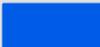
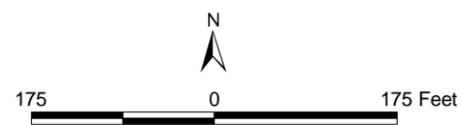




	Project Boundary
	Hydrological Connection
	ACOE/RWQCB Jurisdiction (0.203 ac)
	Wetland (0.013 ac)
	CDFG Jurisdiction (4.102 ac)



Source: Google Earth, 2006; PCR Services Corporation, 2007.

Figure 4
Site D
Jurisdictional Features

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at this time. Drainage A is clearly visible as a natural drainage feature in the study area and Drainage A2 appears to have been channelized around the agricultural fields. Several other riparian corridors, all tributary to Brea Creek, can also be seen throughout the area, Figure 5, *Aerial Photo – August 1928*, on page 19.

February 16, 1949

Development within the study area's vicinity is similar to what was described for the 1928 aerial photograph, having only two residences within the area, both of which support extensive agricultural fields. Brea Creek is still within its natural stream corridor, however the reach directly upstream from the on-site residence is extensively impacted by agriculture. Both Brea Canyon Road and Brea Canyon Cutoff Road still appear as dirt roads however, both have been substantially improved and trees are shown lining Brea Canyon Road. Numerous dirt roads have also been constructed over much of the surrounding ridgelines and through neighboring valleys, although additional development is limited to apparent agricultural fields far to the south.

Drainage A is still apparent within the study area, however it appears to be modified or channelized throughout its entire length to its confluence with Brea Creek. Drainage A2 is still channelized and the entire study area is being used for agricultural purposes, Figure 6, *Aerial Photo – February 16, 1949*, on page 20.

June 24, 1963

In the June 24, 1963 aerial photograph, the area immediately around the study area has become substantially developed. Both Brea Canyon Road and Brea Canyon Cutoff Road have been paved and Diamond Bar Boulevard exists or appears to be under construction. The residence that has existed on/near the study area since the photograph taken in 1928 has been bisected by Diamond Bar Boulevard and the main residence is now located north of the boulevard while a secondary building (located on or directly adjacent to the study area) is on the south side. A large development appears to be under construction immediately upstream along Brea Creek to the northeast.

The reach of Brea Creek adjacent to the study area has been significantly impacted and appears to have been channelized to the immediate north and south of the Diamond Bar Boulevard crossing. Both Drainages A and A1 are difficult to identify on the photograph and a large area of disturbance appears to occupy their past locations within the study area. Most of the remaining area appears disturbed to varying degrees and may still support agricultural activities. Figure 7, *Aerial Photo – June 24, 1963*, on page 21.

Conclusion of Historic Analysis

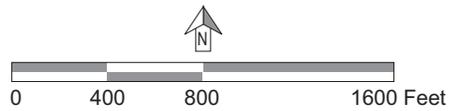
In all of the photographs, the study area was in agricultural production with several agricultural fields being maintained. Land use practices on the study area have not changed much over time while new development gradually occurred throughout the surrounding area, starting most notably in the early 1960's or late 1950's.

The on-site drainages have undergone significant impacts in the past, relating both to the on-site agricultural practices and developments surrounding the study area. It is apparent that both intermittent drainages (A and A1) have undergone man-made impacts since at least 1949. However their current locations through the study area are consistent with the past flow patterns observed. The drainages' current hydrology has most likely been augmented by the relatively recent residential development located along the ridgeline that delineates the upper terminus of their watersheds.

5.3 Soil Survey Review

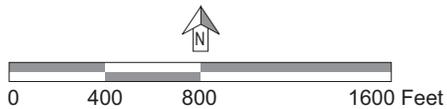
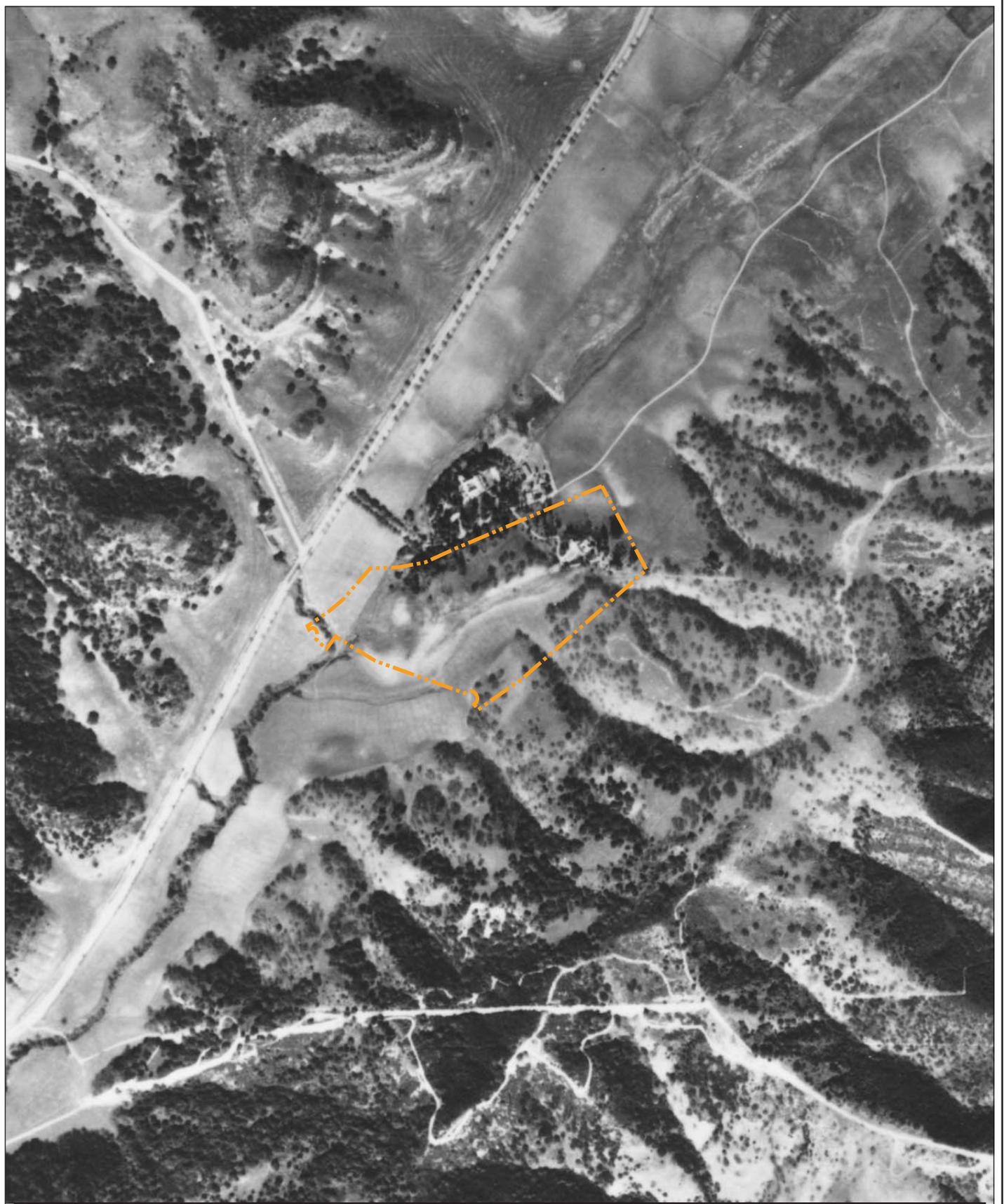
The General Soil Map for Los Angeles County was consulted and two soil associations were identified within the study area (Figure 8, *Soils Map*, on page 22). The soils map was analyzed for indicators of streams and location of wetlands, seeps, springs, or hydric soils. No aquatic resources appear on the soils map within the study area's boundaries, which was created before the photo-revised USGS 7.5- minute topographic map in 1981. Both soil mapping units are associated with on-site drainages. Descriptions of the two soil associations mapped in drainages are presented below.

- The San Andreas-San Benito soil association 30 to 75 percent slopes, used primarily for watershed, wildlife, and range. This soil association typically characterizes steep to very steep mountain areas of elevations ranging from 200 to 1,500 feet. Permeability of this soil type is moderate, with an available water holding capacity ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 inches in San Andreas soils and 6.5 to 8.5 inches for San Benito soils. Runoff is rapid and the hazard of erosion is high.
- The Yolo soil association consists primarily of Yolo soils, as well as five percent each of Chino and Hanford soils. These well-drained soils are found on alluvial fans where elevation ranges from 1,175 to 1,200 feet. They support natural vegetation of oak trees and annual grasses and are used extensively for agricultural production. The Yolo series has moderate subsoil permeability, and an available water holding capacity between 8.5 to 10.5 inches. Runoff is medium and the possibility for erosion is moderate.



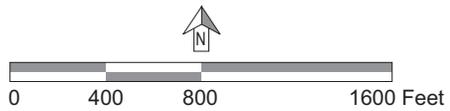
Source: Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection.

Figure 5
Site D
Aerial Photograph - August 1928



Source: Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection.

Figure 6
Site D
Aerial Photograph - February 16, 1949



Source: Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection.

Figure 7
Site D
Aerial Photograph - June 24, 1963

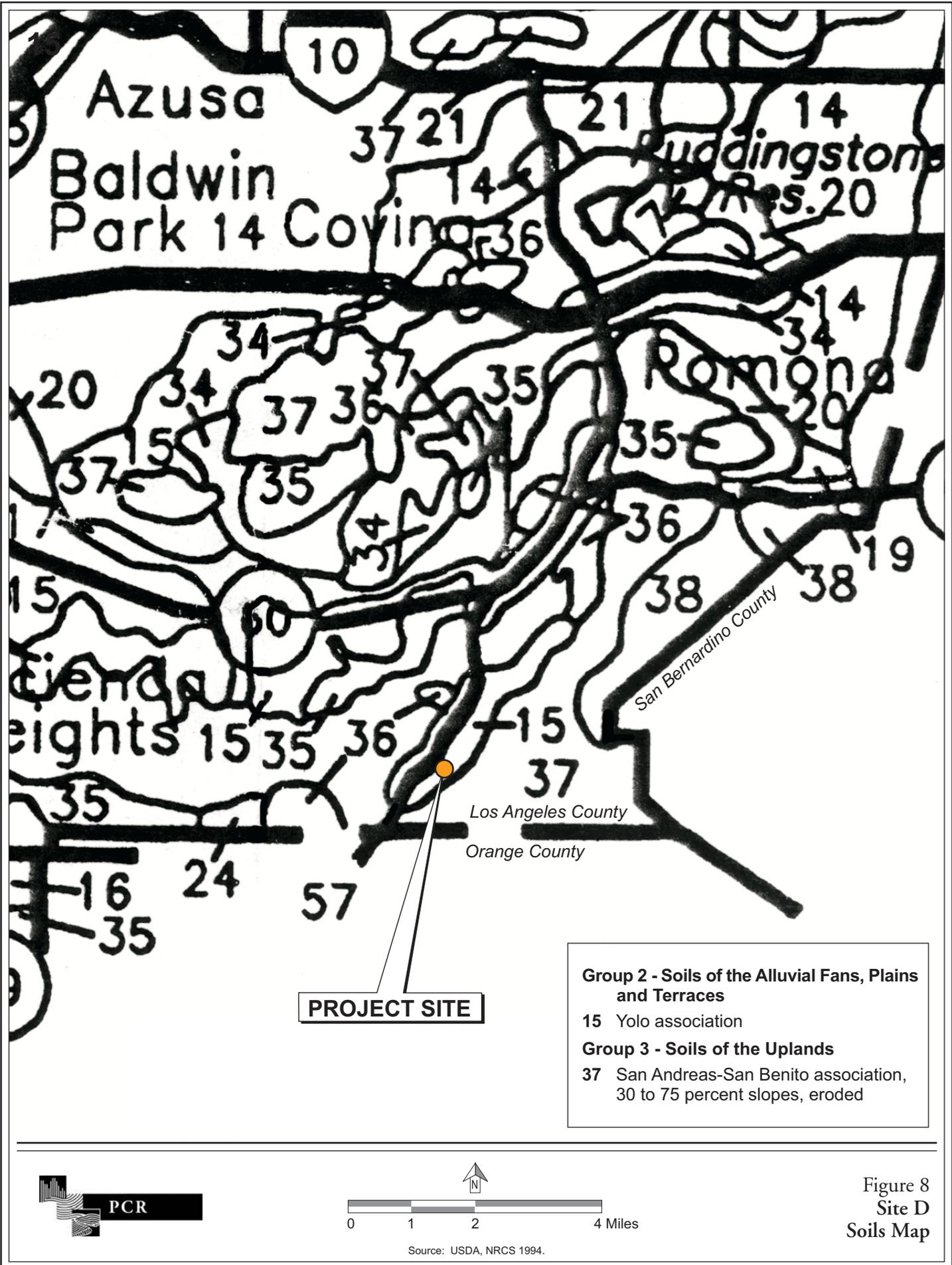


Figure 8
Site D
Soils Map

5.4 Field Investigation

Results from the field investigation identified two intermittent potentially jurisdictional drainages, Drainage A and Drainage A1, and one ephemeral drainage, Drainage A2, within the study area. In addition, one small wetland area was identified and occurs within Drainage A. Analysis of the previously collected information aided the jurisdictional determinations made during the field investigation. Table 2, *Jurisdictional Features*, on page 24, provides a summary of the jurisdictional extent for each aquatic resource on the study area.

The following descriptions are detailed accounts of the potentially jurisdictional features investigated on the study area. The wetland indicator status (Table 1) of each species observed within the OHWM is provided for easy reference.

Drainage A

Drainage A is an earthen wash located in the southern portion of the study area and appears to originate immediately off-site. Its upper terminus is a very well-defined, steeply-sloped ridgeline. PCR identified an approximately two to ten feet wide OHWM along the length of the drainage. The variation in width was dependent on slope, material comprising the streambed, and the extent of man-made modifications to the channel. The channel flows generally from east to west across the study area, taking two nearly 90-degree turns along its length. For discussion purposes, these two bends delineate three reaches within the drainage. The upper two reaches of the intermittent stream are densely vegetated with a canopy of black walnut, oak, and willow species and an understory including cattail, poison oak, mule fat, and other non-native grass and forb species. A small wetland occurs just upstream from the first bend near the confluence with tributary Drainage A1. This wetland is contained entirely within the ACOE OHWM and is dominated by a monotypic cattail stand. Throughout the length of the drainage, its banks were generally very well-defined, often nearly vertical. The downstream reach is clearly a graded channel and is dominated with a mix of non-native grassland species.

Drainage A contains approximately 0.13 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional “waters of the U.S./waters of the State”, of which 0.01 acre meets the three-parameter definition of a wetland, and approximately 2.84 acres of CDFG jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat.

Drainage A1

Drainage A1 is an earthen stream located in the southeastern and central portions of the study area that appears to originate immediately off-site along the southeastern study area boundary. Similar to Drainage A its upper terminus is a very well-defined, steeply-sloped ridgeline. The intermittent stream is the primary tributary to Drainage A. The drainage supports

Table 2

Jurisdictional Features

Feature	Length (feet)	Width (feet)		Area (acres)		Nature
		ACOE/ RWQCB	CDFG	ACOE/ RWQCB ^a	CDFG	
Drainage A	1,397	2-10	15-60	0.13 (0.01)	2.84	Intermittent
Drainage A1	579	5	40	0.07	1.26	Intermittent
Drainage A2	149	1	15	<0.01	-- c	Ephemeral
Total ^b	2,125			0.20 (0.01)	4.10	

^a Acreage in parenthesis represents the portion of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdiction that meets the three-parameter definition of a wetland.

^b Jurisdictional acreages often overlap and are therefore not additive (e.g., ACOE acreages are often included in the total RWQCB and CDFG jurisdictional acreages).

^c CDFG jurisdictional acreage for Tributary A2 is included in the acreage for Drainage A.

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2005, 2007.

California walnut woodland and mule fat scrub. The OHWM is typically five feet wide, and the streambed throughout the length of the drainage is comprised of unconsolidated sands.

The lowest segment of Drainage A1, just above the confluence with Drainage A, is a very disturbed area with extensive past earthwork. This area is not jurisdictional due to a lack of an OHWM or any evidence of flowing water. While no defined flow channel occurs within this area, it is considered a hydrologic connection between Drainage A1 and Drainage A. The lack of a distinct flow channel allows incoming waters to spread over a broad area, prior to flowing into Drainage A, via poorly-defined sheet flow.

Drainage A1 contains approximately 0.07 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional non-wetland “waters of the U.S./waters of the State”, and approximately 1.26 acres of CDFG jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat.

Drainage A2

Drainage A2 is a small, ephemeral drainage that appears to be an excavated farm ditch, tributary to Drainage A, that transports surface water from a small subwatershed to Drainage A. Vegetation within the ditch is typically non-native grasses and forb species. The earthen channel is approximately one foot wide and approximately one to two feet deep.

Drainage A2 contains less than 0.01 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional non-wetland “waters of the U.S./waters of the State.” The CDFG jurisdictional acreage for Drainage A2 is included in the 2.84 acres for Drainage A.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study area contains three jurisdictional drainages that total approximately 2,125 linear feet and support approximately 0.20 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional “waters of the U.S./waters of the State”, of which 0.01 acre is wetland, and approximately 4.10 acres of CDFG jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat. The various jurisdictional acreages often overlap, i.e., ACOE/RWQCB acreage is typically included in CDFG acreages; they are not additive.

It is expected that irrigation runoff from up-gradient residential development augments the on-site hydrology for both Drainage A and A1. The aquatic moisture regime observed, in combination with hydric soils, and hydrophytic, wetland indicator plant species identified in a small pocket within Drainage A, qualify this small area as a jurisdictional wetland. Drainage A2 lacks both the hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation to be classified as a wetland. In addition, its small size and limited evidence of hydrology would classify this drainage as ephemeral.

Any development proposal that involves impacting the drainages or wetlands in the study area through filling, stockpiling, conversion to a storm drain, channelization, bank stabilization, road or utility line crossings, or any other modification would require permits from the ACOE, the RWQCB, and the CDFG before any development could commence. Both permanent and temporary impacts are regulated and would trigger the need for these permits. Processing of the RWQCB’s CWA Section 401 and CDFG’s California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 permits can occur concurrently with the ACOE’s CWA Section 404 permit process and can utilize the same information and analysis. The ACOE will not issue its authorization until the RWQCB completes the CWA Section 401 permit. The following section (7.0) provides a detailed discussion of the current State and federal regulations that govern the various aquatic resources within the study area.

7.0 REGULATIONS

Jurisdictional features within the study area are subject to the permitting requirements of the ACOE, RWQCB, and the CDFG and require authorization prior to any impacts. The following discussion provides information on the processing of permits with each regulatory agency. Similar information is required for each permit application, and the applications can be processed concurrently. This discussion concentrates on the ACOE’s CWA Section 404 permit because the processing time of an Individual Permit (IP) or Nationwide Permits (NWP) generally drives the other permits.

Clean Water Act Section 404

Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged material or placement of fill material within “waters of the U.S.” and authorizes the Secretary of the Army, through the Chief of Engineers, to issue permits for such actions. “Waters of the U.S.” are defined by the CWA as “rivers, creeks, streams, and lakes extending to their headwaters and any associated wetlands.” Wetlands are defined by the CWA as “areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.” Over the years, the ACOE has adopted several revisions to their regulations in order to more clearly define “waters of the U.S.” The most recent revision occurred in January 2001 as a result of the SWANCC case ruling. The U.S. Supreme Court held that the CWA does not give the federal government regulatory authority over non-navigable, isolated, intrastate waters. Prior to the SWANCC ruling, “waters of the U.S.” included, among other things, isolated wetlands and lakes, intermittent streams, prairie potholes, and other waters that are not part of a tributary system to interstate waters or to navigable “waters of the U.S.” However, as a result of the court ruling, some of the previously regulated depressional areas which are not hydrologically connected to other intrastate or interstate “waters of the U.S.” are no longer regulated by the ACOE.

Permits can be issued for individual projects under an IP or for general categories of projects under one of the NWP, also referred to as General Permits. Once the limits of ACOE jurisdiction are determined and an application is submitted to the ACOE, the ACOE determines whether or not the activity meets the terms and conditions of one of the NWP. If a project qualifies under one of the NWP, a letter may be issued verifying compliance with the NWP program. Verification of compliance may be conditioned with specific terms regarding construction protocol, use of best management practices, avoidance of endangered species habitat, and mitigation requirements to ensure that the project will have minimal incremental or cumulative impacts to aquatic resources. If a project meets the general terms and conditions of a NWP, but will result in greater than minimal impacts (typically 0.5 acre, but varies between NWP), the District Engineer may take discretionary authority and require the project to be processed as an IP. The review process for a NWP is generally less extensive than for an IP and can often be completed within 30 days.

Projects that cannot be permitted under a NWP must undergo a more extensive review under the IP process, which typically takes 120 days. The ACOE decides whether to issue an IP based on an evaluation of the probable impacts, including cumulative impacts, of the proposed activity. According to ACOE regulations, permits should not be issued for activities that will create “significant” degradation of the “waters of the U.S.” or have “significantly adverse effects on wetland values.” However, the CWA provides no clear definition of “significant.”

The evaluation process for an IP is based on guidelines established under Section 404(b)(1) of the CWA and on the “public interest review” procedures. The public interest review involves a broad, qualitative evaluation of a project’s benefits and detriments. ACOE regulations have identified 21 factors that are relevant to permit review. These factors are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land use, navigation, shore erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, consideration of property ownership, and the general needs and welfare of the people. The public interest review is facilitated by the issuance of a 15- to 30-day Public Notice period when comments are solicited from the public and resource agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the CDFG regarding the proposed project. A public hearing may be held for highly controversial projects.

The Section 404(b)(1) guidelines are often considered the driving force in the ACOE permit process. The 404(b)(1) guidelines prohibit discharge of dredged or fill material if there is a less environmentally damaging practicable alternative. Practicability is determined based on technological, economic, social, and logistic considerations. If a proposed project has greater than significant impacts, attempts must be made to avoid and minimize impacts. Impacts that cannot be avoided must be mitigated to a level where the net impacts to “waters of the U.S.” are not significant. In some cases, projects that result in significant impacts may be permitted if they provide a substantial benefit to the public, such as projects affecting national security or considerable production of energy, and appropriate off-site compensatory mitigation is implemented.

The ACOE must ensure that permitted projects comply with all other applicable federal resource protection laws such as the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Coastal Zone Management Act. In addition, certification that the proposed activity will comply with all applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards of Section 401 of the CWA is needed prior to issuance of a Section 404 permit. The need for a Section 404 permit constitutes a federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Therefore, during the review of a proposed project an Environmental Assessment is prepared according to NEPA guidelines. If the impacts of the proposed activity are determined to be significant according to NEPA, an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared and reviewed according to all NEPA requirements.

If a proposed project complies with all the NEPA requirements, the 404(b)(1) guidelines, is determined not to be contrary to the public interest, and does not violate any federal resource protection laws, the ACOE will issue an IP authorizing the proposed discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the U.S.” or wetlands. If a proposed project violates any of the above, then the ACOE must deny the Section 404 permit.

Clean Water Act Section 401

Section 401 of the CWA requires that any applicant for a federal permit that involves activities resulting in a discharge to “waters of the U.S.” shall provide a certification from the State in which the discharge is proposed. The State certification needs to conclude that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the federal CWA.

Therefore, before the ACOE will issue a Section 404 permit, applicants must apply for and receive a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB. Applications to the RWQCB must include a complete California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document (e.g., Initial Study/Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report). Processing of a Water Quality Certification generally takes 60 days, but the ACOE may grant the RWQCB time extensions of up to one year. A 21-day public comment period is included in the processing of the Water Quality Certification. The RWQCB may add conditions to their certification to remove or mitigate potential impacts to water quality standards and/or beneficial uses. Such conditions must ultimately be included in the federal Section 404 permit. The State water quality regulations contain an “aggrieved party provision” that allows any person or group who objects to the issuance of a Water Quality Certification to petition the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to reconsider the RWQCB decision within 30 days of issuance.

Under separate authorities granted by State law (i.e., the Porter-Cologne Act), each of the nine RWQCBs may choose to regulate discharges of waste (dredge or fill materials) by issuing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), a type of State discharge permit, instead of issuing a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The SWRCB must review the WDR and certify, condition, or deny any activity if it does not comply with State water quality standards. Each RWQCB may waive WDRs for a specific discharge or category of discharges as long as the conditions stated in that RWQCB’s Water Quality Management Plan are followed. Processing of a WDR is similar to that of a Section 401 certification; however, the RWQCB has slightly more discretion to add conditions to a project under the Porter-Cologne Act than under the CWA.

California Fish and Game Code Section 1602

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires any entity (e.g., person, State or local government agency, or public utility) who proposes a project that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river,

stream, or lake, it must first notify the CDFG of the proposed project.² This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support, or have supported, riparian vegetation. The CDFG's jurisdiction extends to the river, stream, or lake's top of bank, or to the outer edge of the adjacent riparian vegetation (i.e. riparian "drip line"), whichever is greater.

During the notification process, the CDFG will review the proposed project as it affects CDFG jurisdictional areas within the project boundary. Based on the notification materials submitted and any subsequent field investigation(s), the CDFG will determine if the proposed project will substantially impact fish or wildlife resources. If the CDFG determines that a proposed project may substantially adversely affect existing fish or wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be required. A completed CEQA document must be submitted to the CDFG before issuance of a Streambed Alteration Agreement. Within 60 days of receipt of a complete notification package, the CDFG will recommend avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures necessary to protect the fish and/or wildlife that the proposed project could affect. These measures may be the same as any that have been included as part of the project and/or measures proposed by the CDFG. The applicant has 30 days after receiving the CDFG's proposed measures to notify it in writing whether they accept them, unless this time period is extended by mutual agreement. If the measures are acceptable, the Streambed Alteration Agreement will be issued. If the measures are not acceptable, the applicant may request a meeting with the CDFG within 14 days from the date the CDFG receives the response or by some other mutually agreed upon date for the purpose of developing measures that are acceptable to both the applicant and the CDFG. If an agreement is not reached with the CDFG on acceptable protection measures, an arbitration panel will be established to resolve any disagreements. If a panel is requested, it must be established within 14 days of the meeting with the CDFG. The arbitration panel will be composed of a representative from the CDFG, the applicant, and a mutually agreed upon third person who will act as the panel chair. The panel must complete the arbitration within 14 days from the date the panel is established unless a time extension is mutually agreed upon. The CDFG, the applicant, or any party affected by a panel decision may appeal the decision to the court to confirm, correct, or vacate the decision in accordance with Section 1285 *et seq.*, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Once the applicant and the CDFG accept or agree on measures necessary to protect fish and/or wildlife resources, the CDFG will incorporate these measures into a draft Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement for review and signature.

² *Senate Bill No. 418, approved by the Governor October 8, 2003, includes revisions to the Streambed Alteration Agreement process.*

Federal Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation³

This process is required only if the proposed project would affect a federally-listed threatened or endangered species and if federal authorization is required. The process begins when the federal agency (the ACOE) completes a Biological Assessment (BA) and formally requests to initiate consultation with the USFWS and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The ACOE, in cooperation with the applicant, coordinates with the USFWS and/or NMFS regarding avoidance and minimization of impacts to endangered species and habitat. Following the assessment of avoidance and minimization measures, the USFWS and/or NMFS will require mitigation, as compensation for “take” of individual animals or plants along with occupied habitat. The term “take” is defined by the ESA Section 3(19) as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” The USFWS and/or NMFS will then issue a Biological Opinion (BO), which is required before the ACOE can make a CWA Section 404 permit decision. The ESA regulations state that the USFWS (or NMFS) has 90 days from the initiation of consultation to complete a BA and 45 days to write the BO. However, the ACOE and the USFWS (or NMFS) can agree to a 60-day extension without approval from the applicant. If there are substantial impacts to endangered species, the USFWS and/or NMFS will issue a BO that concludes the proposed project would jeopardize the continued existence of the species, which would result in a permit denial from the ACOE. A “jeopardy” decision is made if the proposed project action would reasonably be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species (50 CFR §402.02). If there are no substantial impacts, the USFWS and/or NMFS will issue a “no jeopardy” decision with specific terms and conditions to allow the project to move forward.

8.0 REFERENCES

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³. Section 7 Consultation requirements may differ if a federally-listed threatened or endangered species is covered under the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

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APPENDIX A: WETLAND FIELD DATA SHEETS

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DATA FORM
 ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION
 (1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Data Sheet # 3 relating to Drainage # A1

Project/Site: <u>Site D</u>	Date: <u>7/13/05</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Lewis Operating Corp.</u>	County: <u>Los Angeles</u>
Investigator: <u>Ryan Henry and Richard Haywood</u>	State: <u>California</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? Yes	Community ID: <u>California Walnut woodland</u>
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? No	Transect ID: <u>Tributary A1</u>
Is the area a potential Problem Area? (If needed, explain on reverse.) No	Plot ID: <u>SP3</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator
1. <i>Juglans californica</i>	95%	tree	FAC	9. _____	--	---	--
2. <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	75%	shrub	FACW	10. _____	--	---	--
3. _____	0%	--	--	11. _____	--	---	--
4. _____	--	--	--	12. _____	--	---	--
5. _____	--	--	--	13. _____	--	---	--
6. _____	--	--	--	14. _____	--	---	--
7. _____	--	--	--	15. _____	--	---	--
8. _____	--	--	--	16. _____	--	---	--
Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-).						100%	
Remarks: Wetland vegetation criteria is met.							

HYDROLOGY

<p>Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks) :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundated</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Marks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patters in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
<p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>0</u> (in.)</p>	
<p>Remarks: Wetland hydrology criteria is met.</p>	

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase) :		San Andreas-San Benito association, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	Drainage Class:	well-drained	
Taxonomy (Subgroup) :			Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?	No	
Profile Description:					
Depth (Inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-16"	A1	2.5Y4/3	7.5 YR 5/8	few/distinct	Silty Clay loam
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Hydric Soil Indicators:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol		<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon		<input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor		<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime		<input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions		<input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
Remarks: Wetland soils criteria is met.					

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	Is this Sampling Point Within a	
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes	Wetland?	No
Remarks: This point is NOT within a wetland.			

Signature: _____

DATA FORM
 ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION
 (1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Data Sheet # 2 relating to Drainage # A

Project/Site: <u>Site D</u>	Date: <u>7/13/05</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Lewis Operating Corp.</u>	County: <u>Los Angeles</u>
Investigator: <u>Ryan Henry and Richard Haywood</u>	State: <u>California</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? Yes	Community ID: <u>Disturbed , Non-native grassland</u>
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? No	Transect ID: <u>Drainage A</u>
Is the area a potential Problem Area? (If needed, explain on reverse.) No	Plot ID: <u>SP2</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator
1. <i>Brassica nigra</i>	75%	herb	FAC+	9.		--	--
2. <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	20%	herb	FAC	10.		--	--
3. <i>Cardus pycnocephalus</i>	90%	herb	UPL	11.		--	--
4.	--	--	--	12.		--	--
5.	--	--	--	13.		--	--
6.	--	--	--	14.		--	--
7.	--	--	--	15.		--	--
8.	--	--	--	16.		--	--
Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-).						20%	
Remarks: Wetland vegetation criteria is not met.							

HYDROLOGY

<p>Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks) :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inundated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patters in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
<p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>0</u> (in.)</p>	
<p>Remarks: Wetland hydrology criteria is not met.</p>	

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase) :		San Andreas-San Benito association, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	Drainage Class:	well-drained	
Taxonomy (Subgroup) :			Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?	No	
Profile Description:					
Depth (Inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-14"	A1	10YR 3/2	None	NA	FSL
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Hydric Soil Indicators:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors		<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
Remarks: Wetland soils criteria is not met.					

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	No	Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?	No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	No		
Hydric Soils Present?	No		
Remarks: This point is NOT within a wetland.			

Signature: _____

DATA FORM
 ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION
 (1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Data Sheet # 1 relating to Drainage # A

Project/Site: <u>Site D</u>	Date: <u>7/13/05</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Lewis Operating Corp.</u>	County: <u>Los Angeles</u>
Investigator: <u>Ryan Henry and Richard Haywood</u>	State: <u>California</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? Yes	Community ID: <u>Walnut Woodland</u>
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? No	Transect ID: <u>Drainage A</u>
Is the area a potential Problem Area? (If needed, explain on reverse.) No	Plot ID: <u>SP1</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator
1. <i>Salix lucida</i>	50%	tree	FACW	9.		--	--
2. <i>Typha angustifolia</i>	55%	shrub	OBL	10.		--	--
3. <i>Juglans californica</i>	90%	tree	FAC	11.		--	--
4.	--	--	--	12.		--	--
5.	--	--	--	13.		--	--
6.	--	--	--	14.		--	--
7.	--	--	--	15.		--	--
8.	--	--	--	16.		--	--
Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-).						100%	
Remarks: Wetland vegetation criteria is met.							

HYDROLOGY

<p>Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks) :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundated</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Marks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patters in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
<p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>2</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>2</u> (in.)</p>	
Remarks: Wetland hydrology criteria is met.	

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase) :		San Andreas-San Benito association, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	Drainage Class:	well-drained	
Taxonomy (Subgroup) :			Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?	No	
Profile Description:					
Depth (Inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
	--				silty loam
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Hydric Soil Indicators:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol		<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon		<input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor		<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime		<input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions		<input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
Remarks: Wetland soils criteria is met.					

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	Is this Sampling Point Within a	
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes	Wetland?	Yes
Remarks: This point is within a wetland.			

Signature: _____

DATA FORM
 ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION
 (1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Data Sheet # 4 relating to Drainage # A1

Project/Site: <u>Site D</u>	Date: <u>7/13/05</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Lewis Operating Corp.</u>	County: <u>Los Angeles</u>
Investigator: <u>Ryan Henry and Richard Haywood</u>	State: <u>California</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? Yes	Community ID: <u>California Walnut woodland</u>
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? No	Transect ID: <u>Tributary A1</u>
Is the area a potential Problem Area? (If needed, explain on reverse.) No	Plot ID: <u>SP4</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	%	Stratum	Indicator
1. <i>Juglans californica</i>	95%	tree	FAC	9. _____	--	_____	--
2. <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	75%	shrub	FACW	10. _____	--	_____	--
3. <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	20%	shrub	FAC	11. _____	--	_____	--
4. _____	--	_____	--	12. _____	--	_____	--
5. _____	--	_____	--	13. _____	--	_____	--
6. _____	--	_____	--	14. _____	--	_____	--
7. _____	--	_____	--	15. _____	--	_____	--
8. _____	--	_____	--	16. _____	--	_____	--
Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-).						100%	
Remarks: Wetland vegetation criteria is met.							

HYDROLOGY

<p>Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks) :</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available </p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Inundated <input type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patters in Wetlands </p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves <input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) </p>
<p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>0</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>0</u> (in.)</p>	
Remarks: Wetland hydrology criteria is NOT met.	

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase) :		San Andreas-San Benito association, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	Drainage Class:	well-drained	
Taxonomy (Subgroup) :			Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?	No	
Profile Description:					
Depth (Inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-10"	A1	2.5Y4/3	None	NA	Silty loam
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	--				
	--				
Hydric Soil Indicators:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors		<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
Remarks: Wetland soils criteria is NOT met.					

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	No	Is this Sampling Point Within a	
Hydric Soils Present?	No	Wetland?	No
Remarks: This point is NOT within a wetland.			

Signature: _____