

**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): November 21, 2017

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Sacramento District, Rawson Property Delineation, SPK-2016-00645

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: **California** County/parish/borough: **Tehama County** City: **Gerber**
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **40.0882008872596°**, Long. **-122.249359999941°**
Universal Transverse Mercator: **10 563992.21 4437816.68**

Name of nearest waterbody: **Coyote Creek**

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: **Oat Creek**

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **Thomes Creek-Sacramento River, 18020156**

Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

Check if other sites (e.g., onsite 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: December 19, 2017

Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):¹

TNWs, including territorial seas

Wetlands adjacent to TNWs

Relatively permanent waters² (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: 11.91 acres.

Wetlands: 4.4 acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: Established by OHWM

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:

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

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.

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: **The site does not support a TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting determination: **N/A**

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 waterbody⁴ 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: 645,686 **acres**
Drainage area: 7,875 **acres**
Average annual rainfall: 22.94 inches
Average annual snowfall: N/A inches

(ii) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) **Relationship with TNW:**

- Tributary flows directly into TNW.
 Tributary flows through **2** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **5-10** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** river miles from RPW.
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: N/A

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: Coyote Creek (OW15) Flows East into Oat Creek, then into the Sacramento River
Tributary stream order, if known: Coyote Creek, Oat Creek, Sacramento River

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

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:

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.

Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: OW01, OW06, OW07 have been manipulated by channelization according to historical aerial imagery dated 1947.

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

Average width: Varies, 10-65 feet

Average depth: Varies

Average side slopes: **Vertical (1:1 or less).**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- Silts
- Sands
- Concrete
- Cobbles
- Gravel
- Muck
- Bedrock
- Vegetation. Type/% cover: Varies
- Other. Explain:

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: **Banks are generally stable due to vegetation on banks.**

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: **None**

Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **Gradient varies**

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow and ephemeral**

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

Describe flow regime:

Other information on duration and volume: N/A

Surface flow is: **Confined.** Characteristics: **Flow typically stays within banks, unless after a large storm event**

Subsurface flow: **Unknown.** Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- Bed and banks
- OHWM⁶ (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):
- Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain:
- 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

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: **Based off of previous delineation on adjacent property water color is relatively clear, the tributaries within the watershed collect, retain, filter and more slowly release runoff from surrounding roads, housing, pastures, farms, and other surrounding land uses. Collection of runoff onto these wetlands and stream on the site reduces chemicals and other pollutants normally found in runoff water.**

⁶A 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.

⁷Ibid.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Non-point source pollution from adjacent properties mainly comprised of agriculture land and residential roads.**

(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: **The lower reaches of Coyote Creek provide habitat for listed salmonids and Steelhead, and there are no barriers preventing listed species getting upstream.**

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **There have been direct observations of vernal pool tadpole shrimp in this area.**

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

4.

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size:

- **2.446 acres of seasonal wetlands**
- **1.534 acres of seasonal swale**
- **0.187 acre of vernal pools**
- **0.232 acre of vernal swales**

Wetland type. Explain:

- **Seasonal wetlands: dominated by *Eleocharis macrostachya* (OBL), tend to stay wet and/or ponded for longer duration than vernal features and are typically dominated by more generalist wetland plants.**
- **Seasonal Swales: inundated long enough to support dominance of *Hordeum Marinum* (FAC) and *Eleocharis macrostachya* (OBL). The swales are low drainage pathways that connect to other wetland features.**
- **Vernal pools: vernal pools onsite were mostly dominated by *Hordeum marinum* (FAC) and *Psilocarphus brevissimus* (FACW). The percent cover of the plants was difficult to tell at the time due to the recent disking activities. The vernal pools onsite are depressions features where there were shallow hardpans.**
- **Vernal Swales: vernal swales on site were mostly dominated by *Psilocarphus brevissimus* (FACW), with the exception of WF08, which was dominated by *Festuca perennis* (FAC). The vernal swales onsite were low drainage pathways that connected to other wetland features.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **average to poor quality (many features are subject to agricultural use). The site is used for farming.**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **N/A**

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Intermittent flow**. Explain: OW15 (Coyote Creek) is a relatively permanent water that is seasonal that has water for at least three months of the year.

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: **N/A**

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: Per agent on page 12 of the aquatic resource delineation, she states, "The wetlands on the property are all hydrologically connected to one of the NRPW's on the site via sheet flow or a direct connection." In attached photos a confirmed hydrologic connection was observed for all wetlands.

Ecological connection. Explain:

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **5-10** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
 Flow is from: **Wetland to navigable waters.**
 Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **100 - 500-year** floodplain.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: **Water quality is generally good.**
 Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Several on-site waters are subject to pollutants associated with farming and ranching activities. (i.e., sediment, ammonia, nitrate, and phosphate)**

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

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: See 4(i)(a) for dominate species of wetland features.
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: **Seasonal wetlands and vernal pools provide suitable habitat for *Branchinecta lynchi* and *Lepidurus packardii* (vernal pool crustaceans). The seasonal wetland swales may provide suitable dispersal habitat for vernal pool crustaceans.**
 - 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: **14**
 Approximately **4.4** acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

	<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>		<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>
WF01	Y	2.38	WF08	N	0.11
WF02	N	0.04	WF09	N	0.02
WF03	N	0.01	WF10	N	0.06
WF04	N	0.04	WF11	N	0.01
WF05	N	0.02	WF12	Y	1.51
WF06	N	0.02	WF13	N	0.06
WF07	Y	0.07	WF14	N	0.07

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: The wetlands listed above provide a filtration mechanism to remove pollutants from runoff from nearby land and roads.

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: **All tributaries with an apparent hydrologic connection could serve to: carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, provide habitat and lifecycle support for wildlife, and/or transfer nutrients and organic carbon to downstream food webs.**
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: **All tributaries and their adjacent wetlands with an apparent hydrologic connection could serve to: carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, provide habitat and lifecycle support for wildlife, and/or transfer nutrients and organic carbon to downstream food webs.**
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: **Adjacent wetlands with an apparent hydrologic connection could serve to: carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, provide habitat and lifecycle support for wildlife, and/or transfer nutrients and organic carbon to downstream food webs.**

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:
 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: OW05, OW06, OW09-OW15 all have observed flow on aerial photography on March 2, 2017, and May 5, 2017, which exceeds the three months of flow.

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

- Tributary waters: **OW05, OW06, OW12, OW14, OW15, which are a total of 6.862 acres**
- Other non-wetland waters: **2.353 acres.**
Identify type(s) of waters: **OW09, OW10, OW11, and OW13 are all ponds with lacustrine features.**

3. **Non-RPWs⁸ 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: **OW01, OW02, OW03, OW04, OW07, OW08, which are a total of 0.696 acre.**
- 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: WF01 and WF12 are directly abutting RPWs is provided by agent on page 6-6 of the aquatic resources delineation report.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **3.89 acres.**

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

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.332** 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: **0.178** 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).

OW09, OW10, OW11, and OW13 all meet criteria of 33 CFR 328.3(a)(3), which states, "All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters." OW10, and OW11 are impoundments that were created from "waters of the United States," as the 1947 aerial photo shows that these two impoundments were part of Coyote Creek. In addition, OW10, and OW11 have a hydrologic connection. OW11 flows into OW10, and OW10 flows north into a RPW (OW15). OW09 has a hydrologic connection as it flows north into WF12, which flows into OW02, which flows into OW10, which flows into OW15. The observed flow can be seen on aerial imagery taken in August and March of 2017. OW13 has a hydrologic connection as well as OW13 flows South into WF01, which flows through a culvert (C07), which travels West on the adjacent property ditches to the South, and flows into OW01, which flows into OW01, which flows into OW06, which flows into OW12, and finally flows into OW15.

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:
 Other non-wetland waters:
 Wetlands:

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):

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.

- 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): "Draft Wetland Delineation, Exhibit A," revised June 28, 2017, prepared by Gallaway Enterprises.

- 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; Gerber**
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation:
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps: **Tehama County, Map number 06103C1150H**
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Aerial photos taken on March 26, 2010, February 23, 2017, March 2, 2017, and May 5, 2017. An Addition Historic aerial image from 1947 was used.
or Other (Name & Date):
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: SPK-1994-00697
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

REFERENCES:

1. **Regulatory Guidance Letter 16-01 on Jurisdictional Determinations effective October, 2016.**
2. **Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Memorandum, dated December 2, 2008.**
3. **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Determinations Form Instructional Guidebook, dated May 30, 2007.**