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): December 20, 2011

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Sacramento District, US50 Water Quality Improvement Project, Meyers Road to Incline Road, SPK-2011-00916

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: **California** County/parish/borough: **El Dorado** City:
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **38.8505371045406°**, Long. **-120.021514875869°**
Universal Transverse Mercator: **10 758479.03 4304407.27**
Name of nearest waterbody: **Upper Truckee River**
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: **Upper Truckee River**
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **Lake Tahoe. California, Nevada., 16050101**
☒ 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): **October 20, 2011**

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):** [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: linear feet, wide, and/or **1.09** acres.
      Wetlands: **2.19** acres.

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **1987 Delineation Manual**
      Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

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.
   Explain:
   Approximately 0.056 acres of upland ditches were identified within the study area. EWx504, 505, 507, 507a and 507b are man-made features that were constructed in uplands and drain only uplands. They do not appear to meet the definition of "Waters of the United States". First, these features encounter very low volume flows, and are infrequent in nature. Secondly, these features have been excavated wholly in and drain only uplands and do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water. Section 328.3: Definitions, states that we generally do not consider the following to be "Waters of the United States." (a) Non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land.

[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.

Furthermore, the June 5, 2007, Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following th U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States memorandum to EPA regions and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers districts specifically states, "The agencies generally will not assert jurisdiction over the following features: 1) Swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow), and 2) Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.

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[4] 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: **505 square miles**
Drainage area: **505 square miles**
Average annual rainfall: **15** inches
Average annual snowfall: **155** inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:
(a) Relationship with TNW:
☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
☒ Tributary flows through **2** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **10-15** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** river miles from RPW.

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

Project waters are **5-10** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

Identify flow route to TNW[5]: **Echo Creek flows to the Upper Truckee River, which flows to Lake Tahoe, a TNW.**
Tributary stream order, if known:

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):
Tributary is: ☒ Natural
☐ Artificial (man-made). Explain:
☒ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: **In several distinct locations, Echo Creek and Upper Truckee River pass under bridges or flow through culverts.**

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: **30** feet
Average depth: **4** feet
Average side slopes: **2:1.**

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

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: **Cobble and boulder substrate provide for runs, riffles, glides and pools along the effected reach of both Echo Creek and Upper Truckee River.**
Tributary geometry: **Meandering**
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **8-10** %

(c) Flow:
Tributary provides for: **Perennial**
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **20 (or greater)**
Describe flow regime: **Year round**
Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Yes**. Explain findings: **Abutting and adjacent wetlands receive subsurface flows that enable perennial vegetation to persist.**
☐ 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 ☒ the presence of litter and debris
☐ changes in the character of soil ☒ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
☒ shelving ☐ the presence of wrack line
☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent ☒ sediment sorting
☒ leaf litter disturbed or washed away ☒ scour
☒ sediment deposition ☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
☒ water staining ☒ abrupt change in plant community
☐ other (list):
☐ 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: ☐ Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
☐ oil or scum line along shore objects ☐ survey to available datum;
☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) ☐ physical markings;
☐ physical markings/characteristics ☐ vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
☐ tidal gauges

[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.
[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.

☐ other (list):

(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 and the quality appears to be good to fair. One of the primary water quality concerns in this area is the increasing rate of eutrophication of Lake Tahoe and the resultant stimulation of algal growth which increases the concentration of fine suspended particles and decreases the clarity in the lake. This eutrophication is fueled by increased nutrient and sediment loadings flowing into Lake Tahoe. While nitrogen (N) was the primary limiting nutrient to the lake's algal population prior to the 1980's, atmospheric deposition of N directly onto the lake surface has led to a fundamental shift from nitrogen-stimulation to an almost exclusively phosphorus-stimulation. Phosphorus (P) is a unique pollutant in that it has low solubility but may have detrimental effects on water quality at quite low concentrations. There is considerable concern about P being lost from soils and transported to nearby streams and lakes. Several chemical properties of P have important implications for the potential loss of P to surface water. First, Phosphorus in soils almost entirely associated with soil particles. When soil particles are carried to a river or lake, P will be contained in this sediment. When the sediment reaches a body of water it may act as a sink or a source of P in solution. In either case, it is a potential source of P that may eventually be released. Secondly, phosphorus in soil is associated more with fine particles than course particles. When soil erosion occurs, more fine particles are removed than course particles, causing sediment leaving a soil through erosion to be enriched in P.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Phosphorous**

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

☒ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): **Montane riparian with perennial grasses, bracken fern and mugwort forming understory, 30-50' average width.**

☒ Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **Dense riparian wetlands consist of alders and willows with perennial grasses and sedges forming understory, 10-20' average width.**

☐ Habitat for:

- ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
- ☒ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: **Potential suitable habitat for Lahontan cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and brook trout.**
- ☒ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: **Limited breeding habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog and Great Basin rams horn snail.**
- ☒ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **Dense multi-layered riparian habitat exists, however, the study area is in close proximity to US50 and other human disturbances which may discourage wildlife diveristy.**

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: **2.19** acres

Wetland type. Explain: **Montane meadow and riparian wetlands.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **On a scale of 1-7, the wetlands are would receive a 5.**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **No**

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Intermittent flow**. Explain: **Wetlands receive intermittent flows from high rain events and annual snow melt, which contribute to surface flow within the RPW's and their tributaries.**

Surface flow is**: Overland sheetflow**

Characteristics: **Annual snow melt and precipitation contribute to surface flow between the wetlands and the non-TNW.**

Subsurface flow: **Yes**. Explain findings: **The wetlands receive subsurface flows from the RPW's that enable perennial vegetation to persist.**

☐ Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

☒ Directly abutting

☒ Not directly abutting

- ☒ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: **Rock lined drainages and culverts connect the adjacent wetlands to the RPW's.**
- ☐ Ecological connection. Explain:
- ☒ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: **US50 separates several of the wetlands from their tributaries, however, subsurface flows and culverts hydrologically connect the the wetlands with their tributaries, which flow directly or indirectly into a TNW.**

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW
Project wetlands are **5-10** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **2-5** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from: **Wetland to navigable waters.**
Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** 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: **Water was not visible from the surface, general watershed quality is good to fair, depending on their proximity to urban developement.**
Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Phospherous, and possibly nitrogen.**

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):
☒ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): **Montane meadow and riparian habitat.**
☒ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: **rushes, sedges, perennial grasses, willows, alders, and lodgepole pines.**
☒ Habitat for:
☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
☒ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **Wetlands provide suitable habitat for amphibians such as Pacific treefrog and long-toed salamander. Edible grasses and forbes provide deer and small mammals with sustenance.**

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)
All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **15-20**
Approximately **2.19** 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)
W107 - Y	**0.003**	**W114a - N**	**0.137**
W96a - Y	**0.107**	**W114b - Y**	**0.030**
W96b - Y	**0.065**	**W115a&b - N**	**0.298**
Wx500 - Y	**0.023**	**W200 -Y**	**0.077**
W109 - N	**0.607**	**W110 - N**	**0.275**
W202 - N	**0.077**	**W112a - N**	**0.367**
W112b - N	**0.008**	**W203 - N**	**0.025**
Wx503 - Y	**0.033**	**Wx502 - N**	**0.032**
Wx504 - N	**0.087**		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:
Biological functions and services: Multi-layered habitat provide shelter, breeding and feeding oportunities to a diverse amount of species, including special-status species.
Chemical functions and services: Situated in close proximity to US50, the wetlands collect roadside runnoff and drain a relatively large watershed area. Collection of the runoff may transfer, retain and contribute to appreciable quantities of sediment, nutrients, and other potential pollutants in Lake Tahoe.
Physical functions and services: Wetlands tributary to roadside drainages likely store floodwaters alongside the roadway. Wetlands situated in the floodplains of the Upper Truckee River store floodwaters and prohibit their encroachment into urban areas. The wetlands likely retain appreciable quantaties of chemicals found in runoff water (gas, oil, hebecides, pestisides) and sediment that would otherwise make their way down the watershed and into Lake Tahoe.

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, wide, 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: **Perennial flow is indicated on the USGS Emerald Bay 7.5 minute quadrangle**
   - ☐ 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: **The project site is located at approximately 7,000 above sea level and is situated within the headwaters of the Lake Tahoe Basin. All of the RPW's are considered first order streams and carry water straight from their origin (snow, spring or seep).**

   Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
   - ☒ Tributary waters: **750** linear feet **30-50'** wide.
   - ☒ Other non-wetland waters: **0.50** acres.
     Identify type(s) of waters: **Echo Creek and Upper Truckee River**

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 within the review area (check all that apply):
   - ☒ Tributary waters: **1,000** linear feet, **5-10'** wide.
   - ☒ Other non-wetland waters: **0.606** acres.
     Identify type(s) of waters: **Intermittent/seasonal drainages**

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: **These wetlands have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that feed downstream foodwebs. They also provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and wildlife species that are present in the TNW.**

[8]See Footnote # 3.

☒ 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: **The project site is located at approximately 7,000 above sea level and is situated within the headwaters of the Lake Tahoe Basin. All of the RPW's are considered first order streams and carry water straight from their origin (snow, spring or seep). Intermittent seasonal drainages flow into the RPW's during the winter and spring months due to snow melt. Overland sheet flow from spring and fall precipitation events also contribute to seasonal flows.**

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.056** 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: **2.134** 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]
☐ 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, wide.
☐ 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):

[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.*

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, wide.
☐ 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, wide.
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. 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:
☒ 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: **1:24K; CA-ECHO LAKE, CA-EMERALD BAY, CA-SOUTH LAKE TAHOE**
☒ 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 Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): **Google Earth 2009-1011**
  or ☒ Other (Name & Date): **LiDar Google kmz - Lake Tahoe Basin**
☐ 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: