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

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): September 12, 2013

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: LAD, Metro Green Line Torrance Station, SPL-2013-00218-BLR

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: **California** County/parish/borough**: Los Angeles** City: **Torrance**
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): **Lat.33.84285°, Long.-118.33024°.**
Name of nearest waterbody: **Dominguez Channel tributary 0.9 miles, Dominguez Channel 2.8 miles, Pacific Ocean 3.5 miles**
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: None, nearest is **Pacific Ocean.**
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **Santa Monica Bay 18070104, Lower Dominguez Channel HUC-12 180701040302**

☒ 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:
☒ Field Determination. Date(s): **June 17, 2013**

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 no** "*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):**

☐ TNWs, including territorial seas – ***These waters are jurisdictional and <u>do not require a SNE or coordination</u> Complete Sections I, II, III.A, III.D.1 and IV.***
☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs – ***These waters are jurisdictional and <u>do not require a SNE or coordination</u> Complete Sections I, II, III.A, III.D.1 and IV.***
☐ Relatively permanent waters[1] (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs – ***Waters with <u>Perennial</u> flow are jurisdictional and <u>do not require a SNE or coordination</u> – Complete Sections I, II, III.D.2 and IV.***

☐ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs (no adjacent wetlands) – ***Complete Sections I, II, III.B.1, III.B.3, III.C, III.D.3 and IV – These waters may be jurisdictional and therefore, <u>SNE and coordination is required</u>.***
☐ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs – ***Wetlands abutting waters with <u>Perennial</u> flow are jurisdictional and <u>do not require a SNE or coordination</u> – Complete Sections I, II, III.D.2, III.D.4 and IV.***
☐ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs (with a surface connection) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs – ***These waters may be jurisdictional and therefore, <u>SNE and coordination is required.</u> Complete Sections I, II, III.B.1, III.C, III.D.2, III.D.5 and IV***
☐ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs**– *These waters may be jurisdictional and therefore, <u>SNE and coordination is required</u> – Complete Sections I, II, III.B, III.C, III.D.3, III.D.6 and IV***
☐ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters – *Complete III.D.7 and the appropriate sections for the impounded waters*
☐ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands – *A <u>SNE is not required but coordinationwith EPA and HQ is required</u> Complete Sections I, II, III.E and IV*

   b. **Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:**
Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.
Wetlands: acres.

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **Pick List**
Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

[1] 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).

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):[2]

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

The review area is an isolated open plot in a highly developed area, situated in the center of the City of Torrance West of Crenshaw Boulevard and South of 208th St. in the South Bay area of Los Angeles County, California of the Santa Monica Bay watershed (see Attachment 1 and 2). The area is disturbed and previously housed the PPG manufacturing plant which utilized a 2,000-gallon fuel underground storage tank for gasoline. The tank and plant were completely removed between 1999 and 2000. Subsequently in 2000 approximately 5,000 tons of contaminated soil was removed from the area without regrading the property. As a result deep depressions and uneven contours remain on the property. The open plot area is located approximately 3.7 miles west of the Dominguez Channel with no direct or indirect connection upstream or downstream to the channel. The plot is completely surrounded by industrial infrastructure and there are no water pipes or drains within, or on the edges of the plot. Rainwater likely infiltrates onsite and potentially sheetflows off the edges of the property during storm events. The closest storm drain is located along Crenshaw Boulevard on the street (attached City of Torrance Storm Drain plan). During a site visit by the Corps in June 2013, no standing water or wetness was observed on the plot, however, two clear depressional areas were observed. Evidence of wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils were found on-site (see attached Wetland Data Sheet). A nearby freshwater site, the Madrona Marsh Nature Center, managed by the City of Torrance Parks and Recreation, located about 1 mile south, has existing wetlands and vernal pools, but is surrounded by development and was previously determined isolated under SWANCC (file number SPL-2002-00770). The site is in a similar geographically isolated area, leading to supporting evidence the plot under revision is also isolated with no connection to a TNW nor any tributaries leading to a TNW. In addition, the wetland features are not 'a3' water, as defined by 33 CFR 328.3, and do not meet any of the i-iii criteria (no recreation or interstate commerce related to fisheries or industry). Therefore the wetlands on-site are considered isolated under SWANCC (see section III.F) and are not jurisdictional waters of the United States.

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. TNW

Identify TNW: .

Summarize rationale supporting determination: .

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[3] 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

[2] Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

[3] Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

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: **Pick List**
Drainage area: **Pick List**
Average annual rainfall: inches
Average annual snowfall: 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 **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

Identify flow route to TNW[4]: .
Tributary stream order, if known: .

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):
Tributary is: ☐ Natural
☐ Artificial (man-made). Explain: .
☐ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: .

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: feet
Average depth: feet
Average side slopes: **Pick List.**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):
☐ Silts ☐ Sands ☐ Concrete
☐ Cobbles ☐ Gravel ☐ Muck
☐ Bedrock ☐ Vegetation. Type/% cover:
☐ Other. Explain: .

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: .
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: .
Tributary geometry: **Pick List**
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) Flow:
Tributary provides for: **Pick List**
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**
Describe flow regime: .
Other information on duration and volume: .

Surface flow is: **Pick List.** Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .
☐ Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply):
☐ Bed and banks
☐ OHWM[5] (check all indicators that apply):
☐ clear, natural line impressed on the bank ☐ the presence of litter and debris
☐ changes in the character of soil ☐ destruction of terrestrial vegetation

[4] 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.
[5]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.

☐ shelving
☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away
☐ sediment deposition
☐ water staining
☐ other (list):
☐ the presence of wrack line
☐ sediment sorting
☐ scour
☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
☐ abrupt change in plant community

☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[6] Explain: .

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

☐ High Tide Line indicated by:
- ☐ oil or scum line along shore objects
- ☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)
- ☐ physical markings/characteristics
- ☐ tidal gauges
- ☐ other (list):

☐ Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
- ☐ survey to available datum;
- ☐ physical markings;
- ☐ vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain: .

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

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

☐ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .
☐ Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .
☐ Habitat for:
- ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
- ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
- ☐ 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: acres
Wetland type. Explain: .
Wetland quality. Explain: .
Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:
Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain: .

Surface flow is**: Pick List**
Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .
☐ Dye (or other) test performed: .

(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 **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from: **Pick List.**
Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:

[6]Ibid.

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: .

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

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

- ☐ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☐ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: .
- ☐ Habitat for:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**

Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)	Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)

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: .

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: .**

   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: .

3. **Non-RPWs[7] 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: .
   - ☐ **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: 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 jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

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

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.[8]**
   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).

[7] See Footnote # 3.
[8] To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

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):[9]

☐ 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.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (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: **approximately 0.45** acre of isolated wetlands.

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: **Vicinity map showing ownership, City of Torrance storm drain plan**.
☐ 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: **Wetland delineation data sheet**.
☐ Corps navigable waters' study: .
☒ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
☐ USGS NHD data.
☒ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps. **Watershed figure.**
☐ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: .
☐ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .

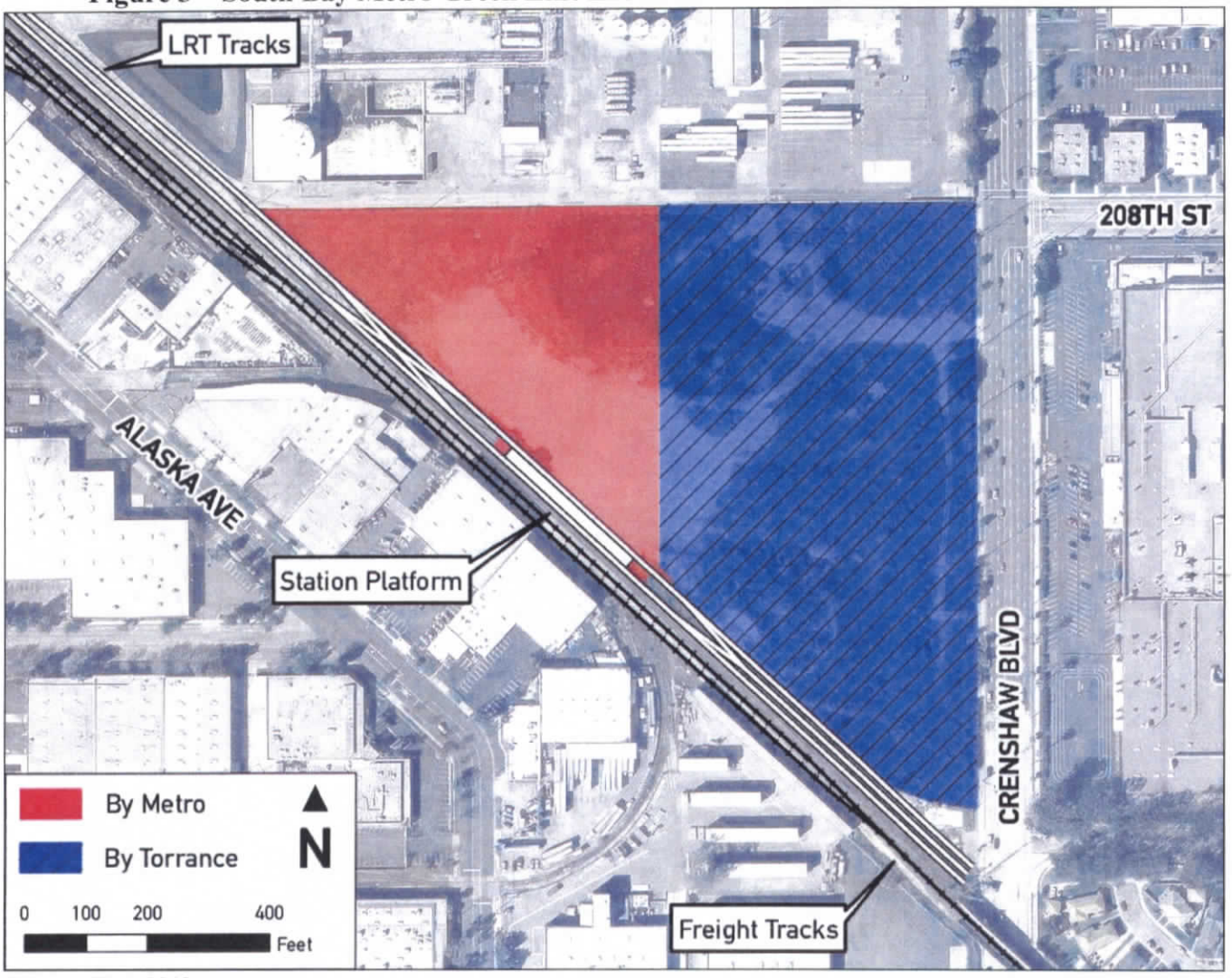
[9] **Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA *Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.***

☒ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:**Torrance.**
☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
☐ FEMA/FIRM maps: .
☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): **historic 1994, 2013**
or ☒ Other (Name & Date): **photo 2013**.
☒ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: **See nearby isolated freshwater system, Madrona wetlands about 1 mile southwest previously determined to be isolated (SPL-2002-00770)**.
☐ Applicable/supporting case law: .
☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
☒ Other information (please specify): **Jurisdictional Review Area**

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The Applicant has requested a jurisdictional determination for the western portion of the open plot they own however, the entire plot area, approximately 16 acres, was reviewed for presence of jurisdictional waters of the United States, and is reviewed in this JD.

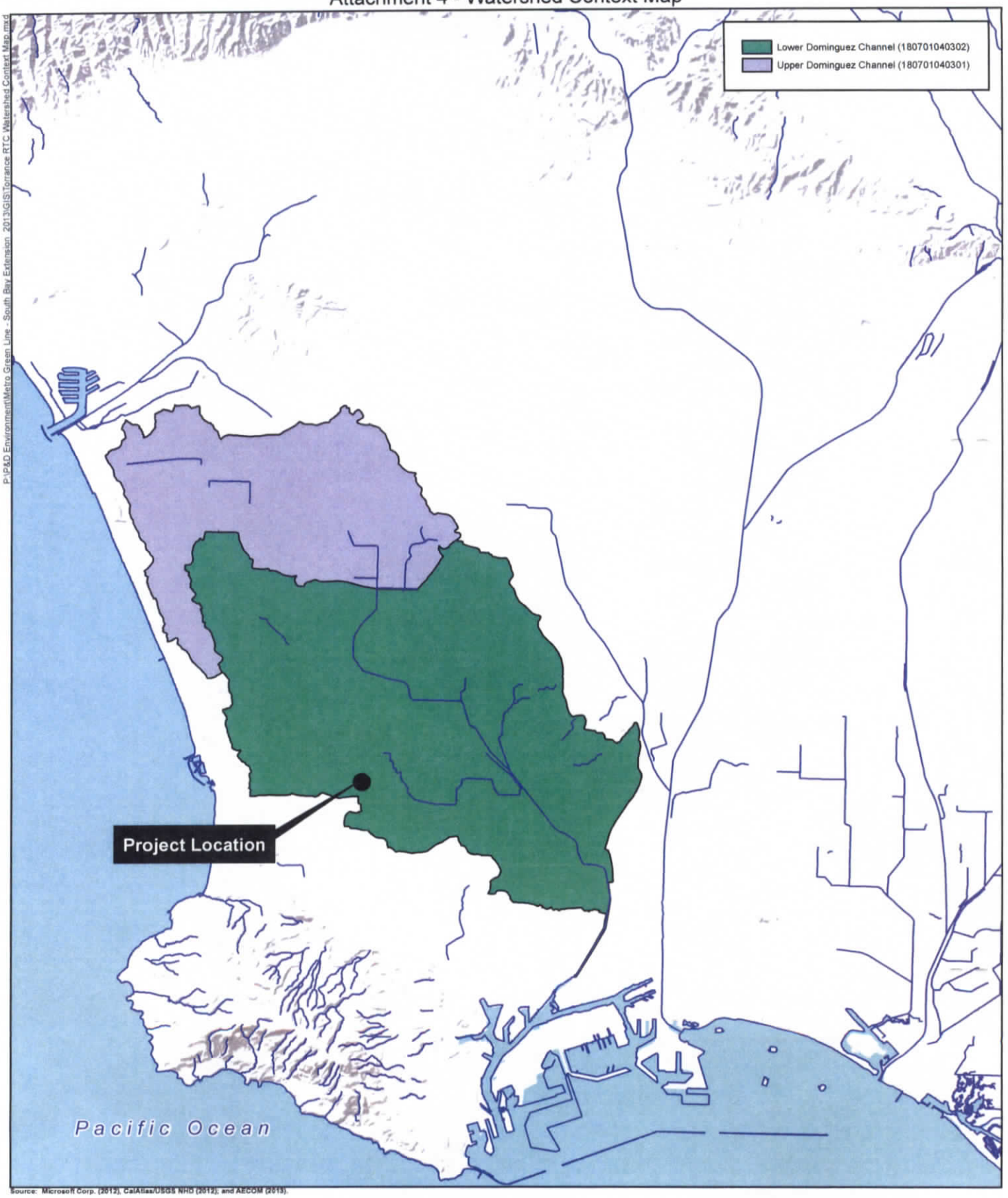
facilitiy (being built by the City of Torrance in the blue shaded area of Figure 3). The Metro LRT project only concerns the red shaded area of the land parcel shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – South Bay Metro Green Line Extension LRT Tracks and Station Platform



Source: STV, 2013

Attachment 4 - Watershed Context Map



Scale 1 : 196,850
1" = 5,000 mrters

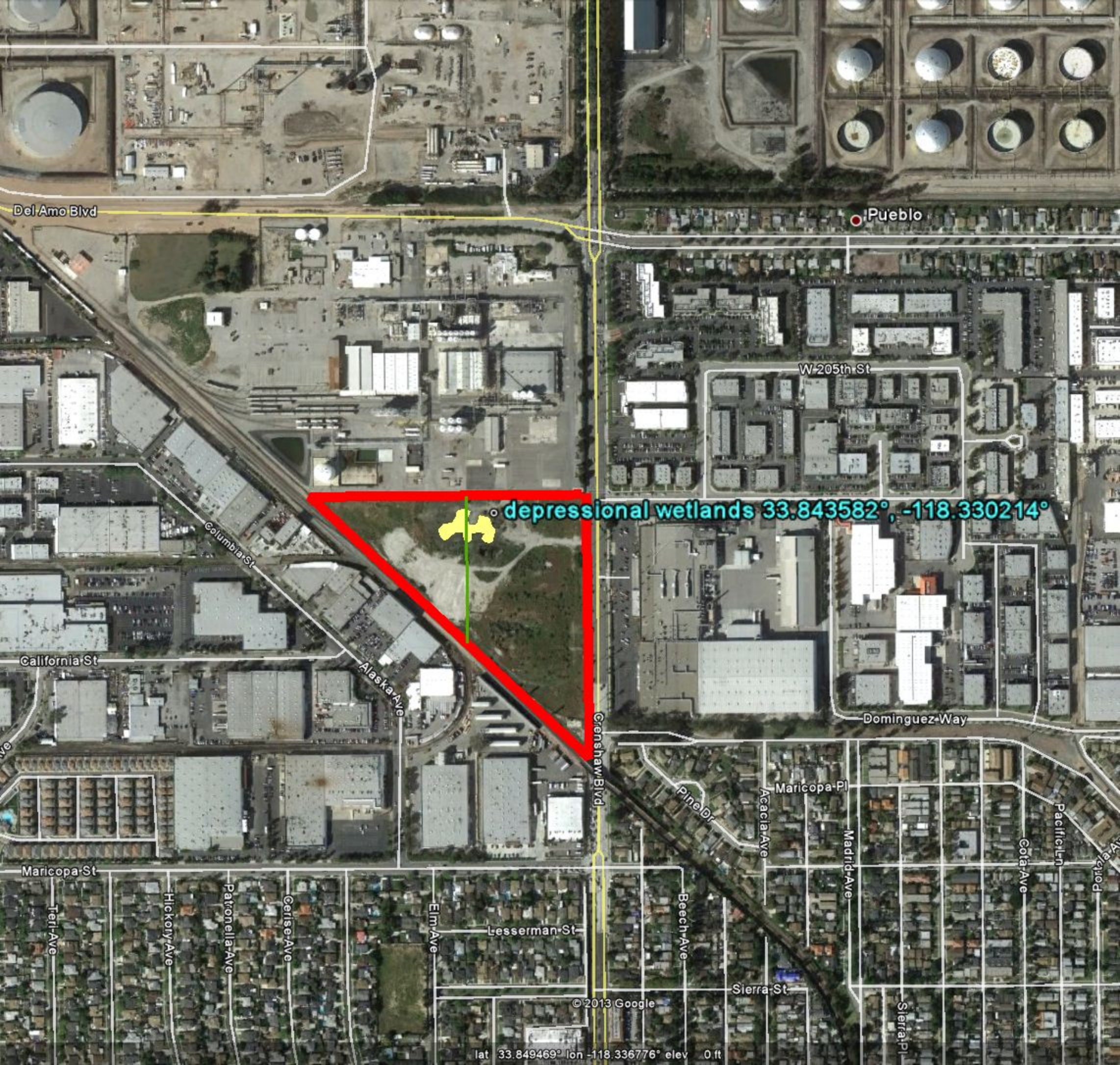
0 2,500 5,000 10,000 Meters

Figure 1
Watershed Context Map

Torrance Regional Transporation Center

Metro Green Line – Torrance RTC – Aerial Photograph Sequence

Figure 7. View of Torrance RTC Site (May 1994; Google Earth).


depressional wetlands 33.843582°, -118.330214°
Del Amo Blvd
Pueblo
W 205th St
Columbia St
California St
Alaska Ave
Crenshaw Blvd
Dominguez Way
Pine Dr
Acacia Ave
Maricopa Pl
Madrid Ave
Cota Ave
Pacific Ln
Maricopa St
Teri Ave
Hickory Ave
Patronella Ave
Cerise Ave
Elm Ave
Lesserman St
Beech Ave
Sierra St
Sierra Pl
© 2013 Google
lat 33.849469° lon -118.336776° elev 0 ft

SPL- 2013-00218

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Torrance Plot City/County: Torrance, LA Sampling Date: 17 June 2013

Applicant/Owner: LA METRO TRANSPO State: CA Sampling Point: 1

Investigator(s): BRIANNE McGUFFIE & BONNIE ROGERS Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): OPEN PLOT, FLAT Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONCAVE/DEPRESSIONAL Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR): CAL Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: NWI classification: FW

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No X (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil Y, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation ____, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes X No ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	

Remarks: DRY SEASONS IN LAST 3-5 YEARS CLIMACTIC
DISTURBED AREA – HISTORICALLY CONNECTED TO OLD L.A. RIVER
PREVIOUS INDUSTRIAL SITE W/STORAGE UNDERGROUND

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1. NOT IN PLOT (BACCHARIS/SCHINUS)			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30x30)			
1. MULEFAT (BACCHARIS SALICIFOLIA)	5%	Y	FACW
2.			
3. (DEPRESSIONAL AREA)			
4.			
5.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 x 30)			
1. TARPLANT (CENTROMADIA PARR)	0.5%	Y	FACW
2. HETEROTHECA spp.	0.5%	Y	FACW
3. OTHER SPARSE			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	~~1~~ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1.			
2.			
	____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 90% + % Cover of Biotic Crust >1%

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species ____	x 1 = ____
FACW species 6	x 2 = 12
FAC species ____	x 3 = ____
FACU species ____	x 4 = ____
UPL species ____	x 5 = ____
Column Totals: 6 (A)	12 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 12/6 = 2

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

X Dominance Test is >50%

X Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

__ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

X Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain) DEPRESSIONAL WETLANDS

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ____ No ____

Remarks: CONSULTANT SAYS SEASONAL ELEOCHARIS EMERGENT WETLAND VEG
OTHER COVER IS SOIL & GROUNDCOVER UNK SPP.

1

SOIL

Sampling Point: _____

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	10YR 3/2	93	10YR 4/6	7	C	PL, M		HARD PAN RESTRICTED LAYER

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- X Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- X Redox Depressions (F8)
- X Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: HARD CLAY

Depth (inches): < 5 IN

Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No ___

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☆ PEER VERBAL
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- X Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☆
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): ___

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): ___

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): ___

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Figure 2 – Potential South Bay Metro Green Line Extension Station, Parking, Loop Track, access to Maintenance Facility Site – Existing Conditions (January 24, 2013)

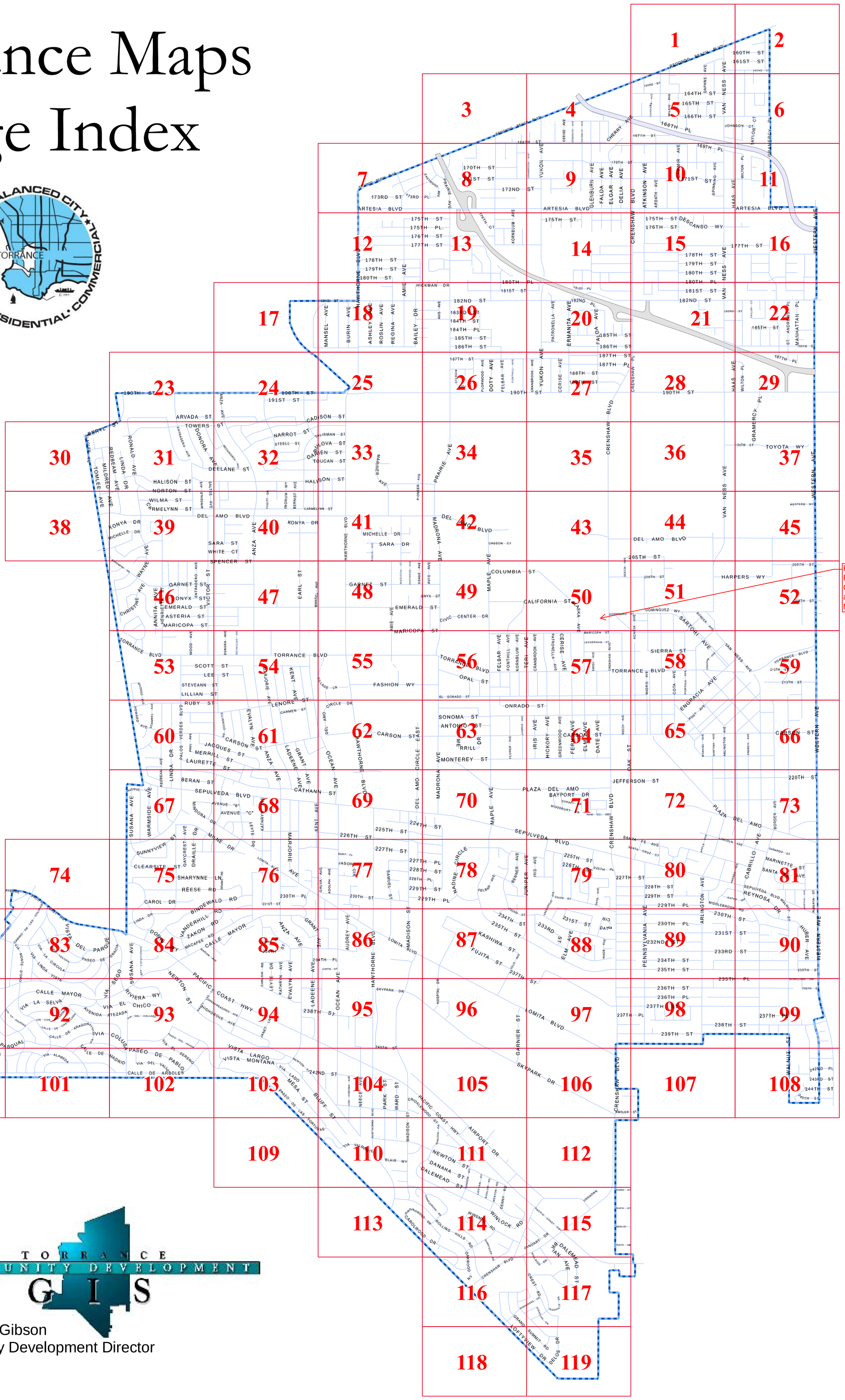
Source: STV, 2013

Proposed Use: Light Rail Transit (LRT) Station Adjacent to Bus Transit Center

The South Bay Metro Green Line Extension project is proposing to add LRT tracks, a station platform, parking a potential loop rail track to access (a potential rail maintenance facility north of the site) along the current railroad tracks in the southwestern portion of the site in the red shaded area of Figure 3. The station will then be connected to the future bus transit center

Storm Drain Basemap

Torrance Maps
Page Index



Jeffery W. Gibson
Community Development Director

T:\Mlai\Atlas Sheet Grid\AtlasIndexSht_2008.mxd
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1 2 3

4 5 6

. NO STORMWATER FEATURES NORTH OF THE PLOT

PLOT AREA

MANHOLE

CATCH BASIN

BNSF RY

ALASKA

BEECH AVE.

BLVD.

208th

ST.

COLUMBIA

CALIFORNIA

DOMINGUEZ

MARICOPA

PINE

LACMTA

CRENSHAW

ACACIA DR.

CITY OF TORRANCE

STORM DRAINS

DRAWN PVT. ENGR. DATE 05-03-95
CHECKED N.A. REV. 01-07-04

LEGEND

L.A.C.F.C.D. S.D.
PRIVATE S.D.
TORR. S.D.

CATCH BASIN STA. DEPTH 0+00 (6.6')
FLOW M.H. 30" R.C.P. PIPE SIZE

PlotMapSet-SD.dwg Sep 20, 2010

42	43	44
49	50	51
56	57	58

SHEET NO. 50