ATT 4

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ALLIANCE

NOTICE OF REJECTION

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
1/14/94	Americo	Americo Albini	6670 Bodega Ave. 3064 Pepper Rd		Albini's Dairy	135 acres total
2-14-95	H Burbank	H Burbank	590 Carmody Rd			100 - 400 Total
2/15/95	DIANE PALLO	Diane K Pallo	6550 Bodega Ave Petaluma 94952	022-080-019, 023 & 024		10
2/15/95	RAYMOND PALLO	Raymond Pallo	310 SEAVEY RD PETALUMA 94952			5
	OTIS A AYCOCK	O A Aycock	1797 ½ PEPPER RD			162 acres
2-16-95	Steve & Marilyn Dutra		291 Seavey Rd	22-150-07	Rancho Neblina	600 ac
2/16/95	Rose SiLVA	Rose Silva	7581 Valley Ford Road, Cal 94952			43 acres.
2/16/95	Rose SiLVA	Rose Silva	602 Meacham Rd Petaluma Cal 94952			½ interest in 397 acres
2/17/95	STUART ZIMMERMAN	Stuart Zimmerman	6410 COCKRILL ST, PETALUMA	27-020-03		81A
2/18/95		Ken Mazzetta	1798 Pepper Rd. Petaluma, CA.			
2-18-95		Clarence V. Mazzetta	1800 Pepper Road Petaluma, Ca 94952	22-070-22		113

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
	Peter Azevedo	Peter Azevedo	1543 Pepper Rd 94952	[illegible]	Azevedo	148

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ALLIANCE

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
2-10-95	Julie Jacobsen	Julie Jacobsen	8495 Valley Ford Rd	22-300-07		42
2-10-95	Kathy Wilson	Kathy Wilson	9420 Valley Ford Rd	22-290-01, 22-300-08, 22-320-03, 22-310-05, 27-250-02	Diamond W	1160
2-11-95	Raveill Deniz ~~[illegible]~~	Raveill Deniz	10133 Valley Ford Rd	22-310-10	Bow Nose	50+
2-11-95	Kathy DelCurto	Kathy DelCurto	8610 Valley Ford Rd	22-300-06	DelCurto Livestock	70
2-11-95	Ronald Hedeeeins	Ronald H[illegible]	8965 Valley Ford Rd.	27-250-09		150
2-12-95	Joseph Tremari [illegible]	Joseph Tremari	5775 Bloomfield Rd.	27-070-04, 27-060-09		90-0
2/12/95	Judy K Nunes	Judy K Nunes	190 Walker Rd.	22-040-06		52.9
2/12/95	Carl Graham	Carl B. Graham Jr	2865 Pepper Rd Pet.	22-070-17, 22-070-19		100
2/13/95	Al Kuck	Al Kuck	6000 Bodega Ave Pet	22-100-22		76
2/13/95	Paul E. Martin	Paul E. Martin	8090 Two Rock Rd Petaluma	22-060-20, 22-060-15		79

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14

DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
2/13/95	CHRISTINA Righetti / ALFRED L BERNICE MARTINONI	Christine Righetti	200 Carmody Rd Pet 94952	Sonoma 027-260-003 000 / Marin 100-070-02		133
2/13/95	Alfred & Bernice Martinoni		575 Carmody Rd 94952	Sonoma 027-260-011 / 027-260-004		
—	ROMEO E CERINI		marin 100-060-11 / 100-060-08 / 100-060-09			5537
2/13/95	FRANCIS D RIGHETTI	[illegible]	2100 Fallon Rd. Pet.	100-060-16		260
2/14/95	Sharon D Righetti	Francis D Righetti	155 Twin Bridge Rd Pet	100-070-12		221
2/14/95		Sharon D. Righetti	155 Twin Bridge Rd Pet.	" " "		11
2/19/95		Anna Scott / John E Scott	7175 Robeau Rd. Pet.	27-210-02 / 27-200-02 / 27-080-03		295 / 315 / 199

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
	Carleen G Leiss	Carleen G. Leiss	179 Wilson Hill Rd Petaluma Calif 94952		4 Oak Ranch	207
	Edwin Upton	Edwin Upton	2139 Chileno Vly Rd			6.5
	Stanley Mossi	Stanley Mossi	2355 Chileno Vly. RD.			10.1
	MARIE L. LEHMAN	Marie L. Lehman	223 Wilson Hill Rd			23
	WILLIAM C. LEHMAN	William C. Lehman	223 Wilson Hill Rd.			
	KENNETH D JOSEPH	Kenneth D Joseph	57 Wilson Hill Rd			10
	MICHELE TOURTE	Michele Tourte	287 WETMORE LN.			10
	Ronald Soares	Ronald R. Soares	287 Wetmore Ln.			[illegible]
	P.J. Armstrong		277 WeTmore Ln.			10
	NORM ARMSTRONG	Norm Armstrong	220 WeTmore Ln			10

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
2/14	MARILYN J. PICCINOTTI	Marilyn J. Piccinotti	3700 Spring Hill Rd.		PICCINOTTI	4½
2/14	VERNON S. PICCINOTTI	Vernon S. Piccinotti	3700 SPRING HILL RD		PICCINOTTI	4½
	Silvano Piccinotti	Piccinotti	2875 Western Ave.		Piccinotti	60
2/20/95	JOHN & DOROTHY NADALE	John Nadale – Dorothy Nadale	3230 MIDDLE TWO ROCK RD	21-160-01, 21-160-11	NADALE RANCH	389

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
	JOE PONTE	Joe Ponte	200 PURVINE Road-Petaluma-Ca-94952	22-230-05, 22-230-04		-130 acres
	Adelaide Ponte-	Adelaide Ponte	-200 PurVINE Road-Petaluma-Ca-94952-			130-Acres
	Dorothy McDonald	Dorothy McDonald	675 Purvine Rd Petaluma Ca 94952		McDonald Ranch	18 acres
	GORDON SWENSON	[illegible]	4200 MIDDLE TWO ROCK RD Petaluma	22-260-305	WENSON RANCH	57-60
	CURTIS COFFIN	[illegible]	4257 MIDDLE TWO ROCK RD	022-200-13	COFFIN RANCH	18 ACRES.
	Davide Furtado	DAVIDE FURTADO	650 PURVINE RD			9 ACRES
	ARIANNA STROZZI	Arianna S. Heckler	4101 Middle Two Rock Rd Petaluma CA 94952		Rancho Strozzi	13 acres
	Richard S Heckler	Richard S Heckler	4101 Middle Two Rock Rd Petaluma CA 94952		Rancho Strozzi	13 acres
	Jill Coffin	Jill Coffin	4257 Middle Two Rock Rd	022-200-13	Coffin Ranch	18 acres
	KENNETH A OLUFS	Kenneth A Olufs	3200 Pepper Rd 94952	22-100-22		16 ACRES

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19

DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
1/11/95	SEYMOUR RADIN	Seymour Radin	3803 SPRING HILL Rd 94952	22-260-03	Radin Ranch	165A
1/11/95	JESSICA RADIN	Jessica Radin	3803 SPRING HILL RD 94952		Radin Ranch	165A
2/13/95	PHILIP MARVIER JUNE MARVIER	Philip Marvier June Marvier	3915 MIDDLE TWO-Rock		PETALUMA HEIGHTS	9.4
	PAUL I SPALETTA	Paul Spaletta	4045 ~~Middle~~		Paul Spaletta (Margaret)	60 acres
2/13/95	Margaret Spaletta	Margaret Spaletta	4045 Middle Two Rock Rd Petaluma, Ca.		(none)	60 acres
2/13/95	Adele Baptista	Adele Baptista	Middle Two Rock Rd. 4021 = Petaluma, Ca.			1+ acres
2/14/95	Virginia W. Martin	Virginia W. Martin	3925 Spring Hill Rd. Petaluma Ca.	22-260-02	"Martin Ranch"	165 Acres
2/14/95	ANDREW R. MARTIN	Andrew R. Martin	3925 SPRING HILL RD, PETALUMA, CA		MARTIN RANCH	165 ACRES

4

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
	Kathleen Collings	Kathleen H Collings	500 Purvine Rd		Collings Ranch	60.
	Francis W. Collings III	Francis W Collings III	334 Purvine Rd		Collings Ranch	60
	John Silvestrini	[illegible]	3913 MIDDLE TWO ROCK ROAD		Silvestrini	4.5
	Judi Vetterlein	Trudi Vetterlein	3913 Middle Two Rock Rd.		"	4.5
	STELLA P. WEBER	Stella P. Weber	3637 Middle Two Rock Rd. 94952			1.
	April Englebrecht		3371 Springhill Rd			
	Joanne Van Eck		3500 Spring Hill Petaluma		Piconotti	85
	John Van Eck		3500 Spring Hill Petaluma		Piconotti	85
	Eddie & Tracy Ponte		3850 Spring Hill Rd Petaluma Ca, 94952			130
1/14/95	FRANK J TERRIBILINI	Frank J Terribilini	3645 Middle Two Rock Rd Petaluma CA 94952			34.4

A.P.# 022220 13-1

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
2/14/95	Mable G Sonnichsen	Mable G Sonnichsen	1095 Chileno Vly Rd Petaluma 94952	020-080-002-00	Sonnichsen Ranch	[illegible] 350
2/19/95	Connie Padbury		237 Wetmore Lane, 94952			1/4
2/19/95	Jack Padbury	"	"	"	"	"

444

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DATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
1/20/95	Walter Benedetti	Walter Benedetti	2650 Pt. Valley Ford Rd	027-010-012-000	Valley Ford	278
[illegible]/95	Walter + Aloha Benedetti	Walter Benedetti	2000 Franklin Schoolhouse Rd		Bloomfield	106
[illegible]/95	Aloha Benedetti	Aloha Benedetti	2710 Chileno Valley Rd		Chileno Valley	10
[illegible]/95	Armond Mazzucchi	Armond Mazzucchi	1500 Franklin Schoolhouse		Mazzucchi	217

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ATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
	MARCI CAMACHO	Marcia Camacho	11547 College St. Bloomfield 94952	027-143-004 027-143-002		1 acres

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"AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ALLIANCE"

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23

ATE	NAME,PRINTED	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS,ZIP	A.P.#	RANCH NAME	ACRES
1/2/95	PETE AND BECKY LEPORI	Pete Lepori Becky Lepori	6800 GERICKE RD.	27-170-17, 27-170-16	PETE LEPORI DAIRY	200.
2-3-95	Steve and Jean Maffia	Steve Maffia Jean Maffia	12065 Valleyford Rd		Steve Maffia Dairy	250

", ..ring
health,
hope and
human
dignity."

ST·ANTHONY
FOUNDATION

February 15, 1995

City of Santa Rosa
Office of the City Manager
100 Santa Rosa Avenue, Room 10
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

Ladies & Gentlemen,

This letter is to serve as formal notice that in the event that the City of Santa Rosa or any of its representatives asserts its power to take the property from any individual landowner in any manner other than a voluntary agreement between these two parties, St. Anthony Farm will not be willing to participate in the wastewater project. This includes the taking of land from its owner through condemnation of the land or any other means that would require the landowner to involuntarily transfer the ownership of their land or to use their land for wastewater elimination purposes in a manner other than is agreed to by the landowner.

Sincerely,

Vic Allcorn
Director of Rehabilitation Services
St. Anthony Foundation

St. Anthony Farm 11205 Valley Ford Road Petaluma, CA 94952
TEL 707-794-7120 FAX 707-795-2305

A-774

West County Agriculture for Treated Effluent Reuse

6475 Bodega Avenue, Petaluma CA 94952 707/664-0452

February 28, 1995

Edward Brauner, Assistant City Manager
City of Santa Rosa
100 Santa Rosa Avenue
Santa Rosa CA 95401

Dear Mr. Brauner:

Thank you and Mr. Miles Ferris for attending our steering committee meeting of February 28. As you know, when we formed in 1991, we represented about 40 farming and ranching families with over 6,000 irrigable acres. That group was in support of the West County wastewater disposal option, with the specific condition that no ranch would be condemned or made economically unviable for the purpose of constructing a storage reservoir. City consultants and staff sold the project on that basis, and were in turn supported by WATER in their efforts to move the project forward.

The City is now studying five different alternatives to a project detail level as required by law. The project location, scope, and possible need for irrigation acreage and reservoir(s) or their size are unknowns that will not be resolved for at least another year. We have learned first-hand that eminent domain has and will been used when necessary to conduct required studies at potential reservoir sites. City staff and consultants are now saying that eminent domain may also be used in the future to acquire reservoir, irrigation, and environmental mitigation sites if such facilities are needed and willing sellers cannot be found.

The WATER group has not changed its original position in opposition to condemnation of property for the purpose of irrigation system construction. The group would never have formed in support of an irrigation district if they knew condemnation would be used. Please be advised that the WATER membership will no longer support or participate in a West County irrigation reclamation system if ranch properties are condemned in the process.

Very truly yours,

George McClelland

L Erickson
Terry Zimmerman
Simon Azevedo
Neil K McIsaac

WATER Steering Committee

George McClelland
Lee Erickson
Terry Zimmerman
Neil McIsaac
Simon Azevedo

cc WATER membership
Frank Glazier

ATT 4

ROGERS/PACIFIC
PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERING
CONSULTANTS

396 Civic Drive
Pleasant Hill, California 94523
(415) 682-7601
FAX: (415) 682-7605

Technical Memorandum No. 1
Joe Tresch Property- Initial Geologic Reconnaissance

To: Mr. Joe Tresch

From: Phillip Gregory, P.E.
John Halliday
Rogers/Pacific, Inc.

CC: David Keller

Re: Initial Geological Review and Site Visit
Two Rock Damsite Review

Date: September 21, 1990

We have completed our initial geologic review and site visit for the proposed damsite to be located on your property in Two Rock, California. This phase of work consisted of a review of available reports and maps regarding the geology of the area, a site reconnaissance by a senior geologist and engineer from Rogers/Pacific, Inc., and preparation of this technical memorandum of our findings.

GEOLOGIC RESEARCH

Initial research consisted of identifying available USGS and California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) reports and maps addressing site geologic conditions relevant to the proposed construction of a 225-foot high earthfill dam. The following reports were reviewed prior to our site visit:

1) "Geologic Map of the Santa Rosa Quadrangle," compiled by D.L. Wagner and E.J. Bortugno, California Division of Mines and Geology, 1982.

2) "Geology for Planning in Sonoma County," California Division of Mines and Geology Special Report 120, 1980.

3) "Geology and Ground Water in the Santa Rosa and Petaluma Valley Areas Sonoma County California," USGS Water-Supply Paper 1427, by G.T. Cardwell, 1958.

Attachment 5

SITE GEOLOGY

A site visit was made on August 28, 1990 by Phillip Gregory and John Halliday of Rogers/Pacific, Inc. A visual examination of the property was made and examinations of three exploratory trenches were made. A brief discussion of the geology of the site and a summary of observations made during our site visit are presented below.

Geology

The site is located in the coastal hills comprising the western margin of the Petaluma Valley. On the Tresch property, these structurally aligned hills are mapped as being underlain by rocks of the Franciscan Assemblage and Merced Formation. These units are separated by the northwest trending Bloomfield and Dunham faults. Relatively thin alluvial and stream channel deposits mantle the lower, valley elevations on the property. During our preliminary site visit, we observed outcrops of Franciscan Assemblage sandstone and chert as well as outcrops of Merced Formation sandstone on the hillslopes.

There has been little study made of the Bloomfield and Dunham faults and they are not currently included in the State Special Study Zone mapping as being active or potentially active. Exploratory trenches have been excavated on suspected traces of these faults on the property and were still open at the time of our site visit.

Exploratory Trenches

The exploratory trenches were located in two main portions of the property, one in the western, lower area of the property at the site of the proposed dam foundation, and two in the eastern, upper portion of the property near several existing stock ponds. The approximate locations of the trenches are indicated on the attached Figure 1. The trenches were excavated as part of an exploratory program being performed by Woodward-Clyde Consultants for the County of Sonoma.

Based on our review of geology reports and the location of the trenches, the purpose of the trenches appears to be to delineate two previously identified faults. The Bloomfield Fault and Dunham Fault have been previously identified and mapped by Wagner and Bortugno and are indicated to be located approximately as shown on Figure 1. Very little published information is available regarding either of these faults.

Both of the two upper trenches appear to have identified a trace of the Dunham Fault. One of these trenches was partially filled with water at the time of our visit and was not examined. The other trench was examined and found to reveal a shear zone at the contact of the Franciscan As-

ATT 5

semblage and the Merced Formation at the site of a mapped trace of the Dunham Fault. This clay shear zone trends northwest and dips to the north.

The lower western-most trench was located in the foundation area of the proposed dam and was excavated in an attempt to confirm the location of the Bloomfield Fault. Our examination of the trench indicated the trench was excavated into unconsolidated younger alluvium and that the location of the fault had not been positively identified. No conclusive, identifiable features were visible in the trench. However, a probable trace of this fault is visivle on the hillslope adjacent to, and northwest of, the rxploratory trench and trends towards the site of the trench.

POTENTIAL GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Numerous geologic hazards exist at the site which could influence the technical feasibility of the proposed dam and reservoir. The hazards can be generally classified as follows:

1) *ground water* issues related to the previous nature of the geologic units at the site and the existing use of ground water for water supply purposes;

2) *reservoir seepage* issues related to the ability of the reservoir to store water without significantly large losses into the sandstone units;

3) *earthquake engineering* issues related to the proximity of the site near both the Rodgers Creek and San Andreas Faults, and

4) *embankment stability* problems associated with the existence of a potentially active fault within the foundation of the dam.

The significance of each of these hazards from a technical feasibility point of view are discussed below. Each of these issues will need to be extensively addressed in any siting and/or dam design studies.

Ground Water

The ground water at the site is apparently quite shallow and is used by local ranchers for residential water supply and stock watering purposes. The water is apparently not used for irrigation purposes. According to our discussions, the ground water recharge occurs relatively quickly and can be seen in the form of sidehill seeps almost immediately after any rainfall. Numerous seeps indicative of areas of perched ground water were observed in the upper portions of the property during our site visit. Of particular significance are the stock ponds in the upper portion of the property which are almost entirely fed by sidehill seepage and were found to be full at the time of our visit despite the fact that no significant precipitation had fallen for several months.

ATT 5

The shallowness and quick recharge of the ground water system are significant in that it is likely that the state Water Quality Control Board will require that the County provide information concerning the minimum detention time between impounding of treated waste water and ground water recharge. If the detention time is found to be less than six months, then lining of the reservoir may be required. This requirement would significantly increase the cost of the project.

Reservoir Seepage

The previous nature of both the near surface soils and underlying bedrock materials may create a situation in which the ability of the reservoir to hold water will be very poor. The hydraulic conductivity of the soils and bedrock materials are quite high and under the high head behind a 200-foot plus deep reservoir could result in significant losses of water through the foundation, abutments, and reservoir bottom. In addition, the faults in the dam foundation and upper portion of the reservoir could allow unimpeded flow of water from the reservoir if not properly addressed.

The ability of the reservoir to satisfactorily hold water must be proven through an appropriate program of pump testing and ground water migration studies. If the storage ability of the site is found to be less than adequate, lining of the reservoir may be required as was discussed above.

Earthquake Engineering

There are several dam safety issues related to earthquake engineering which result from the existence of active faults within several miles of the damsite. Both the San Andreas and Rodgers Creek Faults are within 10 miles of the project site. An earthquake on either of these faults in the vicinity of the site would result in tremendous shaking and very high horizontal and vertical ground accelerations. Likewise, movement on either of the shorter, potentially active faults which cross the site could result in high accelerations.

The soil conditions at the site are such that foundation stability problems could exist if not properly addressed during design and construction. According to available information, the dam foundation and portions of the abutments are underlain with several feet of loose, potentially liquefiable alluvium. Based on observations made in the creek bank below the lowermost stock pond, the alluvium appears to be 20 or more feet thick. The loose nature of alluvial materials, high ground water levels, and likelihood of high seismic ground accelerations combine to make liquefaction of the foundation materials a very real possibility. Field studies of the liquefaction susceptibility of the in situ foundation materials needs to be made. If the foundation materials are found to be liquefiable under the design earthquake, then they will either need to be removed or densified in place. Either of these requirements could substantially increase the cost of the project.

ATT 5

In addition to foundation liquefaction, the safety of the dam is also effected by the possibility of overtopping of the dam during a seismic event due to the development of seiches (seismically-induced waves). There is also the possibility that filling of the reservoir could increase the activity on existing potentially active faults. This phenomenon is known as reservoir-induced seismicity and is somewhat controversial among geologists and seismologists.

Embankment Stability

The existence of a potentially active fault in the foundation of the dam presents a difficult design obstacle from the point of view of embankment stability. The potential displacement of the foundation along the fault could possibly create preferential seepage paths within the embankment or foundation and increase the potential for piping of the embankment materials. To counteract this possibility, it would be necessary to provide extreme redundancy in the design of the dam by way of complex internal zoning of the fill materials. The complexity of the zoning will increase the construction cost of the dam significantly above that of a conventionally zoned embankment.

We have employed accepted geotechnical engineering procedures, and our professional opinions and conclusions are made in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, either expressed or implied.

Very truly yours,

ROGERS/PACIFIC, INC.

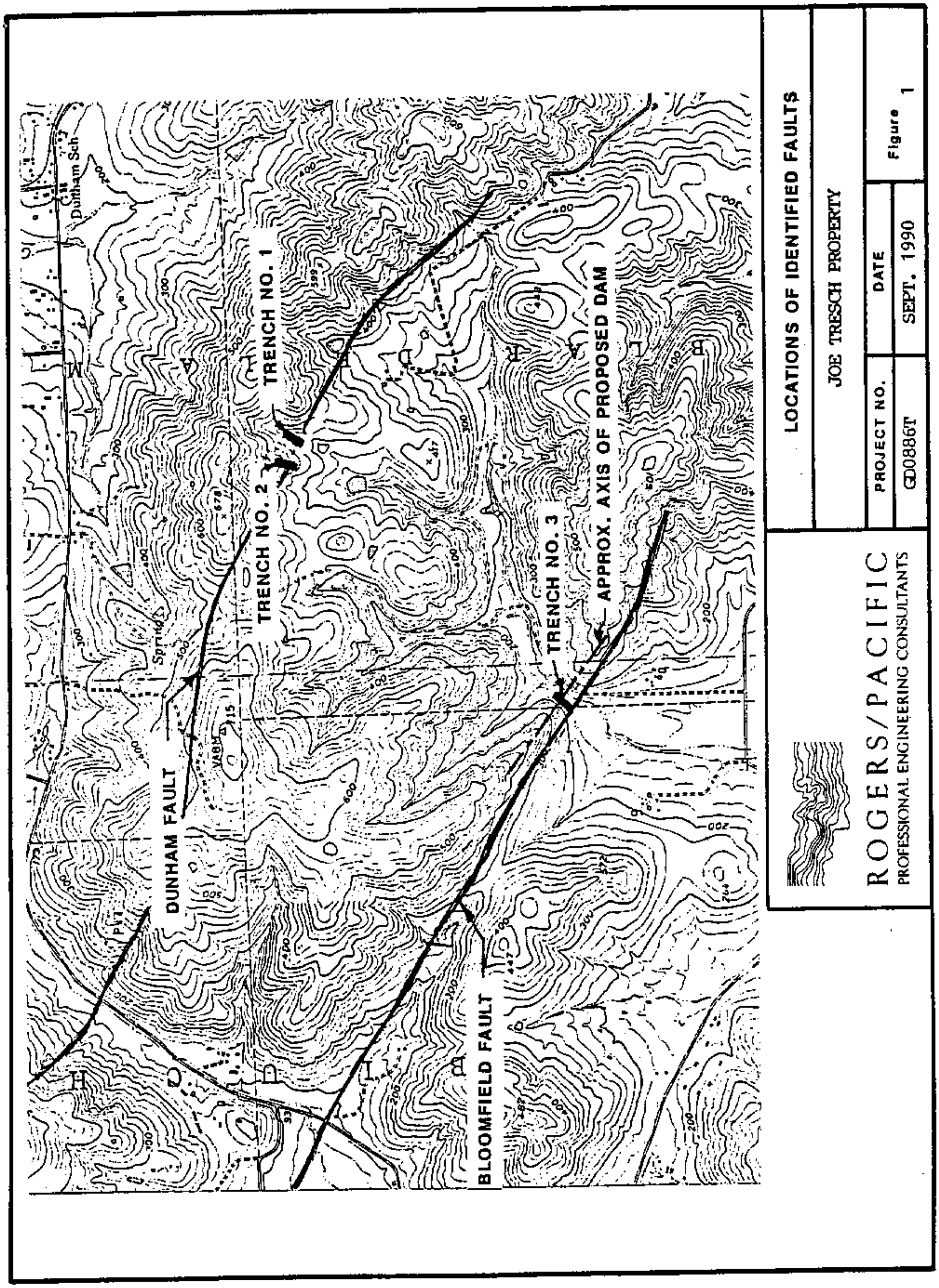
Phillip O. Gregory, P.E.
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

John M. Halliday
Associate Engineering Geologist

POG/JMH/jer
PG1, TRESCHM1

Copies: Addressee (2)

ATT 5


LOCATIONS OF IDENTIFIED FAULTS
JOE TRESCH PROPERTY
PROJECT NO.
GD0886T
DATE
SEPT. 1990
Figure
1
ROGERS/PACIFIC
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
TRENCH NO. 1
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TRENCH NO. 3
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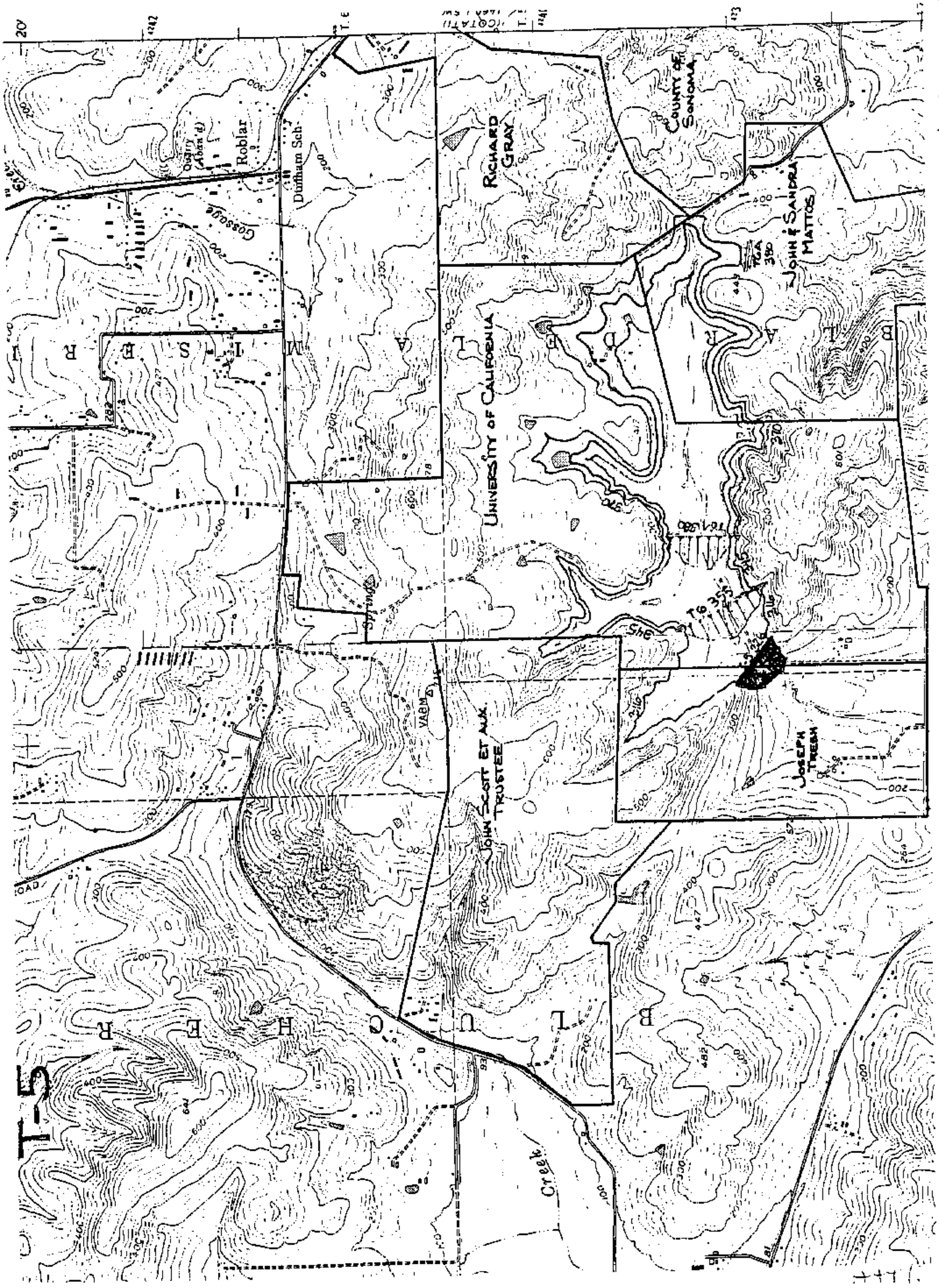
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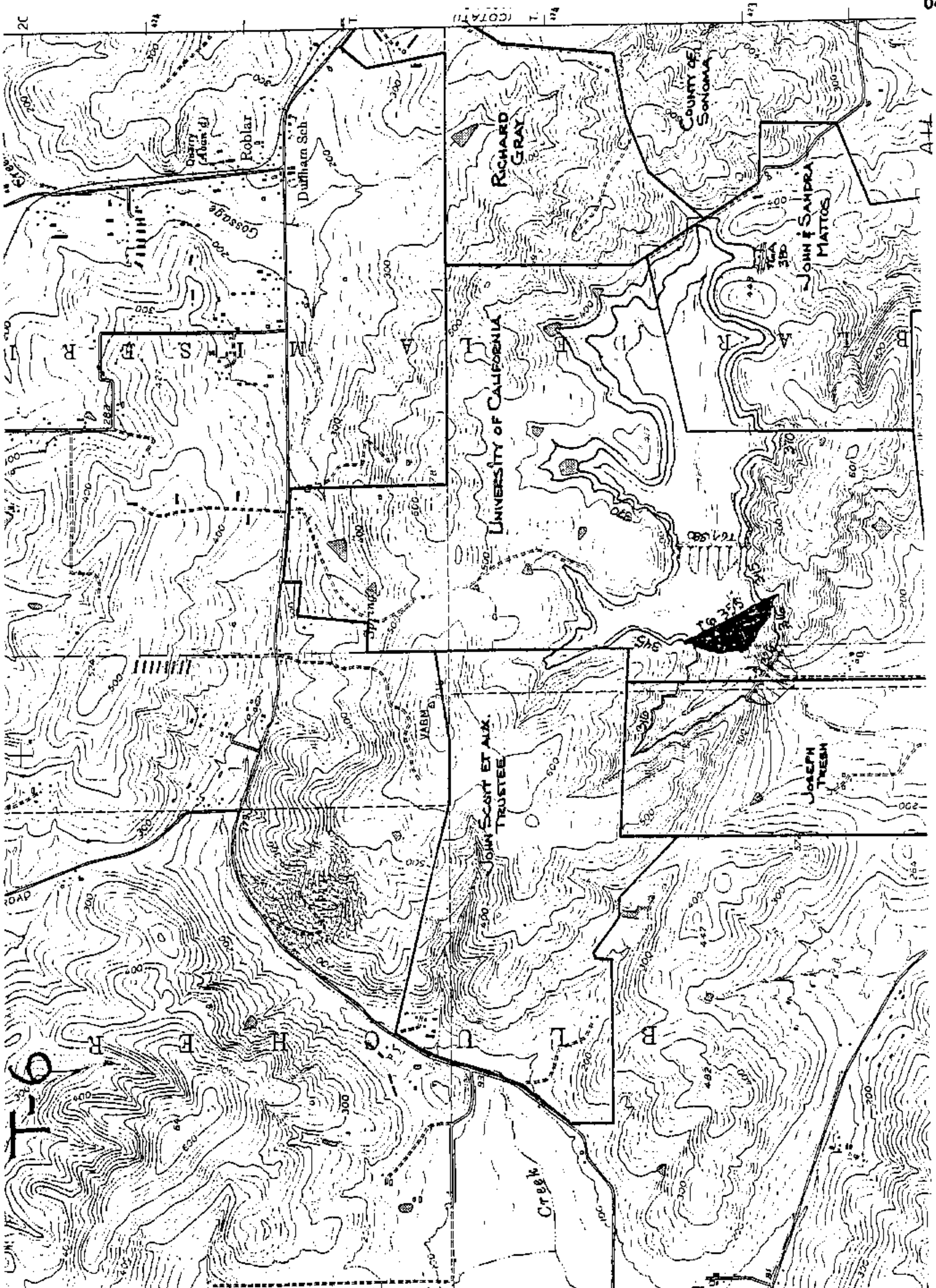
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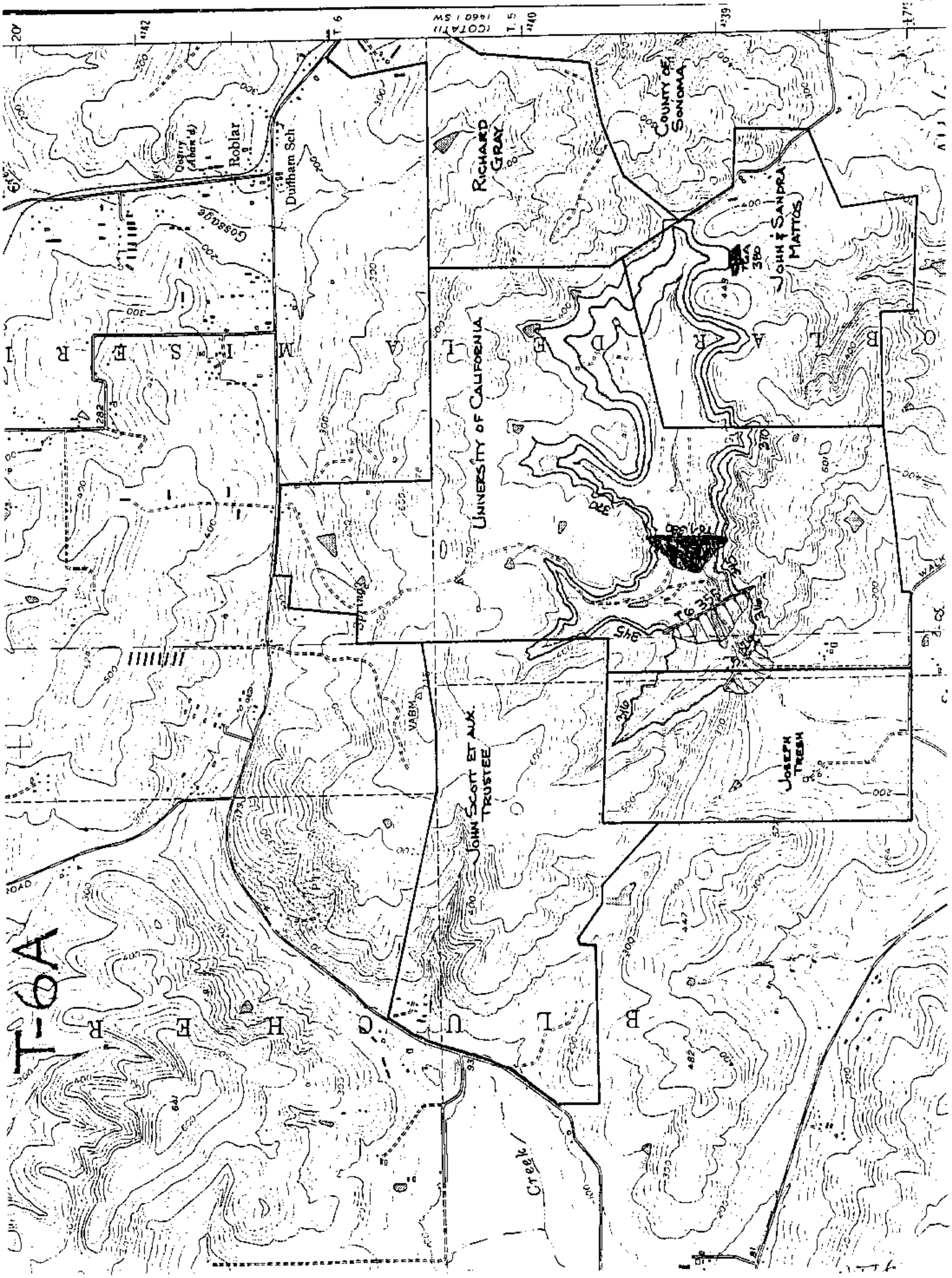
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Stemple Creek Rare Invertebrate Survey
By Larry Serpa (May 20, 1991)

Background

The Santa Rosa Subregional Water Reclamation System has developed The West County Reclamation Alternative (WCRA) to reuse reclaimed water in the Stemple and Americano Watersheds of Sonoma and Marin Counties. The proposed WCRA would involve the construction of a storage reservoir on the northern-most tributary of Stemple Creek and irrigation along Stemple Creek and all three of its main tributaries. The project would also include animal waste control (which is expected to improve water quality in Stemple and Americano Creeks) and livestock exclusion to protect stream and riparian wetland habitat. The proposed project also includes proposed released of reclaimed water to Americano Creek, which is intended to enhance stream habitat. Irrigation drainage may enter Americano and Stemple Creeks as a result of irrigation with reclaimed water.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the project area for rare aquatic invertebrate species. A specific attempt was made to search for the California Freshwater Shrimp (Syncaris pacifica). It was known to have previously inhabited the portion of the creek immediately downstream from Highway 1, but was thought to have been extirpated in the 1950's (Hedgepeth, 1975). Only Stemple Creek and the tributaries at the Reservoir site were sampled. Americano Creek was not sampled, because it did not seem to have suitable habitat. A previous study for the Windsor Water District (Serpa, 1990) had shown that the section of Mark West Creek downstream of Trenton-Healdsburg Rd. did not have suitable habitat for the shrimp.

Methods

Stemple Creek and its tributaries were sampled both at the reservoir site, and immediately upstream and downstream from Highway 1. The artificial ponds and other unsuitable habitat were not sampled. Aquatic invertebrates were collected from the stream between 2-25-91 and 4-17-91, by vigorously disturbing the vegetation below the waterline with nets.

A submerged aerial insect net was used for most of the sampling, as they are more efficient than the more commonly used dip nets. Experience has shown that the long net bag of the insect net insures that shrimp are not able to leave once captured, which is a problem with dip nets. It also reduces the amount of force which shrimp in the net are subjected to during the sampling process.

A dip net, which has a longer handle, was used in deeper water. Even then, the aerial insect net followed immediately to hit the plants again and to sweep through the adjacent water column immediately after the disturbance, to collect any shrimp that might have moved out into the open water column a few centimeters to avoid the dip net.

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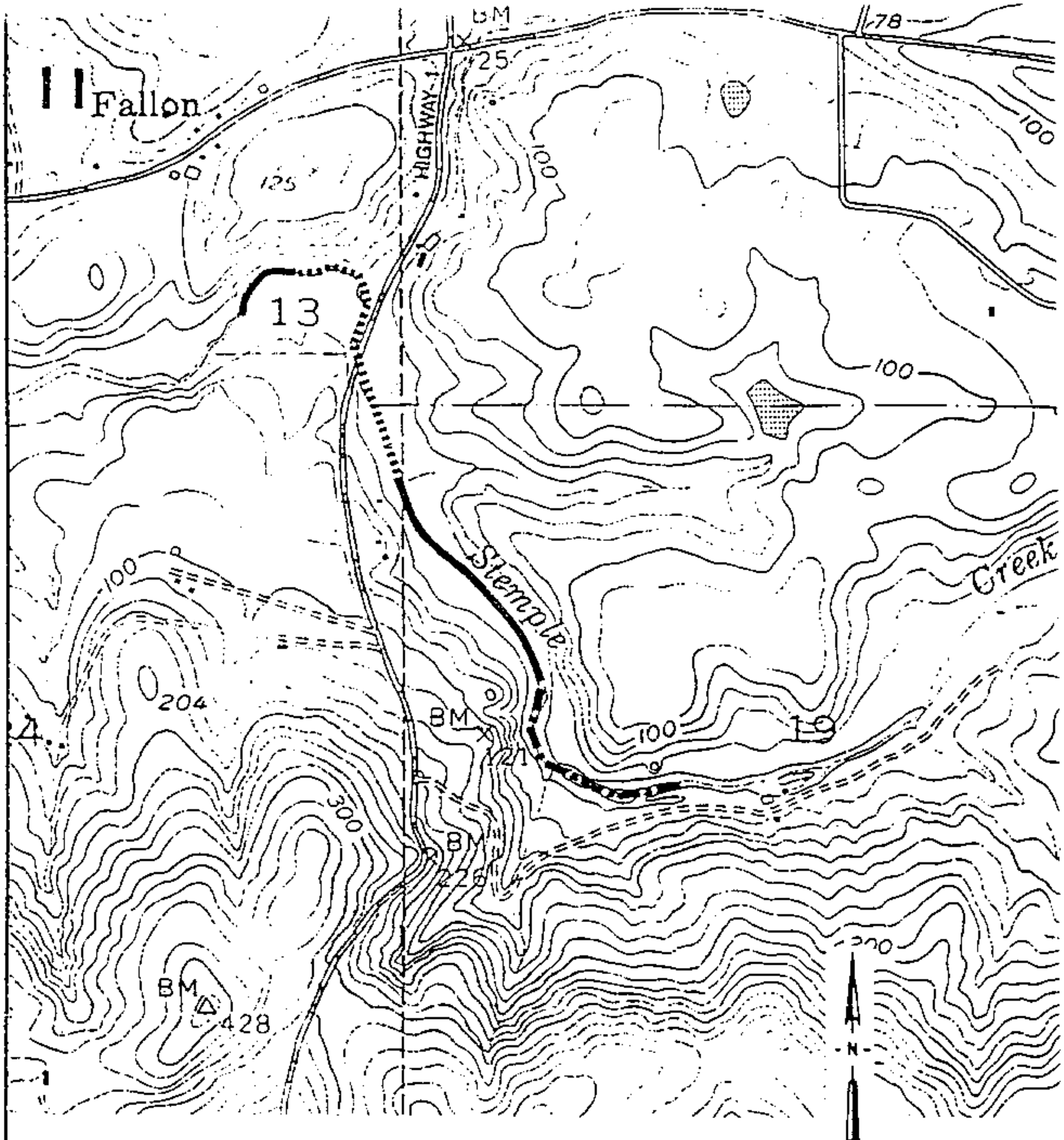

LEGEND
- Area Sampled
- Shrimp Found
- Possible Site For Main Population

0 500 1000
Scale in Feet

FIGURE 1. CALIFORNIA FRESHWATER SHRIMP (Syncaris pacifica) DISTRIBUTION IN STEMPLE CREEK.

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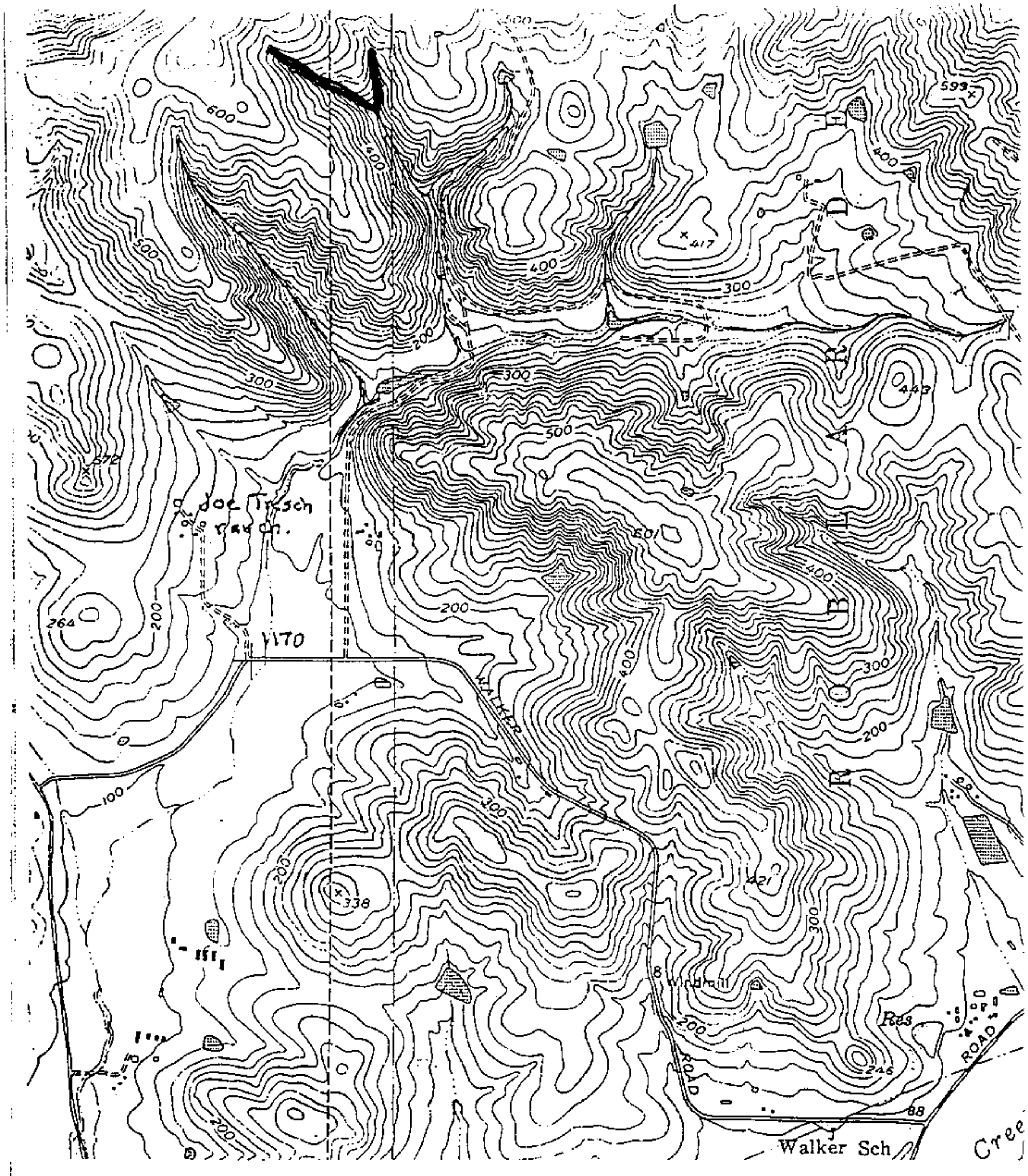

Figure 2. Tomales Asellid (<u>Caecidotea tomalensis</u>) and Scud (<u>Anisogammarus</u> sp.) distribution in Stemple Creek.

Area Sampled —— Asellids And Scuds Found ▬

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The contents of the net bags were emptied into an enamel pan partially filled with water, and the obscuring detritus was carefully removed and placed on top of an insect net bag. This debris was examined once more before it was discarded back into the pool. The remaining contents of the enamel pan were inspected for rare invertebrates. Captured California Freshwater Shrimp were measured from the tip of the telson to the tip of the rostrum, and then released as close as possible to the locations where they were found.

Results

The California Freshwater Shrimp (Syncaris pacifica) was not found at the reservoir site, either in the main stream or in any of its tributaries. It was found in Stemple Creek, both above and below Highway 1 (Fig. 1). On 4-1-91, a 22mm Syncaris pacifica was found in a pool 132 meters downstream of the bridge, and a 24mm shrimp was found in another pool about 203 meters downstream of the Higway 1 bridge. On 4-4-91, a 22mm shrimp was found in the first pool upstream from the bridge, and a 29mm shrimp was found around 218 meters upstream from the bridge.

Red-legged Frogs (Rana aurora draytoni,) and Southwestern Pond Turtles (Clemmys marmorata pallida), were found downstream of Highway 1. Three of the frogs jumped into the water from one three meter length of bank.

The Tomales Asellid (Caecidotea tomalensis) was found in both forks of the middle tributary at the reservoir site (see Fig. 2), starting at about 320 feet in elevation. However, it was much more common in the eastern tributary. A rare gammarid amphipod (Anisogammarus sp.) was found in the same two tributaries, but it was more common in the western tributary.

Discussion

Rare Species Accounts

The California Freshwater Shrimp (Syncaris pacifica)

This atyid shrimp is a detritus feeder, and is endemic to perennial lowland streams in Sonoma, Marin and Napa counties. Most of these have a gentle gradient of less than 1%. They are found within the stream pools, in areas away from the main current, where there are often undercut banks and exposed root systems (Eng, 1981). In times of heavy discharge, they avoid the excessive flow by moving underneath the banks or staying close to the heavier roots along the edges of the pools.

Originally known from nine streams, they were thought to have been extirpated from six of them by 1975, leaving them in East Austin, Lagunitas and Salmon Creeks (Hedgpeth,1975). By the time of Eng's report, they had been discovered in Sonoma and Huichica Creek. My subsequent distribution study of the species involved sampling 146 sites in 53 potential streams, and it showed the shrimp actually inhabited six more streams: Big

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Austin, Green Valley, Jonive, Yulupa and Blucher (Serpa, 1986). Since that time, a small number have been found in the Napa River. In November 1990, I also found a large population of the shrimp in Garnett Creek, a tributary of the Napa River.

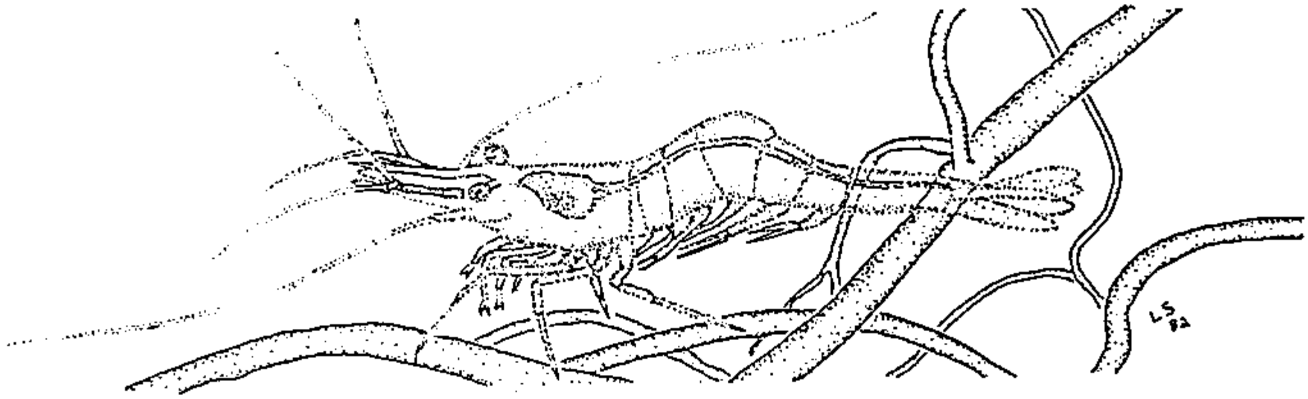

Figure 3. The California Freshwater Shrimp.

The species was first described in 1895. Syncaris pacifica was listed as endangered by the California Fish & Game Commission in 1980, and became a federally endangered species in 1988. Before human related impacts to its habitat streams, the shrimp was probably common in streams within the three county area. Channelization, introduced fish predators, pollution, and water withdrawal have subsequently eliminated them from most of the original habitat. Syncaris pasadenae was another species in the genus, and it used to live in southern California. Its extinction sometime in the thirties is a powerful lesson that we cannot ignore the needs of Syncaris pacifica.

It is a major surprise to find that low numbers of this species have managed to survive in Stemple Creek for almost forty years after they were thought to have been extirpated. I did not find any in this creek during my 1982 to 1983 distribution study. It is also significant that they were found both above and below the highway. All of these animals were juveniles, and the habitat was of only fair quality, as there were only a few scattered willows along the banks. Blackberry vines were scarce, with no adventitious roots, although there was other vegetation hanging into the water.

No shrimp were found in better habitat farther upstream (Fig. 1). This was probably an artifact of the amount of water in the stream at this time of year. It made sampling difficult, and it was not practical to determine the precise distribution of the species within the stream. However, increased salinity would prevent the shrimp from occurring much lower than they were found. It is likely that the bulk of the population resides about half a mile upstream of Highway 1, where the stream divides

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and there is a series of pools within the willow thicket.

The shrimp can survive well in such locations even if most of the stream goes dry. This is the situation in the newly discovered Garnet Creek population in Napa County, where there are over a thousand individuals inhabiting a series of isolated summer pools. Hedgepeth believes that the Stemple Creek pools might be fed by groundwater, with cooler and fresher water near the bottom (Hedgepeth, 1975).

The Tomales Asellid (Caecidotea tomalensis)

The single type specimen for this aquatic sowbug, formerly known as Asellus tomalensis, was destroyed in the 1906 San Francisco fire and earthquake. The type locality was listed as "Tomales Bay and vicinity". Attempts to collect more specimens were unsuccessful. Since this is a freshwater organism, Dr. Thomas Bowman thought that efforts to find more specimens should be focused on the streams draining into Tomales Bay. In 1971, he visited the area and sampled several streams, including Stemple Creek. He could not find any asellids, but other collectors did manage to find some for him within the next few years (Bowman, 1974).

Even today, this isopod is only known from five other locations besides the new Stemple Creek location. Small populations exist in Lake Merced (San Francisco County), and a pond along Skyline Boulevard in San Mateo County (Bowman, 1974). I found a new site in 1990 at our Pygmy Forest Preserve near the town of Mendocino, where the isopods occur in low numbers in the small fishless streams that traverse the insectivorous plant bog. A bigger population exists at a pond on Audubon Canyon Ranch, Volunteer Canyon, Marin County (Bowman, 1974).

The largest populations are found at The Nature Conservancy's Fairfield Osborn Preserve (Sonoma County), where it is found in Tule Pond, Seep Pond, and portions of Courtship Creek. Perennial water, or at least moist mud, seem to be essential for the survival of the species. In addition, the presence of any fish would be detrimental to the species.

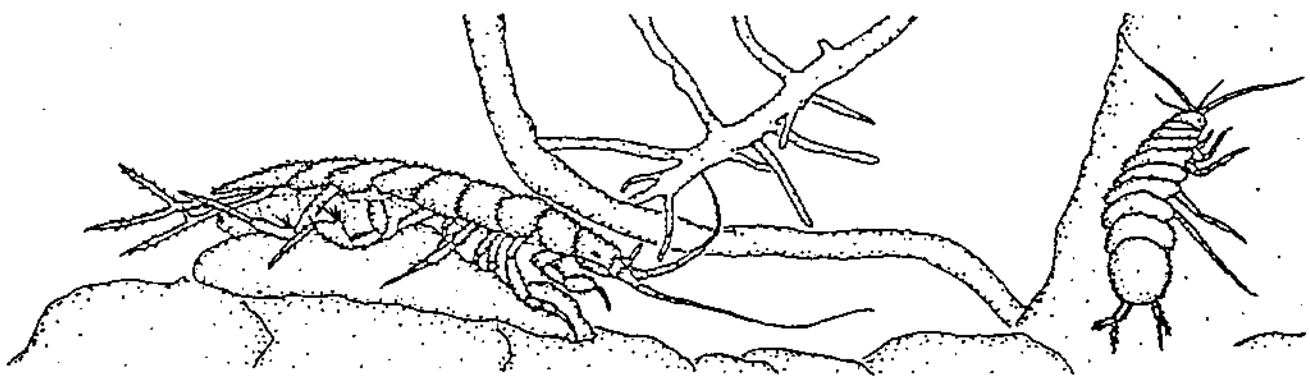

Figure 4. The Tomales Asellid.

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At the reservoir site, the isopods were only found on the bottom of pools in the central tributary, and were most common in the eastern fork where there were packs of oak and bay leaves on the bottom of the pools. None were found lower than about the 320 foot level. This is mostly above the height that would be flooded by the proposed project. It is unclear, though, how the proposed reservoir would effect the isopod population.

This is the first population that has been found that has been able to perpetuate itself within the pools of a stream, as all the other sites are more pond like. Although isopods are occasionally collected in Courtship Creek pools at the Fairfield Osborn Preserve, they have almost certainly been washed out of Tule Pond, since they are not found in Courtship Creek during the drier portion of the year. There is no upstream pond at the Stemple Creek site.

Scud (Anisogammarus sp.)

A gammarid amphipod was found at the reservoir site in the same two tributary forks as the Tomales Asellid. All the other freshwater amphipods I have encountered during sampling in ponds and streams in California have been the cosmopolitan Hyallela azteca. All the species of Anisogammarus are rare. However, since these specimens do not fit any of the known species descriptions well, there is the possibility that this is a species new to science. Specimens have been sent to Dr. Thomas Bowman at the Smithsonian Institution in order to determine if they actually represent an undescribed species.

Although this amphipod occurs in the same two tributary forks as the Tomales Isopod, its precise distribution within the reservoir site is still not fully known, as it was not actively searched for during the sampling. It could be found in other areas that might be effected by the project.

A small (3.5 inch deep) clear pool, with a silt and sand bottom, allowed me to observe some of their behavior on 4-17-91. There were three dense aggregations of this species on top of a leaf pack, with about twenty-five individuals in each cluster. There were also several mating pairs on the bottom. The isolated scuds skidded on their sides along the bottom when they weren't resting or actively swimming.

Other Rare Invertebrates

No other rare invertebrates were found during this study. A crayfish, Pacifastacus nigrescens, should always be searched for during stream studies. This species was present in Bay Area streams in the 19th century, but could now be extinct because of competition from introduced crayfish. Only introduced crayfish were found during the sampling.

Rare Vertebrates

Red-legged frogs and western pond turtles were found in Stemple Creek downstream of Hwy 1. Due to significant decreases in their numbers throughout their ranges, both of these species

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are animals of special concern to the California Department Of Fish & Game. They are also Category 2 species, or candidates for Federal listing. Common species of freshwater invertebrates (caddisflies, damselflies) were further evidence that this area was functionally a freshwater environment, at least under the conditions prevalent at the time of sampling in early April.

Recommendations

All aquatic habitats are precious in our state, since so many have been altered or eliminated through development, channelization, water use changes, and flood control projects. It is especially crucial that we protect the few remaining areas where rare species are poised on the brink of extinction.

The California Freshwater Shrimp has survived under current conditions in Stemple Creek. I believe that some components of the WCRA would be beneficial to the population of shrimp, while the effect of other components is uncertain. The elements of the WCRA that would control livestock access and manure discharges to the creek would appear to benefit the shrimp and its habitat. The effect of irrigation return flows, however, is uncertain. While the increased flow is potentially beneficial, the water quality effect on the shrimp cannot be predicted with adequate certainty relative to the risk of extirpating this rare invertebrate. The California Freshwater Shrimp cannot afford to lose its hold on any more streams.

I recommend that the WCRA be configured to prevent reclaimed water from reaching those reaches of Stemple Creek inhabited by the California Freshwater Shrimp. I also recommend that the remaining unsampled portion of Stemple Creek between Highway 1 and a point halfway to Twinbridge Rd. be evaluated for shrimp presence, since high flows prevented evaluation of some of this reach during the previous field study.

None of the known locations for the Tomales Asellid have fish populations in the microhabitats where the isopods are found. The ones in Lake Merced are far back in the tules where conditions are very anaerobic, and therefore inhospitable to fish. This is good evidence that every effort must be made to prevent fish predators from getting into the asellid habitat. The isopods have almost no defense against them. The same is true for the amphipods.

If the project occurs, the best way of avoiding impacts on the isopod and amphipod would be to build the dam at the T6A site (Fig. 2). This would completely avoid the tributary where the isopods and amphipods are known to occur. If the dam were constructed at the T5 or T6 location, the construction and maintenance of fish barriers would be necessary to prevent any fish that became established in the reservoir from moving into the streams.

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Hedgpeth, J.W. 1975. California fresh and brackish water shrimps, with special reference to the present status of Syncaris pacifica. U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Rep., Contract 14-16-0008-841. 34pp.

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Further Work On The Distribution Of
The California Freshwater Shrimp
by Larry Serpa, 9-4-91

Stemple Creek

Stemple Creek was revisited on 8-12-91 in order to more accurately determine the distribution of The California Freshwater Shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*) within the stream. The lower water level at this date allowed me to find that the main population does exist in the area shown in my previous report (Figure 1) as the "Possible Site For Main Population". This is an approximately 1500 foot stretch where the stream flows through a dense growth of willow trees. It is also bordered by a thick growth of shrubs, and the combination makes it difficult for the cattle to reach the water through most of this area. Because of this, the streambanks and water quality are in better condition than elsewhere tin the stream.

Even at this date, the water was too deep to effectively sample. Thirteen shrimp were found along the shallower north side of one pool, while sweeping the submerged vegetation along a sixty foot length of the pool with a fifteen inch diameter insect net (2 minute 20 second sample). Tip of rostrum to tip of telson measurements for the twelve males were 44mm, 44mm, 41mm, 41mm, 41mm, 41mm, 41mm, 39mm, 36mm, 36mm, 35mm, and 32mm. The sole female measured 49mm. The south side of the pool was not sampled, as it was over waist deep. However, since this was where the willows were located, which is good shrimp habitat, there could have been a large population of shrimp in the pool.

Three more shrimp, all males (44mm, 43mm, 36mm), were found in another pool in this grove during a fifty second sample. Once again, the bulk of the pool was too deep to sample, and the shrimp were captured in the vegetation hanging into the shallowest portion of the pool.

The stream was sampled upstream of this grove of willows for approximately another 3500 feet, which is to the eastern limit of Figure 1. No shrimp were found in this area. The pools in this region had an abundance of crayfish, and the water was highly polluted from the sheep and cattle grazers. Even worse for the shrimp, the stream banks had been degraded by the herbivores. Most of the willows were away from the water, which meant their roots couldn't project into the water or provide winter undercut bank refuge areas for the shrimp.

The capture of these sixteen shrimp, under relatively difficult sampling conditions, proves that a population still exists within Stemple Creek. It is not lack of water which precludes them from other parts of the sampled area, but the negative effects of the herbivores. If sections of stream close to the established population were fenced off from the grazers, it would be relatively easy for more shrimp habitat to become established. Under those conditions, the shrimp would probably extend into the new habitat from the existing population within the dense willow grove.

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Mark West Creek

On 8-27-91, I searched for the California Freshwater Shrimp along Mark West Creek, starting from the point where the stream first crosses River Road (just west of Slusser Rd.) and extending approximately .6 mile downstream. No shrimp were found, and the habitat is probably unsuitable for the species. Although the pools were over three feet deep in places, and there were areas where fine tree roots extended into the water column for good summer habitat, there was inadequate winter habitat. The heavier roots were bound into the stream bank by sand and silt deposits, and there weren't any undercut banks as the tree trunks were too high up on the streambank. This means that there would not be any suitable place for the shrimp to take refuge during peak flow periods. There was also a significant amount of habitat disturbance in the downstream area from a gravel mining operation.

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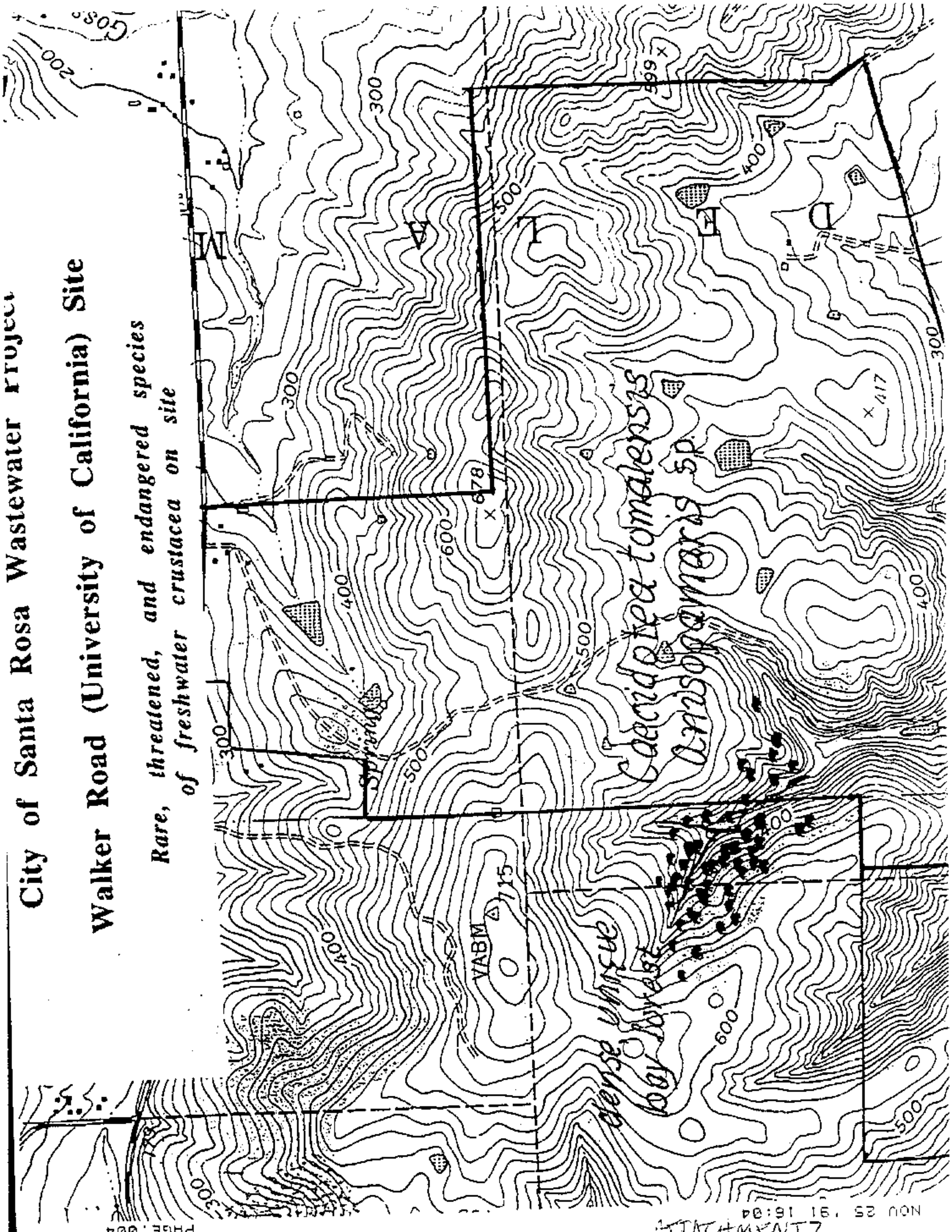
City of Santa Rosa Wastewater Project
Walker Road (University of California) Site
Rare, threatened, and endangered species of freshwater crustacea on site
Anisogammarus sp.
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MORTGAGE LENDERS

Ranked by 1995 loans secured by property* in Sonoma County, in millions

Institution	Local offices	Employees	Loans secured by property	Percent of all loans**
Sunbelt National Mortgage	1	20	$98	3.9%
Crossland Mortgage	1	15	$75	3.0%
North American Mortgage +	4	779	$55	2.2%
NationsBank Mortgage	1	6	$42	1.7%

* Loans are for the 12-month period ending December 1995. Does not include commercial and private placement real estate loans for investors.
** Percent of all Sonoma County loans secured by property, including those made by banks, savings and loans and mortgage companies.
\+ Based in Sonoma County.
Sources: The companies themselves, TRW REDI and Press Democrat research.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Ranked by 1995 revenues, in millions

Company	Location	Employees	Revenues
Allied Group Insurance	Santa Rosa	200	$198
State Farm Insurance Co.	Rohnert Park	935	$56
New York Life Insurance Co.	Santa Rosa	49	$51
Calif. State Automobile Assoc.	Santa Rosa	135	$41
Fireman's Fund	Petaluma	61	$36
State Compensation Insurance Fund	Santa Rosa	254	$20

Sources: The companies themselves, Dun & Bradstreet and Press Democrat research.

DAIRIES

Ranked by 1995 revenues, in millions.

Dairy	Location	Daily milk production in gallons		Employees	Revenues
Wilson Family Diamond W Ranch	Petaluma	5,500	TWO ROCK	9	$2.0
Mitch Mulas Dairy	Sonoma	7,500		20	$1.7
Joe Tresch Dairy	Petaluma	4,175	TWO ROCK	7	$1.4
King Dairy	Petaluma	4,150		7	$1.4
Don DeBernardi Dairy	Petaluma	4,400	TWO ROCK	6	$1.2

Sources: Dairy industry, Sonoma County Public Health Department, the companies themselves and Press Democrat research.


Att 8

LUMBER PRODUCTS

Ranked by 1995 revenues, in millions

Company	Location
Pacific States Industries *	Cloverdale
Capital Lumber Co.	Healdsburg
All-Coast Forest Products	Cloverdale
Nu Forest Products	Healdsburg
Windsor Mill	Windsor
Martin Forest	Healdsburg
RJW Lumber	Healdsburg

* Includes Redwood Empire Sawmills and Redwood Empire Remanufacturing Division.
e = Estimated.
Sources: The companies themselves, Dun & Bradstreet and Press Democrat research.

SERVICES

Ranked by 1995 revenues, in millions.

Firm	Business
Nelson Human Resource Solutions	Personnel services
Transworld Systems Inc.	Credit collection
Pacific Coast Farm Credit	Agriculture lender
Empire Waste Management	Waste disposal
Suntrek	Tours
George Petersen Ins. Co.	Insurance
Creative Leisure International	Travel agency
Crosscheck	Check services
Travel Centers of Sonoma County	Travel agency
Holtemann, Ord & Smith	Insurance
Discovery Office Systems	Office supplies
Don Ramatici Insurance	Insurance
Legacy Marketing Group	Insurance
Redwood Credit Union	Credit union
Menendez Financial Group	Insurance

* Includes independent contractors.
Sources: The companies themselves, Dun & Bradstreet and Press Democrat research.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPERS

Ranked by 1995 revenues, in millions

Company	Headquarters
Kaufman & Broad	Los Angeles
Condiotti Enterprises Inc.	Santa Rosa
Christopherson Homes	

AG ALERT®
The weekly newspaper for California agriculture
October 2, 1996

New law may prevent farmland seizures

By Ray Sotero
Managing Editor

Beginning Jan. 1, it will be harder for public agencies to seize farmland for redevelopment, according to a measure signed into law by Gov. Pete Wilson.

The Farm Bureau-backed bill amends the California Health and Safety Code to prohibit redevelopment agencies from including farmland that is under Williamson Act contract, a state program designed to protect agricultural land, in a proposed redevelopment project.

The measure was supported by interests worried about the use of eminent domain to condemn and take non-deteriorated and non-urban land.

Wilson's support for this measure was expected because there was no organized opposition and it helps protect the state's general fund. It marked his first action on the issue, contrary to a previous report that said he had vetoed a similar bill.

"They're now strictly prohibited from including Williamson Act land," in future projects, said John Gamper, taxation and land use director for the California Farm Bureau. "This is a property-rights bill because it prohibits these quasi-public agencies from taking our members' land."

Much of the problem, supporters said, is that too many members of local city councils or boards of supervisors, acting as members of a locally created redevelopment agency, were simply abusing the redevelopment law.

Under the law, the redevelopment agencies get the increase in the property taxes once the project is completed. They essentially freeze the taxes at the farmland value, sell it to a favored developer, then capture the benefits of the higher property.

"It doesn't make any sense to have land that is contracted for conservation

See FARMLAND, Page 20

Farmland

Continued from Page 1

purposes, whose value is purposely depressed, then allow the redevelopment agency to take advantage of it," Gamper said. "It's like a double whammy to taxpayers, not to mention loss of property."

Previous state policy was silent on the Williamson Act issue, although the courts had ruled that productive agricultural land could never be considered blighted for purposes of redevelopment. Despite the courts' interpretation, statutory reforms and Farm Bureau efforts, it took a new law to ensure adequate protection.

Following legal battles dating to the mid-1970s, subsequent amendments focused on the issues of when a piece of property could be considered "blighted" and when vacant, non-urban land could be included in a redevelopment project.

Even with the new statutory definitions, farming interests had to recently go back to court to force the city of San Jacinto in Riverside County to remove nearly 2,000 acres of farmland from a proposed redevelopment project.

State Sen. Richard Monteith, R-Modesto, author of the bill Wilson signed, said he became convinced to carry the bill when he was shown photos of land that had been declared blighted. It was prime farmland, he said.

"We are fortunate in the valley to have some of the world's most productive agricultural land," Monteith said. "This measure will help to ensure that we don't lose this land in the efforts to restore urban 'blighted' areas."

The final version of Monteith's bill prohibits local officials from placing restricted open-space land in redevelopment-project areas.

As important, it names the Department of Conservation, the county agricultural commissioner, affected county Farm Bureaus, CFBF and other agricultural groups that requested notice as entities that can challenge the inclusion of Williamson Act lands in redevelopment-project areas.

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Ranked by revenues, in millions

Company	Location	Case sales in 1,000s	Employees+	Revenues
Glen Ellen	Glen Ellen	4,000	290	$135
Sebastiani	Sonoma	5,200	300	$125
Korbel Champagne Cellars	Guerneville	1,450	235	$80
Kendall-Jackson	Santa Rosa	1,000	105	$80
Gallo*	Healdsburg	3,100	80	$60
Wine Alliance++	Healdsburg	650	135	$52
Klein Family Vintners	Healdsburg	320	250	$28
Buena Vista	Sonoma	323	70	$22
Wine World+++	Geyserville	780	92	$21
Chateau St. Jean	Kenwood	225	71	$18
Domaine St. George	Healdsburg	400	20	$15
Jordan++++	Healdsburg	100	70	$15
Geyser Peak	Geyserville	300	47	$14
Kenwood Vineyards	Kenwood	200	100	$12
Chateau Diana	Healdsburg	400	30	$11
Simi Winery	Healdsburg	140	60	$10
Piper-Sonoma	Healdsburg	95	38	$9

* Operations include vineyards and fermentation. Bottling and packaging of wines is done elsewhere. Case sales equal gallons of wine eventually produced in a given year and measured in equivalent case volume.
+ Does not include seasonal workers.
++ The wine consortium's flagship winery is Clos du Bois winery in Healdsburg, which projects $36 million in sales on 450,000 case shipments in 1993. The Wine Alliance, a 260-employee division of Britain's Allied-Lyons fine wine operations, also includes Atlas Peak and William Hill Winery, both in Napa County, and Callaway in Southern California.
+++ The winery consortium's flagship is Beringer Vineyards in Napa County. Sales figures and production volume (in case equivalents) are only for Wine World's Sonoma County operations. These include the Chateau Souverain 160,000-case winery, cafe and bottling operation; the Asti aging and fermentation facilities for Wine World's Napa Ridge label; and vineyards in Knights Valley, Sonoma County.
++++Includes still and sparkling wine operations, which are independent of each other.
Source: Press Democrat research.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD PRODUCTS

Ranked by revenues, in millions

Company	Business	Location	Employees	Revenues
California Cooperative Creamery	Dairy products	Petaluma	300	$490
Milk Products Inc.	Dairy products	Santa Rosa	*150	$395
Point St. George Fisheries	Fish processing	Santa Rosa	125	$54
Clover-Stornetta Farms	Milk	Petaluma	140	$46
Petaluma Poultry Processors	Poultry	Petaluma	200	$40
Ritz Foods	Wholesale food, equipment	Santa Rosa	128	$40
Hunt & Behrens	Feed supply	Petaluma	40	$31
Vacu-Dry	Apple processing	Sebastopol	275	$27
California Eggs**	Poultry farms, eggs	Petaluma	45	$25
Nicholas Turkey Farms	Fertile turkey eggs	Sonoma	225	$20
Bar Ale	Feed supply	Petaluma	40	$19

* Includes senior management and local employees only. Sales are from nationwide operations of this Sonoma County-based company.
** Headquarters moved from Petaluma to Salida in 1991. Sales and employees reflect only local operations.
Source: Press Democrat research.

DAIRIES

The largest dairies in Sonoma County ranked by daily milk production in gallons.

Dairy	Location	Daily milk Production
Mitch Mulas Dairy	Sonoma	7,120
Wilson Family Diamond W Ranch	Petaluma TWO ROCK	4,700
King Dairy	Petaluma	4,118
Joe Tresch Dairy	Petaluma TWO ROCK	3,806
Don DeBernardi Dairy	Petaluma TWO ROCK	3,769

Sources: Dairy industry and Sonoma County Public Health Department.

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