + 4A_{FACU} + 5A_{UPL}}{A_{OBL} + A_{FACW} + A_{FAC} + A_{FACU} + A_{UPL}}$$

The Prevalence Index will yield a number between 1 and 5. If the Prevalence Index is equal to or less than 3, the sample point meets the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. However, if the community fails Indicator 2, the delineator must proceed to Indicator 3.

Indicator 3 is known as Morphological Adaptations. If more than 50 percent of the individuals of a FACU species have morphological adaptations for life in wetlands, that species is considered to be a hydrophyte and its indicator status should be reassigned to FAC. If such observations are made, the delineator must recalculate Indicators 1 and 2 using a FAC indicator status for this species. The sample point meets the hydrophytic vegetation criterion if either test is satisfied.

Hydrology

The Corps jurisdictional wetland hydrology criterion is satisfied if an area is inundated or saturated for a period sufficient to create anoxic soil conditions during the growing season (a minimum of 14 consecutive days in the Arid West region). Evidence of wetland hydrology can include primary indicators, such as visible inundation or saturation, drift deposits, oxidized root channels, and salt crusts, or secondary indicators such as the FAC-neutral test, presence of a shallow aquitard, or crayfish burrows. The Arid West Supplement contains 16 primary hydrology indicators and 10 secondary hydrology indicators. Only one primary indicator is required to meet the wetland hydrology criterion; however, if secondary indicators are used, at least two secondary indicators must be present to conclude that an area has wetland hydrology.

The presence or absence of the primary or secondary indicators described in the Arid West Supplement was utilized to determine if sample points within the Study Area met the wetland hydrology criterion.

Prior to conducting fieldwork, WRA conducted an analysis of current and long-term rainfall levels using the WETS guidance provided by the USDA (1995). Long-term average rainfall levels were determined from the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) weather station in Santa Rosa (SNTAROSA.C, NCDC #7965). Current rainfall levels were determined from the same weather station.

Soils

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

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

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

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

Specific indicators that can be used to determine whether a soil is hydric for the purposes of wetland delineation are provided in the NRCS *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the U.S., Version 8.1* (USDA 2017). The Arid West Supplement provides a list of 23 of these hydric soil indicators which are known to occur in the Arid West region. Soil samples were collected and described according to the methodology provided in the Arid West Supplement. Soil chroma and values were determined by utilizing a standard Munsell soil color chart (Munsell Color 2009). Hydric soils were determined to be present if any of the soil samples met one or more of the 23 hydric soil indicators described in the Arid West Supplement.

2.2 Non-Wetland Waters

This study also evaluated the presence of non-wetland waters of the U.S. (i.e., waters other than wetlands) potentially subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Other areas, besides wetlands, subject to Corps jurisdiction include lakes, rivers and streams (including intermittent streams) in addition to all areas below the HTL in areas subject to tidal influence. Jurisdiction in non-tidal areas extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) defined as:

...that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impresses on the bank, shelving, changes in the characteristics of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Federal Register Vol. 51, No. 219, Part 328.3 (e). November 13, 1986

Identification of the ordinary high water mark followed the Corps Regulatory Guidance Letter No. 05-05, *Ordinary High Water Mark Identification* (Corps 2005).

3.0 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The Study Area consists of approximately 14.83-acres of predominantly vacant land dominated by non-native grassland with seasonal wetland, and seasonal wetland ditch also present. The Study Area also includes previously developed areas including one existing single-family residence, and two converted barn storage facilities along with associated driveways and hardscape, and a horse corral in the southernmost parcel. The Study Area is bordered by Cityowned parkland and single-family residential development to the north, and single-family residential development to the south, east and west. Undeveloped portions of the Study Area are routinely and continuously disturbed by discing, mowing, and/or livestock grazing in the southernmost parcel.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the Study Area consisted primarily of ruderal, non-native grass and herbaceous species. Dominant vegetation in areas determined to be uplands included wild oats (*Avena fatua*, NL), slim oat (*Avena barbata*, NL), Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*, FAC; also present in wetlands), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*, FACU), and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*, NL).

Dominant vegetation in seasonal wetland areas included hydrophytic grasses and forbs such as Annual semaphore grass (*Pleuropogon californicus* var. *californicus*, OBL), and Italian ryegrass, with other hydrophytic herbaceous species present in lower densities including curly dock (*Rumex crispus*, FAC), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum*, FAC).

Italian ryegrass was the dominant species across the site. As a non-native, invasive grass, Italian ryegrass (FAC) is adapted to a wide range of soil and hydrologic conditions and commonly occurs in both upland and wetland positions on the Santa Rosa Plain. Where it occurs in wetlands (i.e., when it is acting as a hydrophyte), Italian ryegrass is generally robust and often displays adventitious roots. The presence or absence of adventitious roots was used to help determine when this species was acting as a hydrophyte and when it was acting as an upland species.

Soils

The topography in the Study Area is very level, with elevations ranging from approximately 130 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the northeast corner of the site, to approximately 123 feet amsl in the southwest corner of the site. SoilWeb (USDA 2018) indicates that the Study Area contains three native soil types including: Wright loam, wet, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Yolo clay loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and Clear Lake clay, sandy substratum, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Figure 2). Generally, observed soils within undeveloped portions of the Study Area were native with no suspected areas of imported soil. Soil series that make up the soil mapping units are described below.

<u>Wright Series:</u> The Wright series consists of somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained loams that have a clay subsoil. These soils are underlain by old valley plain alluvium of mixed origin such as volcanic and marine sediment. Within Sonoma County these soils are mostly undulating, and are on low terraces, mainly on the central Santa Rosa Plain, and south of the town of Sonoma. In a typical profile, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam with common medium prominent strong brown mottles (7.5YR 5/6), about 15 inches thick. This is underlain by a strongly acidic dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam. This is underlain by various clay loam to clay layers to a depth of 98 inches. Wright loam, wet, 0 to 2 percent

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Figure 2. Soils in the Study Area

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100

200 ☐ Feet



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slopes is listed as a hydric soil.

<u>Clear Lake Series:</u> The Clear Lake series consists of clays that formed under poorly drained conditions. These soils are underlain by alluvium from basic and sedimentary rock. They are on plains and flat basin areas. In a typical profile, the surface layer is black (N 4/0) or very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay, about 39 inches thick. This is underlain by a dark-gray moderately alkaline clay that has light gray mottles, black (10YR 2/1) when moist. At a depth of about 46 inches, it is gray and light brownish-gray, moderately alkaline clay. At a depth of about 60 inches, it is light gray to white, mildly alkaline sandy clay loam. Clear Lake clay, sandy substratum, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes is not listed as a hydric soil.

<u>Yolo Series</u>: The Yolo series consists of well drained loams underlain by recent alluvium from sandstone and shale. In a typical profile, the surface layer is neutral very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, about 26 inches thick. This is underlain by various mildly alkaline silt loam or silty clay loam layers to a depth of 65 inches. Yolo clay loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes is not listed as a hydric soil.

<u>Hydrology</u>

The Study Area is located entirely within the Russian River watershed (HUC 18010110). Natural hydrologic sources for the Study Area include precipitation and surface run-off from adjacent lands. The nearest blue-line water feature is an unnamed intermittent stream approximately 0.07 miles northwest of the Study Area, known locally as Roseland Creek. Roseland Creek flows in a southwesterly direction and is tributary to Laguna de Santa Rosa and eventually the Russian River (USGS 1980).

The long-term average annual rainfall, as determined from the WETS table for the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) weather station in Santa Rosa (SNTAROSA.C, NCDC #7965), is approximately 30.74 inches. A comparison of current rainfall levels from the closest weather station to the Study Area (SNTAROSA.C, NCDC #7965) with the long-term average rainfall data (i.e., the WETS table) showed that rainfall conditions were wet to normal during the site visit. Precipitation levels for the preceding three month period were above normal, with a wet April, and March, and a dry February. However, the overall precipitation total for the 2018 water year to date (October 1, 2017 to May 10, 2018), was normal with 23.26 inches of rainfall (75 percent of normal). Worksheets for the WETS analyses are included in Appendix E.

4.0 RESULTS

The extent of areas potentially subject to Section 404 jurisdiction within the Study Area are summarized in Table 2 and depicted in Appendix A. A description of these potentially jurisdictional areas is provided in the following sections. Vegetation, soils and hydrology data collected during delineation site visits are reported on standard Corps Arid West Region data forms included in Appendix B. Photographs of representative portions of the Study Area and sample points are shown in Appendix C. A list of plant species observed during the site visit is included in Appendix D.

Table 2. Summary of Potential Section 404 Jurisdictional Features within the Study Area

Habitat Type	Size (acres/linear feet)
Section 404 Wetlands	
Seasonal Wetlands (PEMC)	0.16
Seasonal Wetland Ditch (PEMC)	0.09
TOTAL	0.25 acre

4.1 Wetlands

Seasonal wetlands, and seasonal wetland ditches (NWI classification = PEMC, palustrine emergent wetland, seasonally flooded) identified as potentially jurisdictional wetlands were present in the northern and western portion of the Study Area (Appendix A). Seasonal wetlands included two depressional wetland features (SW-1, and SW-2), surrounded by non-native annual grasslands. Seasonal wetland ditches included a long, linear, man-made drainage ditch within the interior of the site (SWD-1), and a roadside ditch along Burbank Avenue in the City right-of-way (SWD-2). No other wetland types were present.

Table 3. Wetlands Present within Study Area

Habitat Type	Size (acres)
Section 404 Wetlands	
SW-1 (PEMC)	0.11
SW-2 (PEMC)	0.05
SWD-1 (PEMC)	0.08
SWD-2 (PEMC)	0.01
TOTAL	0.25 acre

Seasonal wetlands within the Study Area were dominated by facultative to obligate wetland species including annual semaphore grass (OBL), and Italian ryegrass (FAC). Soils in areas identified as seasonal wetlands generally met the hydric soil indicator F6 (Redox Dark Surface). These soils generally had a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) matrix color with prominent redox

concentrations in the matrix and along pore linings. Hydrology indictors included direct observation of saturation, as well as biotic crusts, and drift deposits.

With the exception of the linear, concave man-made ditch feature, the Study Area is flat, resulting in broad wetland-upland transition zones. The border between seasonal wetland and upland communities was determined primarily by shifts in vegetation, micro-topography, presence of hydrology indicators (e.g. biotic crusts), and changes in contrasts between redoximorphic features and matrix colors (i.e. from prominent or distinct to faint). Because the Study Area is dominated by Italian ryegrass, which is an invasive species that can tolerate a wide range of soil and hydrologic conditions, understory species were used to help determine when vegetation was hydrophytic and when it was not. When understory species had ratings of FACW or OBL, the Italian ryegrass was determined to be acting as a hydrophyte. When understory species had ratings of FACU or UPL, the Italian ryegrass was determined to be acting as an upland species. In addition, the presence of adventitious roots on Italian ryegrass was also used to determine when this species was acting as a hydrophyte and when it was not.

The linear, man-made ditch feature, was determined to be wetland based on the dominance of wetland vegetation, and presence of wetland hydrology indicators. However, soils within this feature contained a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) matrix color, but were typically lacking redoximorphic features. Soils were presumed to be hydric and were considered naturally problematic within seasonal wetland ditch features. These features may lack hydric soil indicators due to seasonal ponding and limited saturation depth.

All wetlands presented in this report are likely to be considered jurisdictional by the Corps as they meet the three parameters as described in the Corps Manual and are assumed to ultimately drain into the Russian River, a Traditional Navigable Waters (TNW) of the U.S. These wetlands are also likely to be considered jurisdictional by the Regional Water Quality Control Board under the Porter-Cologne Act and Section 401 of the CWA.

4.2 Non-Wetland Waters

The Study Area does not contain non-wetland waters features.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Study Area was determined to contain 0.25 acres of wetlands that may be subject to Corps jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. These features are also likely to be considered jurisdictional by the RWQCB under the Porter-Cologne Act and Section 401 of the CWA. The wetland areas are seasonal wetlands, and seasonal wetland ditches dominated by hydrophytic vegetation composed of FAC-, FACW- and OBL-classified plants and containing indicators of hydric soils and wetland hydrology; it is assumed that these wetlands ultimately drain into the Russian River, a TNW of the U.S.

The conclusion of this delineation is based on conditions observed at the time of the field surveys conducted on May 10, 2018. The final determination of wetland boundaries for regulatory purposes is the sole responsibility of the agencies that regulate development in wetlands. Therefore, the results of this report should be verified by the appropriate regulatory agencies prior to any construction activities at the site.

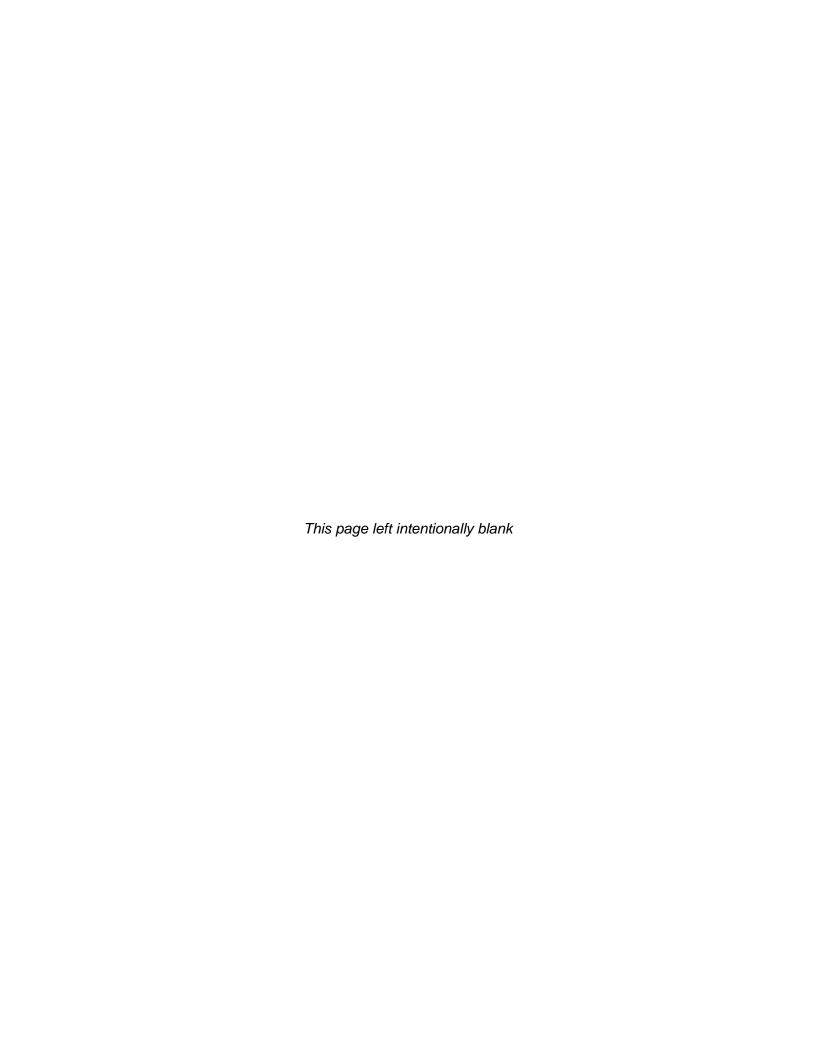
6.0 REFERENCES

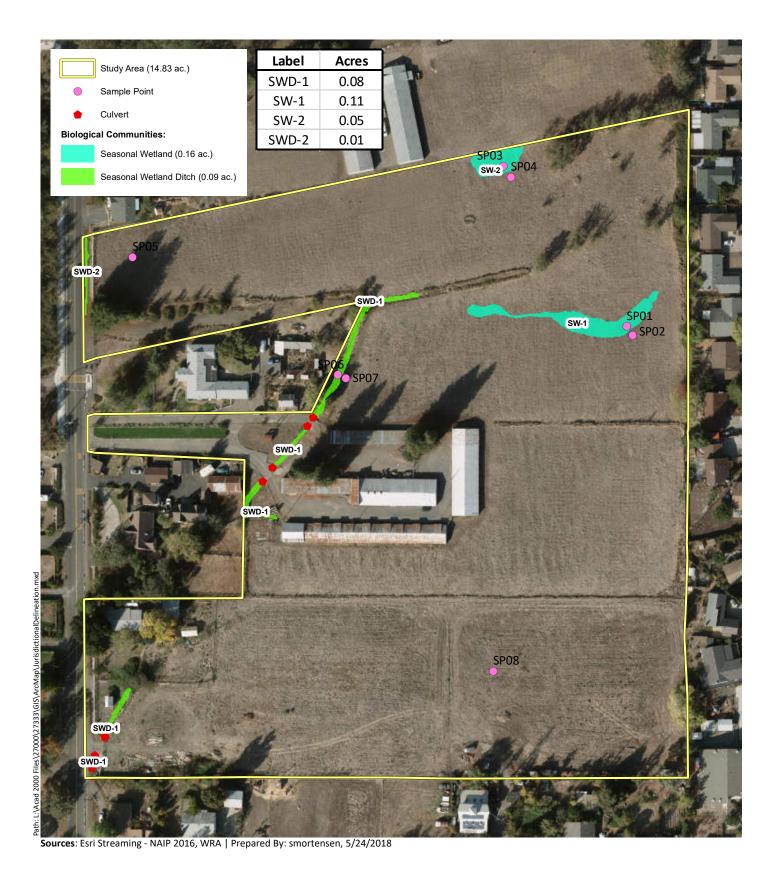
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Appendix A

Preliminary Section 404 Jurisdictional Map

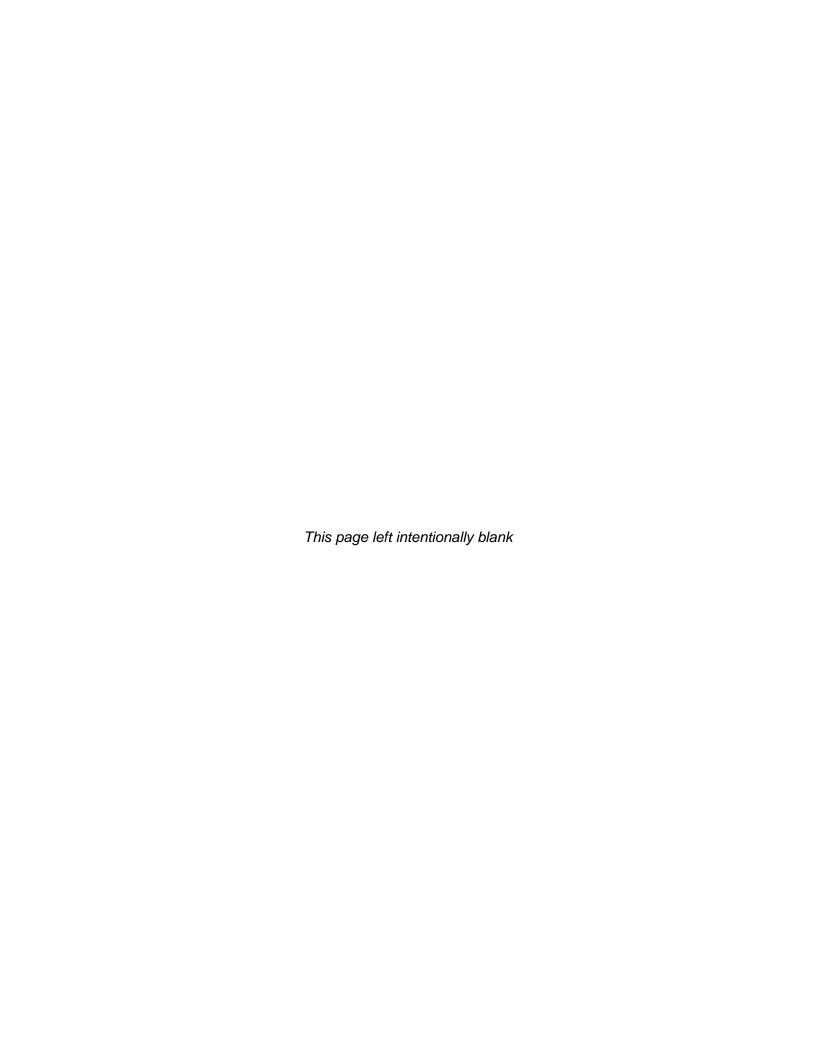




Appendix A. Preliminary Section 404 Jurisdiction Map

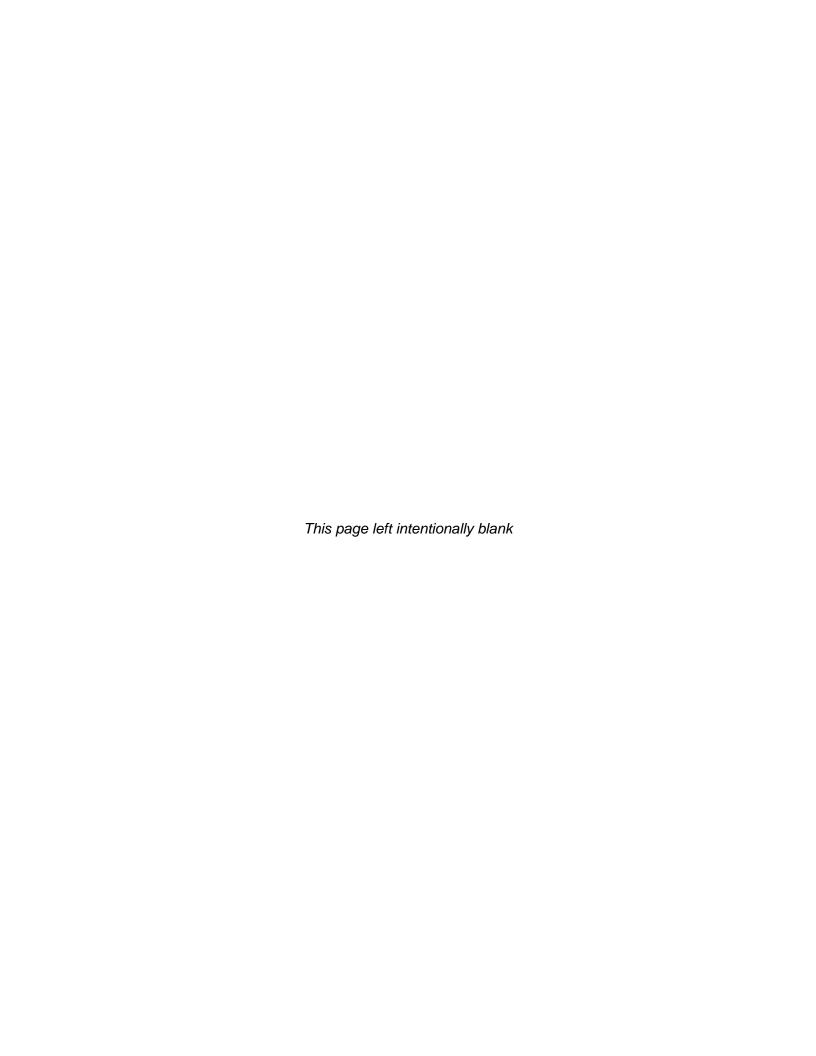






Appendix B

Arid West Wetland Delineation Data Sheets



Wetland Determination Data Form - Arid West Region

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	osa Cour	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sampling Date <u>5/10/2018</u>
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	te CA Sampling Point SP01
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Secti	on,Township,F	Range Landgrant: Cabeza de Santa Rosa
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loc	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	ne) Concave Slope(%) 2
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u>	132905	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.7317651 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name Yolo clay loam, 0 to 5 percent	slopes, MLRA	14		NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of yea	ır? ⊠ Yes 🗆	No (If n	o, explain in remarks)
Are any of the following significantly disturbed?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology Are	"Normal Circumstances" present? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Are any of the following naturally problematic?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing sar	nple point loc	ations, trans	sects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? ☐ Yes ☐ Hydric Soil Present? ☐ Yes ☐			Sampled A	
Wetland Hydrology Present? ☐ Yes ☐	No			•
boundary of the seasonal wetland was of Precipitation levels for the preceding three	delineated base ee month perio	d on shifts in top d were above no	ography, vege rmal, with a we	pint is located in a seasonal wetland depression. The tation composition, and hyrology indicators. et April and March, and a dry February. However, the 2018), was normal with 23.26 inches of rainfall (75
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A	Absolute - % cover	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test Worksheet
1	_ % cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species 1 (A) that are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
2				Total number of dominant 1 (B)
3. 4.				species across all strata? % of dominant species that 100 (A/R)
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:	N/A			Prevalence Index Worksheet Total % cover of: Multiply by:
<u></u>				OBL species x1
2. 3.				FACW species x2
4.				FAC species x3
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover:				FACU species x4
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				UPL species x5 Column Totals (A) (B)
Pleuropogon californicus var. californicus	45	Yes	OBL	
2. Festuca perennis		<u>No</u>		Prevalence Index = B/A =
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators
4 5				☑ Dominance Test is >50%
6.				Prevalence Index is = 3.01</td
7				☐ Morphological adaptations (provide supporting data in remarks)
8				☐ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation¹ (explain)
Herb Stratum Total Cover:				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1				
Woody Vines Total Cover:				Hydrophytic ⊠ Yes □ No
% Bare ground in herb stratum 30	% cover of	biotic crust 10		Vegetation Present ?
Remarks: Thatch is 5 percent. Sample point meet	ts hydrophytic v	vegetation indicat	tor.	

SOIL Sampling Point SP01 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Color (moist) Loc1 Remarks Type Texture (inches) Color (moist) 10YR 2/2 5YR 3/4 10 С M. PL Clay loam Prominent redox concentrations. 0-16 90 ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): Yes □ No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Sample point meets Redox Dark Surface (F6) hydric soil indicator. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☑ Biotic Crust (B12) ☐ High Water Table (A2) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ■ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☑ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☑ Yes ☐ No Depth (inches): 0 ☑ Yes □ No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: Water table not observed at 16 inches but assumed to be present due to topographic position of sample point and uniform saturation throughout soil profile.

Wetland Determination Data Form - Arid West Region

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	osa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sampling Date <u>5/10/2018</u>
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	te <u>CA</u> Sampling Point <u>SP02</u>
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Sect	ion,Township,F	Range Landgrant: Cabeza de Santa Rosa
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loc	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	ne) Convex Slope(%) 2
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u>	129672	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.7317319 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name Yolo clay loam, 0 to 5 percent	slopes, MLRA	14		NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of yea	ar? ⊠ Yes □	No (If n	- o, explain in remarks)
		☐ Soil ☐ Hy	,	"Normal Circumstances" present? ☒ Yes ☐ No
	•	☐ Soil ☐ Hy	37	If needed, explain any answers in remarks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	•	-		•
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ Hydric Soil Present? ☐ Yes ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? ☐ Yes ☒ Remarks: SP02 is an upland sample point paired wetlers.	No No	withi	e Sampled A	? Lifes Mo
vegetation composition, and hydrology in	ndicators. Precowever, the over	ipitation levels fo erall precipitation	r the preceding	g three month period were above normal, with a wet 018 water year to date (October 1, 2017 to May 10,
VEGETATION (use scientific names)	Ale a cleate		In dia stan	
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A	Absolute - % cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1				Number of Dominant Species (A) that are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
2				Total number of dominant 2 (B)
3				species across all strata? % of dominant species that 50 (A/R)
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:				Prevalence Index Worksheet Total % cover of: Multiply by:
2.				OBL species x1
3.				FACW species x2
4				FAC species x3 FACU species x4
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover: _				UPL species x5
-		V	FA.0	Column Totals (A) (B)
	Tr	No	FACU	
4. Lactuca serriola	Tr	No	FACU	Dominance Test is >50%
5				☐ Prevalence Index is = 3.0<sup 1
6				☐ Morphological adaptations (provide
				l <u> </u>
Herb Stratum Total Cover:				
WOODY VINE STRATUM Plot Size: 1				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2				
Woody Vines Total Cover: _ % Bare ground in herb stratum _10		biotic crust		Hydrophytic ☐ Yes ☑ No Vegetation Present ?
5	90 90 % cover of	No N	FACU	Column Totals (A) (E Prevalence Index = B/A = Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators Dominance Test is >50% Prevalence Index is = 3.0¹ Morphological adaptations (provide supporting data in remarks) Problematic hydrophytic vegetation¹ (explain ¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.</td

SOIL Sampling Point SP02 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Redox Features Color (moist) ___ % Loc¹ Texture (inches) Color (moist) 0-12 10YR 2/2 100 Clay loam. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): ☐ Yes ☒ No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: No hydric soil indicators observed. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Biotic Crust (B12) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: No wetland hydrology indicators observed.

Wetland Determination Data Form - Arid West Region

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	osa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sampling Date <u>5/10/2018</u>
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	te CA Sampling Point SP03
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Sect	ion,Township,F	Range Landgrant: Cabeza de Santa Rosa
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loc	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	ne) Concave Slope(%) 2
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u>	190378	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.7324483 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name Clear Lake clay, sandy substr	atum, drained,	0 to 2 percent sl	opes, MLRA	NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of yea	ır? ⊠ Yes □	No (If n	o, explain in remarks)
Are any of the following significantly disturbed?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hy	drology Are	"Normal Circumstances" present? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Are any of the following naturally problematic?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hy	drology (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing sar	nple point loc	ations, trans	sects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present? Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes □ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes □ Remarks: SD02 is a wetland comple point soired wetland.	No No	withi	e Sampled A	? Lifes Lino
the seasonal wetland was delineated ba for the preceding three month period we total for the 2018 water year to date (Oc	ased on shifts in ere above norma	n topography, veg al, with a wet Ap	getation comporil, and March,	ed in a seasonal wetland depression. The border of sition, and hydrology indicators. Precipitation levels and a dry February. However, the overall precipitatio ith 23.26 inches of rainfall (75 percent of normal).
VEGETATION (use scientific names)	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test Worksheet
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A 1.	_ % cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species1 (A) that are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
2				Total number of dominant 1 (B)
3				species across all strata?
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				% of dominant species that 100 (A/B are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:				Prevalence Index Worksheet
1				Total % cover of: Multiply by:
2				OBL species x1 FACW species x2
3				FAC species x3
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover:				FACU species x4
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				UPL species x5
1. Festuca perennis	85	Yes	FAC	Column Totals (A) (B
2. Rumex crispus	5	No	FAC	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum			FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators
4				☑ Dominance Test is >50%
5 6				☐ Prevalence Index is = 3.0<sup 1
7.				☐ Morphological adaptations (provide supporting data in remarks)
8				Problematic hydrophytic vegetation ¹ (explain)
Herb Stratum Total Cover:				110-110-110-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
WOODY VINE STRATUM Plot Size: 1.				Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2				
Woody Vines Total Cover: _ % Bare ground in herb stratum 3				Hydrophytic ⊠ Yes □ No Vegetation Present ?
Remarks: Sample point meets hydrophytic vegeta	tion indicator.			

SOIL Sampling Point SP03 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Loc1 Color (moist) Texture (inches) Color (moist) 10YR 2/2 0-4 100 Loamy clay 4-13 10YR 2/2 93 5YR 3/4 7 C PL, M Loamy clay Prominent redox concenctrations. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): Yes □ No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Sample point meets Redox Dark Surface (F6) hydric soil indicator. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☑ Biotic Crust (B12) ☐ High Water Table (A2) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ■ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☑ Yes ☐ No Depth (inches): 0 ☑ Yes □ No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: Water table not observed at 16 inches but assumed to be present due to topographic position of sample point and uniform saturation

US Army Corps of Engineers Arid West

throughout soil profile.

Wetland Determination Data Form - Arid West Region

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	sa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sampling Date	5/10/2018
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	e <u>CA</u> Sampling Point <u>SP</u>)4
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Sect	ion,Township,F	ange Landgrant: Cabeza de Santa Ro	sa
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loca	al Relief (conca	e, convex, nor	e) None Slop	e(%) <u>0</u>
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u>	186373	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.7324054 Datum: WGS 8	34
Soil Map Unit Name Clear Lake clay, sandy substr	atum, drained, () to 2 percent sl	opes, MLRA	NWI classification N/A	
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of year	? ⊠ Yes □	No (If n	o, explain in remarks)	
Are any of the following significantly disturbed?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hy	drology Are	"Normal Circumstances" present?	Yes 🔲 No
Are any of the following naturally problematic?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hy	drology (f needed, explain any answers in rema	rks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing san	nple point loc	ations, trans	ects, important features, etc.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present? Wetland Hydrology Present? Remarks: SP04 is an upland point paired with wetl mesic non-native annual grassland. Pre March, and a dry February. However, th	No No land sample poi ecipitation levels e overall precipi	mt SP03 taken at for the preceditation total for the	ng three month	seasonal wetland depression in relative period were above normal, with a wet A	April, and
normal with 23.26 inches of rainfall (75 p	percent of norma	al).			
VEGETATION (use scientific names)	Absolute	Daminant	Indicator		
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A	- % cover	Dominant Species?	Status	Dominance Test Worksheet Number of Dominant Species	1 (A)
1				that are OBL, FACW, or FAC?	1 (A)
2 3				Total number of dominant species across all strata?	1 (B)
4				% of dominant species that	100 (A/B)
Tree Stratum Total Cover: _				are OBL, FACW, or FAC? Prevalence Index Worksheet	(12)
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:	N/A				ıltiply by:
1. 2.				OBL species x1	
3.				FACW species x2	
4.				FAC species x3	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover: _				FACU species x4 UPL species x5	
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				Column Totals (A)	(B)
1. Festuca perennis	85	Yes	FAC	Prevalence Index = B/A =	
Vicia sativa Bromus hordeaceus	<u>5</u> Tr	No No	FACU FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators	
4				Dominance Test is >50%	•
5				Prevalence Index is = 3.01</td <td></td>	
6				☐ Morphological adaptations (prov	/ide
7				supporting data in remarks)	
8 Herb Stratum Total Cover: _				☐ Problematic hydrophytic vegeta	tion¹ (explain)
WOODY VINE STRATUM Plot Size: 1				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland must be present, unless disturbed or	
2.					
Woody Vines Total Cover: _ % Bare ground in herb stratum _10		oiotic crust		Hydrophytic Vegetation Present ?	s 🔲 No
Remarks: Sample point meets hydrophytic vegeta		·			
Trontaine. Campio point mode hydrophydd vegeta	aon maioator.				

SOIL Sampling Point SP04 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Color (moist) Loc1 Remarks Type¹ Texture (inches) Color (moist) 10YR 2/2 100 5YR 3/4 Clay loam. Trace redox concentrations. 0-14 Tr С Μ ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Sample point contains only a trace amount of redoximorphic concentrations and does not meet any hydric soil indicator. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Biotic Crust (B12) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: Soil sample dry. No wetland hydrology indicators observed.

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	sa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sa	ampling Date <u>5/10/2018</u>	8
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	te <u>CA</u> Sampli	ing Point SP05	
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Secti	on,Township,F	Range Landgrant: Cabeza	a de Santa Rosa	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loca	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	e) None	Slope(%) <u>0</u>	
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u> 1	141427	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.7342301 D	atum: WGS 84	
Soil Map Unit Name Wright loam, wet, 0 to 2 perce	nt slopes			NWI classification N/A		
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of year	? ⊠ Yes □	No (If n	o, explain in remarks)		
Are any of the following significantly disturbed?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology Are	"Normal Circumstances"	present? ☑ Yes ☐	No
Are any of the following naturally problematic?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology (If needed, explain any ans	swers in remarks)	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing san	nple point loc	ations, trans	sects, important featu	res, etc.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? ☐ Yes ☐ Hydric Soil Present? ☐ Yes ☑	No		Sampled A		3 No	
Wetland Hydrology Present? ☐ Yes ☒						
Remarks: SP05 is an upland sample point located (Google Earth 2018) than surrounding a hydrology. Precipitation levels for the pre However, the overall precipitation total for rainfall (75 percent of pormal) VEGETATION (use scientific names)	reas. Sample peceding three m	oint meets hydronth period wer	ophytic vegeta e above norma	tion indicator but lacks hyd II, with a wet April, and Ma	dric soil and wetland arch, and a dry Februar	ry.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test Wor		
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A 1.		Species?	Status	Number of Dominant S that are OBL, FACW, o	pecies1	(A)
2				Total number of domina	ant 1	(B)
3				species across all strate % of dominant species	414	(A (D)
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				are OBL, FACW, or FA		(A/B)
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:	N/A			Prevalence Index Wo Total % cover of:		
<u></u>				OBL species		
2. 3.				FACW species		
4.					x3	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover:					x4	_
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				UPL species	x5	- (D)
1. Festuca perennis	95	Yes	FAC	Column Totals		
2. Convolvulus arvensis				Prevalence Index = B/A		
3				Hydrophytic Vegetati		
4				Dominance Test is		
6				Prevalence Index i		
7				Morphological ada supporting data in		
8					phytic vegetation ¹ (exp	plain)
Herb Stratum Total Cover:				¹ Indicators of hydric soi must be present, unless		
1					- Liotal 204 of probleme	
Woody Vines Total Cover:				Hydrophytic		
% Bare ground in herb stratum	<u> </u>	iotic crust		Vegetation Present ?	, ⊠ Yes □ No)
Remarks: Sample point meets hydrophytic vegeta	tion indicator.					

SOIL Sampling Point SP05 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Color (moist) Loc1 Remarks Type¹ Texture (inches) Color (moist) 10YR 2/2 7.5YR 3/2 M. PL Loamy clay Faint redox concentrations. 0-14 97 С ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): ☐ Yes ☒ No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Faint redox concentrations present. Sample point does not meet any hydric soil indicator. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Biotic Crust (B12) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: No wetland hydrology indicators observed.

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	sa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sampling Date <u>5/10/2018</u>
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	ate CA Sampling Point SP06
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Secti	on,Township,F	Range Landgrant: Cabeza de Santa Rosa
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loca	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	ne) Concave Slope(%) 3
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u>	103436	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.7331642 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name Wright loam, wet, 0 to 2 perce	ent slopes			NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of yea	r? ⊠ Yes □	No (If n	o, explain in remarks)
Are any of the following significantly disturbed?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology Are	"Normal Circumstances" present? X Yes \ \ \ No
Are any of the following naturally problematic?	☐ Vegetation	☑ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology	(If needed, explain any answers in remarks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing san	nple point loc	ations, trans	sects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? ☐ Yes ☐ Hydric Soil Present? ☐ Yes ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? ☐ Yes ☐ Remarks: SP06 is a wetland sample point paired wetland sample sampl	No No	withi	e Sampled A	? A res Lino
Precipitation levels for the preceding thr overall precipitation total for the 2018 wa percent of normal).	ee month period	d were above no	rmal, with a w	et April, and March, and a dry February. However, the 2018), was normal with 23.26 inches of rainfall (75
VEGETATION (use scientific names)	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Barriago Tará Wartahará
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A	_ % cover	Species?	Status	Dominance Test Worksheet Number of Dominant Species1(A)
1				that are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
2. 3.				Total number of dominant species across all strata?
				% of dominant species that 100 (A/B
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				are OBL, FACW, or FAC? Prevalence Index Worksheet
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:				Total % cover of: Multiply by:
1. 2.				OBL species x1
3.				FACW species x2
4.				FAC species x3 FACU species x4
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover: _				UPL species x5
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				Column Totals (A) (B
Festuca perennis Cyperus eragrostis	65 10	Yes No	FACW	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum	5	No	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators
4.				Dominance Test is >50%
5				Prevalence Index is = 3.01</td
6				☐ Morphological adaptations (provide
7.				supporting data in remarks)
Herb Stratum Total Cover:				Problematic hydrophytic vegetation ¹ (explain)
WOODY VINE STRATUM Plot Size:				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2				
Woody Vines Total Cover: _ % Bare ground in herb stratum _15		piotic crust 5		Hydrophytic ☑ Yes ☐ No Vegetation Present ?
Remarks: Sample point meets hydrophytic vegeta	tion criterion.			•

SOIL Sampling Point SP06 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Loc¹ Color (moist) Texture (inches) Color (moist) 10YR 2/2 100 0-12 Clay loam 12-14 10YR 2/2 100 Clay loam High cobble content. Compacted. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) Depleted Matrix (F3) ■ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) □ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): **Type:** Highly compacted cobble layer Depth (inches): 14 Yes □ No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Soils are presumed to be hydric and are considered naturally problematic. The man-made, linear ditch feature contains hydrophytic vegetation and indicators of wetland hydrology, but this feature may lack hydric soil indicators due to seasonal ponding and limited saturation depth. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☑ Biotic Crust (B12) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Depth (inches): ☑ Yes □ No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: Sample point meets biotic crust (B12) wetland hydrology indicator.

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	sa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>	Sampling Date <u>5/10/2018</u>
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	te <u>CA</u> Sampling Point <u>SP07</u>
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Secti	on,Township,F	Range Landgrant: Cabeza de Santa Rosa
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loc	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	ne) None Slope(%) <u>0</u>
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: <u>38.42</u>	102583	Long: <u>-1</u>	22.733123 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name Wright loam, wet, 0 to 2 perce	ent slopes			NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for	this time of yea	r? ⊠ Yes □	No (If n	o, explain in remarks)
Are any of the following significantly disturbed?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology Are	"Normal Circumstances" present? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Are any of the following naturally problematic?	☐ Vegetation	☐ Soil ☐ Hyd	drology (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing sar	nple point loc	ations, trans	sects, important features, etc.
	No No with wetland sai se preceding thr	withi mple point SP06 ee month period	were above n	? Lifes Lino
inches of rainfall (75 percent of normal).		,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,,,,,,
VEGETATION (use scientific names)				
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A	Absolute - % cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1				Number of Dominant Species 1 (A) that are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
2				Total number of dominant species across all strata?
3. 4.				0/ -f -li
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				are OBL, FACW, or FAC?
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:	N/A			Prevalence Index Worksheet
1				Total % cover of: Multiply by: OBL species x1
2. 3.				FACW species x2
4.				FAC species x3
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover:				FACU species x4 UPL species x5
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				UPL species x5 Column Totals (A) (B
1. Festuca perennis	80	Yes	FAC	
2. Avena fatua 3.				Prevalence Index = B/A =
3 4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators
5				 ☑ Dominance Test is >50% ☐ Prevalence Index is <!--= 3.0¹</li-->
6				☐ Morphological adaptations (provide
7				supporting data in remarks)
8. Herb Stratum Total Cover:				☐ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation¹ (explain)
WOODY VINE STRATUM Plot Size: 1				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2.				
Woody Vines Total Cover: _ % Bare ground in herb stratum 0	<u> </u>			Hydrophytic ⊠ Yes □ No Vegetation Present?
Remarks: Thatch is 13 percent.				

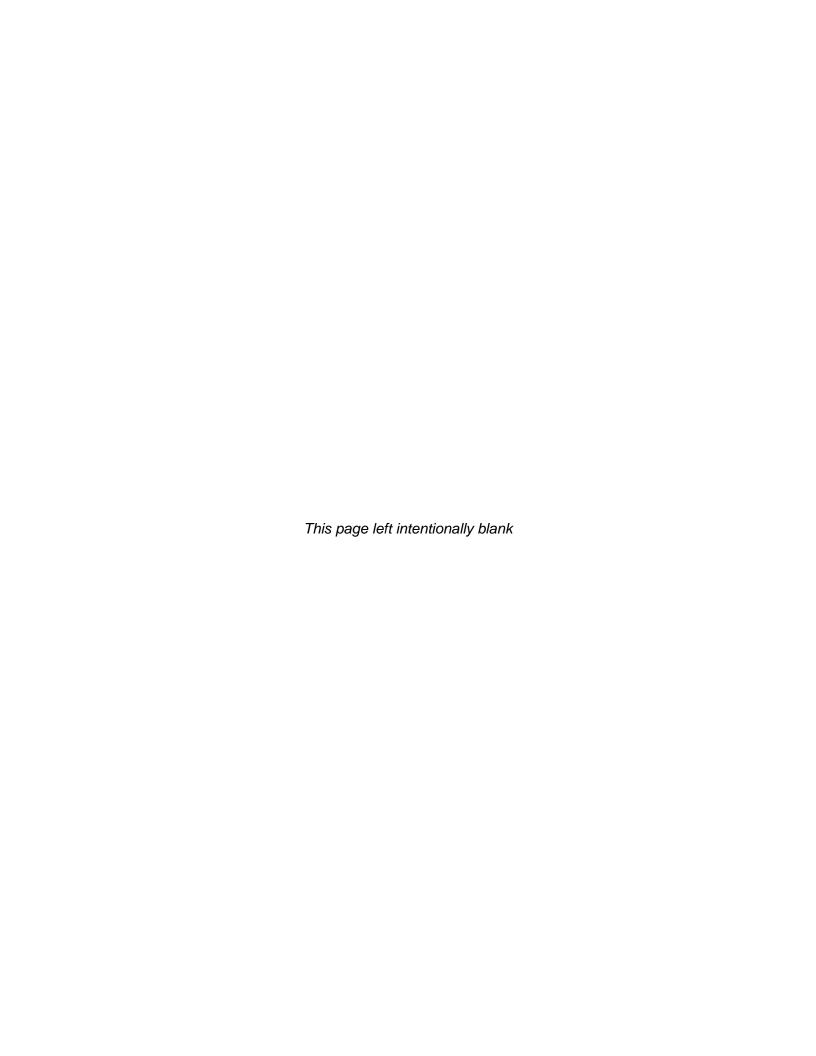
SOIL Sampling Point SP07 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Redox Features Color (moist) ___ % Loc¹ Texture (inches) Color (moist) 0-12 10YR 2/2 100 Clay loam ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): ☐ Yes ☒ No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Sample point does not meet hydric soil indicators. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Biotic Crust (B12) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: Sample point does not contain wetland hydrology indicators.

Project/Site Schellinger Burbank Avenue	City Santa Ro	osa Cou	nty <u>Sonoma</u>		Sampling Date <u>5/10/2</u>	2018
Applicant/Owner Schellinger Brothers			Sta	te <u>CA</u> Sa	mpling Point SP08	
Investigator(s) Scott Batiuk, Scott Yarger		Sect	on,Township,F	Range <u>Landgrant: Cal</u>	beza de Santa Rosa	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Santa Rosa Plain	Loc	al Relief (concav	e, convex, nor	ne) None	Slope(%)	0
Subregion(LRR) LRR C (Medit. CA)	Lat: 38.41	994468	Long: -1	22.7322601	Datum: WGS 84	
Soil Map Unit Name Clear Lake clay, sandy substr						
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on-site typical for				o, explain in remarks)		
			,	,		
	•	☐ Soil ☐ Hy	37		es" present? 🛛 Yes	□ No
	-	☐ Soil ☐ Hy		If needed, explain any	,	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map		nple point loc	ations, trans	sects, important fe	atures, etc.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?			Sampled A		⊠ No	
Hydric Soil Present? ☐ Yes ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? ☐ Yes ☐		withi	n a Wetland	?		
preceding three month period were above for the 2018 water year to date (October VEGETATION (use scientific names)						on total
	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test	 Worksheet	
TREE STRATUM Plot Size: N/A	- % cover	Species?	Status	Number of Domina		(A)
1				that are OBL, FAC\	N, or FAC?	_ ` `
2. 3.				Total number of do species across all s		(B)
4.				% of dominant spe	cies that	(A/B)
Tree Stratum Total Cover:				are OBL, FACW, o	r FAC?	
SAPLING/SHRUB STRATUM Plot Size:	N/A			Prevalence Index Total % cover of		b.c.
1					x1	-
				·	^1 x2	
3					x3	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Total Cover:				FACU species	x4	
HERB STRATUM Plot Size: 5 ft. radius				UPL species	x5	
1. Avena fatua	90	Yes	NL	Column Totals	(A)	(B)
2. Festuca perennis	2	No	FAC	Prevalence Index =	: B/A =	
3. Bromus diandrus	Tr	No	NL	Hydrophytic Vege	etation Indicators	
4. Rumex crispus	Tr -	No No	FAC	☐ Dominance Te	est is >50%	
5. Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum	<u>Tr</u> Tr	No No	FAC NL	☐ Prevalence Inc	dex is = 3.0<sup 1	
6. Convolvulus arvensis 7. Bromus hordeaceus	Tr		FACU		adaptations (provide	
8.				supporting dat Problematic hy	a in remarks) _/ drophytic vegetation ¹ ((avalaia)
Herb Stratum Total Cover:				Problematic ny	drophylic vegetation ((explain)
WOODY VINE STRATUM Plot Size:					soil and wetland hydro	
1				musi be present, ur	nless disturbed or probl	emade.
2		·				
Woody Vines Total Cover:				Hydrophytic Vegetation Prese	nt?	No
% Bare ground in herb stratum	_ % cover of l	biotic crust				
Remarks:						

SOIL Sampling Point SP08 Profile description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Depth Redox Features Color (moist) Loc1 Texture Color (moist) (inches) 10YR 3/1 100 Clay loam Gravelly. 0-12 ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix ¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) 2cm Muck (A10)(LRR B) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)(LRR C) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Other (explain in remarks) ☐ 1cm Muck (A9)(LRR D) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Vernal Pools (F9) ³Indicators of hydric vegetation and ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) wetland hydrology must be present. Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: N/A Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Hydric Soil Present?** Remarks: Sample point does not meet hydric soil indicators. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Riverine) ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Riverine) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Biotic Crust (B12) Drift Deposits (B3)(Riverine) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Water Marks (B1)(Nonriverine) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)(Nonriverine) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)(Nonriverine) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Cravfish Burrows (C8) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in PLowed Soils (C6) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface water present? ∏ Yes ⊠ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🛛 No Water table present? Depth (inches): Saturation Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Depth (inches): ☐ Yes 🖾 No **Wetland Hydrology Present?** (includes capillary fringe) Describe recorded data (stream guage, monitoring well, aerial photos, etc.) if available. Remarks: No hydrolgy indicators observed.

Appendix C

Representative Photographs of the Study Area





Photograph 1. Photograph depicting seasonal wetland SW-1, dominated by annual semaphore grass (*Pleuropogon californicus* var. *californicus*, OBL).



Photograph 2. Photograph depicting wetland soil sample at SP01 (SW-1), which meets Redox Dark Surface (F6) hydric soil indicator.





Photograph 3. Photograph depicting wetland sample point SP03, located in seasonal wetland SW-2. The seasonal wetland is dominated by Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*, FAC).



Photograph 4. Photograph depicting typical uplands within the Study Area dominated by non-native annual grasses including wild oats (*Avena fatua*, NL), and slim oat (*A. barbata*, NL).



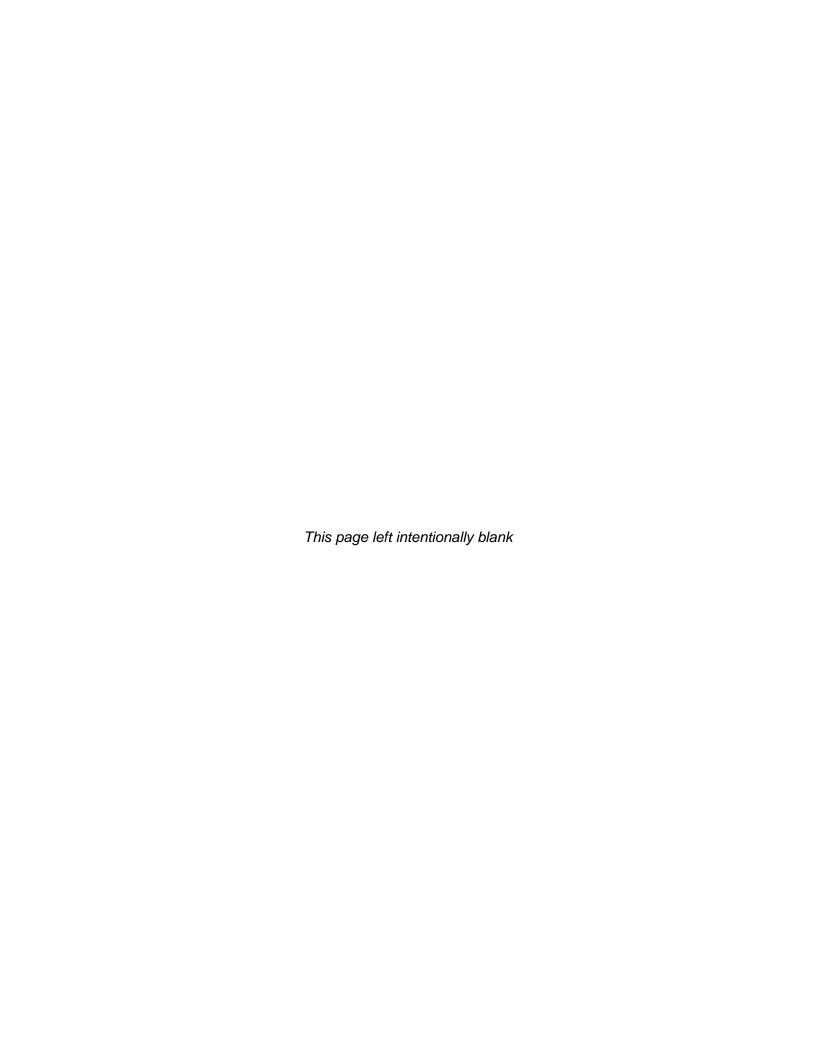


Photograph 4. Photograph depicting wetland point SP06 located in seasonal wetland ditch SWD-1.



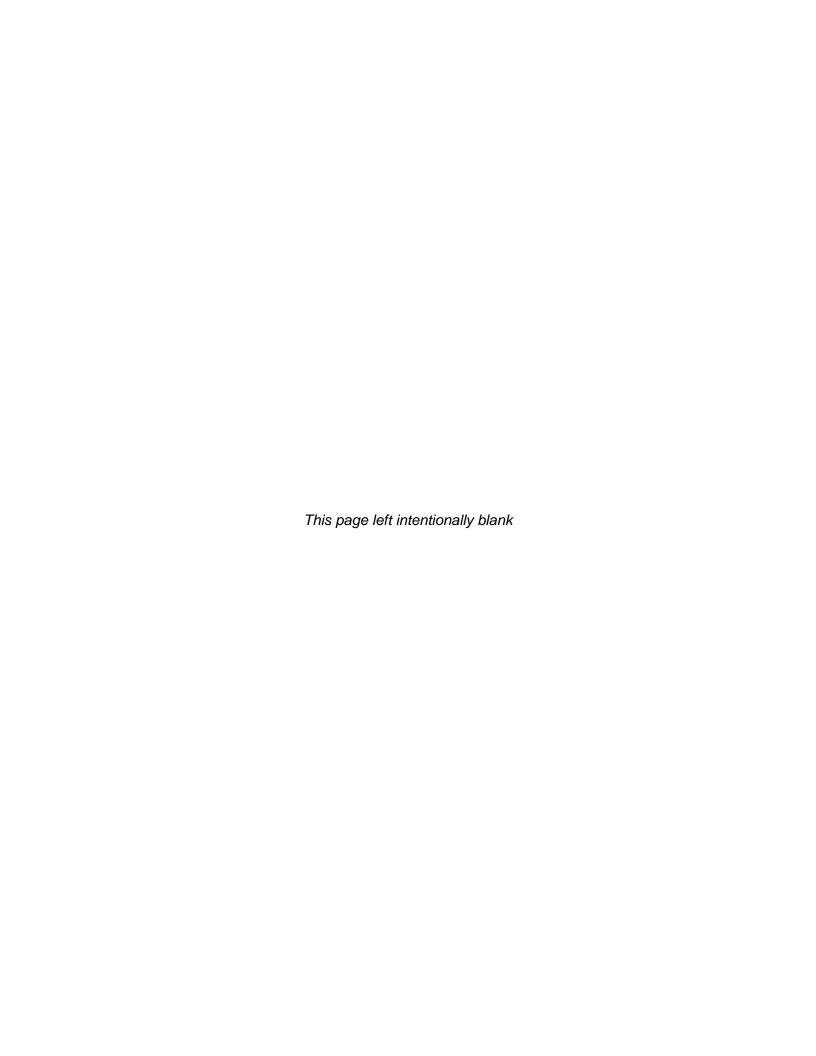
Photograph 5. Photograph depicting upland sample point SP05. Sample point was taken in a slightly mesic grassland area with a slightly darker aerial signature than surrounding areas. The sample point was dominated by Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*, FAC), but did not contain wetland hydrology or hydric soil indicators.





Appendix D

Plant Species Observed in the Study Area



Appendix D. Plant Species Observed in the Study Area on May 10, 2018.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus albus	Amaranth	non-native	annual herb	FACU
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus deflexus	Large fruited amaranth	non-native	annual herb	-
Anacardiaceae	Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison oak	native	vine, shrub	FACU
Apiaceae	Daucus carota	Carrot	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	UPL
Apiaceae	Daucus pusillus	Wild carrot	native	annual herb	-
Apiaceae	Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-
Apocynaceae	Nerium oleander	Oleander	non-native (invasive)	tree	-
Asparagaceae	Asparagus officinalis ssp. officinalis	Asparagus	non-native	perennial herb	FACU
Asteraceae	Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea	Coyote brush	native	shrub	-
Asteraceae	Centaurea calcitrapa	Purple star thistle	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial herb	-
Asteraceae	Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow starthistle	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-
Asteraceae	Cichorium intybus	Chicory	non-native	perennial herb	FACU

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Asteraceae	Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed	native	annual herb	FACU
Asteraceae	Helminthotheca echioides	Bristly ox-tongue	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial herb	FAC
Asteraceae	Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth cats ear	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-
Asteraceae	Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	FACU
Asteraceae	Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey cudweed	non-native	annual herb	FAC
Asteraceae	Sonchus asper ssp. asper	Sow thistle	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	FAC
Asteraceae	Sonchus oleraceus	Sow thistle	non-native	annual herb	UPL
Asteraceae	Taraxacum officinale	Red seeded dandelion	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	FACU
Asteraceae	Tragopogon porrifolius	Salsify	non-native	perennial herb	-
Asteraceae	Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur	native	annual herb	FACU
Brassicaceae	Brassica nigra	Black mustard	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-
Brassicaceae	Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's purse	non-native	annual herb	FACU
Brassicaceae	Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy bitter cress	non-native	annual herb	FACU

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Brassicaceae	Hirschfeldia incana	Mustard	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-
Brassicaceae	Lepidium latifolium	Perennial pepperweed	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	FAC
Brassicaceae	Raphanus sativus	Jointed charlock	non-native (invasive)	annual, biennial herb	-
Cactaceae	Opuntia ficus-indica	Tuna	non-native	shrub (stem succulent)	-
Caryophyllaceae	Spergularia rubra	Purple sand spurry	non-native	annual, perennial herb	FAC
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex prostrata	Fat-hen	non-native	annual herb	FACW
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb, vine	-
Crassulaceae	Crassula connata	Sand pygmy weed	native	annual herb	FAC
Cyperaceae	Cyperus eragrostis	Tall cyperus	native	perennial grasslike herb	FACW
Dipsacaceae	Dipsacus sativus	Indian teasel	non-native (invasive)	biennial herb	-
Euphorbiaceae	Croton setiger	Turkey-mullein	native	perennial herb	-

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia maculata	Spotted spurge	non-native	annual herb	UPL
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia sp.	-	-	-	-
Fagaceae	Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	native	tree	-
Fagaceae	Quercus lobata	Valley oak	native	tree	FACU
Geraniaceae	Erodium moschatum	Whitestem filaree	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-
Juglandaceae	Juglans regia	English walnut	non-native	tree	-
Juncaceae	Juncus bufonius	Common toad rush	native	annual grasslike herb	FACW
Juncaginaceae	Triglochin maritima	Seaside arrow grass	native	perennial herb (aquatic)	OBL
Lythraceae	Lythrum hyssopifolia	Hyssop loosestrife	non-native	annual, perennial herb	OBL
Malvaceae	Malva sp.	-	-	-	-
Moraceae	Morus alba	Mulberry	non-native	tree	FACU
Onagraceae	Epilobium brachycarpum	Willow herb	native	annual herb	-

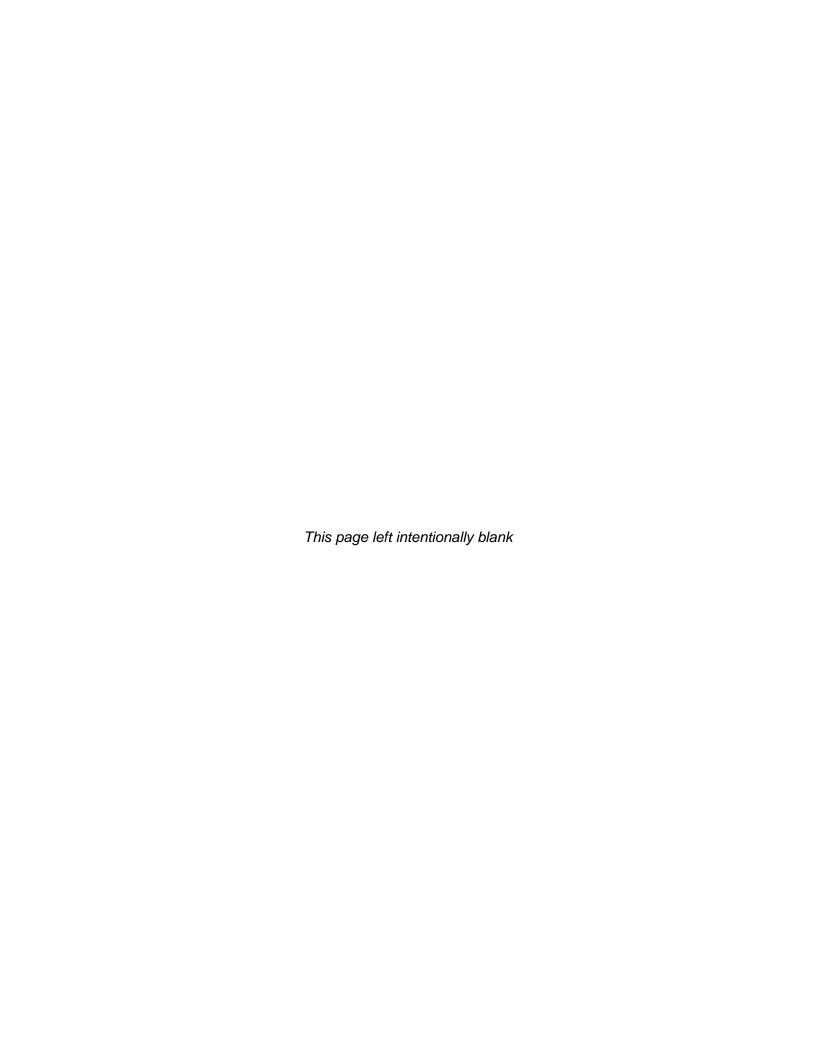
Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Onagraceae	Epilobium ciliatum	Slender willow herb	native	perennial herb	FACW
Papaveraceae	Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	native	annual, perennial herb	-
Phrymaceae	Mimulus latidens	Broad toothed monkeyflower	native	annual herb	OBL
Plantaginaceae	Kickxia elatine	Sharp point fluellin	non-native	perennial herb	UPL
Plantaginaceae	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	FAC
Plantaginaceae	Plantago major	Common plantain	non-native	perennial herb	FAC
Poaceae	Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow foxtail	non-native	perennial grass	FACW
Poaceae	Avena barbata	Slim oat	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial grass	-
Poaceae	Briza minor	Little rattlesnake grass	non-native	annual grass	FAC
Poaceae	Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	-
Poaceae	Bromus hordeaceus	Soft chess	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	FACU
Poaceae	Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	non-native (invasive)	perennial grass	FACU

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Poaceae	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crabgrass	non-native	annual grass	FACU
Poaceae	Elymus triticoides	Beardless wild rye	native	perennial grass	FAC
Poaceae	Festuca arundinacea	Reed fescue	non-native (invasive)	perennial grass	FACU
Poaceae	Festuca bromoides	Brome fescue	non-native	annual grass	FACU
Poaceae	Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass	non-native	annual, perennial grass	FAC
Poaceae	Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum	Barley	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	FAC
Poaceae	Phalaris aquatica	Harding grass	non-native (invasive)	perennial grass	FACU
Poaceae	Pleuropogon californicus var. californicus	Annual semaphoregrass	native	annual grass	OBL
Poaceae	Poa annua	Annual blue grass	non-native	annual grass	FAC
Poaceae	Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual beard grass	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	FACW
Polygonaceae	Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate knotweed	non-native	annual, perennial herb	FAC

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Wetland Indicator Status ¹
Polygonaceae	Rumex acetosella	Sheep sorrel	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	FACU
Polygonaceae	Rumex californicus	California dock	native	perennial herb	FACW
Polygonaceae	Rumex crispus	Curly dock	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	FAC
Portulacaceae	Portulaca oleracea	Common purslane	non-native	annual herb	FAC
Rosaceae	Prunus cerasifera	Cherry plum	non-native (invasive)	tree	-
Rosaceae	Prunus dulcis	Almond	non-native	tree	-
Rosaceae	Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry	non-native (invasive)	shrub	FAC
Verbenaceae	Phyla nodiflora	Common lippia	native	perennial herb	FACW

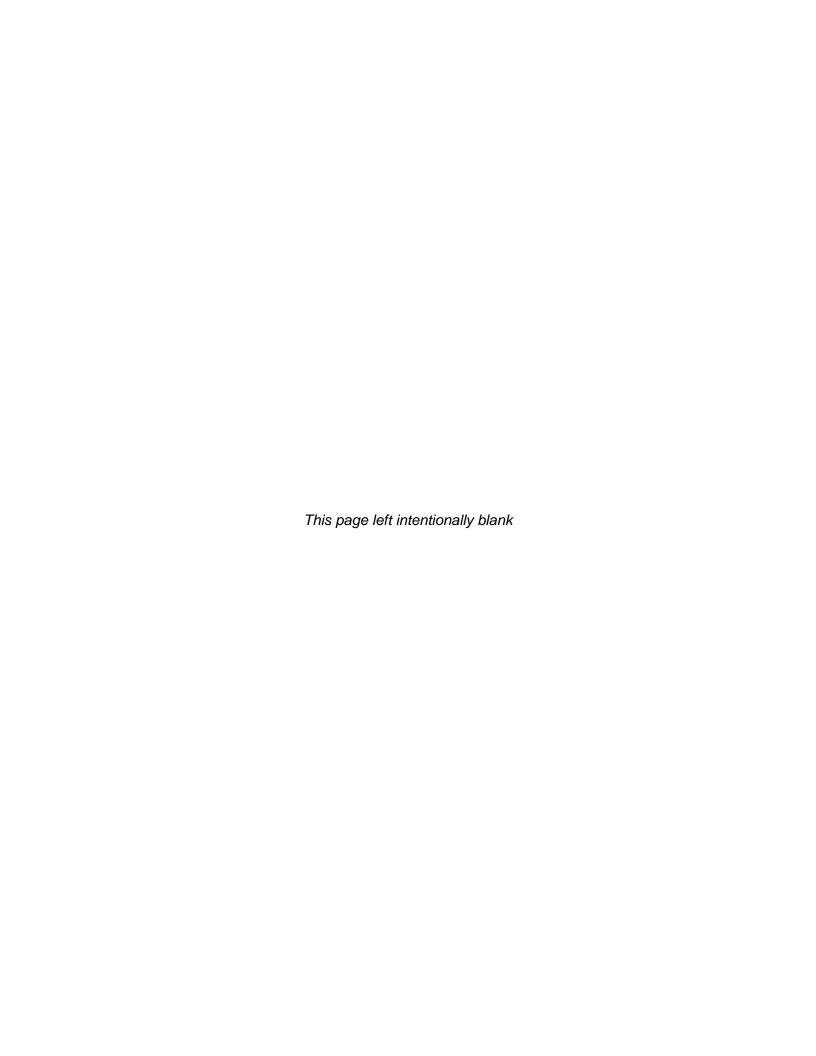
All species identified using the *Jepson Manual II: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012), *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson Flora Project [eds.] 2017), and *A Flora of Sonoma County* (Best et al. 1996); Nomenclature follows *Jepson eFlora*.

¹Lichvar, R.W.,D.L., Banks, N.C. Melvin, and W.N. Kirchner. 2016. The National Wetland Plant List: 2016 Wetland Ratings. Phytoneuron 2016-30: 1-17



Appendix E

WETS Analysis Worksheets



WETS historic data from climate station: Santa Rosa

2018 Observed rainfall data from climate station: Santa Rosa

Date of site visit: May 10, 2018

1st month prior 2nd month prior 3rd month prior

	•	•						SUM=	16
r	February	2.67	5.97	7.28	0.3	dry	1	1	1
r	March	1.97	4.74	5.77	6.82	wet	3	2	6
-	April	0.91	1.74	2.13	4.22	wet	3	3	9
	Month	3 yrs in 10 less than	Average	3 yrs in 10 more than	Observed rainfall (inches)	Condition (dry, wet, normal)	Condition Value	Weighting factor	product of previous two columns
		Rainfa	all Data from V	VETS					

Note: If sum is:
6-9 prior period has been drier than normal
10-14 prior period has been normal

15-18 prior period has been wetter than normal

Condition Values: Dry=1

Normal=2 Wet=3