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): December 30, 2014
- B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Sacramento District, U.S. 95 Churchhill County, SPK-2014-00727

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Nevada

County/parish/borough: Churchill City: near Fallon Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 39.699349754163°, Long. -118.768402275026° Universal Transverse Mercator: 11 348385.3 4395883.65

Name of nearest waterbody: Carson Sink

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Carson Desert. Nevada., 16050203

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: December 30, 2014

Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION. Δ

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 no "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
 - U 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. wide, and/or acres. Wetlands: acres.
- c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: Pick List 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: The delineation provided identifies 42 aquatic resources four (4) Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) with one (1) abutting wetland (RPWWD); 19 isolated non-Relatively Permanent Waters (NRPWs); seven (7) isolated wetlands; 10 isolated playas; and one (1) spring. The nearest TNW-NIF is the

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.

portion of the Carson River located above the Lahontan Reservoir Dam, which is located 12 miles west of the southern end of the project alignment. Aquatic resources W1, W2, W5, W6, W11, and W12 have a surface connection to the lower segment of the Carson River (non-TNW segment) below the Carson River Diversion Dam. The remaining aquatic resources identified in the delineation have no surface connection to the Carson River and are located within the Carson Sink.

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:Pick ListDrainage area:Pick ListAverage annual rainfall:inchesAverage annual snowfall: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 **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

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

	Project waters arePick Listriver miles from RPW.Project waters arePick Listaerial (straight) miles from TNW.Project waters arePick Listaerial (straight) miles from RPW.Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW ⁵ : Tributary stream order, if known:
(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply): Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate): Average width: feet Average depth: feet Average side slopes: Pick List.
	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: Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: Tributary geometry: Pick List Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
(c)	<u>Flow:</u> Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
	Subsurface flow: Pick List . Explain findings: Dye (or other) test performed:
	Tributary has (check all that apply): Bed and banks OHWM ⁶ (check all indicators that apply): clear, natural line impressed on the bank 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
	 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.

apply):

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

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.

☐ tidal gauges ☐ other (list):

(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):
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics:

Habitat for:

- E 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) <u>General Wetland Characteristics:</u>
 Properties:
 Wetland size: acres
 Wetland type. Explain:
 Wetland quality. Explain:

 Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
- (b) <u>General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW</u>: Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain:

Surface flow is: **Pick List** Characteristics:

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 **Pick List** river miles from TNW. Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: **Pick List**. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** 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:

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:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)	Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)
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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:

- 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):

- TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:

 TNWs:
 Linear feet,
 Wide, Or
 acres.

 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs:
 acres.
- 2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
 - Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:
 - Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

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

- Tributary waters: linear feet wide.
 - 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, wide.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres.
 - Identify type(s) of waters:

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

U Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

- Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
- Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

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

Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: 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:
- 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, wide.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres.

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.*

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):

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> 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, wide.

Lakes/ponds: acres.

- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
- Wetlands: 9.81 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): 9373 linear feet, avg. 0.21-0.291 ft wide.

Lakes/ponds: acres.

- Other non-wetland waters: 68.24 acres. List type of aquatic resource: playa
- 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: figures 5.1-5.24, dated June 12, 2014 by Resource Concepts Inc.
 - 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.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
 - U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24K; NV-UPSAL HOGBACK
 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation:
 - National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
 - State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
 - **FEMA/FIRM** maps:
 - 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
 - Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Google Earth
 - or 🗌 Other (Name & Date):
 - Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: SPK-2007-01871, June 2008
 - Applicable/supporting case law:
 - Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
 - Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

In June 2008, a traditional navigable water-navigable in fact determination was completed for the Carson River from its sources in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, to its terminus at the Carson Sink, near Fallon, Nevada. The segments of the Carson River determined to be navigable-in-fact in the 2008 determination are from the portion of the East and West Forks Carson River in Alpine County, California downstream to the Lahontan Reservoir Dam, west of Fallon. This assessment also includes the Lahontan Reservoir/ Lake Lahontan.

The Carson River has historic documented uses to transport commercial goods and people, including transporting logs to build mining mills and housing but this is all upriver from Lahontan Reservoir. Lahontan Reservoir offers boating, fishing and camping. Paved parking and boat launching facilities are available on both sides of the lake and

recreational activities at Lahontan Reservoir are administered by the Nevada Division of State Parks and the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District.

Below Lahontan Reservoir the river continues for 6 miles to the Carson River Diversion Dam which marks the beginning of the primary irrigation distribution system and is the point that the "T" (T-Line) and "V" (V-Line) canals of the Newlands Project capture the majority of the river's flow. Once in the distribution system, the water flow is further regulated at several other small facilities including the Colman and Sagouspe diversion dams. At the Sagouspe Dam, water is diverted to the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, which has water rights from the canal in average water years. The river channel itself terminates in the Fallon National Wildlife Refuge located within the Carson Sink. Due to upriver diversions the refuge only receives water during years when the upriver reservoirs are full, upriver water allocations have been fullfilled and it is an above normal water year. This lower section of the Carson River below the Carson River Diversion Dam is an intrastate isolated water with no connection to a TNW or a connection to commerce.

The Carson River terminates in the Carson Sink. The Carson Sink is a dry playa and has only ponded during large flood events and back to back wet years 7 years over the last 32 years. The Carson Sink is an intrastate isolated terminal basin that is not navigable and does not have a commerce connection.

The delineation identifies 42 potential aquatic resources, of these there are four (4) Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) with one (1) abutting wetland (RPWWD); 19 isolated non-Relatively Permanent Waters (NRPWs); 1 isolated spring; seven (7) isolated wetlands; and 10 isolated playas (please see the attached addendum table that updates Tables 3 and 5 in the delineation). The nearest TNW-NIF is the portion of the Carson River located above the Carson River Diversion Dam, which is located 12 miles west of the southern end of the project alignment. Aquatic resources W1, W2, W5, W6, W11, and W12 have a surface connection to the lower portion of the Carson River below the Carson River Diversion Dam. The remaining aquatic resources identified in the delineation have no surface connection to the lower Carson River and are located within the Carson Sink. All of the aquatic resources (including those that drain to the lower Carson River) terminate in the Carson Sink. The wetlands and playa are located with the Carson Sink. None of the aquatic resources identified in the project area drain to the Carson River above the Lahontan Reservoir Dam. The aquatic resources identified in the attached addendum table dated January 8, 2015, have no significant nexus to a TNW and are isolated intrastate waters with no connection to commerce.

Water Name	Cowardin Code	HGM Code	Measurement Type	Amount	Units_Area	Amount	Units_Linear	Water Type	UTM		Local Waterway
W1	R4		LINEAR			213	FOOT	ISOLATE	1140541.185	14351045.656	Line Canal
W2	R4		LINEAR			202	FOOT	ISOLATE	1140469.295	14351990.722	Lower Soda Lake Drain
W5	PEM	DEPRESS	AREA	1.28	ACRES			ISOLATE	1141044.301	14357239.565	
W6	R4		LINEAR			293	FOOT	ISOLATE	1141174.158	14357361.964	Wade Drain
W8		MINSOILFLT	AREA	0.37	ACRES			ISOLATE	1141636.232	14362211.456	
W10	PEM	DEPRESS	AREA	0.48	ACRES			ISOLATE	1141271.345	14364134.938	
W11	PEM		AREA	1.22	ACRES			ISOLATE	1141228.329	1436442.052	
W12	PEM		AREA	0.11	ACRES			ISOLATE	1141302.964	14365002.034	
W13	PEM		AREA	5.40	ACRES			ISOLATE	1141123.142	14366266.970	
W15		DEPRESS	AREA	0.16	ACRES			ISOLATE	1140599.017	14369259.728	
W16		DEPRESS	AREA	1.13	ACRES			ISOLATE	1139937.622	14375493.663	
W17		DEPRESS	AREA	0.06	ACRES			ISOLATE	1139596.524	14378104.346	
W18		DEPRESS	AREA	0.16	ACRES			ISOLATE	1139494.397	14378860.805	
W19		DEPRESS	AREA	0.92	ACRES			ISOLATE	1138799.318	14383192.054	
W20	R6		LINEAR			78	FOOT	ISOLATE	1138225.251	14388880.282	
w20a		DEPRESS	AREA	0.17	ACRES			ISOLATE	1138232.341	14388844.238	
W21	R6		LINEAR			324	FOOT	ISOLATE	1139433.076	14410379.273	
W22	R6		LINEAR			490	FOOT	ISOLATE	1139564.324	144125767.766	
w23	R6		LINEAR			263	FOOT	ISOLATE	1139501.422	14411849.706	
w24	R6		LINEAR			207	FOOT	ISOLATE	1139138.746	14408589.132	
w25	R6		LINEAR			373	FOOT	ISOLATE	1139616.328	14414084.275	
W26		MINSOILFLT	AREA	18.92	ACRES			UPL	1143314.747	14444022.035	
W27	R6		LINEAR			232	FOOT	ISOLATE	1143088.149	14448286.120	
W28	R6		LINEAR			295	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142933.550	14452732.142	
W28a	R6		LINEAR			57	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142863.413	14454150.542	
W29	R6		LINEAR			255	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142745.947	14455127.602	
W30	R6		LINEAR			214	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142509.984	14462445.558	
w31	R4		LINEAR			203	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142247.230	14470816.773	Humboldt Slough
W32	PEM	DEPRESS	AREA	0.02	ACRES			ISOLATE	1142249.041	14470812.177	
W33	R4		LINEAR			183	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142218.758	14471018.412	
W34	R4		LINEAR			3832	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142157.450	14471368.411	ROADSIDE DITCH
W35	R4		LINEAR			286	FOOT	ISOLATE	1142517.609	14480663.348	
W36	R4		LINEAR			313	FOOT	ISOLATE	1143190.315	14482579.967	
W37	R4		LINEAR			540	FOOT	ISOLATE	1144123.784	14485340.994	
W38	R4		LINEAR			109	FOOT	ISOLATE	1147001.913	14489355.794	
W39	R4		LINEAR			203	FOOT	ISOLATE	1148167.224	14490980.965	
W40	R6		LINEAR			208	FOOT	ISOLATE	1138455.221	14387142.241	
W40a	PEM	DEPRESS	AREA	0.03	ACRES			ISOLATE	1138455.221	14387142.241	
W41	PSS	MINSOILFLT	AREA	1.27	ACRES			ISOLATE	1137961.318	14389796.802	
W42		MINSOILFLT	AREA	5.65	ACRES			ISOLATE	1148620.798	14492123.981	
W43		MINSOILFLT	AREA	5.47	ACRES			UPL	1146872.267	14489341.264	
W44		MINSOILFLT	AREA	35.40	ACRES			UPL	1142489.588	14464364.550	
Wetland		•		9.98			•		1		
Waters						9373					
Playa				68.24			•				
•			Total:	78.22	ACRES	9373	FOOT				

This table updates and supersedes Tables 3 & 5 in the delineation report.





Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.



Figure 5.1 Map 1 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.







♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints Limits of Delineation L

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain
- Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) Isolated PEMC
- Other Water

Road Type

- Highway
- County -- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

200 400 Feet 0

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery Path: R:\projects\NDOT\13_188_1\MXDs\mapbook_26_page_5_28_14.mxd

Figure 5.2 Map 2 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.







Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

W8 - Isoloated Playa Oran Con-Site

Figure 5.3 Map 3 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

Date: 6/12/2014



Path: R:\projects\NDOT\13_188_1\MXDs\mapbook_26_page_5_28_14.mxd



♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain Isolated Playa

Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

Highway

- County -- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

200 400 Feet 0

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

W13 - Isolated PEMC/Playa 5.40 Ac. On-Site Figure 5.4 Map 4 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional

Water of the U.S.

Date: 6/12/2014





♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa
Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)
Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

Figure 5.5 Map 5 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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O Datapoints Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

- Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) Isolated PEMC
- Other Water

Road Type

- Highway
- County

-- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

200 400 Feet 0

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery Path: R:\projects\NDOT\13_188_1\MXDs\mapbook_26_page_5_28_14.mxd

۱ Figure 5.6 Map 6 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

Figure 5.7 Map 7 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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Datapoints Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- Highway

- County ---- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.









Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery Path: R:\projects\NDOT\13_188_1\MXDs\mapbook_26_page_5_28_14.mxd Figure 5.9 Map 9 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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Date: 6/12/2014



♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- ------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

- Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)
- Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- Highway

- County --- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet 1

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.10 Map 10 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.





♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- ------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Other Water

Road Type

County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery Path: R:\projects\NDOT\13_188_1\MXDs\mapbook_26_page_5_28_14.mxd Figure 5.11 Map 11 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

W21 - Isolated NRPW

Ephermal

324 L.F. On-Site

Date: 6/12/2014





Datapoints

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

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Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa
Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

Figure 5.12 Map 12 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

Date: 6/12/2014



Path: R:\projects\NDOT\13_188_1\MXDs\mapbook_26_page_5_28_14.mxd



♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- Highway

- County --- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.13 Map 13 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.





♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- ------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) Isolated PEMC Other Water Road Type

🗕 Highway

- County --- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.14 Map 14 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- Highway

- County --- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits. Figure 5.15 Map 15 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- Highway

- County --- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet 1

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.16 Map 16 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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Datapoints

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

Figure 5.17 Map 17 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- ------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

- Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)
- Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- ----- Highway
- County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

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Figure 5.18 Map 18 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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W28 - Isolate NRPW Ephemeral 295 L.F. On-Site



Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- ------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

----- Highway

County

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery

Figure 5.19 Map 19 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.



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Datapoints

Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)

Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa

- Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)
- Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

- Highway

- County --- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.20 Map 20 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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Datapoints \bigcirc Limits of Delineation L Non-Jurisdictional Waters Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW) Excavated Drain Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) Isolated PEMC Other Water Road Type Highway - County -- Dirt 1 inch = 400 feet 200 400 Feet 0

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.22 Map 22 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

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♥ Photo Number and Direction

Datapoints Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) Isolated PEMC

Other Water

Road Type

Highway

- County -- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.23 Map 23 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.





Datapoints Limits of Delineation

Non-Jurisdictional Waters

- ------ Isolated Non-Relatively Permanent Water (NRPW)
- Excavated Drain

Isolated Playa Isolated Relatively Permanent Water (RPW)

- Isolated PEMC
- Other Water

Road Type

- Highway
- County

--- Dirt

1 inch = 400 feet

400 Feet 0 200

Note: Boundary lines of each on-site water are shown only to the limits of delineation. Actual water features may extend beyond project limits.

Figure 5.24 Map 24 of 24 Delineation of Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

