

Approved Jurisdictional Determination

For NWP-2017-32

Roy Rodgers Road

Below is a list of waterways / wetlands found in the review area, whether or not a significant nexus was performed, and the Corps determination of jurisdiction:

Water or Wetland	Water Type	Significant Nexus Analysis Required	Jurisdiction
Tributary 1	RPW (Perennial)	RPW-No	Yes
Tributary 2	RPW	RPW-No	Yes
Tributary 3	RPW	RPW-No	Yes
Wetland A	PEM	Abutting Trib 2 - No	Yes
Wetland D	PEM	Abutting Trib 3 - No	Yes
NRT Ditch	Non-water Ditch	Not applicable	No
WRT Ditch	Non-water Ditch	Not applicable	No
RR Ditch	Non-water Ditch	Not applicable	No
SRT Ditch	Non-water Ditch	Not applicable	No
RTEB Nitch	Non-water Ditch	Not applicable	No

Roadside ditches not considered as WOUS. Northwest River Terrace (NRT) roadside ditch, the upland depression/ditch near the south end of the West River Terrace (WRT) site was documented as upland due to the absence of hydric soils. The Roshack Ridge (RR) roadside ditch determined upland. South River Terrace (SRT) roadside ditch determined upland. The roadside ditch adjacent to the River Terrace Edge Baggenstos (RTEB) property north of the farm road has only ephemeral flow and does not display hydrophytic vegetation or soils; it is riprapped.

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 5, 2017

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Portland District, Polygon Homes right-of-way for Roy Rogers Road n/S of Bull Mountain Road, NWP-2017-32

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Oregon County/parish/borough: Washington County City: Beaverton
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 45.414897° **N**, Long. -122.851654° **W**.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: Tualatin River

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Rock Creek-Tualatin 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: January 24, 2017

Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

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

Explain: .

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **are and are not** "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: **Tributary 1 (perennial), 2, and 3**

Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:

Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs: **Wetland A and Wetland D**

Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:

Impoundments of jurisdictional waters

Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or 0.021 acres.

Wetlands: 0.023 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: **Four Ditches determined not waters (Refer to Section IV B): NRT, WRT, RR, SRT, RTEB**

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: N/A.

Summarize rationale supporting determination: .

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”: N/A.

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: Rock Creek-Tualatin River 16294 acres.

Drainage area: unknown

Average annual rainfall: 39 inches

Average annual snowfall: 2 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW. Tributary 3.

Tributary flows through 1 tributaries before entering TNW. Both Tributaries 1 and 2 flow to the same unnamed tributary before flowing into the Tualatin River.

Project waters are river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.

Project waters Tributary 1 is approximately 0.74 miles, Tributary 2 is approximately 1 mile, and Tributary 3 is approximately 0.71 miles aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

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: Tributary 2 and Tributary 3 flow directly into Tualatin River.
Tributary stream order, if known: .

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

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: .
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: A road has been constructed through all three tributaries

within the project review area, and the tributaries have been culverted. Outside of the review area, the tributaries have been relatively un-modified with a relatively wooded riparian zone.

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

Average width: Tributary 2 is approximately 5 feet within review area, Tributary 3 is approximately 6 feet

Average depth: Tributary 2 approximately 6 inches feet, tributary 3 is approximately 1 foot.

Average side slopes: **1:1 horizontal to 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: Tributary condition is stable.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: No.

Tributary geometry: **relatively straight**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 3 %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: Tributaries 2 and 3 seasonally flow to the Tualatin River.

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **20 or more**

Describe flow regime: Tributaries flow approximately 3 months out of the year.

Other information on duration and volume: unknown.

Surface flow is: is discreet within the channel and culvert. Characteristics: The tributaries within the review area have been culverted.

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

Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply): **Tributaries 2 and 3** exhibit similar characteristics of OHWM. Based upon photo's provided to the Corps.

Bed and banks

OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):

clear, natural line impressed on the bank

changes in the character of soil

shelving

vegetation matted down, bent, or absent

leaf litter disturbed or washed away

sediment deposition

water staining

other (list):

Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain: .

the presence of litter and debris

destruction of terrestrial vegetation

the presence of wrack line

sediment sorting

scour

multiple observed or predicted flow events

abrupt change in plant community

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

High Tide Line indicated by:

oil or scum line along shore objects

fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)

physical markings/characteristics

tidal gauges

other (list):

Mean High Water Mark indicated by:

survey to available datum;

physical markings;

vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.

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.

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain:
Identify specific pollutants, if known:

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Downstream of review area, the riparian area appears forested.
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: NA
- Habitat for: Not Present
 - 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: Wetland A and Wetland D**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: Wetland A 108 square feet, Wetland D 912 square feet

Wetland type. Explain: Wetland A and Wetland D are both palustrine wetlands, shrubs and forests not present.

Wetland quality. Explain: Wetland A is a roadside ditch with wetland properties, low quality. Wetland D is a bioswale with wetland features, low quality.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: Wetlands do not cross state boundaries.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow: Wetland A and Wetland D are both adjacent to their respective tributaries, flow is through shallow ground surface or surface flow depending on storm events.

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting Wetland A drain tile outfall Tributary 2, Wetland D storm grate and culvert to Tributary 3.

Not directly abutting:

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Proximity, shallow subsurface connection.

Ecological connection. Explain:

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Wetland A is 1 mile from the Tualatin River. Wetland D is 0.77 miles from the Tualatin River.

Flow is from: **Wetland A is connected to Tributary 2, which flows into a unnamed tributary before flowing in the Tualatin River. Wetland D is connected to Tributary 3, which flows directly to the Tualatin River.**

(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 generally brown in both wetlands.

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: Wetland A is dominated by tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*), colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis capillaris*), and perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*). Wetland D is dominated by colonial bentgrass and field meadow-foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*).

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: **Pick List**

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

For each wetland, specify the following:

<u>Wetland</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>
Wetland A	108 Square feet	Yes
Wetland D	912 square feet	Yes

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:
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: Tributary 1 - water is present and flowing in the thalweg region of the channel through the evaluation reach. There is significant base flow and evidence of ground water discharge. The stream has a well-developed channel with continuous bed and bank. Leaf litter present throughout the length of the stream within the review area. Rooted plants were not observed within the channel.

- 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: Tributary 2 and 3 show similar characteristics of OHWM and flow. Both tributaries appear to be seasonal based upon the climate of the local area with consistent rain for over three months out of the year, with the majority of the stream channel has a continuous bed and bank. Some leaf litter present within the reach of the stream in the review area. Rooted plants were not observed within the channel.

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

Tributary waters: **Approximately 600 square feet.**

Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

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

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

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

Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).

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: Wetland A is a wetland ditch that flows directly in Tributary 2. Wetland D is a wetland ditch that flows directly into Tributary 3.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **Approximately 1,000 square feet.**

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

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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

¹⁰ Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

- 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): Roadside ditches did not meet the three criteria for wetland determinations and did not display an Ordinary High Water Mark.: Northwest River Terrace (NRT) roadside ditch, the upland depression/ditch near the south end of the West River Terrace (WRT) site was documented as upland due to the absence of hydric soils. The Roshack Ridge (RR) roadside ditch determined upland. South River Terrace (SRT) roadside ditch determined upland. The roadside ditch adjacent to the River Terrace Edge Baggentos (RTEB) property north of the farm road has only ephemeral flow and does not display hydrophytic vegetation or soils; it is rippedped.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

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

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): 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. SWCA Environmental consultants, January 23, 2017
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
- Corps navigable waters' study: .
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: .
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .

- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): eGIS, Google Earth.
or Other (Name & Date): .
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
- Applicable/supporting case law: Rapanos.
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Roadside ditches **did not meet the three criteria for wetland determinations and did not display an Ordinary High Water Mark.**: Northwest River Terrace (NRT) roadside ditch, the upland depression/ditch near the south end of the West River Terrace (WRT) site was documented as upland due to the absence of hydric soils. The Roshack Ridge (RR) roadside ditch determined upland. South River Terrace (SRT) roadside ditch determined upland. The roadside ditch adjacent to the River Terrace Edge Baggenstos (RTEB) property north of the farm road has only ephemeral flow and does not display hydrophytic vegetation or soils; it is riprapped.