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): 4 Oct 2007

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, PROJECT NUMBER, and FILE NAME:
Sacramento District, SPK-2007-1766-NO
Washoe County Sun Valley Regional Park

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: Nevada County: Washoe City: Sun Valley
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format):
Latitude: 39.60939° N Longitude: 119.78705° W Universal Transverse Mercator:
Name of nearest waterbody: Unnamed Tributary
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: none
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 16050102
☒ 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 25 Jun 2007 & 4 Oct 2007

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
Section II A is not applicable to non-Jurisdictional Waters where Section 10 or the RHA is not applicable.
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. CLEAN WATER ACT 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*):[1]
      ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas
      ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
      ☐ Relatively permanent waters[2] (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: 5650 linear feet: 1 feet wide (average) and/or acres.
      Wetlands: 0 acres.
   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **Established by OHWM.**
      Elevation of established OHWM (if known): 5100 ft msl (at project location).
2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands** (*check if applicable*):[3]
   ☒ Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.

[1] Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
[2] 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.
[3] Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

Explain:

SECTION III: CLEAN WATER ACT ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

Section III.A is not applicable to non-Jurisdictional Waters.

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)[4]:

Section III.B is not applicable to non-Jurisdictional Waters.

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

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size:
Drainage area:
Average annual rainfall: inches
Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
☐ Tributary flows through tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are river miles from TNW.
Project waters are river miles from RPW.
Project waters are aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

Identify flow route to TNW[5]:
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:

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:
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for:
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year:
Describe flow regime:
Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: Characteristics:

[4] Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.
[5] 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.

Subsurface flow: Explain findings:
☐ Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):
☐ Bed and banks
☐ OHWM[6] (check all indicators that apply):
- ☐ clear, natural line impressed on the bank
- ☐ changes in the character of soil
- ☐ shelving
- ☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
- ☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away
- ☐ sediment deposition
- ☐ water staining
- ☐ other (list):
- ☐ the presence of litter and debris
- ☐ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
- ☐ the presence of wrack line
- ☐ sediment sorting
- ☐ scour
- ☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
- ☐ abrupt change in plant community

☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[7] 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: Explain:

Surface flow is**:**
Characteristics:

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

[6]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.
[7]Ibid.

(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 river miles from TNW.
Project waters are aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from:.
Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the 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:
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:
Approximately acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Wetland #	*Directly abuts*	*Size (in acres)*	*Wetland #*	*Directly abuts*	*Size (in acres)*

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

Section III.C is not applicable to non-Jurisdictional Waters.

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*):

Section III.D is not applicable to non-Jurisdictional Waters

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[8] 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 in 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.[9]

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)*:[10] **Section III.E is not applicable to non-Jurisdictional Waters where review for jurisdiction is not being requested.**

☐ 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).

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[8]See Footnote # 3.

[9] To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

[10] 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.*

☒ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: The ephemeral tributaries within the subject review area appear to flow into a closed basin at the southern base of the sub-watershed. Because the area is now completely developed, topographic maps provide a historic clue about pre-development conditions. If water from the subject area's tributaries flowed past the closed basin of this sub-watershed, it is unlikely the amount of water or the quanity of pollutants would be consequental or have a more than speculative impact on any receiving water or area. Nearly all the surface runnoff water is now collected in subsurface pipes that then discharge storm events into an abandonned gravel pit operation – turned recreation park. The recreation park functions as a detention basin from urban runnoff and any "natural" flows that might reach the detention basin. If any water did flow from the closed basin of the sub-watershed, it would be discharged into the detention basin via undergournd storm water pipes. It is estimated (by the local flood control district) that nearly all the water that enters the detention basin originates from impervious surfaces, particular urban streets. It appear that flows that might collect subject area's ephemeral tributaries rarely reach the "historic" closed basin which is now developed. This deduction is based on the substrate character of the ephemeral tributaires which do not show evidence of frequent flows, partiuclarly at the downstream ends of the tributaries. Any pollutants that might be transported downstream from the subject area's ephemeral tributaries are believed to be so minor they would be considered to have inconsequential and speculative impacts. As one follows potential flow paths downstream from the detention basin, it is highly improbable that any flows would reach a downstream area that is developed into a golf course. Even if a spectacular storm event happened at the upper end and filled the detention basin and water did reach the golf course, the downstream end of the golf course would channel the water into a storm drainage system. There is no reasonable evidence that this storm drain has been used in recent years. Discussions with golf course personnel corrobrate this. Even if a spectacular storm event occurred, the potential pollutants originating from the golf course would likely cuase inconsequential and speculative impacts on whateve receiving water is the recipient of storm water flows..

☐ 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: 3000 linear feet ½ - 1½ width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

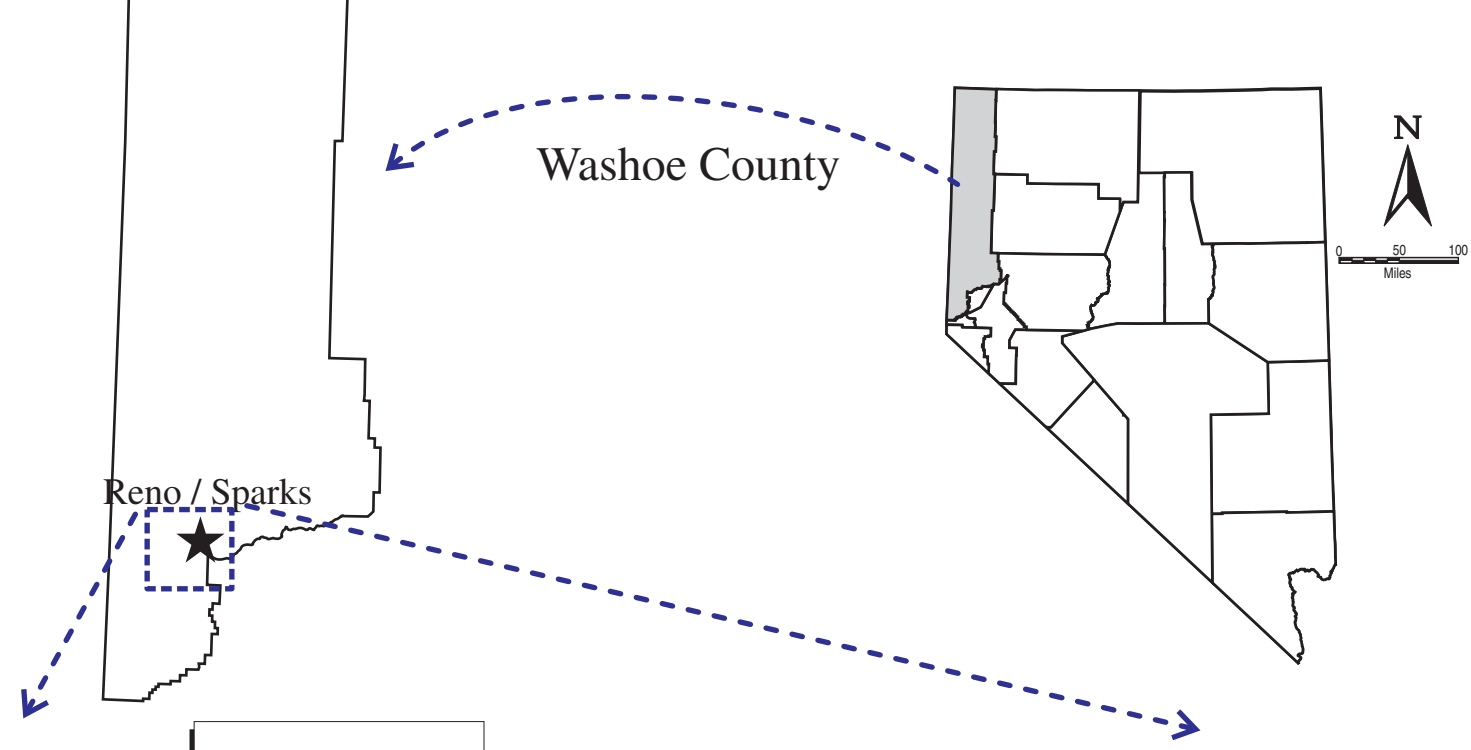
Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

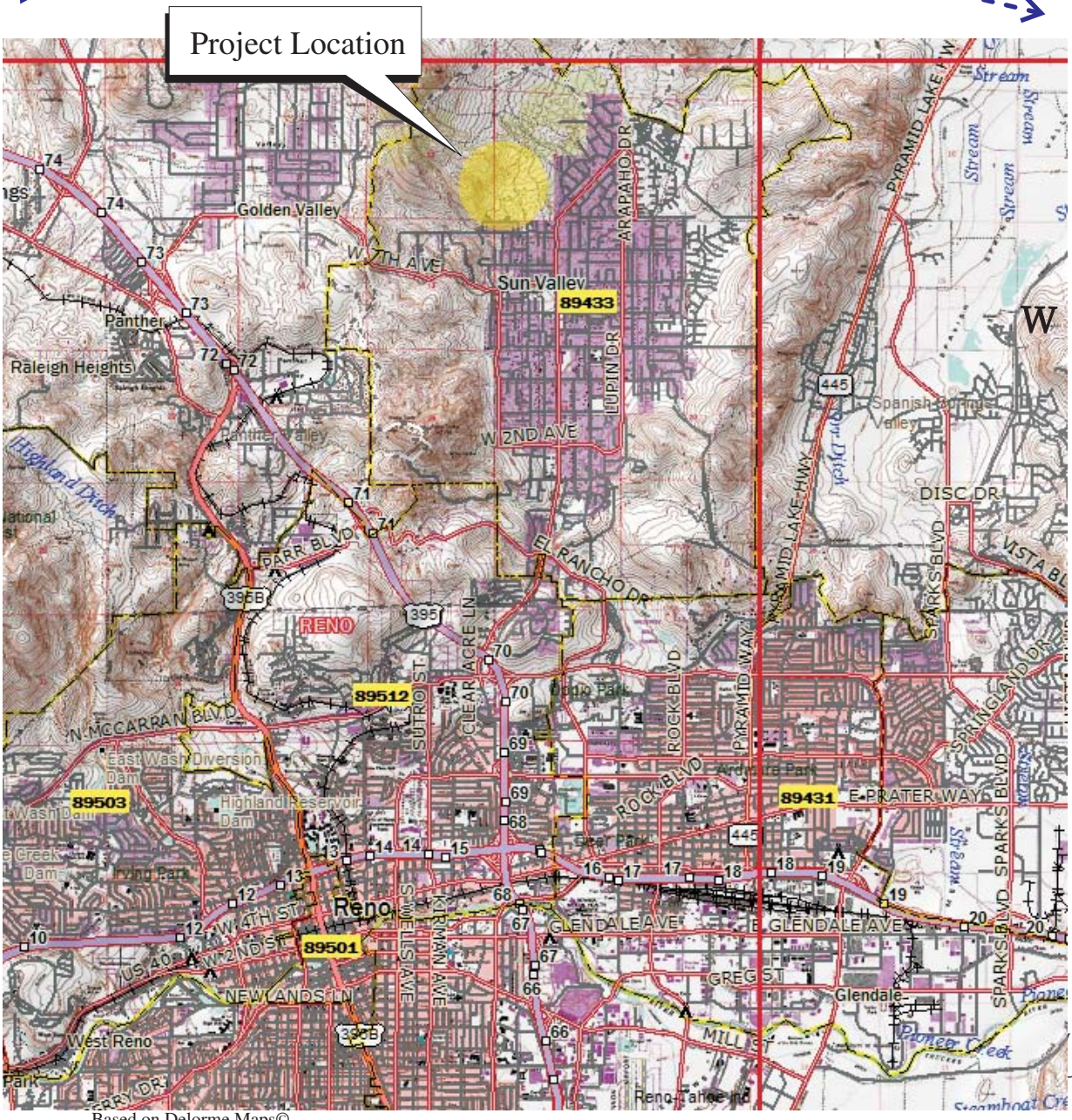
☐ Non-wetland waters, *i.e.*, rivers, streams: linear feet, width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: Pick List. List type of aquatic resource: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

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: Foothill and Associates.
☐ 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: Reno.
☐ 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): 2006 satellite photos.
  ☐ Other (Name & Date): .
☐ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
☐ Applicable/supporting case law: .
☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
☒ Site visits and Dates: 25 Jun 2007 & 4 Oct 2007.
☐ Other information (please specify) .

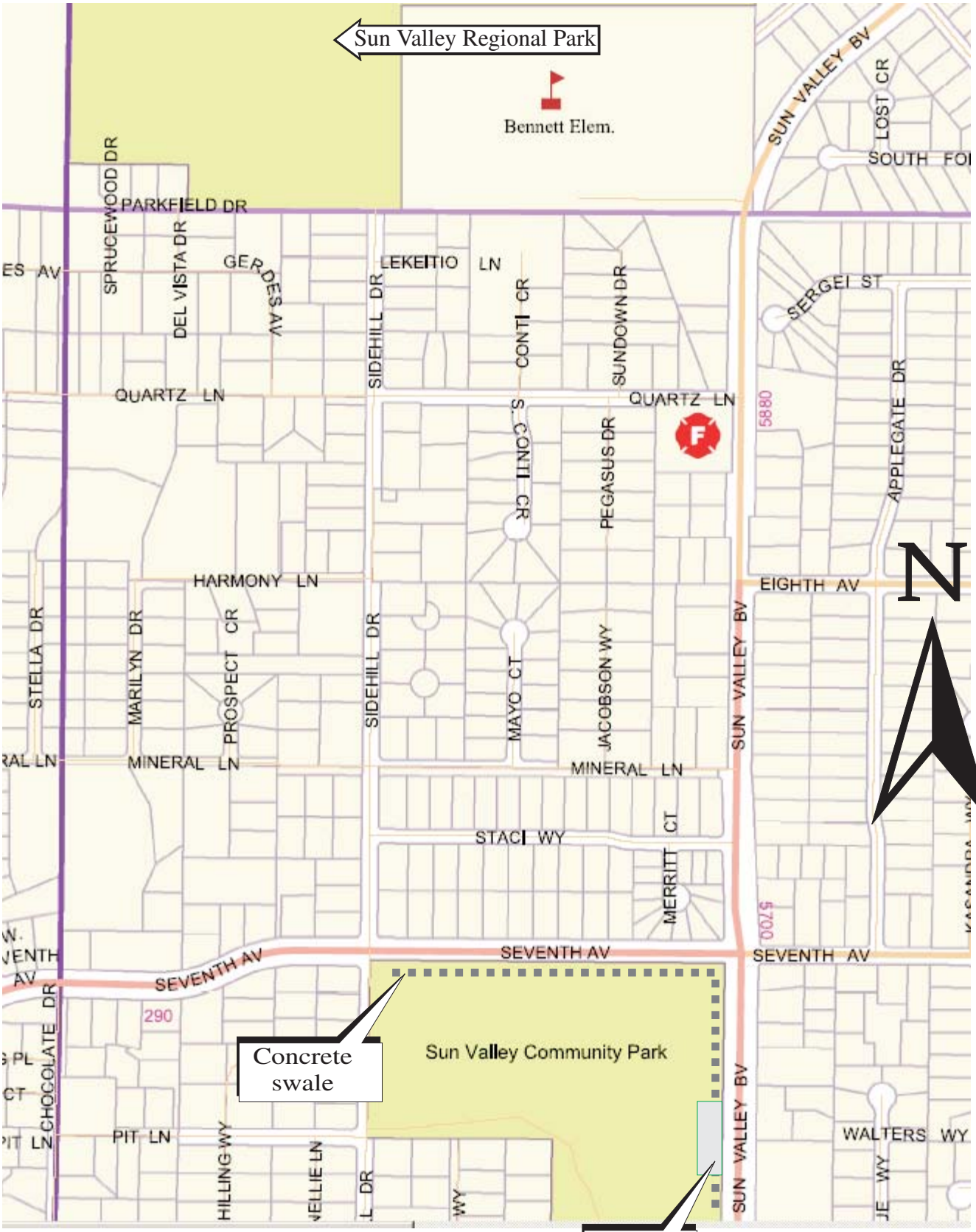




Project Vicinity Maps

Based on Delorme Maps©
TopoUSA 6 with USGS Quadrangle Names

Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
October 2007
Corps Number: SPK-2007-1766-NO
Sheet 1 of 9



Maps Based on
Washoe County Street Atlas

Project Location Map of Sun Valley Regional Park

(only SE portion depicted on map)

Washoe County Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
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Sheet 2 of 9

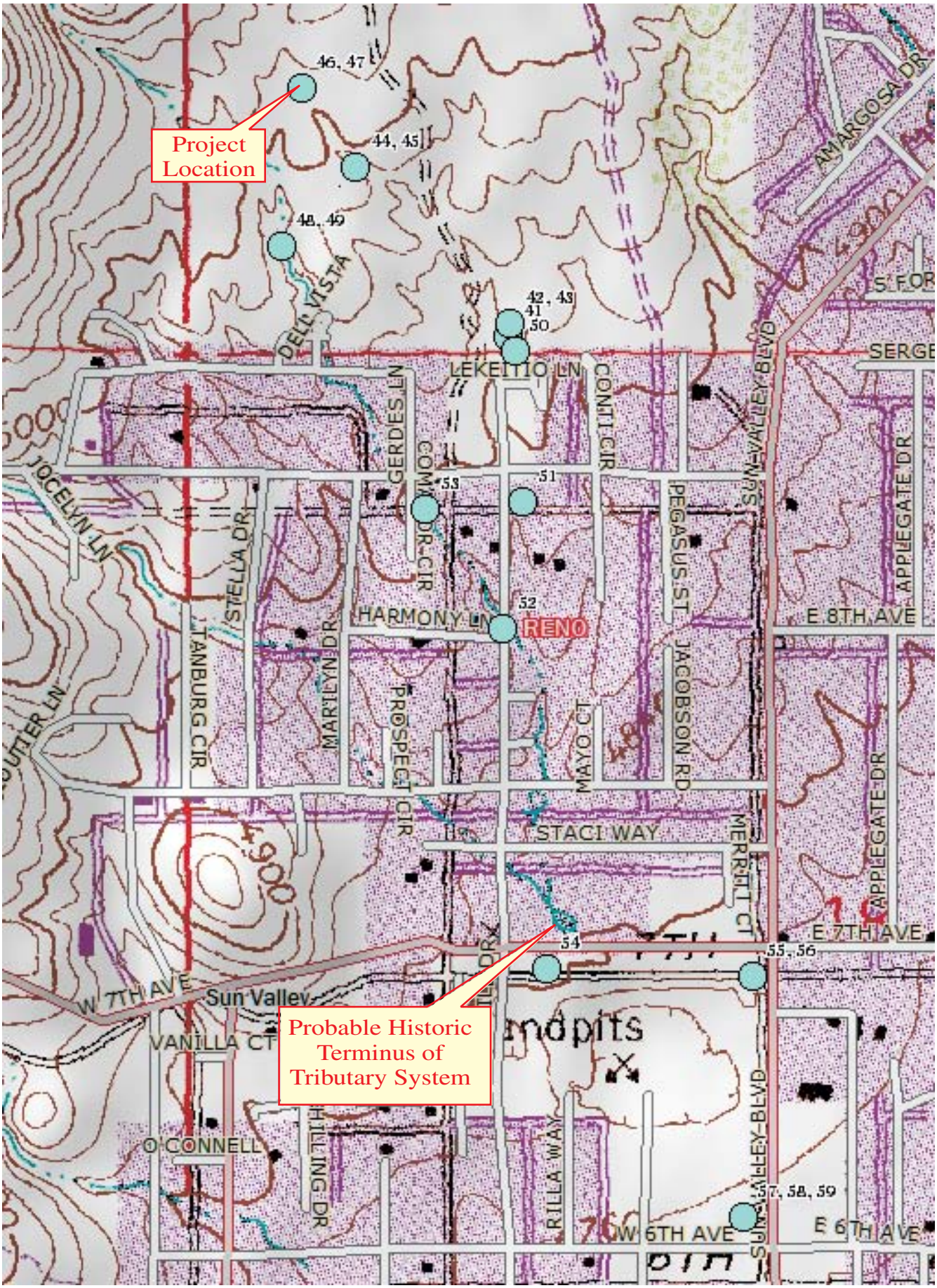

Photo Points

(See Sheets 4, 5, & 6)

Washoe County Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
October 2007
Corps Number: SPK-2007-1766-NO

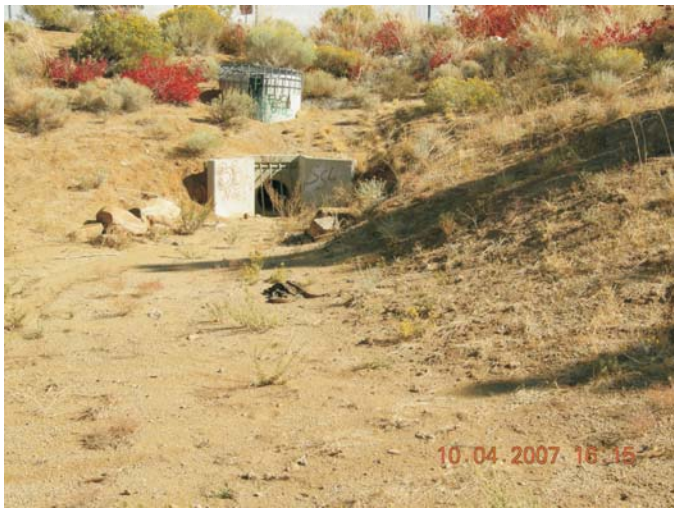

Photo 42

Photo 43

Photo 44

Photo 45

Photo 46

Photo 47

Washoe County Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
October 2007
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Photo 48

Photo 49

Photo 50

Photo 51

Photo 52

Photo 53

Photo 54

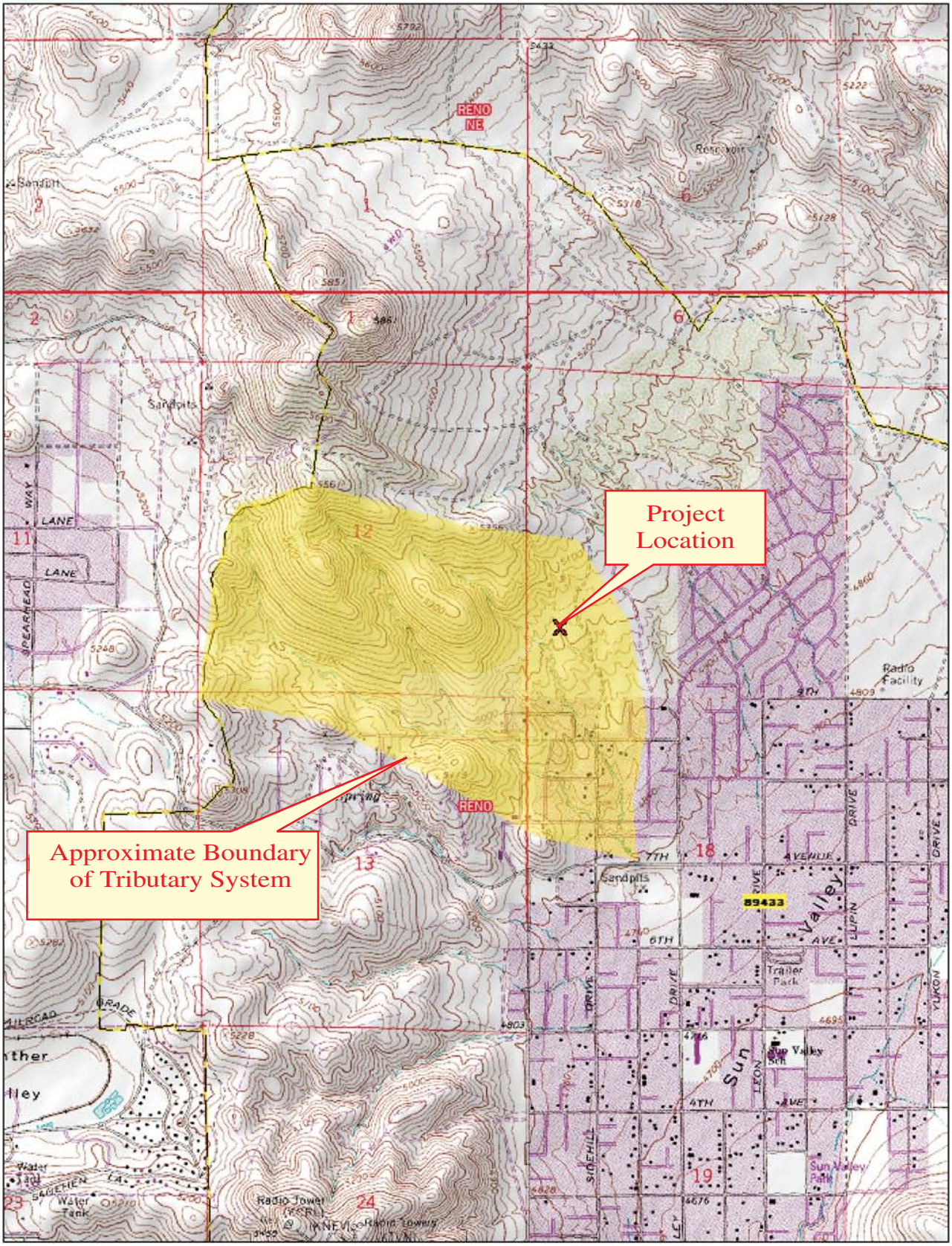
Photo 55

Photo 56

Photo 57

Photo 58

Photo 59



Washoe County Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
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Sheet 7 of 9

Aerial Photos of Project Location

Washoe County Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
October 2007
Corps Number: SPK-2007-1766-NO

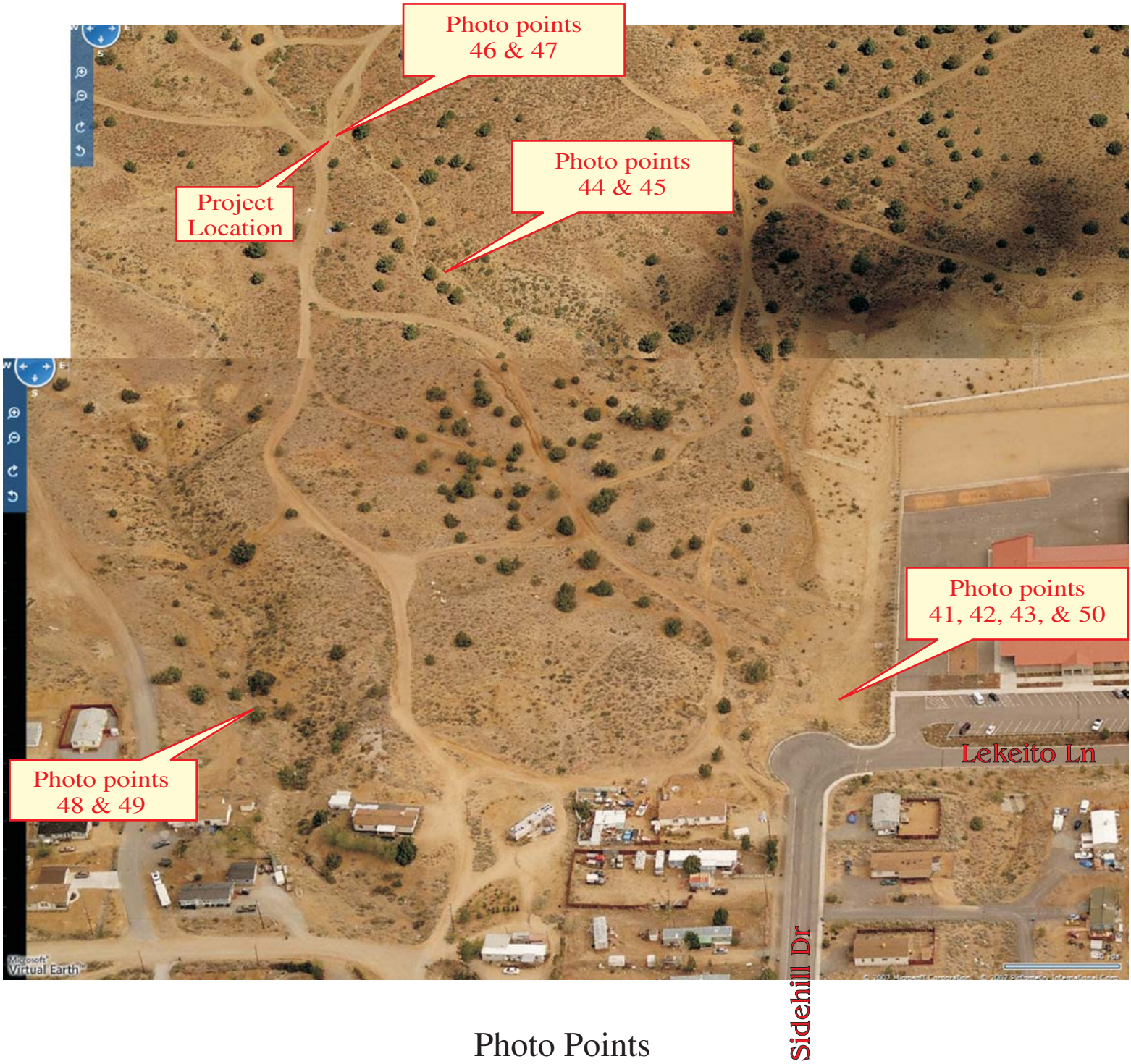

Photo Points

(see Sheet 3)

Washoe County Parks Department
Unnamed Tributary
October 2007
Corps Number: SPK-2007-1766-NO

Photo Record for Corps Number: SPK-2007-1766-NO

Data collected on: Thurs, 4 Oct 2007

Applicant / Consultant Info: Washoe County Parks and Recreation / John Heal, Foothill Associates.

Project: Sun Valley Regional Park

General Location Info: The project is located in northwest Sun Valley CDP (Census Designated Population). The applicant will traverse a tributary that will need a minor road crossing. The basic question is, "Is the tributary jurisdictional?" The site is near

Field Conditions, including weather, time of day, etc.: The data was collected late afternoon, after the adjacent to Bennett Elementary School students were released for the day. The temperature was about 60° F, sunny, mostly cloudless, and only a slight wind from the west / northwest.

#	Latitude	Longitude	View Direction	Description
41	39.607484	119.785243	N	taken from parking area at end of intersection of Sidehill Drive and Lekeitio Land. Photo shows expanded detention area
42	39.607579	119.785243	SE	looking at 18" culvert to discharge flows and 4-foot diameter, vertical overflow pipe
43	"	"	N	same area as photo 41
44	39.609460	119.786669	SE	looking downstream with school in background
45	"	"	NW	looking upstream, slightly, but mostly to show character of tributary
46	39.610256	119.787485	NW	at the road crossing location, looking upstream, no bed and bank
47	"	"	SE	at the road crossing location, showing road as it presently crosses the tributary, and looking downstream, barely bed and bank
48	39.608406	119.78772	NW	looking upstream of the "real" tributary that is likely the blue line on the USGS topo map
49	"	"	SE	looking downstream at "real" tributary
50	39.607340	119.784515	S	looking downstream and across road from school where 18" culvert is discharging subject tributary, off Lekeitio Ln
51	39.605427	119.784152	N	looking stream from Quartz Lane of subject tributary; north
52	39.603929	119.784423	SE	looking downstream where "real" tributary (photo 48 & 49) cross Sidehill Dr and flows southeast
53	39.605327	119.785585	S — SE	looking S-SE off Quartz Lane (and Gerdes Ave), a gravel road on west side of Sidehill; the tributary flows over the roadway because Quartz does not have a culvert at this location; there is no evidence of recent road maintenance activity, do this does not appear to have flowed for several months (or years)

54	39.599966	119.783759	S	taken from 7th Avenue, thru chain link fence, where underground pipe carries water from subject tributary (if it even gets this far) an from the “real” tributary; these flows are directed into a concrete swale that lines the north and east sides of a large abandoned gravel pit that has been converted to a skate park / ball field recreational complex
55			SW	photo taken from corner of 7th Ave and Sun Valley Blvd; it is likely, based on antidotal info from Washoe County and Sun Valley GID, that most water entering this recreation park, which acts as a very large detention basin, comes from this outlet; this photo shows NE corner of recreational park / detention basin
56			W	photo shows northern concrete swale that collects some sporadic flows from the drainage described from photo 54 and the flows from photo 55, the most predominant flows entering the basin
57			NW	taken from the SW corner of recreational park / detention basin; this shows the extent of the development in the park; the upper right half of the photo shows the regional park site
58			N	taken from the SW corner of the recreational park / detention basin showing concrete swale on west side of basin; upper middle of photo is the intersection of 7th and Sun Valley Blvd and also shows the outlet described in photo 54; Sun Valley Blvd is on the upper right of the photo and parallels the concrete swale on the west side of the basin; also visible is the concrete overlow / spillway structure (see photo 59)
59			NE	closer photo of concrete swale that allows the basin to overflow into a minor ditch on the west side of Sun Valley Blvd; this ditch is approximately 12-18" wide at its base, has 1:1 rock lined side slopes, and varies from about 30-42 inches deep — hardly large enough to carry significant flows