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MEMORANDUM

To:	Chris Carson, Chief Business Official, Ross Valley School District
From:	Becca Morris, Biologist, Dudek
Subject:	Biological Resources Assessment for the Ross Valley School District—Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Replacement Project
Date:	March 5, 2026
cc:	Katherine Waugh, Senior Project Manager, Dudek Laurie Monarres, Senior Biology Project Manager, Dudek Alex Freeman, Biologist, Dudek
Attachments:	A – Figures B – Representative Photographs of the Study Area C – Plant and Wildlife Species Compendium D – Special-Status Species Potential to Occur E – OHWM Datasheets

At the request of the Ross Valley School District, Dudek conducted a biological resources assessment for the Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Replacement Project (project), which involves removing the current 44-foot pedestrian bridge and its abutments but retaining the two foundations situated within the creek channel. The replacement bridge will be constructed with new abutments at the top of each bank and will span across the existing foundations that will remain in place.

The purpose of this biological resources assessment is to identify and describe existing biological resources at the project site and in the vicinity, including vegetation communities, aquatic resources (e.g., wetlands), sensitive natural communities, and potential habitats for special-status plant and wildlife species. This memorandum summarizes the results of the assessment, identifies potential biological resources constraints within the Biological Study Area (BSA), and provides recommendations to avoid or minimize impacts to sensitive resources.

For the purposes of this report, the BSA refers to the project boundary plus a 250-foot buffer to assess for potential sensitive resources immediately adjacent to the project site.

1 Environmental Setting

1.1 Project Description and Location

The BSA is in the town of San Anselmo, Marin County, California, at 116 Butterfield Road within the Ross Valley School District. The site lies in the lower Ross Valley, approximately 1.3 miles southeast of downtown San Anselmo

in Section 25 of Township 02 North, Range 07 West of the San Rafael U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1, Regional Map, and Figure 2, Vicinity Map; all figures are provided in Attachment A). The BSA is accessible from Sir Francis Drake Boulevard via Butterfield Road, which provides direct entry to the school property.

Topography of the BSA is relatively flat, with Sleepy Hollow Creek bisecting the project site from north to south, and an elevation range of approximately 28 to 45 feet above mean sea level. Marin County experiences a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The region surrounding the site receives an annual average of approximately 30.13 inches of precipitation. Average temperatures range from approximately 43.8°F to 71.4°F (WRCC 2026).

The surrounding area is a mixed-use urban neighborhood characterized primarily by residential housing, with nearby community amenities, including parks such as Hawthorn Canyon, as well as local restaurants, gas stations, grocery stores, and other neighborhood-serving commercial uses.

2 Methodology

2.1 Literature Review

To identify special-status species that could potentially occur in the BSA, Dudek queried the following online sources: the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2026), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2026a), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online tool (USFWS 2026). The CNDDB and CNPS searches were completed for the San Rafael U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle. The IPaC resource list was generated by manually drawing a polygon that encompassed the BSA in the online viewer.

For the purposes of this memorandum, special-status plant and wildlife species are defined as those that meet any of the following criteria:

- Plants, fish, or wildlife listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- Plants, fish, or wildlife listed or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
- Wildlife designated as Fully Protected species under California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515
- Fish or wildlife designated as a California Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW
- Plants assigned a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B or 2B
- Plants or wildlife that meet the definition of rare, threatened, or endangered as described in California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15380

Determinations regarding special-status species occurrence were based on a review of habitat types, soils, and elevation preferences, as well as the known geographic range of each species and proximity to nearby documented occurrences. Determinations of “not expected to occur” were made when the BSA was clearly outside of the known geographic range of the species or did not contain suitable habitat to support the species.

2.2 Field Reconnaissance

Following the literature review, Dudek biologists Becca Morris and Alex Freeman conducted a reconnaissance-level field assessment of the BSA. The purpose of the assessment was to identify and describe existing biological resources, including vegetation communities, aquatic resources (e.g., wetlands), and other potentially occurring sensitive resources, such as habitat potentially supporting special-status plant and wildlife species.

Dudek conducted the field assessment from approximately 8:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on January 29, 2026. Conditions during the assessment were sunny and clear, with temperatures ranging from 45°F to 54°F and wind speed ranging from 1 to 5 miles per hour. The visit was conducted on foot to ensure visual coverage of the entire BSA. Observations of dominant vegetation communities, wildlife species, and habitat features were recorded using binoculars and digital data collection tools (i.e., ArcGIS Field Maps and Survey123). Representative site photographs are included in Attachment B, Representative Photographs of the Study Area.

All plant and wildlife species observed were recorded. Plant species were identified to the lowest taxonomic group possible. Nomenclature for plant species follow Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2026). Wildlife species detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded into a field notebook and/or a digital survey form. Wildlife species not observed but expected to use the BSA were identified based on known habitat preferences and regional distribution. A complete list of plant and wildlife species observed during the assessment is provided in Attachment C, Plant and Wildlife Species Compendium.

The biologists also conducted a preliminary aquatic resources delineation of Sleepy Hollow Creek and adjacent riparian vegetation within the BSA. The purpose of the delineation was to describe aquatic features potentially subject to regulation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and/or CDFW under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, respectively.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Three vegetation communities and land cover types were identified within the BSA and are described in further detail below (Table 1). The distribution of vegetation communities and land cover types is shown in Figure 3, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types.

Table 1. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Biological Study Area

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	Acreage
California Bay Forest and Woodland	0.53
Urban Developed	6.94
Open Water	0.16
Total	7.63

3.1.1 California Bay Forest and Woodland

The most prevalent vegetation community identified within the BSA is California bay forest and woodland (*Umbellularia californica* forest and woodland alliance) (0.53 acres; Figure 3). This alliance is typically dominated or co-dominated by California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) in the tree or tall shrub canopy with a wide variety of other possible species, such as bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), and redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). This alliance is characterized by trees less than 25 to 30 meters in height, an intermittent to continuous canopy, open to intermittent shrub layer, and sparse to abundant herbaceous layer (CNPS 2026b).

This vegetation community occurs throughout the Sleepy Hollow Creek corridor. California bay is the dominant tree species with a few medium-sized California buckeye trees and an understory comprising French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California maidenhair (*Adiantum jordanii*), California polypody (*Polypodium californicum*), and several non-native species.

3.1.2 Urban Developed

Urban/developed land cover is the dominant land cover type within the BSA, which is surrounded by urban development on all sides (6.94 acres; Figure 3). This land cover is characterized by large areas of impervious surfaces, human-built structures, and generally moderate to high levels of human activity. Vegetation is variable and is dominated by disturbance-adapted or non-native species that do not follow natural vegetation succession.

3.1.3 Open Water

Open water represents the narrow surface area of Sleepy Hollow Creek. This area was mapped only through the extent of the property boundary (0.16 acres; Figure 3) but flows north to south through the entire BSA (Figure 4, Hydrologic Setting).

3.2 Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

3.2.1 Plants

A total of 20 species of native or naturalized plants—10 native (50%) and 10 non-native (50%)—were observed within the BSA during the field assessment (Attachment C). No special-status plant species were identified, but the January 2026 field assessment did not constitute a formal botanical field survey intended to locate specific special-status plants.

3.2.2 Wildlife

A total of 17 bird species, 1 amphibian, and 2 mammal species were detected during the field assessment (Attachment C).

No bird nests (active or inactive) nor any nesting behavior such as courtship, nest-building, food deliveries, or territorial displays were observed during surveys, although trees and shrubs within the BSA provide suitable nesting habitat for native bird species protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code. A focused nesting bird survey was beyond the scope of the reconnaissance-level field assessment, and the survey was conducted outside of the typical nesting period for many birds in Marin County.

3.3 Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 2026), two soil types occur within the BSA: Xerorthents-Urban land complex, 0%–9% slopes, and Tocaloma-Saurin association, extremely steep.

The Xerorthents-Urban land complex is characterized by disturbed soils commonly occurring on valley floors and consists of earth spread deposit parent materials. The Tocaloma-Saurin association composition is made up of 40% Tocaloma and similar soils, 30% Saurin and similar soils, and 23% minor components. Tocaloma and Saurin soils consist of moderately deep, well-drained soils derived from weathered sandstone and shale and occurs on hills with slopes of roughly 2% to 75%. These soil types are classified as non-hydric, and they are not known to support edaphic special-status plant species (i.e., the soils of the site are neither serpentine nor alkaline) (USDA 2026).

4 Results

4.1 Special-Status Species

4.1.1 Special-Status Plants

Results of the CNDDB, CNPS, and IPaC database searches revealed 89 special-status plant species as occurring or potentially occurring in the BSA vicinity. Of these, 57 were eliminated from further consideration due to lack of suitable habitat or because the BSA is outside the known range for that species. The remaining 32 species have known occurrences in the general vicinity of the BSA, but the majority of the plant species are not expected or have a low potential to occur due to the proximity of development surrounding the site, the low likelihood of dispersal from known populations due to surrounding topography and infrastructure, and the closed canopy surrounding the channel making the habitat unsuitable for many open-habitat species with nearby occurrences. Additionally, the site is influenced by non-native and invasive species colonization. As a result, only one special-status species has potential to occur within the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat, the BSA's location within the species' known range, and known occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the BSA (Attachment D.1, Special Status Plant Species Potential to Occur).

Western Leatherwood

Western leatherwood (*Dirca occidentalis*) has a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B.2 and is considered moderately rare, endangered, or threatened in California and elsewhere by CNPS. Western leatherwood is not listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act or California Endangered Species Act. This species is a perennial deciduous shrub found only in the Bay Area region of California. It occurs in broad-leafed

upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, and riparian woodlands, at elevations between 80 and 1,395 feet above mean sea level (CNPS 2026a). Its low growth and germination rates reduce the ability of populations to recover from loss (Calflora 2026).

Western leatherwood has a low potential to occur within the BSA. The BSA contains marginal broad-leafed upland forest and riparian habitat to support this species; however, the habitat is highly disturbed due to surrounding development. There are no documented occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2026).

4.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Results of the CNDDB and IPaC database searches revealed 28 special-status wildlife species as occurring or potentially occurring in the BSA vicinity. Of these, 23 species were eliminated from further consideration and/or determined to have a low potential to occur due to absence of suitable habitat, lack of documented occurrences, or because the BSA is outside the species' known range. Four species have potential to occur within the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat, the BSA's location within the species' known range, and known occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the BSA, either within the last 20 years or historically (Attachment D.2, Special Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur). These species and their potential for occurrence are described in more detail below.

California Giant Salamander

California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*) is a California SSC (CDFW 2026). This species is endemic to California and occurs year-round from Mendocino and Lake Counties south to southern Santa Cruz County and west to north-central California (CWHR 1997). It inhabits wet coastal forests and chaparral along streams, seeps, and other moist areas. Adults are typically found under rocks and logs near streams and lakes, while larvae are found in cold, clear streams, and occasionally in lakes and ponds (CDFW 2026).

California giant salamander has moderate potential to occur within the BSA. The creek within the BSA contains suitable aquatic habitat for this species; however, surrounding upland wet forest habitat is marginal. The species may use the segment of the creek that passes through the BSA for dispersal. There is one historic CNDDB occurrence approximately 2.70 miles southwest of the BSA from 1959 (Occ. No. 1973; CDFW 2026).

Northwestern Pond Turtle

Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) is proposed for listing as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (88 FR 68370) and is a California SSC. It occurs throughout Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and much of northern and central California. Northwestern pond turtle inhabits slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites. Adjacent uplands are used for nesting and during the winter.

Northwestern pond turtle has moderate potential to occur within the BSA. The creek within the BSA contains suitable aquatic habitat for this species, although deep pools are absent and the creek is narrow and channelized in some sections. The species may utilize the creek that bisects through the BSA for movement and dispersal. There is one historic CNDDB occurrence approximately 2.34 miles south of the BSA from 2015 (Occ. No. 60; CDFW 2026).

Special-Status and Common Roosting Bats

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are California SSC (CDFW 2026), and both have a moderate potential to occur within the BSA. The existing pedestrian bridge, neighboring decks, and surrounding woodlands provide potential roosting habitat for special-status and common bat species.

Pallid bat occurs throughout California in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests, most commonly in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting but is also known to roost in human-made structures and trees (CDFW 2026). The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1961, approximately 1 mile south of the BSA (Occ. No. 203; CDFW 2026).

Townsend's big-eared bat range is dependent on roosting habitat occurring throughout California in mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also in xeric areas. It will roost in limestone caves, lava tubes, human-made structures, and tunnels (CDFW 2026). The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1993, approximately 6.16 miles south of the BSA (Occ. No. 1603; CDFW 2026).

4.2 Nesting and Migratory Birds

All native birds in California are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which respectively protect active nests and eggs of any bird, and individuals, nests, and eggs of raptors. Trees, shrubs, and ground-level vegetation within and adjacent to the BSA provide suitable nesting habitat for several native bird species, including year-round resident Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and migratory species such as Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), although migrants were not present in the region at the time of the field assessment.

4.3 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive natural communities are vegetation communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region. A list of sensitive natural communities in California is maintained by CDFW (2025) based on the rarity of, and potential threats to, these communities in California. Communities with a state rarity ranking of S1 through S3 in CDFW's Natural Community list (CDFW 2025) are considered highly imperiled. Riparian plant communities (e.g., arroyo willow thickets, red alder forest) are also generally considered sensitive by CDFW because of their habitat value for native wildlife.

The California bay forest and woodland in the BSA corresponds with the California bay forest and woodland alliance, which has a state rarity ranking of S3 and is therefore on CDFW's list of sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2025). Since it is also along the perennial channel described in Section 4.4, Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources, below, it would also be considered riparian vegetation by CDFW.

4.4 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

The BSA lies within the Corte Madera Creek Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 180500020901; Figure 4). One perennial channel occurs within the BSA, running north to south for a total of 183.56 linear feet (Figure 5, Aquatic

Resources). The channel contains a discrete bed and bank and ordinary high water mark (OHWM; Attachment E, OHWM Datasheets) and is anticipated to meet the criteria for waters of the United States under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction, waters of the state under RWQCB jurisdiction, and streambed under CDFW's Fish and Game Code Section 1602 jurisdiction.

4.4.1 Waters of the United States (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

One perennial channel was mapped in the review area. The drainage is discernible from adjacent upland areas by a distinct change in hydrology. OHWM indicators include the presence of a natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, presence of litter and debris, sediment sorting, disturbed leaf litter, deposition, bed and banks, and changes in plant community and cover. Approximately 0.16 acres of non-wetland waters potentially regulated by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the OHWM are present (Figure 5; Table 2).

Table 2. USACE Aquatic Resource Summary for the Review Area

Feature Name	Cowardin Code[1]	Acres
NWW-1 OHWM	R3	0.16
	Non-Wetland Waters Total	*0.16*

Notes: USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; NWW = non-wetland water; OHWM = ordinary high water mark.
1 Pursuant to Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979) and USACE Cowardin Codes for ORM Data Entry (USACE 2025).

4.4.2 Waters of the State (Regional Water Quality Control Board)

The perennial channel described in Section 4.4.1, Waters of the United States (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), has been identified as waters of the state subject to regulation by RWQCB. Because RWQCB regulates to the top of bank, certain portions of the review area where the top of the channel bank extended beyond the OHWM are subject to regulation by RWQCB as waters of the state. These areas are shown in Figure 5. In total, approximately 0.19 acres of non-wetland waters potentially regulated by RWQCB are present (Table 3).

Table 3. RWQCB Aquatic Resource Summary for the Review Area

Feature Name	Cowardin Code[1]	Acres
Non-Wetland Waters		
NWW-1 OHWM	R3	0.16
NWW-1 TOB	R3	0.03
	Non-Wetland Waters Total	*0.19*

Notes: RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board; NWW = non-wetland water; OHWM = ordinary high water mark; TOB = top of bank.
1 Pursuant to Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979) and USACE Cowardin Codes for ORM Data Entry (USACE 2025).

4.4.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Jurisdiction

The perennial channel described in Sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 (Waters of the State [Regional Water Quality Control Board]) has been identified as a streambed regulated by CDFW under Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code.

Because CDFW typically regulates to the outer extent of riparian vegetation associated with streambeds, certain portions of the review area beyond the bank channel are subject to regulation by CDFW. These riparian areas are shown in Figure 5. The full extent of CDFW jurisdictional areas is approximately 0.19 acres of streambed and 0.02 acres of adjacent riparian, totaling 0.21 acres (Table 4).

Table 4. CDFW Aquatic Resource Summary for the Review Area

Feature Name	Cowardin Code[1]	Acres
Non-Wetland Waters		
NWW-1 OHWM	R3	0.16
NWW-1 TOB	R3	0.03
	Non-Wetland Waters Subtotal	*0.19*
Riparian		
RIP-1	N/A	0.02
	Riparian Subtotal	*0.02*
	Total	**0.21**

Notes: CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; NWW = non-wetland water; OHWM = ordinary high water mark; TOB = top of bank; RIP = riparian; N/A = not applicable.

1 Pursuant to Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979) and USACE Cowardin Codes for ORM Data Entry (USACE 2025).

5 References

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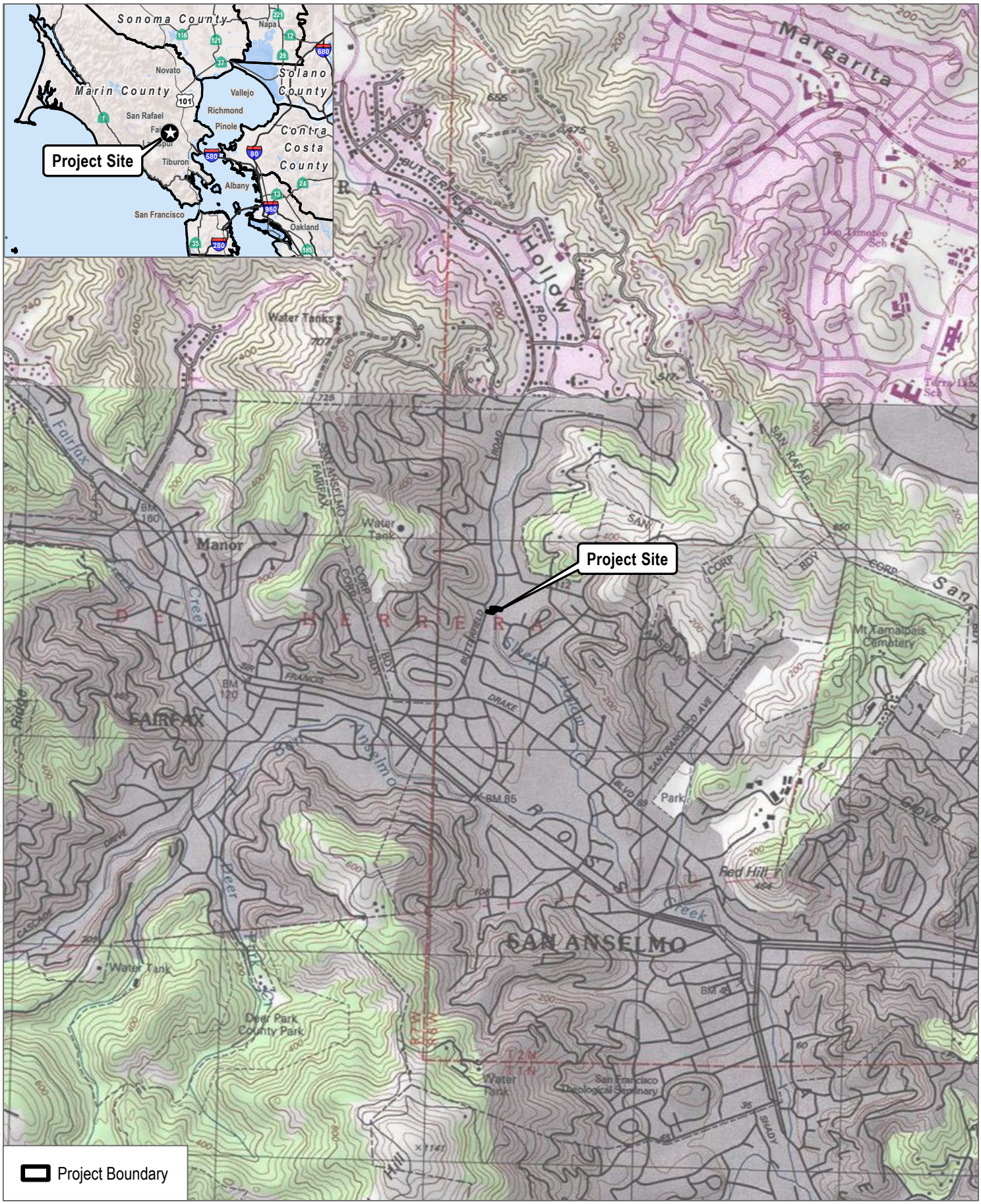
Attachment A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Rafael Quadrangle

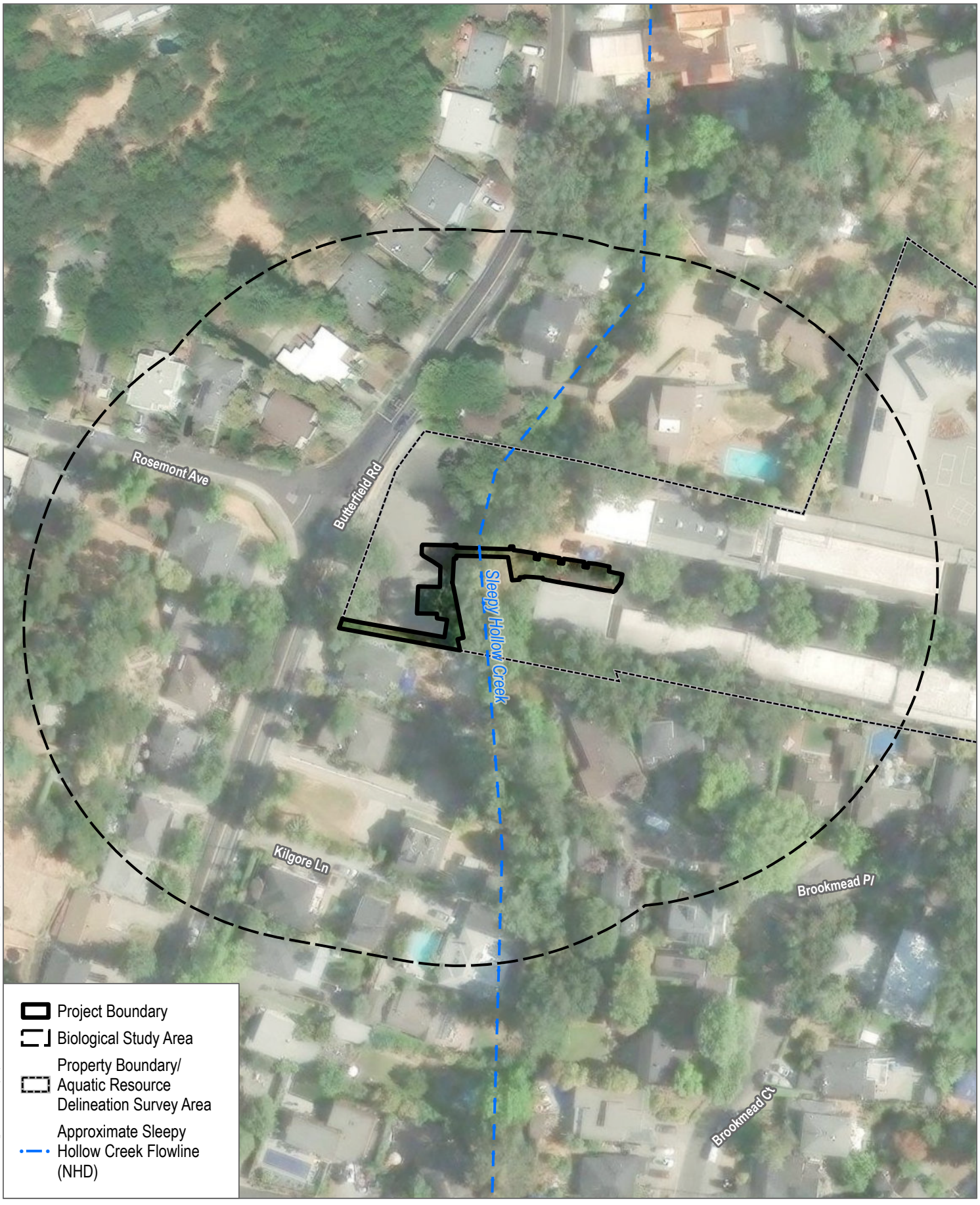
DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Regional Map

Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Project



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery; Open Street Map 2023; USGS NHD 2026

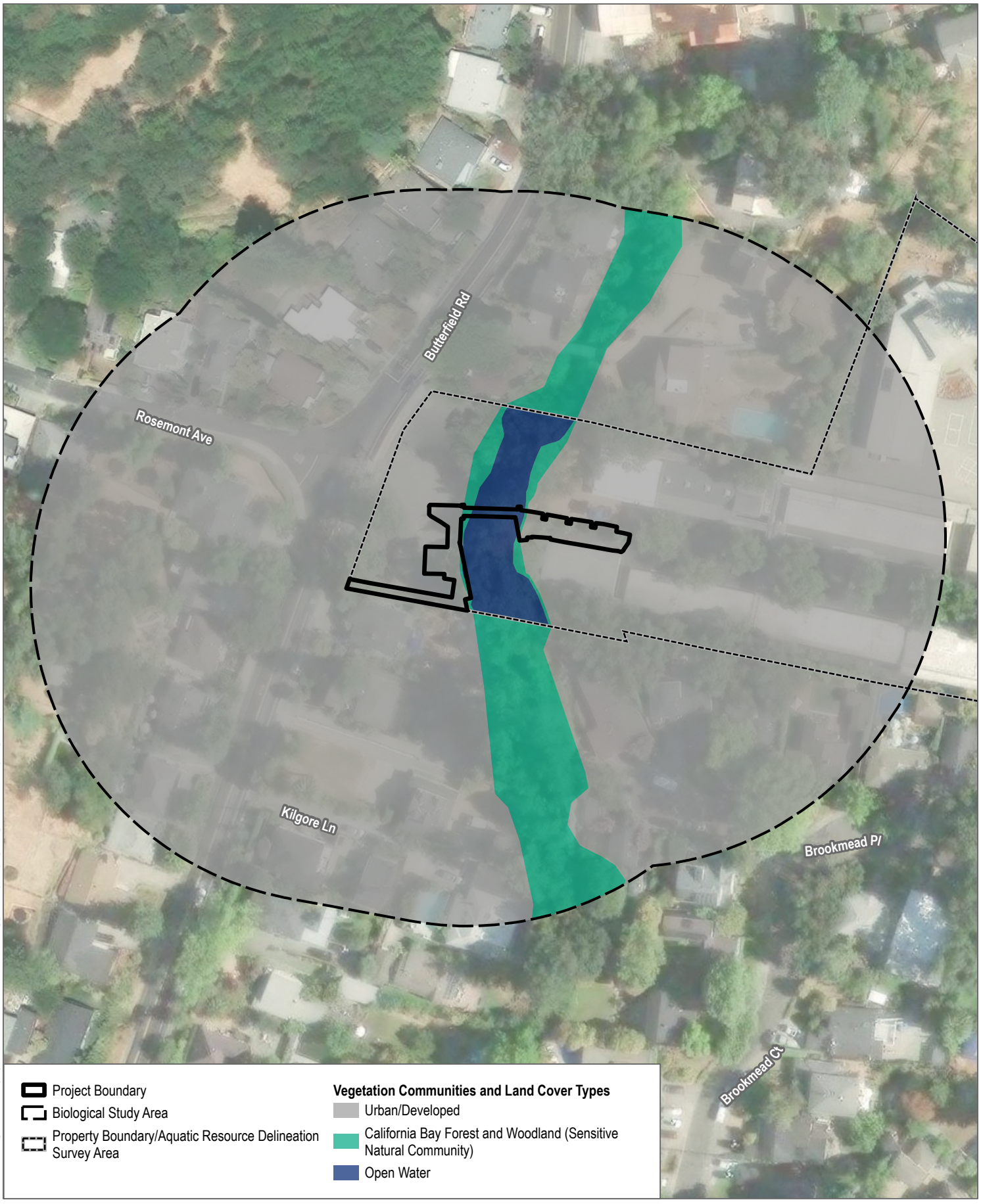
DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Vicinity Map

Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Project



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery; Open Street Map 2023

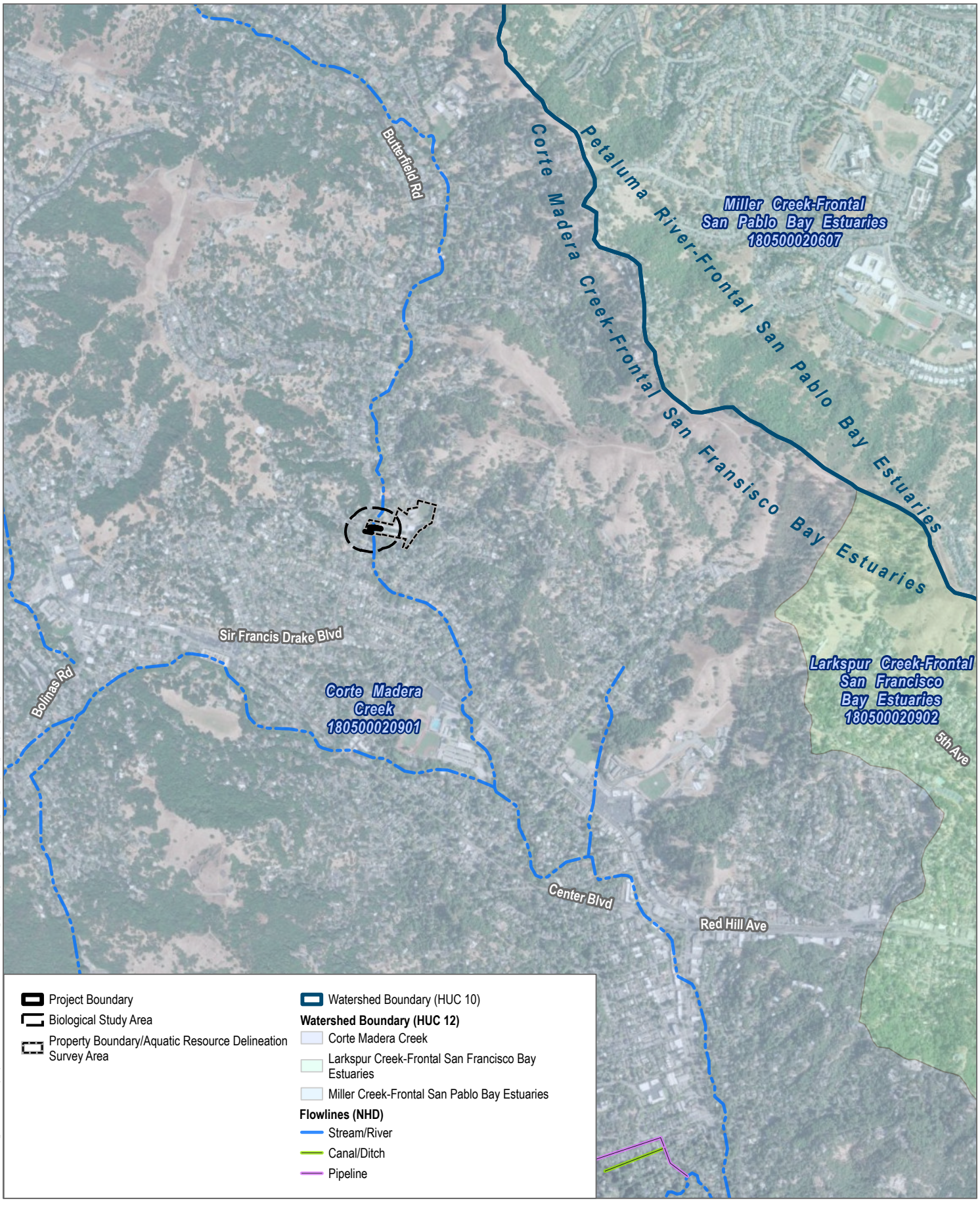
DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 3

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Project



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery; Open Street Map 2023; USGS 2026; USFWS 2026

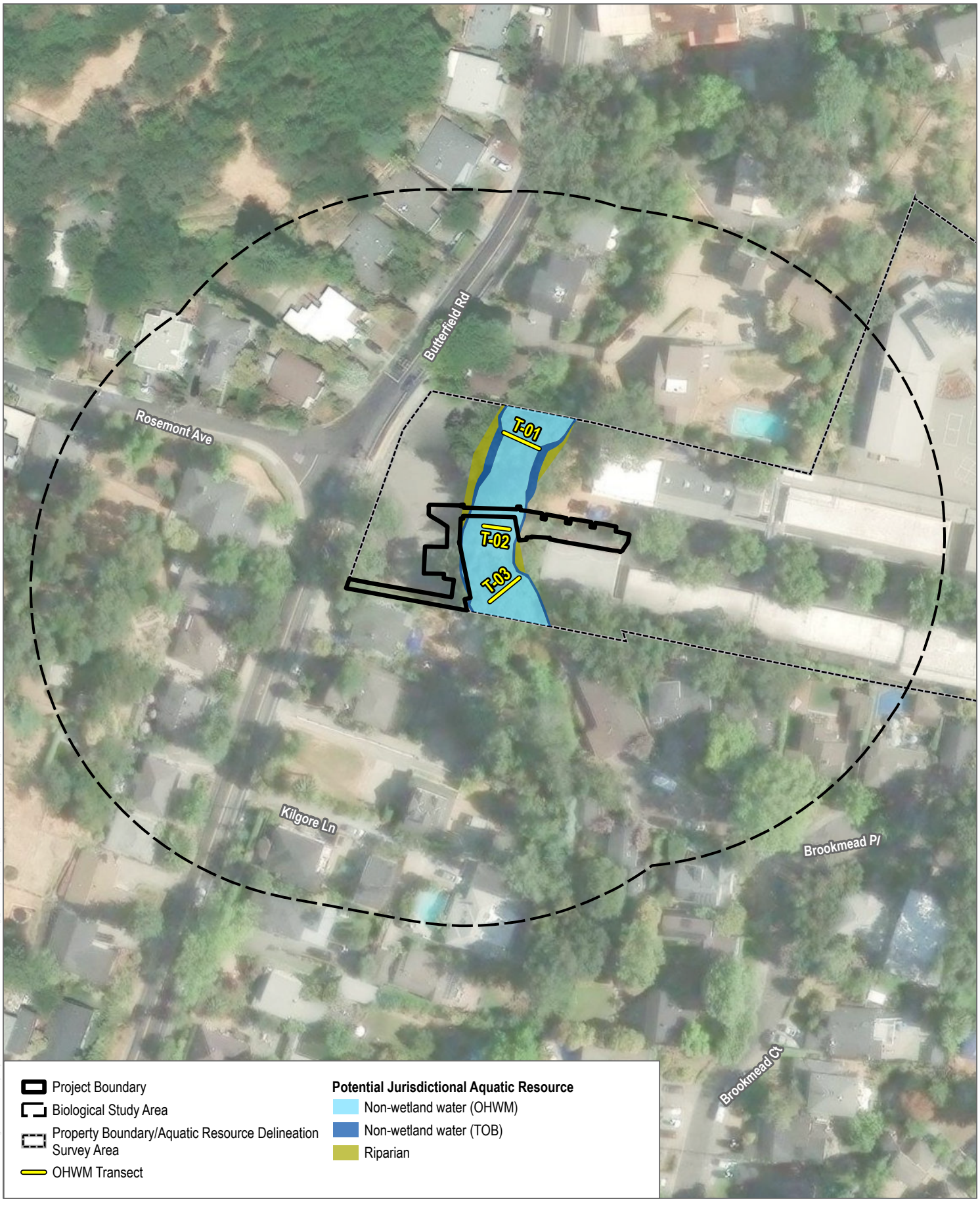
DUDEK

0 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 4

Hydrologic Setting

Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Project



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery; Open Street Map 2023

DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 5

Aquatic Resources

Brookside Elementary School Pedestrian Bridge Project

Attachment B

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

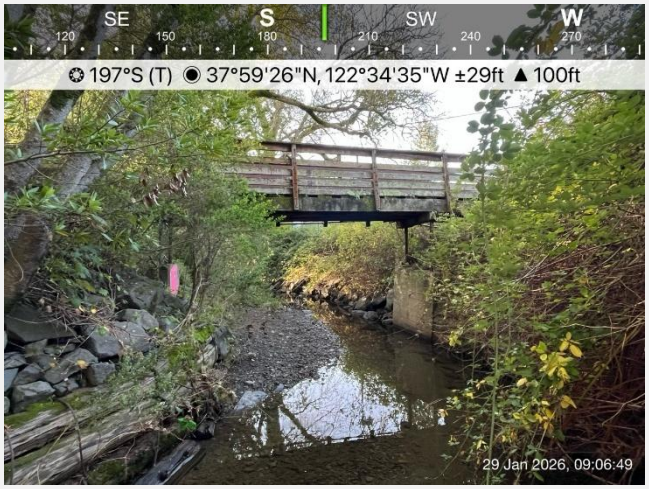


Photo 1. View facing bridge from upstream.

Photo 2. Potential bat roosting habitat under residential deck upstream of work area.

Photo 3. View from south end of parking lot, facing west.

Photo 4. View from south end of parking lot, facing north.

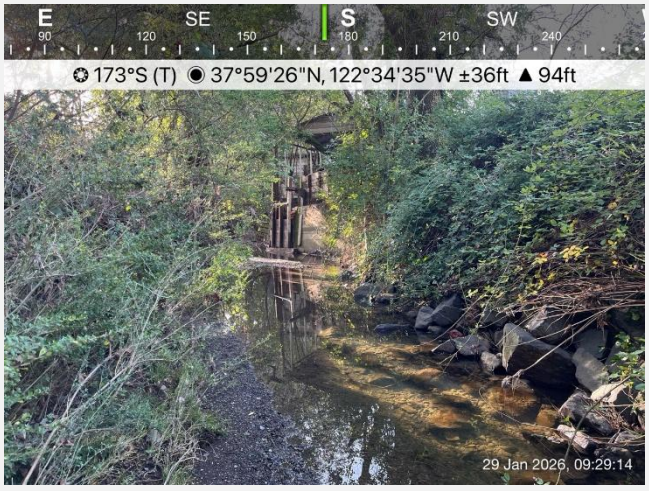


Photo 5. View facing downstream from bridge—1/2.

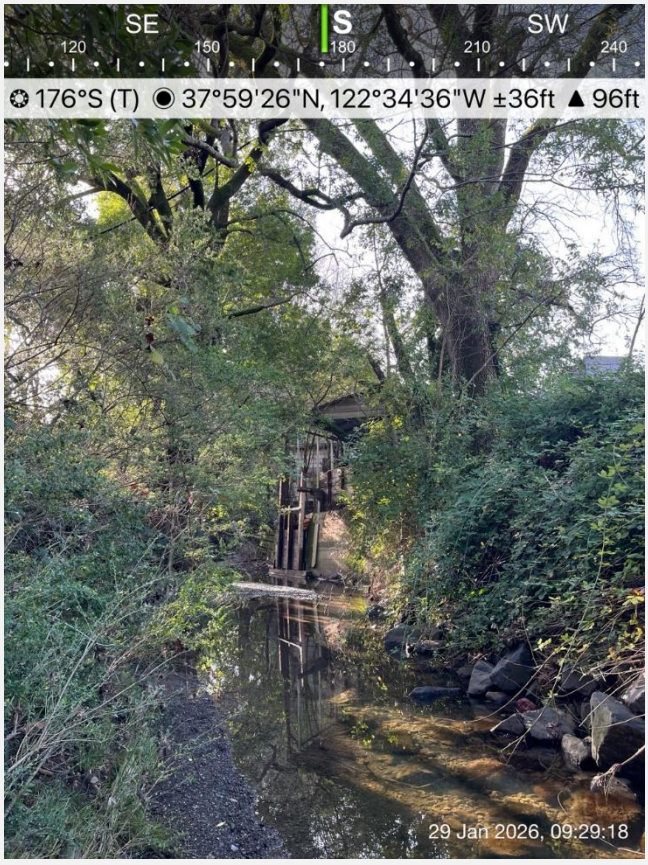


Photo 6. View facing downstream from bridge—2/2.

Photo 7. View of northwest corner of parking lot, facing south.

Photo 8. View of northwest corner of parking lot, facing east.

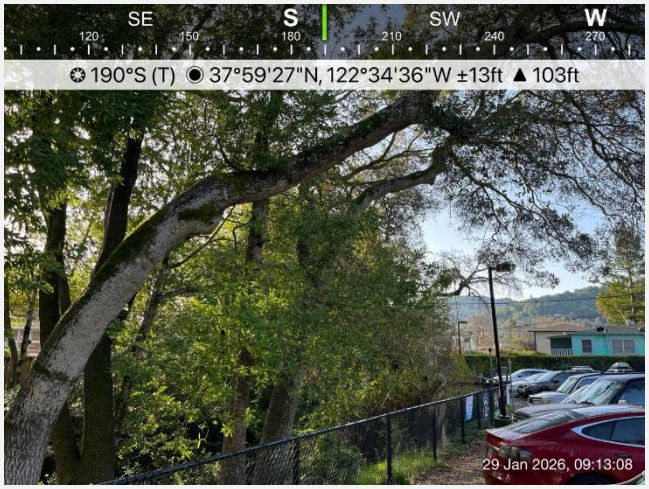


Photo 9. View of northwest corner of parking lot, facing south.

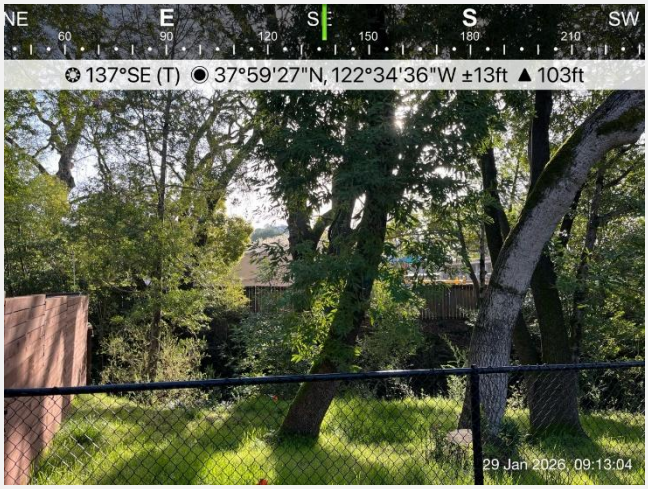


Photo 10. View of northwest corner of parking lot, facing southeast.

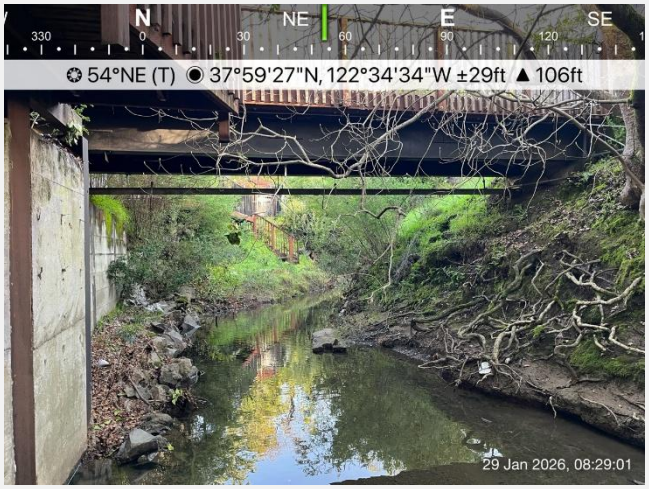


Photo 11. View of creek upstream of work area, facing northeast.

Photo 12. View of creek upstream of work area, facing southwest.

Photo 13. Representative photo of creek approximately 100 feet downstream of bridge.

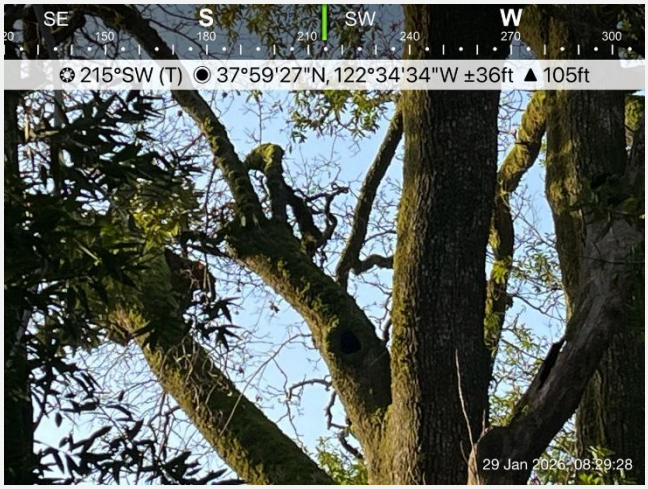


Photo 14. Bay woodland with potential bat roost or bird nest cavity in large oak—1/2.

Photo 15. Bay woodland with potential bat roost or bird nest cavity in large oak—2/2.

Photo 16. View of the existing bridge—1/3.

Photo 17. View of the existing bridge—2/3.

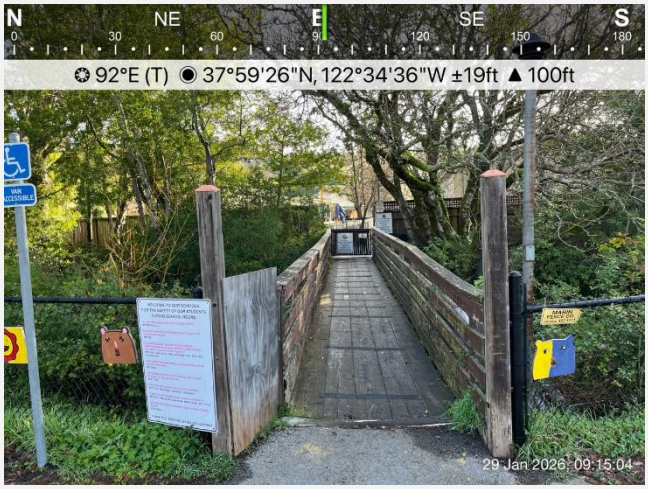


Photo 18. View of the existing bridge—3/3.

Photo 19. View of the creek upstream from bridge, facing northeast.

Photo 16. View of the creek upstream of bridge, facing southwest

Photo 17. Underside of current pedestrian bridge where habitat was assessed for roosting bats.

Photo 19. View of bridge from downstream.

Attachment C

Plant and Wildlife Species Compendium

Plant Species

Angiosperms (Dicots)

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC FAMILY

Toxicodendron diversilobum—poison oak

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY

Sanicula crassicaulis—Pacific snakeroot

ARALIACEAE—GINSENG FAMILY

* *Hedera helix*—English ivy

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

* *Genista monosperma*—bridal broom
* *Medicago polymorpha*—burclover

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia—coast live oak

Quercus lobata—valley oak

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

* *Geranium purpureum*—Robert geranium

HYPERICACEAE—ST. JOHN'S WORT FAMILY

* *Hypericum calycinum*—Aaron's beard

LAURACEAE—LAUREL FAMILY

Umbellularia californica—California bay

OLEACEAE—OLIVE FAMILY

* *Ligustrum lucidum*—glossy privet

OXALIDACEAE—OXALIS FAMILY

* *Oxalis pes-caprae*—Bermuda buttercup

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

* *Phyllostachys aurea*—golden bamboo

POLYPODIACEAE—POLYPODY FAMILY

Polypodium californicum—California polypody

Polypodium calirhiza—nested polypody

PTERIDACEAE—BRAKE FAMILY

Adiantum jordanii—California maidenhair

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

* *Rubus armeniacus*—Himalayan blackberry

SAPINDACEAE—SOAPBERRY FAMILY

Aesculus californica—California buckeye

SCROPHULARIACEAE—FIGWORT FAMILY

Scrophularia californica—California figwort

URTICACEAE—NETTLE FAMILY

* *Soleirolia soleirolii*—mother of thousands

Wildlife Species–Vertebrates

Amphibians

HYLIDAE—TREE FROGS

Pseudacris sierra—Sierran tree frog

Birds

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

Spinus psaltria—lesser goldfinch

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Buteo jamaicensis—red-tailed hawk

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Aphelocoma californica—California scrub jay

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

CATHARTIDAE—NEW WORLD VULTURES

Cathartes aura—turkey vulture

SITTIDAE—NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis—white-breasted nuthatch

TURDIDAE—THRUSHES

Turdus migratorius—American robin

PARIDAE—CHICKADEES AND TITMICE

Baeolophus inornatus—oak titmouse

Poecile rufescens—chestnut-backed chickadee

ANATIDAE—DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS

Anas platyrhynchos—mallard

PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

Colaptes auratus—northern flicker

Dryobates nuttallii—Nuttall's woodpecker

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Junco hyemalis—dark-eyed junco

Melozone crissalis—California towhee

Zonotrichia leucophrys—white-crowned sparrow

Mammals

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Sciurus griseus—western gray squirrel

PROCYONIDAE—RACCOONS AND RELATIVES

Procyon lotor—northern raccoon

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

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Attachment D

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Amorpha californica var. *napensis*	Napa false indigo	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest (openings), chaparral, cismontane woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–July/165–6,560	Not expected to occur. Broadleafed upland forest habitat within the biological study area (BSA) is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest document occurrence is 1.49 miles west from the BSA (Occ. No. 74, CDFW 2026).
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/Mar–June/10–1,640	Not expected to occur. Cismontane woodland habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest documented California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrence is a historical occurrence from 2002, approximately 2.10 miles south of the BSA (Occ. No. 77; CDFW 2026).
Arctostaphylos montana ssp. *montana*	Mt. Tamalpais manzanita	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, serpentine/ perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr/ 525–2,495	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Arctostaphylos virgata	Marin manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; granitic (sometimes), sandstone (sometimes)/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Mar/195–2,295	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Calamagrostis crassiglumis	Thurber's reed grass	None/None/2B.1	Coastal scrub (mesic), marshes and swamps (freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb/May–Aug/ 35–195	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable coastal scrub and marsh/swamp habitat to support this species.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *palustre*	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ June–Oct/0–35	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks marsh and swamp habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Chorizanthe cuspidata var. *cuspidata*	San Francisco Bay spineflower	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; Sandy/ annual herb/Apr–July (Aug)/ 10–705	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks coastal scrub, coastal dune, and coastal prairie habitat to support this species.
Cirsium hydrophilum var. *vaseyi*	Mt. Tamalpais thistle	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps; seeps, serpentine/perennial herb/ May–Aug/785–2,035	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Dermatocarpon meiophyllizum	silverskin lichen	None/None/2B.3	Coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest; lake margins, rocky, streambanks/foliose lichen (aquatic)/N.A./970–11,465	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland; mesic/ perennial deciduous shrub/ Jan–Mar (Apr)/80–1,395	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains marginal broadleafed upland forest and riparian habitat to support this species; however, the habitat is highly disturbed due to surrounding development. There are no documented occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2026).
Eriogonum luteolum var. *caninum*	Tiburon buckwheat	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland; gravelly, sandy, serpentine/annual herb/ May–Sep/0–2,295	Not expected to occur. Cismontane woodland habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest documented occurrence is 3.84 miles west from the BSA (Occ. No. 9, CDFW 2026).
Fissidens pauperculus	minute pocket moss	None/None/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil)/moss/N.A./35–3,360	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable north coast coniferous forest to support this species.
Fritillaria lanceolata var. *tristulis*	Marin checker lily	None/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub/perennial bulbiferous herb/Feb–May/50–490	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks coastal scrub, coastal dune, and coastal prairie habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Gilia millefoliata	dark-eyed gilia	None/None/1B.2	Coastal dunes/annual herb/ Apr–July/5–100	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks coastal dune habitat required to support this species.
Helianthella castanea	Diablo helianthella	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland; rocky (usually)/perennial herb/Mar–June/ 195–4,265	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and broadleafed upland forest habitat within the BSA is marginal.
Hemizonia congesta ssp. *congesta*	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	None/None/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland; Roadsides (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–Nov/65–1,835	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable valley and foothill grassland habitat to support this species. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1947, approximately 2 miles south of the BSA (Occ. No. 3; CDFW 2026).
Hesperolinon congestum	Marin western flax	FT/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; serpentine/annual herb/ Apr–July/15–1,215	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable chaparral and grassland habitat to support this species.
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	FT/SE/1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay (often), sandy/annual herb/June–Oct/ 35–720	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and grassland habitat to support this species.
Horkelia tenuiloba	thin-lobed horkelia	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; mesic, openings, sandy/ perennial herb/May–July (Aug)/ 165–1,640	Not expected to occur. Broadleafed upland forest habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest document occurrence is 4 miles south from the BSA (Occ. 17, CDFW 2026).
Kopsiopsis hookeri	small groundcone	None/None/2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest/perennial rhizomatous herb (parasitic)/ Apr–Aug/295–2,905	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Lessingia micradenia var. *micradenia*	Tamalpais lessingia	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; roadsides (often), serpentine (usually)/annual herb/ (June) July–Oct/330–1,640	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ perennial herb/Apr–June (July)/ 15–1,165	Not expected to occur. Cismontane woodland habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1886, approximately 4.23 miles south of the BSA (Occ. No. 14; CDFW 2026).
Navarretia rosulata	Marin County navarretia	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest; rocky, serpentine/annual herb/May–July/655–2,085	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Pentachaeta bellidiflora	white-rayed pentachaeta	FE/SE/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland (often serpentine)/ annual herb/Mar–May/115–2,035	Not expected to occur. Cismontane woodland habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1946, approximately 1.23 miles southeast of the BSA (Occ. No. 3; CDFW 2026).
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	None/None/1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), meadows and seeps (alkaline)/ annual herb/Mar–May/50–590	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable marsh and swamp habitat to support this species.
Pleuropogon hooverianus	North Coast semaphore grass	None/ST/1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest; mesic, openings/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–June/ 35–2,200	Not expected to occur. Broadleafed upland forest habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. The nearest document occurrence is 2.63 miles southwest from the BSA (Occ. No. 2, CDFW 2026).
Quercus parvula var. *tamalpaisensis*	Tamalpais oak	None/None/1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest/ perennial evergreen shrub/Mar–Apr/ 330–2,460	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Sidalcea calycosa ssp. *rhizomata*	Point Reyes checkerbloom	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater, near coast)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Sep/10–245	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable marsh and swamp habitat to support this species.
Stebbinsoseris decipiens	Santa Cruz microseris	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; openings, Serpentine (sometimes)/ annual herb/Apr–May/35–1,640	Not expected to occur. Broadleafed upland forest habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed and fragmented, lacking suitability to support this species. There are no documented occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2026).
Streptanthus batrachopus	Tamalpais jewelflower	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest; serpentine/annual herb/ Apr–July/1,000–2,135	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. *pulchellus*	Mt. Tamalpais bristly jewelflower	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; serpentine/annual herb/ May–July (Aug)/490–2,625	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat to support this species.
Trifolium amoenum	two-fork clover	FE/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite)/annual herb/ Apr–June/15–1,360	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks coastal scrub and grassland habitat to support this species.

Status Legend
Federal
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
State
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank
1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
Threat Rank
0.1 – Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 – Moderately threatened in California (20%–80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 – Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

References

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2026. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Accessed February 2026. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests and chaparral near streams and seeps from Mendocino County, south to Monterey County. and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	Moderate potential to occur. The creek within the biological study area (BSA) contains suitable aquatic habitat for this species; however, surrounding upland wet forest habitat is marginal. The species may use the segment of the creek that passes through the BSA for dispersal. There is one historic California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrence approximately 2.70 miles southwest of the BSA from 1959 (Occ. No. 1973; CDFW 2026).
Rana boylii pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog – north coast DPS	None/SSC	Rocky streams and rivers with open banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland.	Low potential to occur. The creek within the BSA contains marginal aquatic habitat for this species; rocky substrate and deep pools are absent, and the surrounding banks are steep and heavily vegetated. The species may disperse through the creek through the BSA, but breeding habitat is marginal. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is approximately 2.14 miles southwest of the BSA and is from 2018 (Occ. No. 1597; CDFW 2026).
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	FPT/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter.	Moderate potential to occur. The creek within the BSA contains suitable aquatic habitat for this species, although deep pools are absent and the creek is narrow and channelized in some sections. However, the species may disperse through the creek through the BSA. There is one historic CNDDB occurrence approximately 2.34 miles south of the BSA and is from 2015 (Occ. No. 60; CDFW 2026).
Chelonia mydas	green sea turtle	FT/None	Shallow waters of lagoons, bays, estuaries, mangroves, eelgrass, and seaweed beds.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren, or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None/FP, ST	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Melospiza melodia samuelis	San Pablo song sparrow	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in tidal and muted tidal saltmarsh.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus	California Ridgway's rail	FE/FP, SE	Coastal salt or brackish marshes.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Sternula antillarum browni (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/FP, SE	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Strix occidentalis caurina	northern spotted owl	FT/ST	Nests and forages in dense, old-growth, multi-layered mixed-conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir habitats.	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable dense, old-growth mixed-conifer and redwood forest habitats for this species. Additionally, the BSA is surrounded by development, which would likely preclude the species from utilizing trees within the site for breeding.
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1	green sturgeon – southern DPS	FT/SSC	Spawns in deep pools in large, turbulent, freshwater rivers; adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	FE/SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, to the mouth of the Smith River.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon – central California coast ESU	FE/SE	Streams and small freshwater tributaries during first half of life cycle and estuarine and marine waters of the Pacific Ocean during the second half of life cycle. Spawns in small streams with stable gravel substrates.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2	longfin smelt – San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	FE/ST	Aquatic, estuary.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees.	Moderate potential to occur. The existing pedestrian bridge and neighboring decks provide potential roosting habitat. Removal of the existing bridge and noise created by the construction could impact roosting bats. Monitoring by a biologist will be necessary. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1961, approximately 1 mile south of the BSA (Occ. No. 203; CDFW 2026).
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels.	Moderate potential to occur. The existing pedestrian bridge and neighboring decks provide potential roosting habitat. Could impact roosting bats. Monitoring by a biologist will be necessary. Removal of the existing bridge and noise created by the construction. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is a historical occurrence from 1993, approximately 6.16 miles south of the BSA (Occ. No. 1603; CDFW 2026).
Reithrodontomys raviventris	salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE/FP, SE	Saline emergent wetlands; preference for pickleweed saline emergent wetlands; also uses adjacent grasslands.	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known geographic range and lacks suitable habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None/SCE	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease.	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable grassland or chaparral habitat with abundant floral resources required for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical observation from 1951 approximately 2.9 miles south of the BSA (Occ. No. 196; CDFW 2026).

Status Legend
Federal
BCC: USFWS—Birds of Conservation Concern
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
FT: Federally listed as threatened
State
FP: CDFW Fully Protected species
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SE: State listed as endangered
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
ST: State listed as threatened

References

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2026. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Accessed February 2026. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB.

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Attachment E

OHWM Datasheets

T-01

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET
The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-COR.

Form Approved - OMB No. 0710-0024 Expires: 2027-09-30

The Agency Disclosure Notice (ADN)

The Public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0710-0024, is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

Project ID #: 19927 | Site Name: Brookside Elementary Pedestrian Bridge | Date and Time: 01/29/26 8:59am

Location (lat/long): 037.990838, -122.571442 | Investigator(s): Becca Morris

Step 1 Site overview from remote and online resources.
Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:

- [ ] gage data
- [ ] climatic data
- [x] aerial photos
- [ ] LiDAR
- [x] satellite imagery
- [x] topographic maps
- [x] geologic maps
- [x] land use maps
- [ ] Other: _____

Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources. Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?

No

Step 2 Site conditions during field assessment. First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or human-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls, etc.

Step 3 Mark the boxes next to the indicators used to help identify the location of the OHWM.
OHWM is at a transition point, therefore some indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM may be just below or above the OHWM. Make a slash in boxes next to indicators that are helpful in identifying the OHWM. After the initial assessment, those indicators identified at the OHWM elevation should be changed from slashes to x's. Note, it is not necessary to mark indicators that are present but do not help inform identification of the OHWM.
Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and attach a photo log.

Geomorphic indicators

- [x] **Break in slope**
  - [x] *on the bank*
  - [x] *undercut bank*
  - [ ] *valley bottom*
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [x] **Shelving**
  - [x] *shelf at top of bank*
  - [ ] *natural levee*
  - [x] *human-made berms or levees*
  - [ ] *other berms:* _____
- [ ] **Secondary channels**
- [x] **Channel bar**
  - [ ] *shelving (berms) on bar*
  - [ ] *unvegetated*
  - [x] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)*
  - [x] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)*
  - [ ] *upper limit of deposition on bar*
- [x] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence**
  - [ ] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)*
  - [x] *bedforms (e.g., pools, riffles, steps, etc.)*
  - [ ] *Weathered clasts or bedrock*
  - [ ] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)*

Sediment indicators

- [ ] **Soil development**
- [x] **Changes in character of soil**
- [ ] **Mudcracks**
- [ ] **Changes in particle-sized distribution**
  - [ ] *transition from* _____ *to* _____
  - [ ] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [ ] *silt deposits*

Vegetation indicators (*Consider the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain*)

- [x] **Change in vegetation type from** SAV/Blackberry **to** grasses/trees
- [x] **Change in density of vegetation**
- [x] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer**
- [ ] **Other vegetation observations**
- [x] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent**

Other physical indicators

- [ ] **Sediment deposited on vegetation or structures**
- [x] **Wracking/presence of organic litter**
- [ ] **Presence of large wood**
- [x] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away**
- [ ] **Water staining**

Other observed indicators? Describe:

Project ID #: 19927 T-01

Step 4 Was additional information used to support identification of the OHWM? ☐ Yes ☒ No

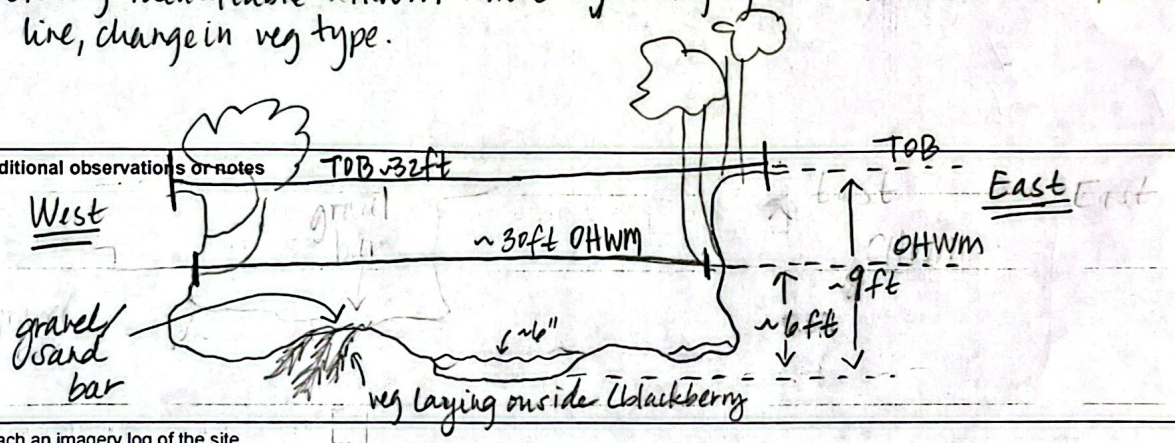
If yes, describe and attach information to data sheet:

Step 5 Is an OHWM present at this site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe rationale for location of OHWM or lack thereof by describing any observed indicators (at, above, and/or below the OHWM location).

Clearly identifiable OHWM where veg is laying over in same direction, wrack line, change in veg type.

Additional observations or notes



Attach an imagery log of the site.

Imagery log attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, explain why not: _____

List photographs, or other imagery/sketches, and include descriptions in the table below.

Number photographs in the order that they are taken. Attach imagery and include annotations of features.

Imagery Number	Imagery description
1	Perpendicular to XS, facing southwest. Shows each end of XS plus gravel bar.
2	Facing east across XS
3	Facing west across XS

T-02

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET
The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-COR.

Form Approved - OMB No. 0710-0024 Expires: 2027-09-30

The Agency Disclosure Notice (ADN)

The Public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0710-0024, is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

Project ID #: 19927	Site Name: Brookside Elementary Pedestrian Bridge	Date and Time: 01/29/26 9:18am
Location (lat/long): 37.990658, -122.576675	Investigator(s): Becca Morris	

Step 1 Site overview from remote and online resources.
Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:

- [ ] gage data
- [ ] LiDAR
- [X] geologic maps
- [ ] climatic data
- [X] satellite imagery
- [ ] land use maps
- [X] aerial photos
- [X] topographic maps
- [ ] Other: _____

Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources.
Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?

No

Step 2 Site conditions during field assessment. First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or human-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls, etc.

Step 3 Mark the boxes next to the indicators used to help identify the location of the OHWM.
OHWM is at a transition point, therefore some indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM may be just below or above the OHWM. Make a slash in boxes next to indicators that are helpful in identifying the OHWM. After the initial assessment, those indicators identified at the OHWM elevation should be changed from slashes to x's. Note, it is not necessary to mark indicators that are present but do not help inform identification of the OHWM.
Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and attach a photo log.

Geomorphic indicators

- [X] **Break in slope**
  - [X] *on the bank*
  - [X] *undercut bank*
  - [ ] *valley bottom*
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [X] **Shelving**
  - [X] *shelf at top of bank*
  - [ ] *natural levee*
  - [X] *human-made berms or levees*
  - [ ] *other berms:* _____
- [ ] **Secondary channels**
- [ ] **Channel bar**
  - [ ] *shelving (berms) on bar*
  - [ ] *unvegetated*
  - [ ] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)*
  - [ ] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)*
  - [ ] *upper limit of deposition on bar*
- [ ] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence**
  - [ ] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)*
  - [ ] *bedforms (e.g., pools, riffles, steps, etc.)*
  - [ ] *Weathered clasts or bedrock*
  - [ ] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)*

Sediment indicators

- [ ] **Soil development**
- [X] **Changes in character of soil**
- [ ] **Mudcracks**
- [X] **Changes in particle-sized distribution**
  - [ ] *transition from* _____ *to* _____
  - [X] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [ ] *silt deposits*

Vegetation indicators (*Consider the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain*)

- [X] **Change in vegetation type from** SAV, sedges spp. **to** ferns, trees, ivy
- [ ] **Change in density of vegetation**
- [X] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer**
- [X] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent**
- [ ] **Other vegetation observations**

Other physical indicators

- [ ] **Sediment deposited on vegetation or structures**
- [X] **Wracking/presence of organic litter**
- [ ] **Presence of large wood**
- [ ] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away**
- [X] **Water staining**

Other observed indicators? Describe:

Project ID #: 19927 T-02

Step 4 Was additional information used to support identification of the OHWM? ☐ Yes ☒ No

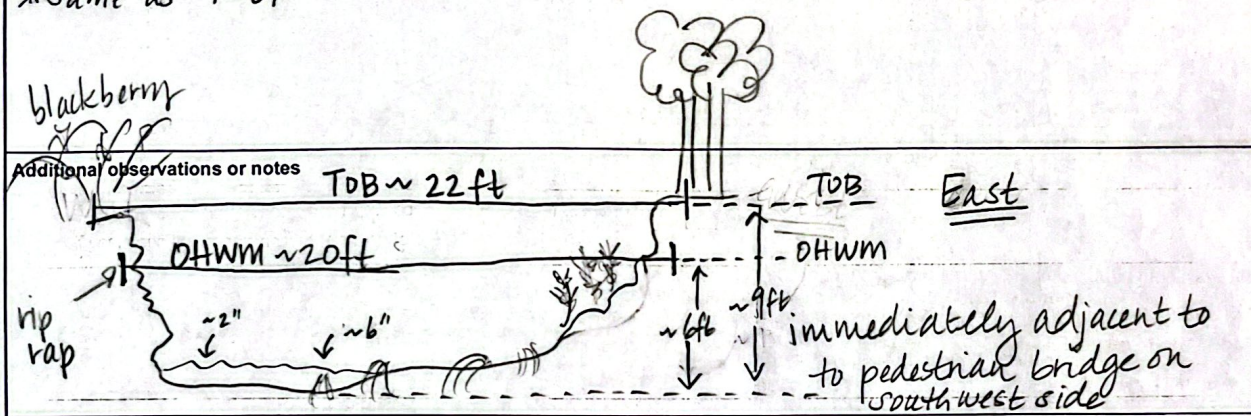
If yes, describe and attach information to data sheet:

Step 5 Is an OHWM present at this site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe rationale for location of OHWM or lack thereof by describing any observed indicators (at, above, and/or below the OHWM location).

*Same as T-01

Additional observations or notes



Attach an imagery log of the site.

Imagery log attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, explain why not:

List photographs, or other imagery/sketches, and include descriptions in the table below.

Number photographs in the order that they are taken. Attach imagery and include annotations of features.

Imagery Number	Imagery description
1	Perpendicular to XS, facing southwest.
2	Facing west on XS line
3	Facing east on XS line

T-03

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET
The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-COR.

Form Approved -
OMB No. 0710-0024
Expires: 2027-09-30

The Agency Disclosure Notice (ADN)

The Public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0710-0024, is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

Project ID #: 19927 | Site Name: Brookside Elementary Pedestrian Bridge | Date and Time: 01/29/26 9:36am

Location (lat/long): 37.990443, -122.576578 | Investigator(s): Becca Morris

Step 1 Site overview from remote and online resources.
Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:

- [ ] gage data
- [ ] LiDAR
- [ ] geologic maps
- [ ] climatic data
- [X] satellite imagery
- [X] land use maps
- [X] aerial photos
- [X] topographic maps
- [ ] Other: _____

Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources.
Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?

No

Step 2 Site conditions during field assessment. First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or human-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls, etc.

Step 3 Mark the boxes next to the indicators used to help identify the location of the OHWM.
OHWM is at a transition point, therefore some indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM may be just below or above the OHWM. Make a slash in boxes next to indicators that are helpful in identifying the OHWM. After the initial assessment, those indicators identified at the OHWM elevation should be changed from slashes to x's. Note, it is not necessary to mark indicators that are present but do not help inform identification of the OHWM.
Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and attach a photo log.

Geomorphic indicators

- [X] **Break in slope**
  - [X] *on the bank*
  - [X] *undercut bank*
  - [ ] *valley bottom*
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [X] **Shelving**
  - [X] *shelf at top of bank*
  - [ ] *natural levee*
  - [X] *human-made berms or levees*
  - [ ] *other berms:* _____
- [ ] **Secondary channels**
- [X] **Channel bar**
  - [ ] *shelving (berms) on bar*
  - [X] *unvegetated*
  - [ ] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)*
  - [X] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)*
  - [ ] *upper limit of deposition on bar*
- [ ] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence**
  - [ ] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)*
  - [ ] *bedforms (e.g., pools, riffles, steps, etc.)*
  - [ ] *Weathered clasts or bedrock*
  - [ ] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)*

Sediment indicators

- [ ] **Soil development**
- [X] **Changes in character of soil**
- [ ] **Mudcracks**
- [X] **Changes in particle-sized distribution**
  - [ ] *transition from* _____ to _____
  - [X] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [ ] *silt deposits*

Vegetation indicators (*Consider the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain*)

- [X] **Change in vegetation type from** SAV, sedges **to** trees, grasses, ivy
- [ ] **Change in density of vegetation**
- [X] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer**
- [ ] **Other vegetation observations**
- [X] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent**

Other physical indicators

- [ ] **Sediment deposited on vegetation or structures**
- [X] **Wracking/presence of organic litter**
- [ ] **Presence of large wood**
- [X] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away**
- [ ] **Water staining**

Other observed indicators? Describe:

Project ID #: 19927 T-03

Step 4 Was additional information used to support identification of the OHWM? ☐ Yes ☒ No

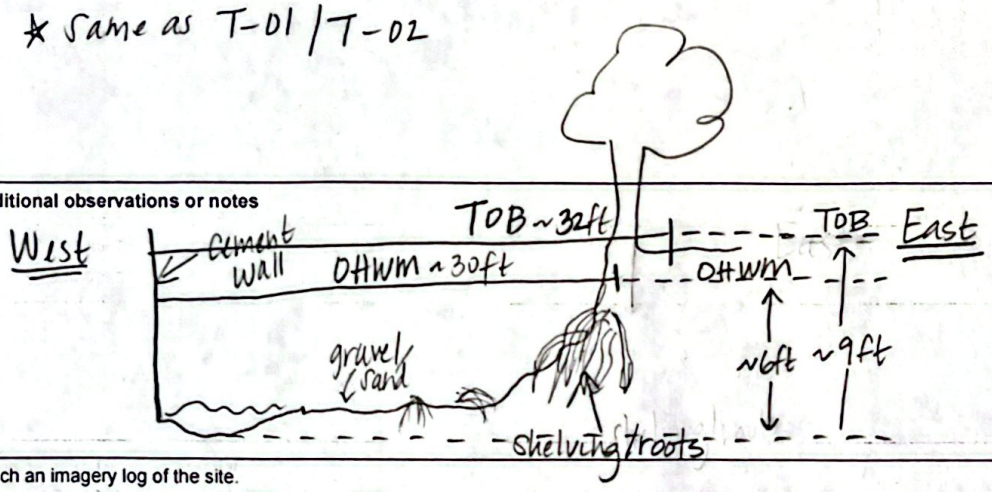
If yes, describe and attach information to data sheet:

Step 5 Is an OHWM present at this site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe rationale for location of OHWM or lack thereof by describing any observed indicators (at, above, and/or below the OHWM location).

* same as T-01 / T-02

Additional observations or notes



Attach an imagery log of the site.

Imagery log attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, explain why not: _____

List photographs, or other imagery/sketches, and include descriptions in the table below.

Number photographs in the order that they are taken. Attach imagery and include annotations of features.

Imagery Number	Imagery description
1	Perpendicular to XS, facing NW.
2	facing east on XS line
3	facing west on XS line