

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): September 15, 2022

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: CENWP-ODG, Maywood Drive, NWP-2022-487

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Oregon County/parish/borough: Klamath City: Klamath Falls
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 42.204742° N, Long. 121.768116° W.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: Lake Ewauna

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Klamath Falls-Klamath 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: August 16, 2022

Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

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

Explain:

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

1. Waters of the U.S.

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

TNWs, including territorial seas

Wetlands adjacent to TNWs

Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs: Wetland Ditch 1

Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs: Wetland Ditch 2

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: Wetland 3

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 acres.

Wetlands: 0.15 acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual

Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.

Explain: Wetlands 1, 2 and 4 and Ditch 3, 4, and 5, refer to Section III F.

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.

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 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: 52,699 acres

Drainage area: Pick List

Average annual rainfall: 16 inches

Average annual snowfall: 38 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through Pick List tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are 30 (or more) river miles from TNW.

Project waters are 1 (or less) 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: The project water flows into the Klamath River, which flows south into California.

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

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: The Klamath River is listed as a navigable waterway according to Navigable Waters of California San Francisco District dated August 2, 1971 .
Tributary stream order, if known: .

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

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: Wetland Ditch 2 is straight and to not appear to be natural. The ditch was constructed sometime prior to 1956.
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: .

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

Average width: 6 feet
Average depth: 1 feet
Average side slopes: Vertical

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]. Explain: Stable.

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

Tributary geometry: Straight

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: Seasonal Flow

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

Describe flow regime: Non-RPW.

Other information on duration and volume: .

Surface flow is: Discrete and confined. Characteristics: Surface flow is confined within the ditch boundary.

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .

Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks
 OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):
 clear, natural line impressed on the bank the presence of litter and debris
 changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation
 shelving the presence of wrack line
 vegetation matted down, bent, or absent sediment sorting
 leaf litter disturbed or washed away scour
 sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events
 water staining abrupt change in plant community
 other (list):
 Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain: .

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

High Tide Line indicated by: Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
 oil or scum line along shore objects survey to available datum;
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings;
 physical markings/characteristics vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
 tidal gauges
 other (list):

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

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.

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.

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

Explain: The area is subject to high level PH. The water is runoff from surrounding developments.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

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

Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): None.

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

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: Wetland 3 – 0.15 acres

Wetland type. Explain: Palustrine Emergent.

Wetland quality. Explain: .

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: No, wetland is located within the state of Oregon.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: Ephemeral. Explain: .

Surface flow is: Overland Sheetflow

Characteristics: Wetland 3 abuts Wetland Ditch 2.

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 30 (or more) river miles from TNW.

Project waters are 30 (or more) aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: Wetland through a non-RPW to a navigable water.

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the not located within 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: Sparse vegetation.

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)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: 1

Approximately (0.15) 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>
Wetland 3 Y	0.15 acre		

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?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

Wetland Ditch 2 and Wetland 3: Wetland 3 abuts Wetland Ditch 2 based upon the delineated boundary. Wetland Ditch flows 1553 linear feet Area to the borrow ditch along the east side of the railroad outside of the Review Area. The railroad ditch drains to the south side of the sewer lagoons, through a culvert to the south and then out the Texcum Pump station to the west past the railroad tracks to the channel which connects to Lake Ewauna. Lake Ewauna flows to the Klamath River, which is listed as a navigable waterway to river mile 39. During the wet season, Wetland Ditch 2 and Wetland 3 would have a hydrologic connection through the railroad ditch and pump to the Klamath River. The ditch and Wetland 3 during the wet season would carry pollutants and nutrients downstream to Lake Ewauna which is an RPW and those pollutants and nutrients would be indirectly carried downstream to the Klamath River. The ditch and Wetland 3 have more than a speculative and insubstantial nexus downstream to the Klamath River.

3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
 TNWs: linear feet 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: Wetland Ditch 1 is determined to be an RPW with more than seasonal flow. Google Earth aerials from August 2011, June 2016, and August 2019 show surface water within Wetland Ditch 1. Wetland Ditch 1 drains to the west to the borrow ditch along the east side of the railroad. The railroad ditch drains to the south side of the sewer lagoons, through a culvert to the south and then out the Texcum Pump station to the west past the railroad tracks to the channel which connects to Lake Ewauna.
- 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: 4478 linear feet 7 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. Wetland Ditch 2 is determined to be a non-RPW ditch that flows indirectly flow to a TNW and drains Wetland 3.

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

- Tributary waters: 1553 linear feet 5 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.

- 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. Wetland 3 abuts Wetland Ditch 2 and was determined to have a significant nexus downstream to a TNW.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: 0.15 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).

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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

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.
 - 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): Ditches 3, 4, and 5 were determined to have non-RPW flow. The ditches were constructed prior to 1956 and there is no evidence documenting the ditches were constructed in an aquatic resource. Historic topographic maps do not map aquatic resources in this area. Based upon historic aerial imagery the ditch was excavated in uplands. In accordance with the preamble to the 1986 regulatory definition of Waters of the U.S., ditches excavated in uplands, draining uplands, and carrying non-RPW flow are not considered waters of the United States.

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: 15.32 acres.

Wetland 1: Wetland 1 is a palustrine emergent wetland that is 12.23 acres in size. The wetland is sparsely vegetated. Hydrologic inputs are primarily precipitation and minor runoff from adjacent upland areas. The Review Area has high alkalinity in the soils. The nearest waterway is Wetland Ditch 2 which is approximately 90 linear feet away based on Google Earth. There is a rise in topography between the wetland and the ditch, this is documented by the increase in dense vegetation in this area. There are no surface water channels connecting Wetland 1 and the ditch. The mapped soil in the area is Malin clay loam, a hydric soil. Malin characteristics include a slope of 0 to 1 percent and a restrictive layer at more than 80 inches, it is considered poorly drained. The capacity of the most restrictive limiting layer to transmit water (ksat) is 0.06 to 0.20 in/hr. Hydrology does not flow through shallow subsurface to the ditch. Except under the most extreme conditions, the wetland land would not overtop its boundary and sheet flow to the ditch. Hydrology is confined within the wetland and either is absorbed into the ground water or evaporates. Oregon Compass map does not map amphibians in the area. Due to the high levels of alkalinity the area is not subject to high levels of wildlife use that would use both the wetland and the ditch. Wetland 1 lacks an interstate commerce connection. Wetland 1 is not used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational purposes, and lacks habitat, resources, birds and wildlife of special significance which would attract interstate travelers. Wetland 1 is determined to be isolated.

Wetland 2: Wetland 2 is a palustrine emergent wetland that is 1.41 acres. The wetland is sparsely vegetated. Hydrologic inputs are primarily precipitation and minor runoff from adjacent upland areas. The Review Area has high alkalinity in the soils. The nearest waterway is Wetland Ditch 2 which is approximately 45 linear feet away based on Google Earth. There is a rise in topography between the wetland and the ditch, this is documented by the increase in dense vegetation in this area. There are no surface water channels connecting Wetland 2 and the ditch. The mapped soil in the area is Malin clay loam, a hydric soil. Malin characteristics include a slope of 0 to 1 percent and a restrictive layer at more than 80 inches, it is considered poorly drained. The capacity of the most restrictive limiting layer to transmit water (ksat) is 0.06 to 0.20 in/hr. Hydrology does not flow through shallow subsurface to the ditch. Except

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.

under the most extreme conditions, the wetland land would not overtop its boundary and sheet flow to the ditch. Hydrology is confined within the wetland and either is absorbed into the ground water or evaporates. Oregon Compass map does not map amphibians in the area. Due to the high levels of alkalinity the area is not subject to high levels of wildlife use that would use both the wetland and the ditch. Wetland 2 lacks an interstate commerce connection. Wetland 2 is not used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational purposes, and lacks habitat, resources, birds and wildlife of special significance which would attract interstate travelers. Wetland 2 is determined to be isolated.

Wetland 4: Wetland 4 is a palustrine emergent wetland that is 1.68 acres. The wetland is sparsely vegetated. Hydrologic inputs are primarily precipitation and minor runoff from adjacent upland areas. The Review Area has high alkalinity in the soils. The nearest waterway is Wetland Ditch 1 which is approximately 218 linear feet away based on Google Earth. There is a rise in topography between the wetland and the ditch, this is documented by the increase in dense vegetation in this area. There are no surface water channels connecting Wetland 4 and the ditch. The mapped soil in the area is Malin clay loam, a hydric soil. Malin characteristics include a slope of 0 to 1 percent and a restrictive layer at more than 80 inches, it is considered poorly drained. The capacity of the most restrictive limiting layer to transmit water (ksat) is 0.06 to 0.20 in/hr. Hydrology does not flow through shallow subsurface to the ditch. Except under the most extreme conditions, the wetland land would not overtop its boundary and sheet flow to the ditch. Hydrology is confined within the wetland and either is absorbed into the ground water or evaporates. Oregon Compass map does not map amphibians in the area. Due to the high levels of alkalinity the area is not subject to high levels of wildlife use that would use both the wetland and the ditch. Wetland 4 lacks an interstate commerce connection. Wetland 4 is not used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational purposes, and lacks habitat, resources, birds and wildlife of special significance which would attract interstate travelers. Wetland 4 is determined to be isolated.

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: .
- 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: South Suburban Sanitary District dated July 2021.
- 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. Oregon SFAM mapper accessed August 12, 2022.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: USGS Topo viewer accessed March 3, 2022.
- 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 accessed August 12, 2022.
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): Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Compass mapping accessed August 12, 2022.
Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Lidar accessed August 12, 2022.

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: On August 23, 2022, we coordinated this JD with EPA Region 10 and Corps HQ. On September 13, 2022, the EPA concurred with our findings. On August 29, 2022, Corps HQ responded with no comments.