SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY OCEAN RANCH SUBSTATION PROJECT

PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION REPORT



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Appendix I

Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Project Summary

The San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) is a regulated public utility that provides electric service to 3.4 million people within its 4,100 square mile service territory, covering parts of two counties and 25 cities and unincorporated communities in the San Diego area. In an effort to serve existing customers and anticipate customer-driven load, and maintain reliability of the electrical distribution system, SDG&E proposes to construct a new substation (Figure 1). The proposed substation site is located on land owned by SDG&E and the transmission line is located primarily within existing SDG&E rights-of-way (ROW) and franchise position within the City of Oceanside public streets.

The proposed Project includes the following main components:

Ocean Ranch Distribution Substation: Construction a new 69/12 kV low profile substation in City of Oceanside. The substation will have an initial capacity of 60 megavolt ampere (MVA) rating, and an ultimate capacity of 120 MVA.

TL 6966 Loop-In: TL 6966 is an existing underground 69 kV circuit which has termination points at San Luis Rey Substation (to the west) and Melrose Substation (to the east). It will be intercepted at the intersection of Avenida De La Plata and Rancho Del Oro and extended to the proposed substation via the construction of an underground power line duct bank with a total length of approximately 1,330 feet. This will reconfigure the existing tie line into TL 6966 (San Luis Rey to Ocean Ranch) and TL 6979 (Ocean Ranch to Melrose).

12 kV Distribution System: Four new underground distribution circuits will be installed and will intercept four existing circuits. A portion of the existing circuits will be offloaded to the new Ocean Ranch circuits. Approximately 4,650 feet of new 12 kV distribution line will be constructed, most of which will be on the Ocean Ranch Substation site. The proposed Project includes construction of four new manholes and one new handhole to access the new segment of underground 12 kV distribution line.

Telecommunication Systems: A 40-foot monopole will be installed in the southwest corner of the Ocean Ranch substation property for a proposed microwave radio communication system. A fiber optic cable will be installed on the existing overhead poles and in the underground duct structures connecting the Ocean Ranch substation and the San Luis Rey substation. Two pad-mounted pedestals, approximately 3 feet high, will be installed to enclose the communications equipment at or near the property line.

Purpose

This report documents a preliminary jurisdictional delineation performed by Pangea Biological (Pangea) and Borcher Environmental Management in support of SDG&E's proposed Ocean Ranch Substation Project. The purpose of the delineation was to identify wetlands and waters under jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Section 1602 of the Fish and Game



Figure 1: Project Location Map

Code. This jurisdictional delineation report describes the project site and existing conditions; discusses the regulations that govern the jurisdictional resources located on the site; outlines the methodology used to conduct the delineation and presents the results of the study.

The survey area contains jurisdictional resources subject to regulation by the ACOE, RWQCB, and CDFW.

2.0 METHODS

Methodology followed the ACOE Regional Supplement Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0) guidelines, and consisted of preliminary data gathering and research, field assessment surveys, digital mapping, and documentation of final boundary determinations.

Preliminary Review

Prior to conducting the field delineation assessment, the following information sources were reviewed to evaluate potential ACOE, CDFW, and RWQCB jurisdiction:

- SDG&E's aerial photographs;
- United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-degree minute topographic quadrangle maps;
- United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey maps;
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory GIS data; and
- USGS National Hydrological Dataset GIS data for modeling of streams to evaluate possible stream features.

Regulatory Jurisdiction Overview

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waters

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the ACOE regulatory and permitting authority regarding discharge of dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States". The term "waters of the United States" is defined by 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 328. In 2015 ACOE finalized the Clean Water Rule to clarify the definition of "waters of the United States" and currently includes:

- waters used for commerce;
- interstate waters and wetlands;
- "other waters" such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands;
- impoundments of waters;
- tributaries, containing a bed and bank, and an "ordinary high water mark", to the above waters;
- territorial seas:
- wetlands and riparian areas adjacent to waters; and
- lakes and ponds located in the riparian zone or floodplain of waters.

In December 2008, in response to the Supreme Court's decision in the combined cases of Rapanos v. U.S. and Carabell v. U.S. (126 S. Ct. 2208; 2006), the EPA and ACOE issued final guidance on the scope of regulatory jurisdiction under the CWA, including Section 404 (EPA and ACOE 2007). The guidance specifies that EPA and ACOE will assert jurisdiction over the following waters:

- Traditional Navigable Waters (TNWs) TNWs are all waters subject to the ebb and flow of
 the tides, and waters that are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be
 susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce (33 CFR 328.3(a)(1)).
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Wetlands are defined as cited above (see also Methodology below). The term "adjacent" means bordering, contiguous, or neighboring, meeting one of the following criteria: 1) there is an unbroken surface or shallow sub-surface connection to the TNW; 2) the wetland is physically separated from the TNW artificially by a human-made dike, or by natural barrier such as a berm or dune; or 3) the wetland is reasonably close to the TNW, such that direct ecological interconnections are present (40 CFR Part 230).
- Non-navigable, but relatively permanent waters (RPWs) that are tributaries to TNWs These are waters that typically flow year-round or continuously for at least three months. The boundaries of such waters are determined by the limits of ordinary high water (33 CFR part 328.3).
- Wetlands adjacent to RPWs The guidance stipulates that a continuous surface connection
 must be present between the wetland and RPW. If such connection is not present,
 additional criteria must be satisfied (see next bullet).
- Non-RPWs and adjacent wetlands with a significant nexus to TNWs To establish (or rule
 out) a significant nexus requires an assessment of the flow characteristics and functions of
 the tributary and any adjacent wetland to determine if they significantly affect the
 chemical, physical, and biological integrity of downstream navigable waters.

Previous guidance states that swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent or short-duration flow) and ditches excavated in uplands are generally not jurisdictional because they are not tributaries or do not have a significant nexus to downstream TNWs. The same reasoning would indicate that isolated bodies of water and isolated wetlands without a demonstrated relationship to interstate commerce would generally not be considered jurisdictional. The Supreme Court ruling in SWANCC v. U.S. (121 S. Ct. 751; 2001) indicated that the movement of migratory birds to/from an isolated body of water was not sufficient evidence of interstate commerce. The recent Clean Water Rule includes a list of features that are not jurisdictional, including erosional features, upland ditches, rills, and non-wetland swales.

The waters of the U.S. do not include 1) waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA, and 2) prior converted cropland.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands

Wetlands are defined by 33 CFR 328.3(b) as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support ... a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." In 1987, the ACOE published a manual to

guide its field personnel in determining jurisdictional wetland boundaries. This manual was amended in 2008 by the ACOE 2008 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0). Currently, the 1987 Wetland Manual and the 2008 Arid West Supplement provide the legally accepted methodology for identification and delineation of ACOE-jurisdictional wetlands in southern California.

The methodology set forth in the 1987 Wetland Manual and updated by the Arid West Supplement generally requires that, in order to be considered a wetland, the vegetation, soils, and hydrology of an area must exhibit at least minimal hydric characteristics. Wetlands are determined by and delineated using three parameters: hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils. Additional details regarding these parameters include:

- Greater than 50 percent of the dominant plant species at the site must be typical of wetlands (i.e., rated as facultative or wetter in the Arid West 2012 Final Regional Wetland Plant List: National Wetland Plant List (2016). These plants are known as "hydrophytic vegetation."
- Wetland hydrology "...encompasses all hydrologic characteristics of areas that are periodically inundated or have soils saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season" (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Inundation or saturation must occur for at least five percent of the growing season to qualify as wetland hydrology with the degree of saturation varying from year to year depending on rainfall patterns.
- Soils must exhibit physical and/or chemical characteristics indicative of saturation (e.g., a gleyed color or mottles with a matrix of low chroma indicating a relatively consistent fluctuation between aerobic and anaerobic conditions). Such soils, known as "hydric soils," have characteristics that indicate they are developed in conditions where soil oxygen is limited by the presence of saturated soil for long periods during the growing season. Other typical characteristics of areas with hydric soils include: high groundwater table and evidence of prolonged soil saturation.

Hydrophytic Vegetation

When conducting jurisdictional evaluations, plants are categorized according to their probabilities to occur in wetlands versus non-wetlands in accordance with the categories in the Arid West 2012 Final Regional Wetland Plant List: National Wetland Plant List (Lichvar 2016). The hydrophytic categories are:

- Obligate Wetland (OBL) occur almost always (estimated probability >99 percent) under natural conditions in wetlands.
- Facultative Wetland (FACW) usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability 67 to 99 percent), but occasionally found in non-wetlands.
- Facultative (FAC) equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34 to 66 percent).

Plant species and absolute percent covers are recorded by stratum (i.e., tree, sapling/shrub, herb, woody vine) and evaluated for dominance and prevalence according to guidelines in the 1987 Manual and Arid West Supplement. Naming conventions follow the Jepson Manual (Hickman 1993).

Hydrology

Pangea and Borcher Environmental Management reviewed hydrologic information for the survey area including USGS topographic maps and hydrology indicators identified in the field. Indicators of hydrology evaluated in the field include; standing or flowing water, water drainage patterns, water-logged soils during the growing season, water marks present on trees or other objects associated with a drainage, drift lines, flow lines or small piles of debris oriented in the direction of water movement through an area, destruction of terrestrial vegetation by water flow, and/or thin layers of sediments deposited on leaves or other objects. Other indicators evaluated (based on the 2008 Arid West Supplement) include; surface soil cracks, inundation visible on aerial imagery, salt and biotic crusts, aquatic invertebrates, hydrogen sulfide odor and evidence of oxidation/reduction reactions within the soil profile.

Hydric Soils

Areas that had hydrophytic vegetation and/or primary wetland hydrological indicators were evaluated and inspected for the potential presence of hydric soils. These areas were examined closely to determine if there was evidence of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions and/or the presence of a high groundwater table.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Under sections 1600-1607 of the Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates all activities that would divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife.

CDFW defines a "stream" (including creeks and rivers) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation." CDFW's definition of "lake" includes "natural lakes or man-made reservoirs." CDFW limits of jurisdiction include the outer edge of riparian vegetation drip line or at the top of the uppermost bank-to-bank distance, whichever is wider.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The State of California (State) regulates discharge of material into waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). State waters are all waters that meet one of three criteria; hydrology, hydric soils, or wetland vegetation, and generally include all waters under the jurisdiction of ACOE and CDFW.

Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination

Under RGL 08-02, dated June 26, 2008, ACOE established an alternative to the approved JD process: the "preliminary JD." A preliminary JD is a non-binding written indication that there may be Waters of the US (WUS), including wetlands, on a project site and identifies the approximate location of these features. Preliminary JDs are used when a landowner, permit applicant, or other affected party elects to voluntarily waive or set aside questions regarding CWA jurisdiction over a particular site, usually in the interest of allowing the landowner to move ahead expeditiously to obtain 404 authorization where the party determines that it is in his or her best interest to do so. A preliminary JD is not an official determination regarding the jurisdictional status of potentially jurisdictional features and has no bearing on approved JDs. A preliminary JD cannot be used to confirm the absence of jurisdictional waters or wetlands, is advisory in nature, and cannot be appealed. It is considered "preliminary" because a recipient can later request an approved JD if one is necessary or appropriate.

Field Assessment Surveys

Field assessment surveys were conducted to confirm the potential jurisdictional areas identified in the in-office reconnaissance process and to delineate those areas of interest within the survey area for the potential presence of water resources. To assist with the field analysis, a customized data dictionary was uploaded onto the Global Positioning System (GPS) unit to allow field surveyors to select specific feature data.

In the field, boundaries and dimensions of jurisdictional wetland and water features were recorded utilizing a sub-meter GPS unit, on field maps, and field notes. Features within the survey area were investigated for the presence of drainages, including culverts, water bodies, riparian vegetation, potential wetlands, and connectivity to jurisdictional waters.

3.0 RESULTS

The results presented in this report illustrate the site conditions at the time of the investigation. This wetland delineation was performed during a period of severe drought that has lasted four years. Therefore, site conditions, especially related to hydrological indicators, are naturally problematic. However, for this project hydrological indicators were generally clear and present.

Field Assessment Surveys and Conditions

Pangea biologist Dawn Huss and Borcher Environmental Management biologist Andrew Borcher conducted a wetlands and waters determination and delineation assessment of the project area on May 4, 2015. Weather conditions were fair throughout the survey window, consisting of temperatures ranging from 66 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, wind speeds were from 1 to 5 miles per hour, and partly cloudy skies. A subsequent survey was performed on May 21, 2015 by A. Borcher, and A. Borcher and D. Huss on October 28, 2015. Weather conditions were fair throughout the survey window, consisting of a temperature range between 68 to 71 degrees Fahrenheit, wind speeds were from 2 to 6 miles per hour, and partly to mostly cloudy skies. Areas with and without hydrophytic vegetation were observed within the survey area. Areas with hydrophytic vegetation, in general, were considered potential wetland sites. Areas without hydrophytic vegetation were considered upland, unless evidence suggested that a wetland or other jurisdictional water might occur at the particular location. Sample point locations were determined based on the potential presence of water features and analyzed for the presence or absence of jurisdictional limits. A total

of two sample points were evaluated (Appendix A). The results of the analysis regarding vegetation, soils, and hydrology are presented in the following section. In addition to jurisdictional features, nine other water conveyance features were identified and mapped (Appendix A). These include erosional gulls/rills, concrete brow/v-ditches, and storm drain inlets/outlets.

The proposed Ocean Ranch Substation and four staging yards were evaluated. The areas evaluated consist of commercial development, landscaped and/or paved urban areas, and graded earthen pads. The four staging yards evaluated include: San Luis Rey Staging Yard, located immediately adjacent to the San Luis Rey Substation, Corporate Centre Staging Yard, located adjacent to Ocean Ranch Boulevard, USPS Staging Yard, located immediately adjacent to Avenida del Oro, and Melrose Substation Staging Yard, located immediately adjacent to the Melrose Substation.

Vegetation

The majority of the survey area consists of developed land and disturbed habitat including adjacent landscaped slopes.

Hydrology

No hydrological indicators were observed within the survey area.

Soils

The Soil Survey of San Diego County and digital soil maps from NRCS' SSURGO 2.2 Database were consulted for this jurisdictional evaluation (NRCS 2015) and the mapped soil units occurring within the survey area are summarized in Table 1. Four soil series were identified within the survey area (see table below). (USDA 1973).

Data Sample Points

A total of two sample locations were evaluated (Appendix A). Sample points 1 and 2 (USPS Staging Yard and Ocean Ranch Substation Site were taken to evaluate the potential presence of jurisdictional features.

A sub-meter GPS was used to record sample locations, and along the wetland upland boundary. Supporting photographs and data forms are included in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively. Observations and data in support of the delineation are summarized below. Appendix A shows the Aquatic Mapbook prepared for the project.

No jurisdictional features were identified within the proposed Project. Non-jurisdictional features are shown in Appendix A.

Jurisdictional Resources

No jurisdictional resources were identified within the survey area.

Table 1: Mapped Soils within Survey Area Evaluated

| Unit # | Unit Name | Drainage Class | Runoff Class | Taxonomic Class |
|--------|--|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| DaC | Diablo clay, 2 to 9% slopes | Well | Very High | Fine, smectitic, thermic Aridic Haploxererts |
| DaD | Diablo clay, 9 to 15% slopes | Well | Very High | Fine, smectitic, thermic Aridic Haploxererts |
| LeC2 | Las Flores loamy fine sand, 5 to 9% slopes | Moderately Well | Very High | Fine, smectitic, thermic Natric Palexeralfs |
| LeD | Las Flores loamy fine sand, 9 to 15% slopes | Moderately Well | Very High | Fine, smectitic, thermic Natric Palexeralfs |
| LeE | Las Flores loamy fine sand, 15 to 30% slopes | Moderately Well | Very High | Fine, smectitic, thermic Natric Palexeralfs |
| LsE | Linne clay loam, 9 to 30% slopes | Well | Very High | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls |
| LsF | Linne clay loam, 30 to 50% slopes | Well | Very High | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls |
| SbA | Salinas clay loam, 0 to 2% slopes | Well | Low | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls |
| SbC | Salinas clay loam, 2 to 9% slopes | Well | High | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls |

Source: NRCS 2015

Non Jurisdictional Features

Several non-jurisdictional water conveyance features are located within the survey area including erosional rills/gulls, concrete brow/v-ditches, and sedimentation basins (Appendix A). Linear features were given a number and shown in Appendix A. Sedimentation basins are located within each of the proposed yards.

Concrete V-Ditch/Concrete Channel

The majority of the features mapped were concrete v-ditches and brow ditches. These were found throughout the survey area with the majority occurring perpendicular to and on landscaped slopes above roadways. These concrete channels are not built to replace existing natural channels but rather provide a controlled runoff system that does not erode urban slopes. Individually, these concrete channels do not contribute to down grade and off-site jurisdictional channels. Within the survey area, concrete ditches were mapped throughout and shown in Appendix A.

Erosional Features

Erosional features occur within the Ocean Ranch Substation site. They are generally created by onetime or repeated rapid surface flows in areas that were disturbed and not properly compacted, or areas with erosive soil. They are not usually continuous, and tend to blink in and out depending on surface material and slope. Erosional features that were mapped can vary in size, approximately 1 to 2 feet wide (Appendix A).

Sedimentation Basins

Sedimentation basins occur on the proposed staging yards (Appendix A). Each yard is generally flat but does gradually slope towards human-made basins. Each basin has a drop drain that connects to the underground storm system. These temporary storm water management features are usually built on graded pads to capture eroded or disturbed soil that is washed off the surrounding graded site. All basins were completely dry during the time of the survey and appear to be mostly ephemeral in nature. All basins have some hydrophytic vegetation including scattered mule fat and salt cedar (*Tamarix ramossima*). However, sample points taken at each basin did not reveal hydric soils. One exception was the proposed USPS Yard. Emergent wetland including cattail (*Typha latifolia*) occurred in a small patch on the slope at the southwestern edge of the sedimentation basin (Appendix A). Although the sample point had both hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils, it is not a naturally occurring wetland that will persist. It is entirely caused by an irrigation leak observed on the slope above. All other hydrophytic vegetation that occurred within the sedimentation basins was limited; not consistent or abundant enough to be considered wetland. The runoff collected in the basins during rain events does not appear to be significant, and pooled water mostly soaks into the soil before reaching the height of the drain.

4.0 CONCLUSION

With the absence of jurisdictional features within the proposed Project area, no further investigation or permits would be required for the proposed Project.

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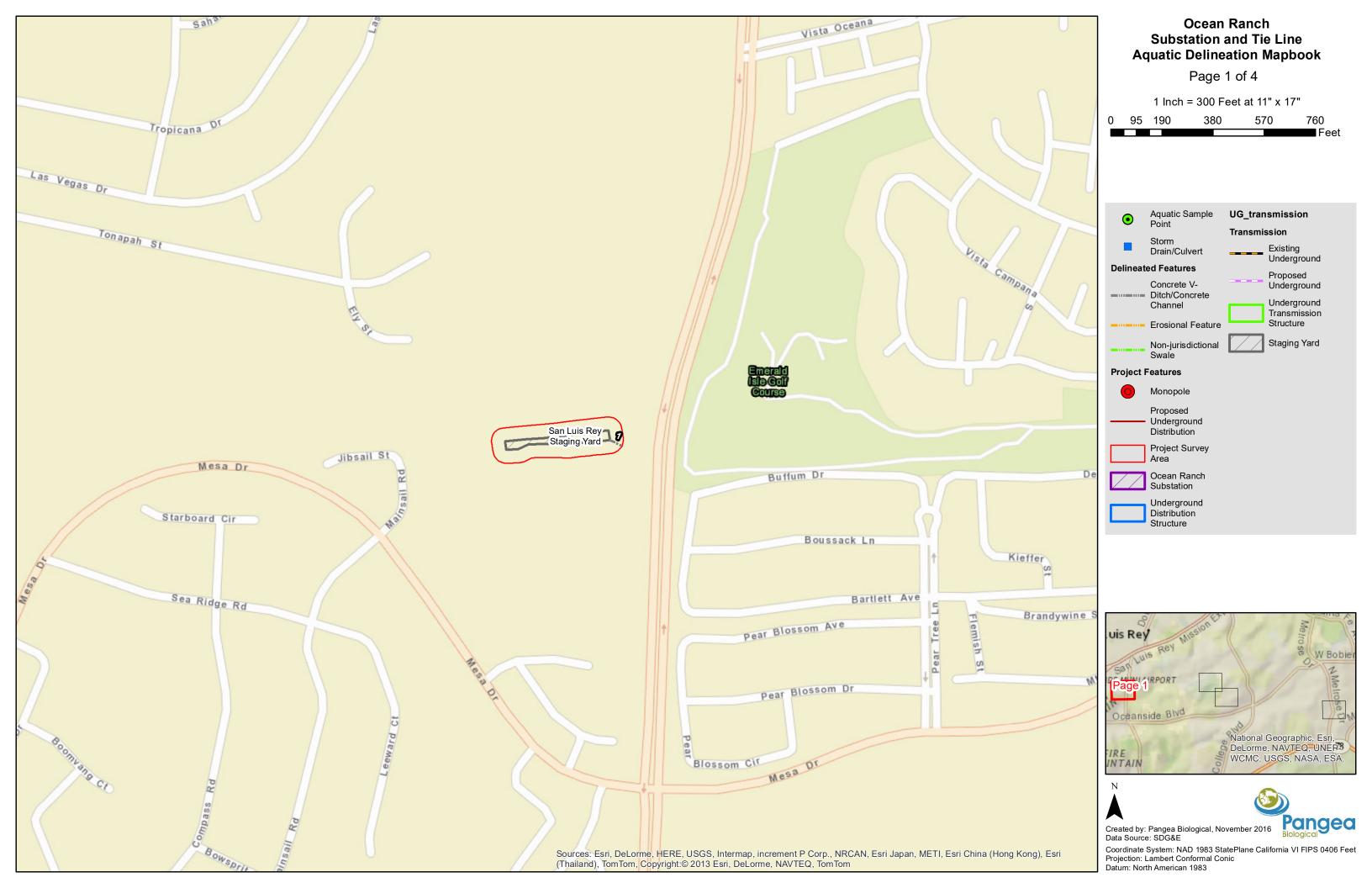
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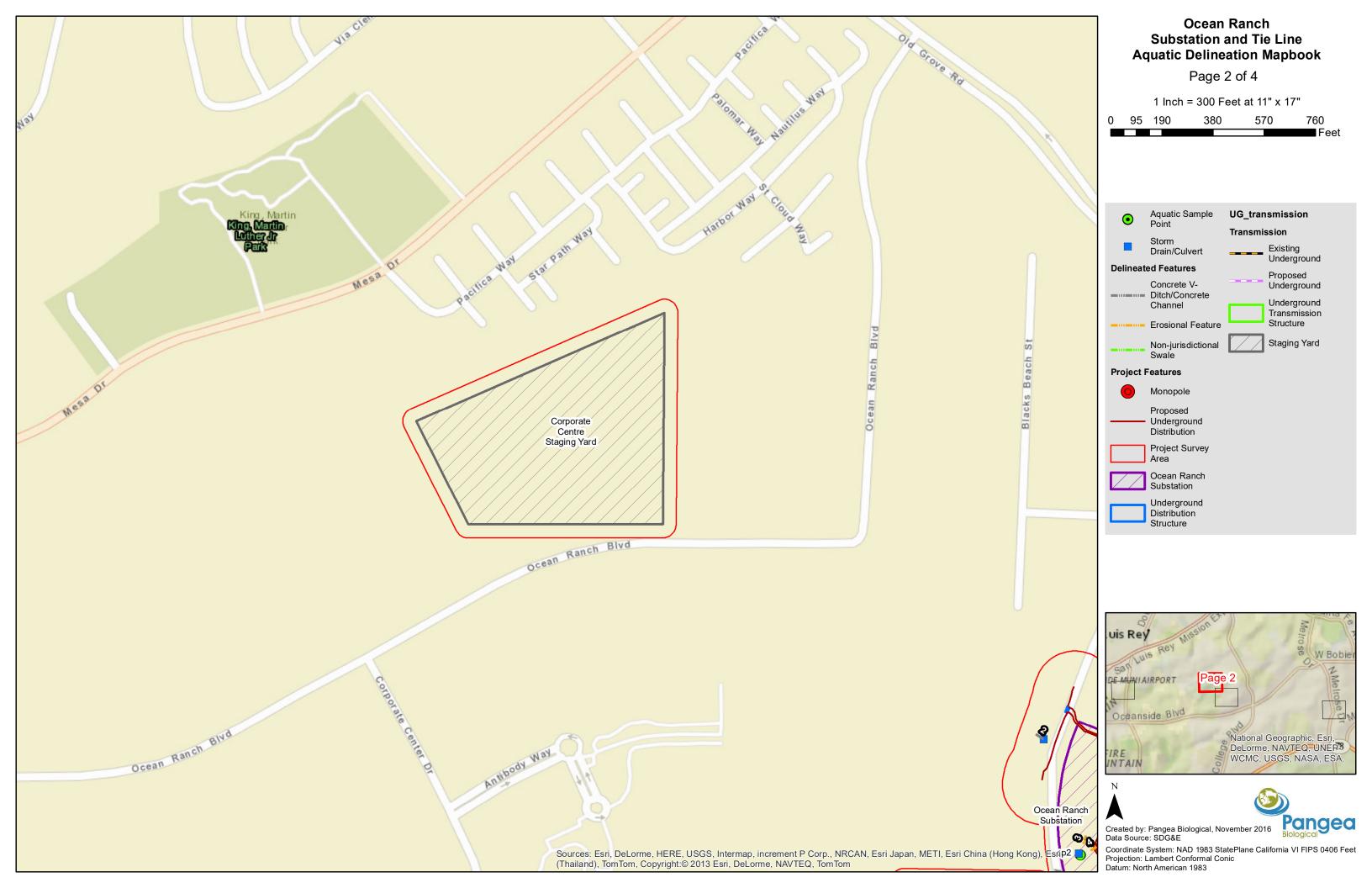
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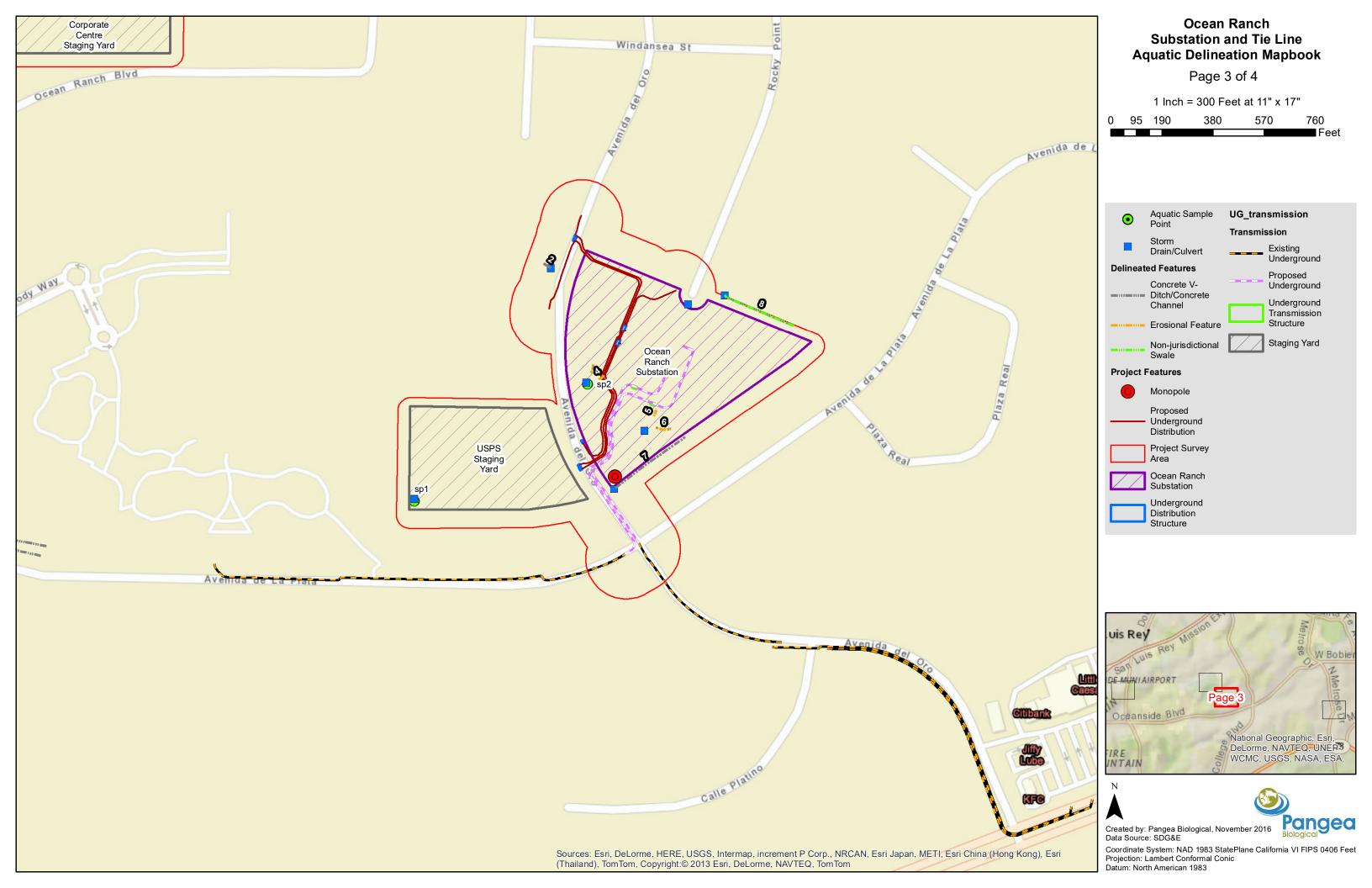
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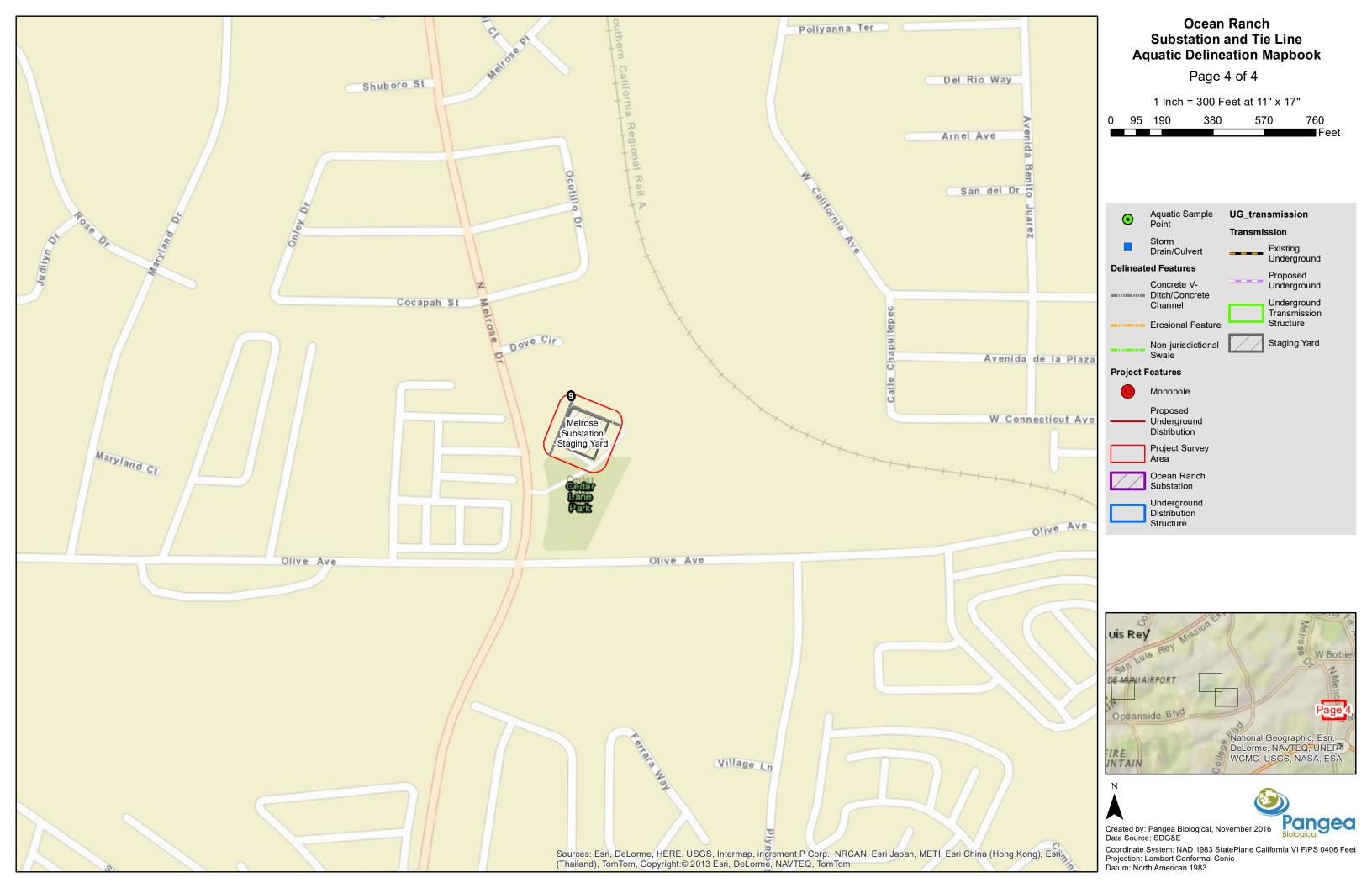
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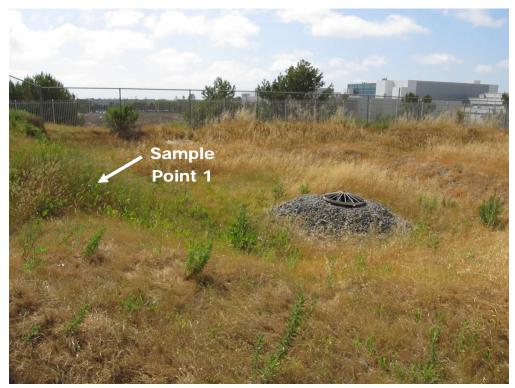








OCEAN RANCH SUBSTATION PROJECT PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION REPORT – REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

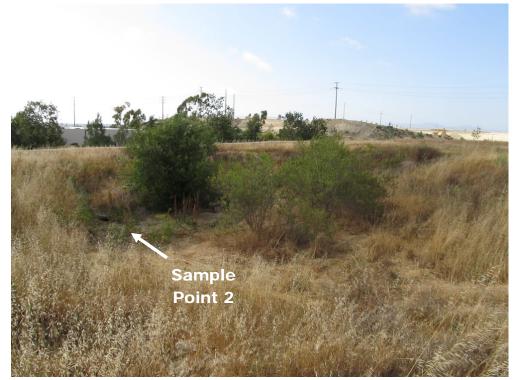


Photograph 1: Sample Point 1, sedimentation basin, USPS Staging Yard. View west.



Photograph 2: Sample Point 1, emergent wetland vegetation created by upslope irrigation leak, USPS Staging Yard. View east.

OCEAN RANCH SUBSTATION PROJECT PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION REPORT – REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 3: Sample Point 2, sedimentation basin, Ocean Ranch Substation site. View west.



Photograph 4: Sample Point 2, sedimentation basin, Ocean Ranch Substation Site. View west.

OCEAN RANCH SUBSTATION PROJECT PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION REPORT – REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 5: Feature 8, human-made earthen swale adjacent to Ocean Ranch Substation site. View east.



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

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| Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the Indica Depth Matrix Redox Features | | | _ |
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| inches) Color (moist) % Color (moist) % Typ | e Loc² | Fexture | Remarks |
| 0-14 7.5 YR 6/1 86 7.5 YR 6/8 7 C | M | Situloan | |
| The state of the s | MI | 1 | |
| 13 Glay 16-104 8 I | | ALISM AND THE OWNERS AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN | disconnection with the second |
| | Management Strangerschafterschafterschafter | American programme and the commence of the com | |
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| Control of the Contro | | | |
| The control of the co | the state of the s | - Restriction of the security of the | The second secon |
| | AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF | AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER | |
| | | | |
| | AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER | Acceptant space agreement of the Acceptance of t | |
| | Pore Lining, i | RC=Root Chann | nel, M=Matrix. |
| ydric Soll Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) | | | for Problematic Hydric Solis ³ : |
| Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) | | | fuck (A9) (LRR C) |
| Histic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6) | | | fuck (A10) (LRR 8) |
| Black Histic (A3) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) | | | ed Vertic (F18) arent Material (TF2) |
| Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) | | | Explain in Remarks) |
| Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) Young Depleted Matrix (F3) | | Outer t | Explain in remains, |
| 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) Redox Dark Surface (F6) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Dark Surface (F7 | , | | |
| Depreted Bank Surface (A11) Depreted Bank Surface (A12) Redox Depressions (F8) | , | | |
| Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Vernal Pools (F9) | * | 3 indicators | of hydrophytic vegetation and |
| Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | | wetland | hydrology must be present. |
| testrictive Layer (if present): | | | |
| Type: | | | |
| 2. Second | | 1 | |
| Death (inches): | | Hydric Soll | Present? Yes No |
| Depth (inches): - induced by irrigation bear | | Hydric Soll | Present? Yes X No No |
| emarks: — induced by crosoption lear | | Hydric Soll | Present? Yes X No |
| remarks: - induced by crocoption bear YDROLOGY | | | Present? Yes X No |
| YDROLOGY Veiland Hydrology Indicators: | | Seco | |
| Primary Indicators: (any one indicator is sufficient) | | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Water Marks (B1) (R1verlne) |
| YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) Salt Crust (B11) | | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) |
| YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Biotic Crust (B12) | 2) | | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Orift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) |
| YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Aquatic invertebrates (B1) | | | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Orift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Orainage Patterns (B10) |
| YDROLOGY Netland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C | 31) | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Orift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Orainage Patterns (B10) |
| Primary Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Condition heart indicator is sufficient Sati Crust (B11) Biotic Crust (B12) Aquatic invertebrates (B1) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Oxidized Rhizospheres a | C1) long Living Ro | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Orift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Orainage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Onlin Muck Surface (C7) |
| Primary Indicators: Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Presence of Reduced tro | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Orift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Orainage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Onlin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) |
| Primary Indicators: Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Secund Inverted Technology Secund Inver | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Ordinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Thin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) |
| Primary Indicators: Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Secund Inverted Technology Secund Inver | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Ordinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Onlin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
| YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water Capable (B2) Cher (Explain in Remarks) | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Ordinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Thin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) |
| YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations: | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Soils (S) | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Ordinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Onlin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
| Primary Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): | C1) long Living Ron (C4) Plowed Soils (S) | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Ordinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Onlin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
| Primary Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (Inches): Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (Inches): Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (Inches): | C1) long Living Ron (C4) Plowed Soils (S) | Seco | ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Oratinage Patterns (B10) Ory-Season Water Table (C2) Inin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |
| Proced by Image of Control of Con | C1) long Living Ron (C4) Plowed Soils (S) | Seco | ndary indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Ordinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Onlin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
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| YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Fresence of Reduced Iron Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Includes capillary frince) | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls (s) We | Secon | ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Oratinage Patterns (B10) Ory-Season Water Table (C2) Inin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |
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| Proceed by congrish the congression of the congrishment of the congression of the congres | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls (s) We | Secon | ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Orint Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Orange Patterns (B10) Ory-Season Water Table (C2) Inin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |
| Primary Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water Stained Leaves (B9) Pleid Observations: Surface Water Present? Ves No Depth (Inches): Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (Inches): Saturation Present Pres | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls (s) We | Secon | ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Oratinage Patterns (B10) Ony-Season Water Table (C2) Inin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |
| YPROLOGY Wefland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water Table Present? Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous | C1) long Living Ro n (C4) Plowed Solls (s) We | Secon | ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Nater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Oratinage Patterns (B10) Ory-Season Water Table (C2) Inin Muck Surface (C7) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

| WEILAND DETE | RIMINATION | AIA I OIU | 5-21-15 |
|--|--|--|--|
| oject/Site: OCEAN RANCH 28537 | City/Co | ounty: OKEAND | OE SS Sampling Date. |
| pplicant/Owner: SD6E | | | State: CA Sampling Point: SP \$2- |
| | 46. | m Lin Occasi | " 2 - 1.10 - 1.10 |
| andform (hillstone terrace etc.): Basin | Local | relief (concave, co | nvex, none): CONCAVE Slope (%): 15 |
| | | | |
| The state of the s | 1) 40 6 1 | The state of the s | TO SERVICE TO THE PROPERTY OF |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| - Venetation / Soil / or Hydrology / | naturally problems | itic? (If nee | ded' exhiam any amanatam managem. |
| e vegetation ton Attack cite mail | n chowing sam | nolina point io | cations, transects, important features, etc. |
| UMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site had | y 311011111g | | de de la companie de contra la companie de des contra contra de la contra contr |
| | No | Is the Sampled / | |
| | No X | within a Wetland | |
| Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes | ON BASI | | Security of the Control of the Contr |
| Additions. | 00, 000 | | |
| | <i>f</i> | | |
| TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF | er meganisasi salah terbesasi dan paga dan palamakan berasakan dan mengalam terbesah dan berasah dan berasah d | use and white a little depth of the responsibility of the confidence of the latest and the second of | |
| EGETATION 7 | Absolute Do | minant Indicator | Dominance Test worksheet: |
| Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.) 1. | | ectes? Status | Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A) |
| 2. | | Commission of the Commission o | Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B) |
| 34. | | | Percent of Dominant Species |
| | over: | | That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B) |
| Sapling/Shrub Stratum | ,6 | Y FACW | Prevalence Index worksheet: |
| 1. | | - Land | Total % Cover of: Multiply by: |
| 2 | Annual designation of the second | | OBL species x 1 = |
| 4 | | | FACW species x 2 = |
| 5 | | - | FAC species x 3 = |
| Total Co | over: | | FACU species x 4 = UPL species x 5 = |
| Herb Stratum | 5 | N OBL | |
| 1. Polyperon interuptis | 70 | Y FACW- | |
| 2. Kimed respond | 7 | N FAWT | Prevalence Index = B/A = |
| | | | Hydrophytic Vegetation indicators: |
| 5. | | | Dominance Test is >50% |
| 6 | | | Prevalence Index is ≤3.01 Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting |
| 7 | | | data in Remarks of this a separate sitesty |
| A | | | Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation (Explain) |
| Total C | over: <u>33</u> | | |
| Woody Vine Stratum | | | 'Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must |
| 1 | | | be present. |
| 2Tdal (| Cover: | | Hydrophytic |
| | | at | Vegetation Present? Yes No |
| % Bare Ground in Herb Stratum % 6 | JOVET OF BIOLIC CITY | | A series and the series of the series and the series of th |
| Remarks. | | | |
| | | | |
| The state of the s | | | |
| * | | enement til storjer i Landard som stater stater stater som enementer og forskallende stater stater. Det stater | Add Most Version 11.1.78 |
| The state of the s | The state of the s | The second secon | Arid West - Version 11-1-2 |

US Army Corps of Engineers

| - | ~ | 41 | |
|----|-----|----|----|
| ٠. | 2 3 | 11 | 8. |

Sampling Point: SP-2

| Depth | Matrix | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Redo | X Features | | - maring and a second | | | | ana d | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| (inches) | Color (moist) | % | | (moist) | % | | Loc² | Texture | | | emarks | THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T |
| 0-14 | 2515/2 | | 1,54 | le/ip | <u> </u> | | allebration of the state of the | 5. 114 d | ay loam | | | |
| ydric Soll _ Histosol _ Histic Ep _ Black Hi _ Hydroge | concentration, D=Dr Indicators: (Appl (A1) Jolpedon (A2) stic (A3) In Sulfide (A4) | icable to al | I LRRs, uni Si Lo Lo | less other andy Rede tripped Ma oamy Muc | rwise note ox (S5) atrix (S6) ky Mineral yed Matrix | ed.) (F1) | e Lining, R | 1 | | blematic 9) (LRR (10) (LRR c (F18) aterial (T | F2) | is ³ : |
| 1 cm Mu Depleted Thick De Sandy M Sandy G | ick (A9) (LRR D) d Below Dark Surfa ark Surface (A12) flucky Mineral (S1) Sleyed Matrix (S4) | ice (A11) | R D | edox Dark epieted Da | Surface (I ark Surface ressions (F | e (F7) | 7 | ⁹ Indica | tors of hydro | ophytic v | egetation an be present. | d |
| | | | | | | | | f | | | | |
| Type: | Layer (If present): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type: Depth (inc | ches): | | | | | | | Hydric | Soil Preser | nt? Ye | S | No |
| Type: Depth (ind Remarks: | ches): | | | | | | | Hydric | Soil Preser | nt? Ye | s | No |
| Type: | ches): | | | | | | | | | | sl | |
| Type: | GY drology Indicator: | 5: | Ficient) | | | | | | econdary In | dicators | | |
| Type: Depth (included) Remarks: YDROLO Yetland Hyd Surface | GY drology Indicators ators (any one indi | 5: | { | Salt Crust Biotic Crus | 100 | | | | econdary in Water Mi Sedimen | dicators arks (B1) t Deposit | {2 or more re | equired) |
| Type: Depth (included) Remarks: YDROLO Yatland Hyd Primary India Surface High Wa | GY drology Indicators ators (any one ind Water (A1) ter Table (A2) | 5: | 8 | Biotic Crus | 100 | s (B13) | | | econdary in Water Mi Sedimen | dicators arks (B1) t Deposit osits (B3 | (2 or more re (Riverine) is (B2) (Rive) (Riverine) | equired) |
| Type: Depth (inc Remarks: YDROLO Vatiand Hyd Frimary India Surface High Wa Saturatic Water Mi | GY drology indicators ators (any one ind Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) (Nonrive | s: icator is sufi | S B / | Biotic Crus Aquatic Inv Hydrogen | st (B12) vertebrates Sulfide Od | or (C1) | | S | econdary in Water Mi Sedimen Drift Dep Drainage Dry-Seas | dicators arks (B1) t Deposit osits (B3 e Patterns son Wate | (2 or more re (Riverine) is (B2) (Riverine) is (B10) or Table (C2) | equired) |
| Type: Depth (included) Remarks: YDROLO Vetland Hyde Surface High Wa Saturatio Water Model Sedimen | GY drology Indicators ators (any one ind Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) (Nonrive It Deposits (B2) (N | s: icator is suf erine) onriverine) | S | Biotic Crus Aquatic Inv Hydrogen Oxidized F | st (B12) vertebrates Sulfide Od Rhizospher | or (C1) es along | | S | econdary in Water Mi Sedimen Drift Dep Drainage Dry-Seas | dicators arks (B1) t Deposit osits (B3 e Patterns son Wate sk Surfac | (2 or more re (Riverine) is (B2) (Riverine) is (B10) or Table (C2) e (C7) | equired) |
| Type: | GY drology Indicators eators (any one indi Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) (Nonrive it Deposits (B2) (Norrive | s: icator is suf erine) onriverine) | | Biotic Crus Aquatic Inv Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence | st (B12) vertebrates Sulfide Od Rhizospher of Reduce | lor (C1) resialong d Iron (C4 |) | S | econdary in Water Mi Sedimen Drift Dep Drainage Dry-Seas Thin Muc Crayfish | dicators arks (B1) t Deposit osits (B3 Patterns son Wate ck Surfac Burrows | (2 or more re (Riverine) is (B2) (Riverine) is (B10) or Table (C2) re (C7) (C8) | rine) |
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