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): 02-10-2015

B. DISTRICT OFFICE: San Francisco District **FILE NUMBER:** 2014-00402N
File Name: Victoria Oaks Subdivision
Waterbody Name: Pool Creek

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: California County/parish/borough: Sonoma Co. City: Windsor
Center coordinates of site: (lat/long (in degree decimal format): Lat: 38.53 N Long: -121.79 W
Pick List (lat/long (in degree decimal format): Lat: Pick Long: Pick
Pick List (lat/long (in degree decimal format): Lat: Pick Long: Pick
Universal Transverse Mercator:
Name of nearest waterbody: Pool Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Russian River
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Russian River

- ☒ 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): 02-10-2015

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There appear to be 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: 80.4 linear feet: 4.0 width (ft) and/or 0.01 acres. (other comments:)
Wetlands: 0.24 acres. (other comments:)

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]

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[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.

☐ 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

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 that waterbody is a TNW:

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW Present, described below

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": Three seasonal wetlands are connected to a drainage ditch (non-wetland water) via overland flow. Drainage ditch flows off property through a culvert into Pool Creek, then into Windsor Creek and Mark West Creek, and ultimately into the Russian River.

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: 1433.57 square miles
Drainage area: 1485 square miles
Average annual rainfall: 24.0 inches
Average annual snowfall: 0 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

a. <u>Relationship with TNW</u>:

☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW
☒ Tributary flows through 2 tributaries before entering TNW

Project waters are Pick List river miles from TNW. 10.20
Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW. 1.06
Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TWN.
Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as a state boundary. ***Explain:***

Identify flow route to TNW[5]:
Tributary stream order, if known**:** 1

[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.

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

Tributary is:

- ☐ Natural: (comment if needed)
- ☐ Artificial (man-made): ***Explain:***
- ☒ Manipulated (man-altered): ***Explain:*** culverts

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

Average width: 3 feet (measured from top of bank to top of bank)
Average depth: 1.5 feet. (measured from OHWM to top of bank)
Average side slopes: 4:1 (or greater) (vertical : horozontal)

Primary tributary substrate composition (***check all that apply***):

- ☒ Silt**:**
- ☐ Sand:
- ☒ Clay:
- ☐ Cobbles:
- ☒ Gravel:
- ☐ Muck:
- ☐ Bedrock:
- ☐ Concrete:
- ☒ Vegetation (Type / % cover):
- ☐ Other (Explain):

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. ***Explain***: Steeply sloped bank with little riparian vegetation.
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. ***Explain***: .
Tributary geometry: Meandering.
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 90 %

c. FLOW INFORMATION

Tributary provides for: Seasonal flow
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 20 (or greater)
Describe flow regime: .
Other information on duration and volume: .
Surface flow is: confined. Characteristics: .
Subsurface flow: Unknown. ***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
  - ☒ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
  - ☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
  - ☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away
  - ☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
  - ☐ water staining
  - ☐ abrupt change in plant community. ***Explain***:
  - ☐ other (list):
  - ☐ the presence of litter and debris
  - ☐ shelving
  - ☐ the presence of wrack line
  - ☐ sediment sorting
  - ☐ scour
  - ☐ sediment deposition
- ☐ 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**:** **OR** ☒ Mean High Water Mark indicated by**:**
  - ☐ oil or scum line along shore objects
  - ☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)
  - ☐ survey to available datum
  - ☒ physical markings

[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.

☐ physical markings/characteristics
☐ tidal gauges
☐ other (***list***):
☒ 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: Water is discolored with sediment.

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

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

☒ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Rubus and mature trees
☐ 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***: Though no specific studies were conducted in this tributary, wetlands provide water, supply food, and contribute nutrients needed by fish and other aquatic organisms. Other important ways in which wetlands enhance aquatic and wildlife biodiversity include the vital functions of flood storage, involving the containment and slow release of flood waters, and sediment control, as wetland vegetation binds soil particles and retards the movement of sediment in slowly flowing water.

2. Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW Present, described below

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties
Wetland size: 0.24 acres
Wetland type. ***Explain***: palustrine emergent wetland
Wetland quality. ***Explain***: intact seasonal wetlands
Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. ***Explain***:

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: Intermittent Flow Explain:
Surface flow is: Overland Flow
Characteristics:
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***:
- ☒ Ecological connection. ***Explain***:
- ☐ Separated by berm / barrier. ***Explain***:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are 1 (or less) river miles from TNW.
Project waters are: Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from: wetland to navigable waters
Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the: 2-year or less 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 is slightly brown with sediment

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

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

☐ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):

☒ Vegetation type/percent cover. ***Explain***: 75% herbaceous cover, mostly grasses and sedges

☐ 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 water, supply food, and contribute nutrients needed by fish and other aquatic organisms. Other important ways in which wetlands enhance aquatic and wildlife biodiversity include the vital functions of flood storage, involving the containment and slow release of flood waters, and sediment control, as wetland vegetation binds soil particles and retards the movement of sediment in slowly flowing water.Wetlands in general support high biodiversity and provide crucial habitat for many threatened and endangered species, including many terrestrial species that depend upon wetlands to reproduce.

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

(i) All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: 3

(ii) Approximately (0.24) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

(iii) For each wetland associated with the reach or waterbody being analyzed in this form, specify the following:

Number/Name[8]	Directly abuts (Yes/No)	Size
Seasonal Wetland 1	No	0.02 acres
Seasonal Wetland 2	No	0.18 acres
Seasonal Wetland 3	No	0.04 acres
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres

Number/Name	Directly abuts (Yes/No)	Size
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres
	Pick	acres

(iv) Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed**:** Wetlands provide numerous critical functions in the environment that include habitat for a high biodiversity of wildlife and plant species, breeding and juvenile habitat for many terrestrial animals, flood and stormwater abatement, the transformation of nutrients, groundwater discharge and recharge, the reduction of overland flow velocity, and water quality functions such as pollution control and the capture of sediment.

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?

[8] In the Number/Name column, add the number and/or name that you have given the wetland being referred to in the table. Example, you are referring to a wetland on your wetland delineation map number 6, that you call wetland No.3 on a reach you refer to as Putah Creek. For this wetland you would add to the table in the Number/Name column, something like the following: (No. 3, Putah Ck., Map # 6).

- 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:

The three wetlands identified on the site have a significant nexus via overland flow, and likely through groundwater as well, into the nearby drainage ditch on the property that flows into Pool Creek, a Relatively Permanent Water, and ultimately into the Russian River, a Traditionally Navigable Water. The capacity for overland flow was particularly visible during the site visit on 02-10-2015, as wetland surface water was unusually high due to recent heavy rains.

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), and/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: The climate of the Arid West region drastically influences wetland hydrology and channel-forming processes. Ephemeral/intermittent channel forms are prevalent throughout the region, and wetland delineations should account for these smaller tributaries with seasonal flow .

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[9] that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

☐ Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

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

☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).

☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

☐ **4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

[9]See Footnote # 3.

☐ 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: 0.25 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.**[10]

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*):[11]

- ☐ 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.

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

[11] **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***: .

☐ 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.

☐

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. Data sheets prepared by Gallaway on 09-19-2014.
- ☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.

☒ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: Data sheets prepared by the Corps on 02-10-2015.

☐ 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 Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)

☒ Photographs:
- ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): Google Maps and Web Services, 02-10-2015.
- ☐ 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): Site visited on February 10, 2015.

☐

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

Other Waters of the U.S.						
Label	Feature Type	Designation	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Acres
OW01	Other Waters	NRPW	4	80.4	321.60	0.01
			Other Waters Totals=	80.4	321.60	0.01

Wetland Features						
Label	Feature Type	Designation	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Acres
WF01	Seasonal Wetland	Adjacent	N/A	N/A	1,853.06	0.04
WF02	Seasonal Wetland	Adjacent	N/A	N/A	7,835.08	0.18
WF04	Seasonal Wetland	Adjacent	N/A	N/A	703.48	0.02
			Seasonal Wetland Totals=	N/A	10,391.62	0.24
			Total of All Features=	80.4	10,713.22	0.25

Delineated By: J. Gallaway
Map By: A. Noel

The features presented in this graphic are to be considered preliminary until verification by the USACE.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
Regulatory Division

Approved Jurisdictional Determination requested by
Jody Gallaway on behalf of Benchmark Engineers
Hembree Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County CA
Lat. 38.53°N / Long. -121.79°W
Corps File No. **2014-00402N** Date: **06 MARCH 2015**

Wetlands - Area subject to Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA): **0.24 acres** accurate as depicted on map

Other Waters - Area subject to Sect. 404 CWA **0.01 acre** accurate as depicted on map

Study Area Boundary

DBB 06 MAR 2015

1:2,400
0 100 200 Feet

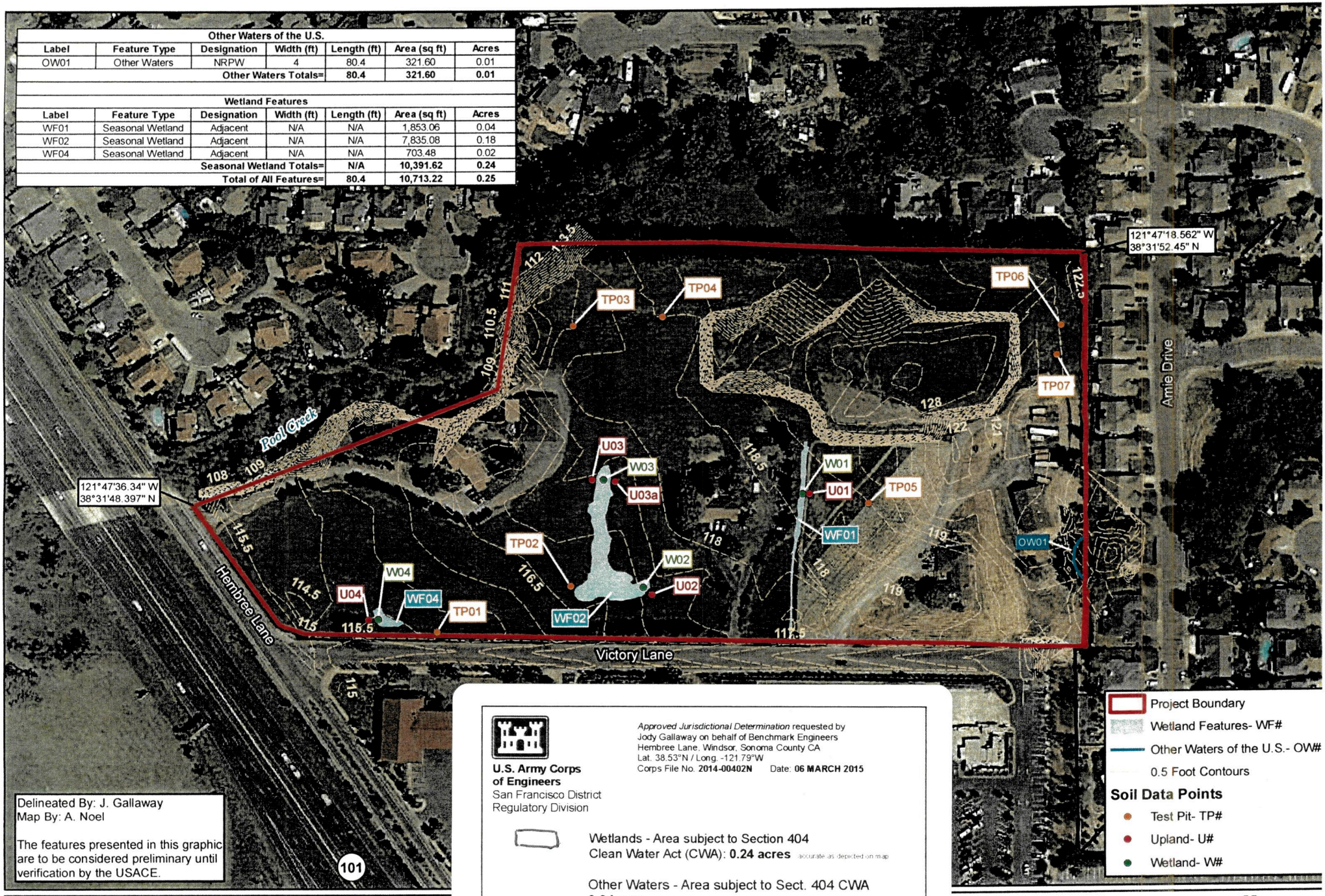
Data Sources: Google Earth, Benchmark Engineering

gallaway ENTERPRISES

GE# 14-060 Map Date: 08/21/1

Other Waters of the U.S.						
Label	Feature Type	Designation	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Acres
OW01	Other Waters	NRPW	4	80.4	321.60	0.01
			Other Waters Totals=	80.4	321.60	0.01

Wetland Features						
Label	Feature Type	Designation	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Acres
WF01	Seasonal Wetland	Adjacent	N/A	N/A	1,853.06	0.04
WF02	Seasonal Wetland	Adjacent	N/A	N/A	7,835.08	0.18
WF04	Seasonal Wetland	Adjacent	N/A	N/A	703.48	0.02
			Seasonal Wetland Totals=	N/A	10,391.62	0.24
			Total of All Features=	80.4	10,713.22	0.25



Delineated By: J. Gallaway
Map By: A. Noel

The features presented in this graphic are to be considered preliminary until verification by the USACE.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
Regulatory Division

Approved Jurisdictional Determination requested by
Jody Gallaway on behalf of Benchmark Engineers
Hembree Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County CA
Lat. 38.53°N / Long. -121.79°W
Corps File No. **2014-00402N** Date: **06 MARCH 2015**

Wetlands - Area subject to Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA): **0.24 acres** accurate as depicted on map

Other Waters - Area subject to Sect. 404 CWA **0.01 acre** accurate as depicted on map

Study Area Boundary

DBB 06 MAR 2015

1:2,400
0 100 200 Feet

Data Sources: Google Earth, Benchmark Engineering

gallaway ENTERPRISES

GE# 14-060 Map Date: 08/21/1