APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 15-Apr-2009

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Sacramento District, SPK-2008-01345-JD1

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State : NV - Nevada
County/parish/borough: Lincoln
City: Caliente
Lat:
Long:
Universal Transverse Mercator

Folder UTM List
UTM list determined by folder location
- NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Waters UTM List
UTM list determined by waters location
- NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Name of nearest waterbody: Meadow Valley Wash
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW): Lake Mead
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 15010013

☑ 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 the action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION:

☑ Office Determination Date: 15-Apr-2009
☐ Field Determination Date(s): ☐ 01-Oct-2008

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION

There "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area.

☐ 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 "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area.

1. Waters of the U.S.
a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area:[1]

Water Name	Water Type(s) Present
Meadow Valley Wash	Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

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

Area: (m²)
Linear: (m)

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction:

based on:
OHWM Elevation: (if known)

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands:[3]

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

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

1.TNW
Not Applicable.

2. Wetland Adjacent to TNW
Not Applicable.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:
Watershed size:
Drainage area:
Average annual rainfall: inches
Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics
(a) Relationship with TNW:

☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
☐ Tributary flows through [ ] tributaries before entering TNW.

:Number of tributaries

Project waters are river miles from TNW.
Project waters are river miles from RPW.

Project Waters are aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are aerial(straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries.

Explain:

Identify flow route to TNW:[5]

Tributary Stream Order, if known:

Order	Tributary Name
3	Meadow Valley Wash

(b) General Tributary Characteristics:
Tributary is:

Tributary Name	Natural	Artificial	Explain	Manipulated	Explain
Meadow Valley Wash	X	-	-	X	Affected by infrastructure - UPRR and SR 317

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

Tributary Name	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Side Slopes
Meadow Valley Wash	10	1.5	2:1

Primary tributary substrate composition:

Tributary Name	Silt	Sands	Concrete	Cobble	Gravel	Muck	Bedrock	Vegetation	Other
Meadow Valley Wash	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tributary (conditions, stability, presence, geometry, gradient):

Tributary Name	Condition\Stability	Run\Riffle\Pool Complexes	Geometry	Gradient (%)
Meadow Valley Wash	Post flood, quasi equilibrium	Present, discrete	Meandering	1

(c) Flow:

Tributary Name	Provides for	Events Per Year	Flow Regime	Duration & Volume
Meadow Valley Wash	Perennial flow	2-5	Average annual discharge varies between 2.6 cfs in September to 33 cfs in March	-

Surface Flow is:

Tributary Name	Surface Flow	Characteristics
Meadow Valley Wash	Discrete and confined	-

Subsurface Flow:

Tributary Name	Subsurface Flow	Explain Findings	Dye (or other) Test
Meadow Valley Wash	Unknown	-	-

Tributary has:

Tributary Name	Bed & Banks	OHWM	Discontinuous OHWM[7]	Explain
Meadow Valley Wash	X	X	-	-

Tributaries with OHWM[6] - (as indicated above)

Tributary Name	OHWM	Clear	Litter	Changes in Soil	Destruction Vegetation	Shelving	Wrack Line	Matted\Absent Vegetation	Sediment Sorting	Leaf Litter	Scour	Sediment Deposition	Flow Events	Water Staining	Cha P
Meadow Valley Wash	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction:

High Tide Line indicated by:
Not Applicable.

Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
Not Applicable.

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

Tributary Name	Explain	Identify specific pollutants, if known
Meadow Valley Wash	Under normal circumstances, water is clear.	None known but there are probably some agricultural inputs upstream.

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports:

Tributary Name	Riparian Corridor	Characteristics	Wetland Fringe	Characteristics	Habitat
Meadow Valley Wash	X	stream channel supports a riparian corridor between 5 and 30 feet wide with willow and cottonwood	-	-	X

Habitat for: (as indicated above)

Tributary Name	Habitat	Federally Listed Species	Explain Findings	Fish\Spawn Areas	Explain Findings	Other Environmentally Sensitive Species	Explain Findings	Aquatic\Wildlife Diversity	Ex
Meadow Valley Wash	X	X	desert tortoise, willow flycatcher	-	-	X	Meadow Valley desert sucker	-	-

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

(i) Physical Characteristics:
(a) General Wetland Characteristics:
Properties:

Not Applicable.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is:
Not Applicable.

Surface flow is:
Not Applicable.

Subsurface flow:
Not Applicable.

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:
Not Applicable.

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW:
Not Applicable.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Not Applicable.

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports:
Not Applicable.

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

All wetlands being considered in the cumulative analysis:
Not Applicable.

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:
Not Applicable.

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 af 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 specula 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 th 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 thresh (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 n

Significant Nexus: Not Applicable

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE:

1. TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands:
Not Applicable.

2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:

Wetland Name	Flow	Explain
Meadow Valley Wash	PERENNIAL	-

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Wetland Name	Type	Size (Linear) (m)	Size (Area) (m²)
Meadow Valley Wash	Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs	4023.36	-
Total:		**4023.36**	**0**

3. Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:[8]
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Not Applicable.

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
Not Applicable.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:
Not Applicable.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:
Not Applicable.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:
Not Applicable.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:
Not Applicable.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters:[9]
Not Applicable.

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDIN WATERS:[10]
Not Applicable.

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:
Not Applicable.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS. INCLUDING WETLANDS

- ☐ 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 soley 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):

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (ie., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment:
Not Applicable.

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.
Not Applicable.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD
(listed items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference below):

Data Reviewed	Source Label	Source Description
--Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant	-	-
--U.S. Geological Survey map(s).	-	-
--Photographs	-	-
----Aerial	-	-
----Other	-	-
--Other information	McQueary, P.L. - 2008	Site visit on October 1, 2008

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:
Not Applicable.

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[1]-Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

[2]-For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

[3]-Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

[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.

[6]-A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

[7]-Ibid.

[8]-See Footnote #3.

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

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