
**INVESTIGATION OF JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERS OF THE U.S.
SITE D PROJECT SITE
CITY OF DIAMOND BAR**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an investigation conducted by **PCR Services Corporation (PCR)** for TRG Land, Inc. to determine the extent of jurisdictional wetlands, “waters of the U.S.,” and “waters of the State” for the 30.4-acre Site D development project located in the City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California (“the study area”). The study area is located east of State Route 57 (SR 57), at the intersection of South Diamond Bar Boulevard and South Brea Canyon Road (Figure 1, *Regional Map*, on page 3). The study area can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Yorba Linda quadrangle topographic map, Section 29, T. 2 S., R. 9 W., as shown in Figure 2, *Vicinity Map*, on page 4. The study area is bordered to the east and south by residential developments, South Diamond Bar Boulevard to the north, and South Brea Canyon Road to the west. The topography is characterized by relatively steep hills and ridges along the eastern portion of the study area. Westward-facing hills slope steeply down to where the study area abuts South Diamond Bar Boulevard. Elevations range from approximately 800 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the northeast to approximately 700 feet above MSL in the southwest.

An assessment of jurisdictional wetlands and waters was conducted by PCR biologists Erin Hardison and Joanna Nigro on October 4, 2007, and Rick Haywood on October 31, 2007. This assessment was conducted to confirm the previous jurisdictional delineation conducted by PCR on July 13, 2005 and account for any changes to existing conditions which may have altered the extent of jurisdictional limits.

The re-assessment and the previous delineation were conducted on the approximately 30.4-acre study area to determine whether or not on-site drainages are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and/or the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and to determine the extent of any jurisdiction on the study area.

It should be noted that the opinions presented in this report are a reflection of the best professional judgment of PCR staff. However, all conclusions are tentative until verified by Agency (i.e., ACOE, RWQCB and CDFG) personnel.

2.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Site D study area is located within Brea Canyon at the corner of South Diamond Bar Boulevard and South Brea Canyon Road. The 30.4-acre study area is currently vacant but contains dirt roads, trails, a bicycle track, a small encampment, and localized areas of trash dumping. The study area has been significantly disturbed by historic agricultural activities, fire, and off-road vehicle use, particularly within the western portion of the study area.

2.1 Plant Communities

Plant communities existing within the study area consist largely of disturbed/ruderal areas, and also include developed, eucalyptus stand/disturbed, mule fat scrub, ruderal/goldenbush scrub, southern willow scrub, California walnut woodland, and California walnut woodland/disturbed. The majority of the study area has been used for agricultural purposes, and the abandoned agricultural fields have been disked repeatedly over the years for fire protection. At the time of investigation much of the study area had been disked.

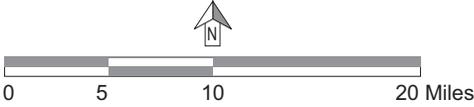
Details of the plant communities mapped within the study area are included below and are based on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and PCR findings. The CNDDDB classification number is included for ease of review. If a community did not conform to any of the communities in the CNDDDB, it was named after the dominant species found within it (e.g., eucalyptus stand). Locations of each of the plant communities within the study area are shown in Figure 3, *Plant Communities*, on page 5.

2.1.1 Developed (N/A)

Developed areas consist of urban and suburban developments, roads, parks and golf courses, and graded or otherwise cleared areas. A total of 0.3 acre of developed was mapped within the study area.

2.1.2 Disturbed/Ruderal (N/A)

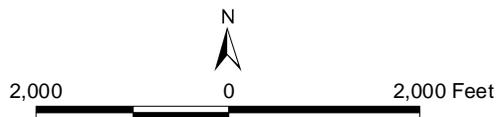
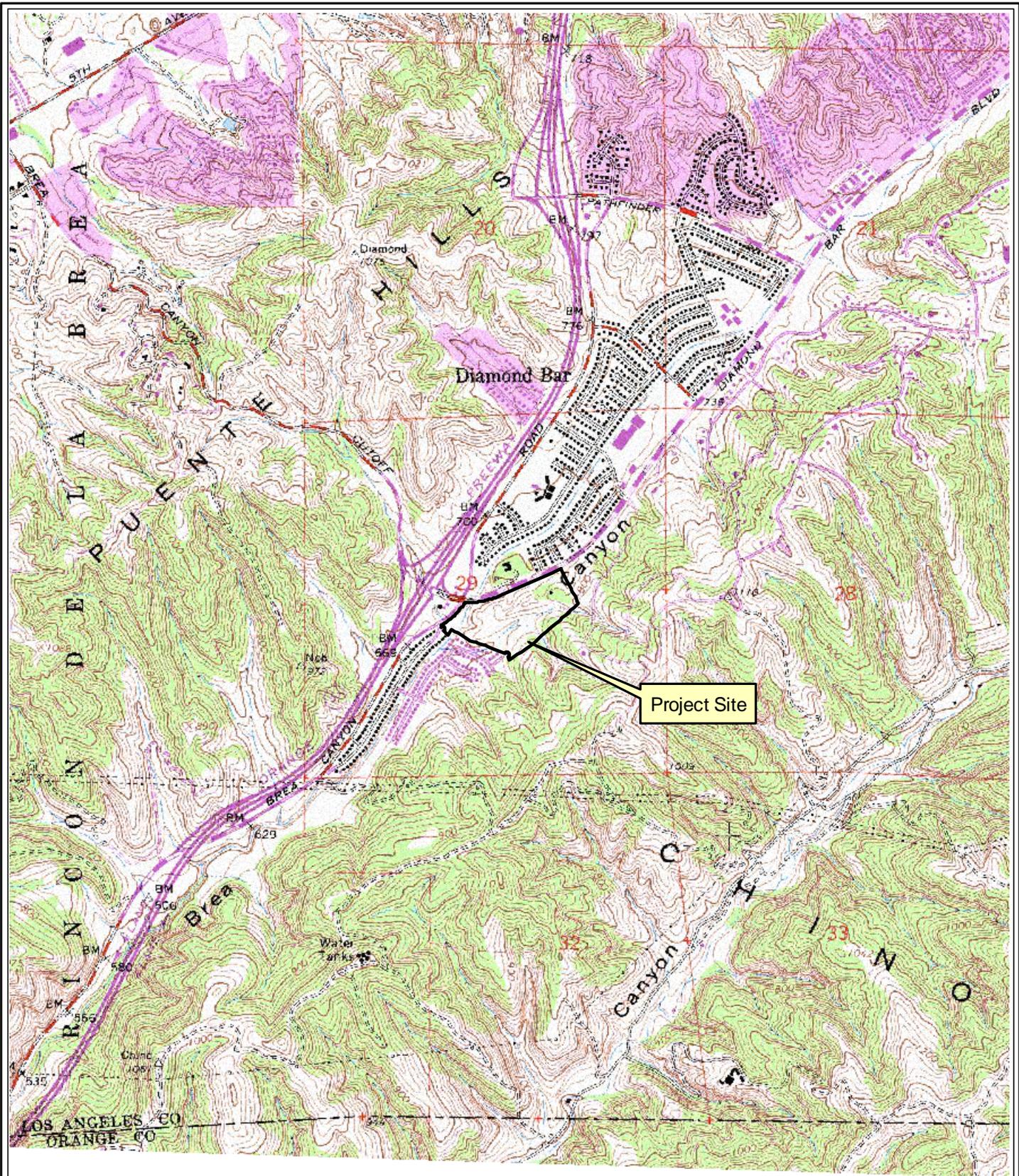
Disturbed areas either do not support any plant species or contain sparse, predominantly non-native weedy species. Ruderal areas typically consist of more dense non-native weedy species that readily colonize disturbed ground. Disturbed areas had been recently disked, supporting sparse vegetation. Ruderal areas were dominated by black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.). Additional species include wild oat (*Avena* sp.), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), doveweed (*Eremocarpus*



Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2007.

Figure 1
Site D
Regional Map

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Source: USGS Topographic Series (Yorba Linda, CA); PCR Services Corporation, 2007.

Figure 2
Site D
Vicinity Map