

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park Left Turn Channelization Project

Site: Culvert No. 2

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

**SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- A. **REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):** January 21, 2008
- B. **DISTRICT OFFICE:** San Francisco District **FILE NUMBER:** 2007-008335  
**File Name:** MON 001- State Route 1, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park Left Turn Channelization Project
- C. **PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**  
State: California County/parish/borough: Monterey Co. City: Big Sur  
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat: 36.25327931 N Long: -121.7874987 W  
Universal Transverse Mercator:  
Name of nearest waterbody: Big Sur River  
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Big Sur River  
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Central Coast HUC 8 No. 18060006  
 Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request  
 Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
- D. **REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):**  
 Office (Desk) Determination. Date: January 21, 2007  
 Field Determination. Date(s):

**SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

**A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.**

There are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required].

- Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  
 Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. **Explain:**

**B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION**

There are "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

**1. Waters of the U.S.**

**a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):<sup>1</sup>**

- TNWs, including territorial seas  
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  
 Relatively permanent waters<sup>2</sup> (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  
 Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

**b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area**

Non-wetland waters: 60 linear feet: width (ft) and/or 0.01 acres. (other comments: 457 square feet )  
Wetlands: 0.004 acres. (other comments: 180.5 square feet )

**c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual**

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): (elevation of the site is approximately 200 feet)

**2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup>**

- Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. **Explain:**

<sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

**SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

**A TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs**

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

**1. TWR**

Identify TNW: *Non within project area.*

Summarize rationale supporting determination that waterbody is a TNW:

**2. Wetland adjacent to TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”:

**B CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):**

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are “relatively permanent waters” (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

**1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

**(i) General Area Conditions:**

Watershed size: *48 acres*

Drainage area: *48 acres*

Average annual rainfall: *50 - 60 inches*

Average annual snowfall: *zero inches*

**(ii) Physical Characteristics:**

**a. Relationship with TNW:**

Tributary flows directly into TNW

Tributary flows through *Pick List* tributaries before entering TNW

Project waters are *1 (or less)* river miles from TNW.

Project waters are *1 (or less)* river miles from RPW.

Project waters are *1 (or less)* aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are *1 (or less)* aerial (straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as a state boundary. **Explain:** *NA*

Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>: *Unamed tributary flows to Big Sur River (TNW) which flows to Pacific Ocean*

Tributary stream order, if known: *1*

**b. General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):**

**Tributary is:**

Natural: (comment if needed \_\_\_\_\_)

Artificial (man-made): **Explain:**

Manipulated (man-altered): **Explain:** *Channels were manipulated when road was built.*

<sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

**Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):**

Average width: 2-7 feet (measured from top of bank to top of bank)

Average depth: 0.5 feet. (measured from OHWM to top of bank)

Average side slopes: 1:1 (or less) (vertical : horizontal)

**Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):**

- Silt:
- Sand:
- Clay:
- Cobbles:
- Gravel:
- Muck:
- Bedrock:
- Concrete:
- Vegetation (Type / % cover):
- Other (Explain):

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. *Explain:* Slow moving water from seeps .

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. *Explain:* No.

Tributary geometry: Relatively Straight .

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): Less than 2 %

**c. FLOW INFORMATION**

Tributary provides for: Seasonal flow

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 11-20

Describe flow regime: stable.

Other information on duration and volume: Flow from a seep and flows all year except perhaps drought years.

Surface flow is: discrete and confined. Characteristics: In confines of channel with wetland edge.

Subsurface flow: Unknown. *Explain findings:* .

- Dye (or other) test performed: NA.

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- Bed and banks
- OHWM<sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):
  - clear, natural line impressed on the bank
  - changes in the character of soil
  - destruction of terrestrial vegetation
  - vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
  - leaf litter disturbed or washed away
  - multiple observed or predicted flow events
  - water staining
  - abrupt change in plant community. *Explain:*
  - other (list):
- Discontinuous OHWM.<sup>7</sup> *Explain:* Much of the edges are vegetated with wetland species

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (*check all that apply*):

- High Tide Line indicated by: **OR**  Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
  - oil or scum line along shore objects
  - fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)
  - physical markings/characteristics
  - tidal gauges
  - other (*list*):
- survey to available datum
- physical markings
- vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types

<sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: *Water color is clear, seep only about 150 feet away in the park.*

Identify specific pollutants, if known: *Unknown*

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): *Redwood Forest with some white alders (no real riparian)*
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: *Heabceous FAC and FACW species at road edge where there is light.*
- Habitat for:
  - Federally Listed species. *Explain findings: California red-legged frog found nearby but not in project site.*
  - Fish/spawn areas. *Explain findings: Steelhead in Big Sur River but not in Project Area.*
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. *Explain findings:*
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. *Explain findings:*

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties

Wetland size: *(180.5 square feet), 0.004 acres*

Wetland type. *Explain: vegetated waters*

Wetland quality. *Explain: Unknown*

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. *Explain: NA*

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: *Ephemeral Flow Explain: Source is a seep and it flows all year in most years (except perhaps drought years. Flow on the west side of State Route One is more often intermittent because flow is over gravel and sand next to the Big Sur River and therefore has a tendency to go underground in the dry season.*

Surface flow is: *Discrete and Confined*

Characteristics: *Flow is a seep about 150 feet away from the project site where fill will occur.*

Subsurface flow: *Yes Explain findings: Water comes out of culvert on west side of the road but on river side often goes under the sand and gravel when at low flows*

Dye (or other) test performed: *NA*

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. *Explain:*

Ecological connection. *Explain:*

Separated by berm / barrier. *Explain:*

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are *1 (or less)* river miles from TNW.

Project waters are: *1 (or less)* aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: *wetland to navigable waters*

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the: *2 - 5-year* floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). *Explain: The water is clear. There is a clean headwater environment with sandy gravelly substrate on site.*

Identify specific pollutants, if known: *Explain: Unknown*

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): *not real riparian habitat, mostly redwood trees*
- Vegetation type/percent cover. *Explain: Trees are about 90% of the overstory on east side of highway and somewhat less on the west side of the highway.*
- Habitat for:
  - Federally Listed species. *Explain findings: California red-legged frog known in area but not from onsite*
  - Fish/spawn areas. *Explain findings: Steelhead in Big Sur River but not in the project area*
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. *Explain findings:*
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. *Explain findings:*

**3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)**

- (i) All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **1**
- (ii) Approximately ( **0.004** ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

(iii) For each wetland associated with the reach or waterbody being analyzed in this form, specify the following:

Number/Name <sup>8</sup>	Directly abuts (Yes/No)	Size	Number/Name	Directly abuts (Yes/No)	Size
Culvert No. 2 wetland area	Yes	0.004 acres		Pick	acres
	Pick	acres		Pick	acres
	Pick	acres		Pick	acres
	Pick	acres		Pick	acres
	Pick	acres		Pick	acres
	Pick	acres		Pick	acres

(iv) Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

**C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION**

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

**Note:** the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** *Explain* findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** *Explain* findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

<sup>8</sup> In the Number/Name column, add the number and/or name that you have given the wetland being referred to in the table. Example, you are referring to a wetland on your wetland delineation map number 6, that you call wetland No.3 on a reach you refer to as Putah Creek. For this wetland you would add to the table in the Number/Name column, something like the following: (No. 3, Putah Ck., Map # 6).

- 3 **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** *Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:*

**D DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):**

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:

- TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: .  
 Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow “seasonally” (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: *Tributary source is a seep and it flows all year except perhaps during drought years.*  
Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (*check all that apply*)

- Tributary waters: 30 linear feet 2-7 width (ft).  
 Other non-wetland waters: 0.01 acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: *Waters at this sit is a perennial flowing channel fed by seeps about 150 feet away.*

3. **Non-RPWs<sup>9</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (*check all that apply*):

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  
 Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

4. **Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  
 Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in **Section III.D.2**, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: *The wetland vegetation is within the channel .*  
 Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow “seasonally.” Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in **Section III.B** and rationale in **Section III.D.2**, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: *(180.5 square feet), 0.004* acres.

5. **Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

<sup>9</sup>See Footnote # 3.

**6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at **Section III.C.**

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:        acres.

**7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.<sup>10</sup>**

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.

- Demonstrate that impoundment was created from “waters of the U.S.,” or
- Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
- Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

**E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (*CHECK ALL THAT APPLY*):<sup>11</sup>**

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
- from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
- which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
- Interstate isolated waters. Explain:        .
- Other factors. Explain:        .

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:        .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (*check all that apply*)

- Tributary waters:        linear feet        width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters:        acres.  
Identify type(s) of waters:        .
- Wetlands:        acres.

**F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (*CHECK ALL THAT APPLY*):**

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
  - Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in “SWANCC,” the review area would have been regulated based solely on the “Migratory Bird Rule” (MBR).
- Waters do not meet the “Significant Nexus” standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. *Explain:*  
      .
- Other: (explain, if not covered above):        .

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (*check all that apply*):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams):        linear feet        width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds:        acres.
- Other non-wetland waters:        acres. List type of aquatic resource:        .
- Wetlands:        acres.

<sup>10</sup> To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

<sup>11</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

**SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.**

**A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):**

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: .
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
  - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
  - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
- Corps navigable waters' study: .
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
  - USGS NHD data.
  - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: .
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): .  
 Other (Name & Date): .
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): .

**B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:**