

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): February 13, 2013

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Los Angeles District, Etiwanda Freeway Center, SPL-2012-00030-SLP

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The site is located in the City of Ontario, California. Specifically, it is located north of Interstate 10, south of Ontario Mills Parkway, east of Barrington Avenue and west of Etiwanda Avenue within Section 20, Township 1 south, Range 6 west of the USGS Guasti quadrangle map. The site is located within a heavily developed area which contains primarily moderately large to big box industrial complexes. It is bounded to the west by an industrial complex; to the north by a Big Box Distribution Center; to the east is a channelized stream, with Etiwanda Avenue and industrial uses beyond; and to the south by Interstate 10 and additional developed lands.

State: CA County/parish/borough: San Bernardino City: Ontario
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 34.069016° **N**, Long. -117.527284° **W**.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: Santa Ana River

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Pacific Ocean

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Santa Ana River watershed

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: February 13, 2013

Field Determination. Date(s): March 22, 2012

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):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: linear feet: width (ft) and/or 1.46 acres.

Wetlands: acres.

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).

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:

The natural hydrology in the project area has been artificially changed over the years due to surrounding development, including Ontario Mills Parkway and other development to the north. Most flows entering Drainage 1 currently originate from the 29-acre property sheetflows, with minimal stormwater nuisance input from a small portion of the paved road along the northern border of the property. The subject drainage is a relic stream segment because of the upstream diversion of surface flow. Similarly, the drainage is not located within an active floodplain and does not reveal significant scour or other evidence of significant flow, as the historical flows have been diverted by upstream development into a trapezoidal channel situated along the eastern border of the property.

Drainage 1, a non-relatively permanent water (non-RPW), is wholly intra-state. This drainage is a relict braided ephemeral stream with ordinary high water mark ranging approximately 22-160 feet in width. The non-RPW has minimal flow rates and volumes due to the small localized watershed size of approximately 29-acres, typically averaging less than 5cfs for smaller to large storm events. The undeveloped drainage area is not known to contain significant quantities of pollutants that could substantially affect downstream receiving waters, and the low volume of water this drainage carries is not expected to transport significant quantities of pollutants that could substantially affect downstream receiving waters. The drainage provides negligible habitat for wildlife as it contains only sparse upland vegetation, is completely surrounded by development and does not provide significant functions and values for downstream receiving waters.

Because of the small size of the watershed for Drainage 1 and the lack of significant biological, chemical, and physical effects on distant downstream TNW and RPW receiving waters, this drainage is not considered to have more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the biological, chemical, or physical integrity of the downstream TNW (Pacific Ocean). Based on the above, Drainage 1 lacks a significant nexus with the Pacific Ocean and thus is not considered as a jurisdictional water 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 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

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

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

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: 1,076,024 acres
 Drainage area: 28.5 acres
 Average annual rainfall: 15.0 inches
 Average annual snowfall: 0 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

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

Project waters are 30 (or more) river miles from TNW.
 Project waters are 2-5 river miles from RPW.
 Project waters are 30 (or more) aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
 Project waters are 2-5 aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
 Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: NA (Intra-state water).

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: Runoff discharges into the Lower Etiwanda Creek Channel and travels south to Day Creek Channel. The runoff would continue south to the Riverside Basin. The runoff continues south in a concrete channel and runoff travels through Goose Creek Golf Course. Ultimately the runoff discharges into the Santa Ana River, traveling southwest to the (Prado Dam Area) Santa Ana River Reach 3.
 Tributary stream order, if known: The on-site drainage is a 1st order stream.

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

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: .
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: The natural hydrology in the area has been artificially changed over the years due to surrounding development. Most flows originate from the 29-acre property sheetflows, with minimal stormwater nuisance input from a small portion of the paved road along the northern border of the property.

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

Average width: 35 feet
 Average depth: <2 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: .

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Stable. Explain: The banks are stable due to small flow volume. Onsite flows only occur during episodic/precipitation events.

Tributary geometry: Relatively straight
 Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 0-2%

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: Ephemeral flow
 Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 6-10
 Describe flow regime: Ephemeral flows.
 Other information on duration and volume: Utilizing the Rational Method, the flows within the ephemeral channel do not significantly vary from a 5-year event compared to a 100-year event. The calculated flows for various rain events are as follows: Q (5yr, 24hr duration)=1.1cfs, Q(10yr, 24hr duration)= 2.2cfs, Q(50yr, 24hr duration)=4.4cfs, Q(100yr, 24hr duraion)=5.1cfs. All calculations were based upon a C=0.21.
 Surface flow is: Confined. Characteristics: Flows are channelized within the drainage during and immediately following storm events (ephemeral).

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: **Unknown**. Explain findings: N/A.

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:

Historically, the drainage area has been substantially reduced by Ontario Mills Parkway and surrounding development to the north.

The drainage only supports ephemeral flows. The non-RPW experiences minimal flow rates and volume due to its relatively small watershed size of 29-acres. Typical flows average less than 5cfs for smaller to large storm events. Based upon the drainage area landuse cover types observed from Google Earth aerials (primarily unvegetated, undeveloped), as well as the small drainage area size, the drainage area is not expected to contain significant quantities of pollutants that could substantially affect downstream receiving waters. Also, the low volume of water this drainage carries is not expected to transport significant quantities of any pollutants that could substantially affect downstream receiving waters.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: During storm events, the drainage may convey pollutants from Ontario Mills Parkway (PAHs, heavy metals). However, because of limited drainage area of roadway contributing to surface runoff these pollutants are likely deminimus in concentration.

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply): None -No vegetation or wildlife habitat observed at site visit.

- 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 : N/A

(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: .

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.

(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:**

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) N/A**

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? **No**
- 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? **No**
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs? **No**
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW? **No**

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:
Historically, the drainage area has been substantially reduced by Ontario Mills Parkway and surrounding development to the north. The drainage area of the non-RPW constitutes a very small fraction of the Santa Ana River watershed and is located over 30 river miles from the nearest navigable water (Pacific Ocean). The width of the braided channel ordinary high water mark ranges from 22-106 feet and has limited topographic complexity. Similarly, the drainage is not located within an active floodplain and does not reveal significant scour or other evidence of significant flow, as the historical flows have been diverted by upstream development into a trapezoidal channel situated along the eastern border of the property. The flow rates and volumes for the non-RPW drainage area is as follows: 5-year 24-hour peak flow rate=1.1 cfs, 10-year 24-hour peak flow rate=2.2 cfs, 50-year 24-hour peak flow rate=4.4 cfs, 100-year 24-hour peak flow rate=5.1 cfs. The drainage contains sparse upland vegetation and does not support hydric soils or any other discernable wetland indicators within or adjacent to the drainage. Due to the small size and landcover type of the drainage area, the non-RPW is no likely to contain any significant quantities of pollutants that could substantially affect the downstream receiving waters. The sparse vegetation surrounding the drainage provides negligible habitat for wildlife, does not provide any aquatic habitat, and does not provide any significant functions and values for downstream receiving waters. Because of the small size of the drainage area, infrequent and low volume ephemeral flows, and negligible biological functions, Drainage 1 is NOT considered to contain more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the biological, chemical, or physical integrity of a TNW. Therefore, Drainage 1 is not considered to be a water of the United States.
- 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: N/A.
- 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: N/A.

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-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: linear feet width (ft).

⁸See Footnote # 3.

- 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 jurisdictional. 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

- 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.

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.

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: See III, C, 1.

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): 789 linear feet, 35 width (ft).

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: .

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): Google Earth, March 9, 2011.

or Other (Name & Date):

Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .

Applicable/supporting case law: .

Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .

Other information (please specify): .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: