

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): July 25, 2018

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: SWT-2018-00274

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Oklahoma County/parish/borough: Canadian City: El Reno
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 35.505070 °, Long. -97.904591 °
Universal Transverse Mercator: 14: 599366.452292, 3929525.85441

Name of nearest waterbody: unnamed tributary of Sixmile Creek

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: North Canadian River

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Sixmile Creek 111003010701

- 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: July 13, 2018
 Field Determination. Date(s): June 12, 2018, July 9, 2018

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: *Click here to enter text.*

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: 270 linear feet: # width (ft) and/or .34 acres.

Wetlands: acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): *Click here to enter text.*

- 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:** During on-site inspections on June 12, 2018 & July 9, 2018, one upland stock tank and one swale were identified. The upland stock tank and the swale were determined to contain all three parameters of a wetland, per the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. However, the features did not exhibit connectivity to

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.

downstream waters, and were found to be the result of agricultural and other human activity. Therefore, these features have been determined to be non-jurisdictional and not regulated pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

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: North Canadian River

Summarize rationale supporting determination: The North Canadian River is a navigable water subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": *Click here to enter text.*

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: # 35.38 square miles

Drainage area: # 1.97 square miles

Average annual rainfall: 34 inches

Average annual snowfall: 6.4 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 1-2 river miles from RPW.

Project waters are 30 (or more) 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: Does not cross state boundaries

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: Non-RPW-1 within the review area flows through an unnamed tributary of Sixmile Creek (RPW-2) into Sixmile Creek approximately 2 river miles north of the area of review to the confluence of the North Canadian River in approximately 6 river miles. The navigable portion of the North Canadian River subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act is approximately 268 river miles downstream from the junction of Sixmile Creek.

Tributary stream order, if known: Non-RPW-1 within the area of review is a first order stream.

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

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.

- Tributary is:** Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: *Click here to enter text.*
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: On channel ponds and reinforced box culverts are found within the tributary system.

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

Average width: 5 feet
Average depth: 0.5 feet
Average side slopes: 3:1

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- Silts Sands Concrete
 Cobbles Gravel Muck
 Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: 70
 Other. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Stable banks, highly vegetated, minor erosion
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: N/A
Tributary geometry: Meandering
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 1-3%

(c) **Flow:**

Tributary provides for: Ephemeral Flow

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 2-5

Describe flow regime: Ephemeral flow during or following events of heavy precipitation.

Other information on duration and volume: *Click here to enter text.*

Surface flow is: Confined Characteristics: Flow is confined to the banks of the stream channel.

Subsurface flow: Unknown Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*

Dye (or other) test performed: *Click here to enter text.*

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- Bed and banks
 OHWM⁶ (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 *Click here to enter text.*
 other (list): *Click here to enter text.*
 Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

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
 other (list): *Click here to enter text.*

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain: The Non-RPW is located within a densely vegetated area, including a swale and an impoundment. The aquatic resources provide sediment filtering and allow nutrient recycling to occur.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: Unknown

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.

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Approximately 20 feet in width extending from the impoundment to project boundary consisting of dense herbaceous vegetation and woody plant species.
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: *Click here to enter text.*
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: Frogs, crayfish, and other macro invertebrates were observed.

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:

Wetland type.

Wetland quality. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: Ephemeral Flow Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Surface flow is: *Choose an item.*

Characteristics: *Click here to enter text.*

Subsurface flow: *Choose an item.* Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*

Dye (or other) test performed: *Click here to enter text.*

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Ecological connection. Explain:

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are *Choose an item.* river miles from TNW.

Project waters are *Choose an item.* aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: *Choose an item.*

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Identify specific pollutants, if known: *Click here to enter text.*

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

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): *Click here to enter text.*

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: *Click here to enter text.*

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: 1

Approximately: 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> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: *Click here to enter text.*

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: The subject tributary provides storage and filtration during precipitation events. It has been determined that the tributary possesses a hydrologic connectivity to the North Canadian River (Traditional Navigable Water) into which it indirectly flows. Hydrologic connectivity refers to the flow that transports organic matter and nutrients, energy, and aquatic organisms throughout the system (Freeman et al. 2006). Evidence of this connection and, consequently, a significant nexus is supported by observations and scientific literature. Solid OM, such as leaves and other detrital material, is processed by a feeding group referred to as "shredders", which includes crayfish, larvae of crane flies, caddisflies, and nymphs of stoneflies. Shredders break down this coarse material, and allow the material to be utilized by a secondary group known as "collectors". Collectors further process the OM and produce dissolved OM and fine particulate matter, which flow downstream. Generally, as the solid OM identified on the subject property is processed and translocated downstream, so are the microorganisms and invertebrates which utilize the material (Smith and Smith 2001). As such, headwater tributaries represent the base of the food chain and, therefore, comprise one of the most important components of a watershed (Meyer et al. 2007). That is, the diversity of aquatic fauna in this headwater stream contributes to the biodiversity of the North Canadian River by fitting into the complex foodweb of the river basin. Furthermore, the frequency of major rainfall events in the watershed results in pulsating hydrology, which sustains the local waterways, and subsequently, the North Canadian River system. This influences the chemistry of the North Canadian River basin via the transport of sediments and nutrients and geochemical cycling which occur during these pulses. Various pollutants are likely present since this stream is located in close proximity to a developed area. Typical pollutants, such as oil, become suspended in storm water and, without adequate filtration, are transported downstream. After water is conveyed through the tributary, drying occurs in the headwater stream. This process of drying produces natural chemical and physical changes in the headwater stream. According to Izbicki (2007), even while headwater streams are drying, they remain an integral part of the overall stream because of this influence on the chemistry of the river downstream. Finally, headwater streams, such as the subject tributary, have been documented as providing necessary habitat for birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibian populations (Meyer 2007). The small catchment area of headwater streams results in some of the most diverse habitats within a lotic system. Since the channel is greatly affected by precipitation events, the physical and chemical state of the stream changes rapidly and frequently which allows the habitat to be utilized a large variety of species. Headwater streams are utilized not only by species which are unique to headwater streams, but also by animals which depend on such an environment for certain stages of their life cycles and those which migrate between headwater environments and larger waters. The subject tributary possess a hydrologic connection to the Arkansas River through an open and defined channel. Due to this hydrologic connection, the subject tributary has the capacity to contribute hydrology, carry pollutants, provide habitat for aquatic life cycles, and provide food in the form of organic matter to waters downstream, all of which illustrates that the subject tributary possess a significant nexus to the North Canadian River.

LITERATURE CITED:

Freeman, M. C., C. M. Pringle, and C. R. Jackson. 2007. Hydrologic Connectivity and the Contribution of Stream Headwaters to Ecological Integrity at Regional Scales. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*. 43: 5-14.

Izbicki, J. A. 2007. Physical and Temporal Isolation of Mountain Headwater Streams in the Western Mojave Desert, Southern California. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*. 43: 26-40.

Meyer, J. L., D. L. Strayer, J. B. Wallace, S. L. Eggert, G. S. Helfman, and N. E. Leonard. 2007. The Contribution of Headwater Streams to Biodiversity in River Networks. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*. 43: 86-103.

Smith, R. L. and T. M. Smith. 2001. Ecology and Field Biology. Benjamin Cummings, New York. Pp. 644-650.

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: *Click here to enter text.*

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: *Click here to enter text.*

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: *Click here to enter text.*

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

Tributary waters: linear feet # width (ft).

Other non-wetland waters:

Identify type(s) of waters:

3. **Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Water body 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: 270 linear feet 3 width (ft).
 Other non-wetland waters: 0.34 acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: Impoundment

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: *Click here to enter text.*
- 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: *Click here to enter text.*

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: *Click here to enter text.*
- Other factors. Explain: *Click here to enter text.*

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: *Click here to enter text.*

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: *Click here to enter text.*
- Wetlands: # acres.

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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

¹⁰Prior 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.

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: *Click here to enter text.*
- Other: (explain, if not covered above): See Section II, B. Part 2

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: *Click here to enter text.*
- Wetlands: # acres.

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

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): # linear feet # width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: # acres. List type of aquatic resource: *Click here to enter text.*
- 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: *Click here to enter text.*
- Corps navigable waters' study: *Click here to enter text.*
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: *Click here to enter text.*
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps. Sixmile Creek 111003010701
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: USGS 1:24K EL Reno
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: *Click here to enter text.*
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: USFWS NWI Wetland Mapper
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): *Click here to enter text.*
- FEMA/FIRM maps: *Click here to enter text.*
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: *Click here to enter text.* (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Google Earth & Digital Globe 1995-2018
 - or Other (Name & Date): *Click here to enter text.*
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: *Click here to enter text.*
- Applicable/supporting case law: *Click here to enter text.*
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: *Click here to enter text.*
- Other information (please specify): *Click here to enter text.*

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: During on-site inspections on June 12, 2018 & July 18, 2018, one upland stock tank and a swale were identified. The upland stock tank and the swale were determined to contain all three parameters of a wetland, per the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. However, the features did not exhibit connectivity to downstream waters, and were found to be the result of agricultural and other human activity. Therefore, these features have been determined to be non-jurisdictional and not regulated pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The impoundment and Non-RPW-1 were determined to be jurisdictional aquatic features within the review area. The impoundment flows directly into Non-RPW-1 that continues flowing into an unnamed tributary of Sixmile Creek before entering the North Canadian River.