DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2922

CESPK-RDC-S 3 April 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Approved Jurisdictional Determination in accordance with the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; (88 FR 3004 (January 18, 2023) as amended by the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming" (8 September 2023) ,[1] SPK-2021-00475

BACKGROUND. An Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) is a Corps document stating the presence or absence of waters of the United States on a parcel or a written statement and map identifying the limits of waters of the United States on a parcel. AJDs are clearly designated appealable actions and will include a basis of JD with the document.[2] AJDs are case-specific and are typically made in response to a request. AJDs are valid for a period of five years unless new information warrants revision of the determination before the expiration date or a District Engineer has identified, after public notice and comment, that specific geographic areas with rapidly changing environmental conditions merit re-verification on a more frequent basis.[3]

On January 18, 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of the Army ("the agencies") published the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States,'" 88 FR 3004 (January 18, 2023) ("2023 Rule"). On September 8, 2023, the agencies published the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming", which amended the 2023 Rule to conform to the 2023 Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v. EPA*, 598 U.S., 143 S. Ct. 1322 (2023) ("*Sackett*").

This Memorandum for Record (MFR) constitutes the basis of jurisdiction for a Corps AJD as defined in 33 CFR §331.2. For the purposes of this AJD, we have relied on Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA),[4] the 2023 Rule as amended, as well as other applicable guidance, relevant case law, and longstanding practice in evaluating jurisdiction.

1. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

[1] While the Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming had no effect on some categories of waters covered under the CWA, and no effect on any waters covered under RHA, all categories are included in this Memorandum for Record for efficiency.
[2] 33 CFR 331.2.
[3] Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-02.
[4] USACE has authority under both Section 9 and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 but for convenience, in this MFR, jurisdiction under RHA will be referred to as Section 10.

a. Provide a list of each individual feature within the review area and the jurisdictional status of each one (i.e., identify whether each feature is/is not a water of the United States and/or a navigable water of the United States).

Name of Aquatic Resource	Jurisdictional/Non-Jurisdictional	Authority
RW-1	Non-jurisdictional	None
RW-3	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RW-4	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RW-5	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RW-11	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RW-13	Non-jurisdictional	None
WS-2	Jurisdictional	Section 404
WS-3	Jurisdictional	Section 404
WS-7	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RSW-1	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RSW-2	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RSW-3	Non-jurisdictional	None
RSW-4	Non-jurisdictional	None
RSW-6	Non-jurisdictional	None
RSW-7	Non-jurisdictional	None
RSW-9	Jurisdictional	Section 404
RSW-10	Jurisdictional	Section 404
SW-1	Non-jurisdictional	None
SW-2	Non-jurisdictional	None
SW-3	Jurisdictional	Section 404
SW-6	Jurisdictional	Section 404
SW-7	Non-jurisdictional	Section 404
SW-8	Jurisdictional	Section 404
S-1	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-2	Non-jurisdictional	None

S-3	Jurisdictional	Section 404
S-4	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-5	Jurisdictional	Section 404
S-6	Jurisdictional	Section 404
S-7	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-8	Jurisdictional	Section 404
S-9	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-10	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-11	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-12	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-13	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-16	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-17	Jurisdictional	Section 404
S-18	Non-jurisdictional	None
S-19	Jurisdictional	Section 404
VP-1	Non-jurisdictional	None
VP-2	Non-jurisdictional	None
VP-3	Non-jurisdictional	None
VP-4	Non-jurisdictional	None
VP-5	Jurisdictional	Section 404
P-1	Jurisdictional	Section 404
I-1	Jurisdictional	Section 404
I-2	Jurisdictional	Section 404
E-1a	Jurisdictional	Section 404
E-1b	Jurisdictional	Section 404
E-1c	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-1d	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-1e	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-2	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-3	Non-jurisdictional	None

E-4a	Jurisdictional	Section 404
E-4b	Jurisdictional	Section 404
E-5	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-6	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-7	Non-jurisdictional	None
E-8	Non-jurisdictional	None
SP-1	Non-jurisdictional	None
SP-2	Non-jurisdictional	None
D-1	Non-jurisdictional	None
D-2	Non-jurisdictional	None

2. REFERENCES.

a. "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States,'" 88 FR 3004 (January 18, 2023) ("2023 Rule")

b. "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming" 88 FR 61694 (September 8, 2023)

c. *Sackett v. EPA*, 598 U.S. _, 143 S. Ct. 1322 (2023)

d. "Memorandum To the Field Between the U.S. Department of The Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Concerning The Proper Implementation Of 'Continuous Surface Connection' Under The Definition Of "Waters Of The United States" Under The Clean Water Act" (March 12, 2025)

3. REVIEW AREA. The approximately 271.81-acre review area is primarily located west of the intersection of Latrobe Road and Royal Oaks Drive in El Dorado Hills, El Dorado County, California. The review area extends north along Latrobe Road, ending near the El Dorado Irrigation Water Treatment Plant. The approximate center of the review area is located at Latitude 38.61445, Longitude -121.05216 (Enclosures 1 and 2).

4. NEAREST TRADITIONAL NAVIGABLE WATER (TNW), THE TERRITORIAL SEAS, OR INTERSTATE WATER TO WHICH THE AQUATIC RESOURCE IS CONNECTED. The nearest TNW to which aquatic resources within the review area are connected is the Mokelumne River. The Mokelumne River is located approximately 32.5 miles straight-line distance from the review area, as estimated using the Corps' Navigable Waters layer in Google Earth. The Mokelumne River is classified as a TNW from its mouth to the Frandy Gage, located 3.5 mile upstream from New Hope Road.

5. FLOWPATH FROM THE SUBJECT AQUATIC RESOURCES TO A TNW, THE TERRITORIAL SEAS, OR INTERSTATE WATER. Aquatic resources within the review area flow into Carson Creek, a relatively permanent tributary to the Mokelumne River. Carson Creek flows southwest into Deer Creek, which subsequently merges with the Cosumnes River. The Cosumnes River ultimately discharges into the Mokelumne River within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Mokelumne River is classified as a TNW under 33 CFR 328.3(a)(1)(i) (Enclosure 3).

6. SECTION 10 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS[5]: There are no aquatic resources or other features within the review area determined to be jurisdictional in accordance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.[6]

7. SECTION 404 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS: The following aquatic resources within the review area meet the definition of waters of the United States in accordance with the 2023 Rule as amended, consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in *Sackett*.

a. Traditional Navigable Waters (TNWs) (a)(1)(i): N/A.

b. The Territorial Seas (a)(1)(ii): N/A.

c. Interstate Waters (a)(1)(iii): N/A.

d. Impoundments (a)(2): N/A.

e. Tributaries (a)(3):

P-1 is a 0.297-acre/625-linear foot (LF) segment of Carson Creek, a relatively permanent (a)(3) tributary to the Mokelumne River. Carson Creek follows the flowpath to the Mokelumne River described in Section 5. Carson Creek is mapped as a perennial stream on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle and on the USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). P-1's tributary reach measures 4.4 miles in total and is a third-order tributary reach of Carson Creek. The tributary reach originates approximately 2.3 miles upstream of P-1, where unnamed second-order tributary flows into a second-order segment of Carson Creek near the eastern end of Old Bass Lake Road. The tributary reach ends approximately 2.1 miles downstream of P-1, just north of Payen Road at Malby Crossing. The November 2023 [redacted] (ARDR), prepared by [redacted]

[5] 33 CFR 329.9(a) A waterbody which was navigable in its natural or improved state, or which was susceptible of reasonable improvement (as discussed in § 329.8(b) of this part) retains its character as "navigable in law" even though it is not presently used for commerce or is presently incapable of such use because of changed conditions or the presence of obstructions.

[6] This MFR is not to be used to make a report of findings to support a determination that the water is a navigable water of the United States. The district must follow the procedures outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a determination that water is a navigable water of the United States subject to Section 10 of the RHA.

[redacted], characterizes P-1 as a perennial channel that flows continuously throughout the calendar year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of P-1 on seven dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, 1/22/2022, and 12/21/2022). The P-1 tributary reach of Carson Creek contained flowing water on all 7 of the observed dates, including one taken during 'drier than normal' 30-day antecedent precipitation conditions (1/22/2022). These observations indicate that the P-1 tributary reach is relatively permanent, flowing for more than just a short duration in direct response to precipitation.

I-1 is a 1.763-acre segment of an unnamed second-order tributary to Carson Creek. The upper portion of I-1 receives drainage from multiple culverts (CUL-9, CUL-10, and CUL-11). I-1 flows west through the review area and enters Carson Creek approximately 0.9 miles/4,500 LF downstream of the western boundary of the review area. I-1 is mapped as an ephemeral tributary on the USGS NHD. The segment of I-1 located downstream of the review area is mapped as an intermittent stream on the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The segment of I-1 located within the review area is not mapped on the USGS topographic map. The ARDR characterizes I-1 as a relatively permanent, intermittent tributary that flows throughout the winter season and into the late spring or early summer. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of I-1 on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. Both the first-order and second-order segments of I-1 contained flows on 5 of the evaluated dates. The I-1 tributary appeared dry on 1/13/2022, however, the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) on this date indicates that the region was in severe drought. Additionally, during a site visit conducted by this office on January 30, 2025, the I-1 tributary was observed to have flowing water. This observation was made more than three weeks after the most recent recorded precipitation event on January 4, 2025.These observations indicate that the I-1 tributary is relatively permanent, flowing for more than just a short duration in direct response to precipitation.

I-2 is a 0.039-acre segment of an unnamed second-order tributary to Carson Creek. The I-2 tributary reach originates north of Blackstone Parkway and approximately 0.28 miles/ 1,400 LF northeast of the review area, at the confluence of two unnamed first-order tributaries. The I-2 tributary reach ends approximately 1.15 miles/ 6,040 LF southwest of the review area, where it flows into a third-order tributary reach north of Payen Road. The I-2 tributary is mapped as an intermittent tributary on the USGS NHD and the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes I-2 as a relatively permanent, intermittent tributary that flows throughout the winter season and into the late spring or early summer. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of I-2 on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. The I-2 tributary reach contained standing or flowing

water on all the evaluated dates. The tributary reach also contained standing or flowing water on two dates taken during the dry season (4/15/2022 and 5/1/2022). In total, this office reviewed aerial imagery of the I-2 tributary reach across 8 dates and observed water within the tributary on all the dates. These observations indicate that the I-2 tributary reach is relatively permanent and contains flowing or standing water for more than a short duration in direct response to precipitation.

E-1a is a 1.162-acre unnamed tributary to the relatively permanent tributary I-1 (described above). The mapped E-1a tributary feature consists of first-order and second-order tributary reach segments. The first-order tributary reach originates at the downstream end of a wetland (RSW-2) which sits at the head of the E-1a tributary. The tributary transitions to a second-order stream approximately 0.15 miles/790 LF downstream of the wetland swale, where another small, first-order tributary (E-1e) flows into E-1a. **E-1b** is a 0.052-acre first-order tributary with a downstream connection to E-1a. E-1b is situated between two wetlands. RSW-1/S-3 sits at the head of E-1b and RSW-2 is located at the downstream end of E-1b, serving as a flowpath wetland between E-1b and E-1a. E-1a and E-1b are mapped as ephemeral tributaries on the USGS NHD. They are not mapped on the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-1a and E-1b as ephemeral channels that have flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office has determined that E-1a and E-1b are relatively permanent (a)(3) tributaries following a review of aerial imagery and flow observations made during the January 30, 2025, site visit. This office reviewed aerial imagery of E-1a and E-1b on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. The E-1a and E-1b tributaries contained flows on all of the evaluated dates. Additionally, the two features contained flowing water throughout their length on the January 30, 2025, site visit which occurred more than three weeks after the most recent precipitation event (January 4, 2025). These observations indicate that E-1a and E-1b are relatively permanent, flowing for more than just a short duration in direct response to precipitation.

E-4a (0.315 acre) is a first-order unnamed relatively permanent tributary to I-1, an (a)(3) tributary with a downstream connection to the Mokelumne River. E-4a's tributary reach originates at the northwestern end of wetland SW-8. The tributary reach ends at E-4a's confluence with I-1. The total tributary reach of E-4 is approximately 0.45 miles/2,400 LF. The E-4a tributary is not mapped on the USGS NHG or the 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The November 2023 ARDR characterizes E-4a as an ephemeral tributary that has flowing water only during, and a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. However, this office reviewed Digital Globe aerial imagery of the E-4a tributary reach on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater. The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. The E-4a tributary reach contained standing or flowing water on 5 of the evaluated dates (all except 12/21/2022), indicating that the tributary is relatively permanent and contains water for more than just a

short duration in direct response to precipitation. Additionally, E-4a contained flows throughout its reach during the January 30, 2025, site visit.

E-4b is an 0.012-acre first-order tributary that originates at the outlet of an approximately 24-inch pipe culvert (CUL-8) on the west side of Latrobe Road. E-4b flows southwest for approximately 150 LF before it drains into SW-8 and loses its ordinary highwater mark (OHWM). Water from SW-8 drains into the relatively permanent tributary E-4a described above. The E-4b tributary is not mapped on the USGS NHG or the 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The November 2023 ARDR characterizes E-4b as an ephemeral tributary that has flowing water only during, and a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. E-4b contained water on the same 5 dates as E-4a, indicating that the tributary is relatively permanent and contains water for more than just a short duration in direct response to precipitation.

f. Adjacent Wetlands (a)(4):

RW-3 (3.13 acre), **RW-4** (0.045 acre), and **RW-5** (0.115 acre) are separate riparian wetland polygons that directly abut the P-1 tributary segment of Carson Creek described in Section 7.e. R-3, R-4, and R-5 are therefore adjacent wetlands with a continuous surface connection to a relatively permanent (a)(3) water.

RW-11 (0.067 acre) and **SW-3** (.066 acre) are contiguous mapped wetland polygons. The SW-3/RW-11 wetland abuts the downstream end of the relatively permanent tributary E-1a, described in Section 7.e. The RW-11/SW-3 wetland is therefore an adjacent wetland with a continuous surface connection to a relatively permanent (a)(3) water.

WS-2 (0.005 acre), **WS-3** (0.061), and **WS-7** (0.144 acre) are three separate wetland swales that directly abut the relatively permanent E-1a tributary at their downstream ends. WS-2, WS-3, and WS-7 are therefore adjacent wetlands with a continuous surface connection to a relatively permanent (a)(3) water.

RSW-1 (0.078 acre) and **S-3** (0.108 acre) are contiguous mapped wetland polygons that are situated at the head of E-1b. The RSW-1/S-3 directly abuts the (a)(3) tributary E-1b and is therefore an adjacent wetland with a continuous surface connection to a jurisdictional water.

RSW-2 (a 0.08-acre riparian seasonal wetland) and **S-5** (a 0.10-acre wetland seep) are contiguous wetlands. The RSW-2/S-5 wetland is situated in between, and directly abuts, the two tributary features E-1a and E-1b. RSW-2/S-5 is therefore an adjacent wetland with a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

RSW-9 is a 0.008-acre segment of a riverine seasonal wetland located on the east side of Latrobe Road. RSW-9 drains into two approximately 145 LF long parallel concrete pipe culverts (CUL-2 and CUL-3) that both outlet into another wetland swale segment on the west side of Latrobe Road. Consistent with *Memorandum on LRB-2021-01386,* dated February 16, 2024, RSW-9 and the wetland swale segment on the west side of Latrobe

Road are one wetland because the presence of the culverts demonstrate that a hydrologic connection is maintained between the two wetland areas. Although the wetland is divided by Latrobe Road, the culverts maintain a hydrologic connection. In a site visit on September 26, 2024, this office observed that the wetland segments located on either side of the road have similar vegetation and hydrology. On the eastern side of Latrobe Road, the wetland swale extends for approximately 1,550 LF. The downstream (western) end of the wetland directly abuts Carson Creek. RSW-9 is therefore an adjacent wetland with a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

RSW-10 is a 0.001-acre segment of a riverine seasonal wetland located on the east side of a bike path that runs parallel to Latrobe Road. RSW-10 drains into an approximately 215-foot-long metal pipe culvert (CUL-12) that outlets into a wetland swale segment on the west side of Latrobe Road. Consistent with *Memorandum on LRB-2021-01386,* dated February 16, 2024, RSW-10 and the wetland swale segment on the west side of Latrobe Road are one wetland because the presence of the culvert demonstrates that a hydrologic connection is maintained between the two wetland areas. Although the wetland is divided by Latrobe Road, the culvert maintains a hydrologic connection. In a site visit on September 26, 2024, this office observed that the wetland segments located on either side of the road have similar vegetation and hydrology. On the eastern side Latrobe Road, the wetland swale extends for approximately 1,080 LF. The downstream (western) end of the wetland directly abuts Carson Creek. RSW-10 is therefore an adjacent wetland with a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

SW-6 (a 0.136-acre seasonal wetland) and **S-17** (a 0.039-acre wetland seep) directly abut the (a)(3) tributary I-1. SW-6 and S-17 are therefore adjacent wetlands with a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

SW-8 (0.346-acre) and **VP-5** (0.006) are contiguous wetland features that directly abut the relatively permanent E-4b and E-4a tributary features. The SW-8/VP-5 wetland is therefore an adjacent wetland with a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

S-6 (0.022 acre), **S-8** (0.036 acre), and **S-19** (0.078 acre) are separate wetland seeps that directly abut the (a)(3) tributary E-1a. S-6, S-8, and S-19 are therefore adjacent wetlands with a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

g. Additional Waters (a)(5): N/A.

8. NON-JURISDICTIONAL AQUATIC RESOURCES AND FEATURES

a. Describe aquatic resources and other features within the review area identified in the 2023 Rule as amended as not “waters of the United States” even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(2) through (5). Include the type of excluded aquatic resource or feature, the size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and

describe how it was determined to meet one of the exclusions listed in 33 CFR 328.3(b).[7] N/A.

b. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area that were determined to be non-jurisdictional because they do not meet one or more categories of waters of the United States under the 2023 Rule as amended (e.g., tributaries that are non-relatively permanent waters; non-tidal wetlands that do not have a continuous surface connection to a jurisdictional water).

E-1c is a 0.097-acre first-order, non-relatively permanent tributary that flows north into to E-1a (described in Section 7(e). E-1c is fully encompassed within the review area and originates 0.15 miles/800 LF south of E-1a. E-1c is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-1c as an ephemeral channel that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of E-1c on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater) The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. E-1c only appeared to contain flows on two of the evaluated dates (1/12/2019 and 1/31/2021). Additionally, the tributary was dry during the January 30, 2025, site visit and displayed weak OHWM indicators such as a subtle change in slope. These observations indicate that E-1c is a non-relatively permanent tributary.

E-1d is a 0.135-acre first-order, non-relatively permanent tributary that flows north into E-1a. E-1d is fully encompassed within the review area and originates approximately 0.11 miles/585 LF south of E-1a. E-1c is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-1c as an ephemeral channel that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of E-1d on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater) The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. E-1d did not contain standing or flowing water on any of the evaluated dates and was noticeably dry when other relatively permanent features within the review area contained flows. During the January 30, 2025, site visit, E-1d contained small pools of water, but approximately 90% of the tributary reach was dry. These observations indicate that E-1d is a non-relatively permanent tributary.

E-1e is a 0.009-acre first-order, non-relatively permanent tributary that flows northwest into E-1a. E-1d is fully encompassed within the review area and originates approximately 0.01 miles/70 LF south of E-1a. E-1e is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-1e as an ephemeral

[7] 88 FR 3004 (January 18, 2023)

channel that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of E-1e on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater) The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. E-1e appeared to only contain water on one of the evaluated dates (1/12/2019). E-1 was dry during the January 30, 2025, site visit. These observations indicate that E-1e is a non-relatively permanent tributary.

E-2 is a 0.066-acre tributary oxbow with no downstream connection to a TNW. E-2 appears to have once existed as part of E-1a but was cut off from the tributary by the construction of a firebreak that runs from east to west though the project area and bisects E-1a. According to historic imagery, the firebreak appears to have been constructed between 1984 and 1993. E-2 loses its OHWM at the northern side of the firebreak and flows diffuse to sheet flow, draining towards E-1a.

E-3 is a 0.021-acre non-relatively permanent first-order tributary that flows southwest into I-1. E-3 is not mapped on the USGS NHG or the 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-3 as an ephemeral channel that flows only in direct response to precipitation. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of E-3 on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 21/21/2022. The E-3 tributary appeared dry on all of the evaluated dates. Notably, E-3 was dry on dates when other relatively permanent tributary features within the review area contained flows. These results indicate that the E-3 tributary does not flow continuously for certain times of the year and likely contains flows for only a short duration in direct response to precipitation.

E-5 is a 0.004-acre rock-lined drainage ditch with no discernable downstream connection to a TNW. E-5 is located on the east side of Latrobe Road, between Latrobe Road and a bike path that runs parallel to the road. The approximately 18-inch concrete arch culvert CUL-5 outlets into E-5. Water flows west through E-5 and into the approximately 15-inch metal pipe culvert CUL-6 which connects to a storm drain on the west side of Latrobe Road. The storm drain system has no discernable downstream connection to a TNW. E-5 is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle.

E-6 is a 0.0001-acre segment of a first-order tributary that originates approximately 0.07 miles/380 LF east of the review area, at the downstream end of a wetland. E-6 is located on the east side of Latrobe Road and drains into a culvert (CUL-1) which connects to a storm drain on the west side of Latrobe Road. The storm drain system has no discernable downstream connection to a TNW. E-6 is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-6 as an ephemeral channel that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial

imagery of E-6 on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. E-6 appeared to contain flows on two of the evaluated dates (1/12/2019 and 1/31/2021) but was noticeably dry on the dates on which other relatively permanent tributaries within the review area contained flows. These observations indicate that E-6 does not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.

E-7 is a 0.001-acre segment of a non-relatively permanent, fist-order tributary located on the west side of Latrobe Road. Flows from an approximately 18-inch pipe culvert (CUL-4) located under Latrobe Road flow west into E-7. E-7 continues flowing west for approximately 0.2 miles/1000 LF before entering a culvert on the east side of Robert K Mathews. It is unclear where the culvert exits, but it is likely that the culvert spans the business park located on the west side of Robert J Mathews Parkway and discharges into Carson Creek. E-7 is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-7 as an ephemeral channel that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of E-7 on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022. E-7 was dry on all of the evaluated dates, indicating that the feature does not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.

E-8 is a 0.26-acre non-relatively permanent, first-order tributary to I-1. E-8's tributary reach measures approximately 0.25 miles/1,400 LF. It originates at the downstream end of a wetland seep (S-16) that is located at the head of E-8 and ends at a seasonal wetland (SW-6) that abuts the I-1 tributary. E-8 is not mapped on the USGS NHD or the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE Topographic Quadrangle. The ARDR characterizes E-8 as an ephemeral channel that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. This office verified this assertion by reviewing aerial imagery of E-8 on six dates during the wet season, each with a 30-day antecedent precipitation condition within the normal range and at least four days since the most recent significant rainfall event (0.1 inch or greater). The dates evaluated include 1/12/2019, 1/31/2019, 1/31/2021, 2/27/2021, 1/13/2022, and 12/21/2022). E-7 appeared to contain pools of water within areas of the lower half of its reach on 1/13/2019, 1/31/2019, and 12/21/2021, but appeared dry on the remaining 2 dates, indicating that E-8 does not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.

RW-1 is a 0.413-acre wetland located near the western boundary of the review area. RW-1 drains into a non-relatively permanent ditch (D-1) at its western end. The ditch flows west for approximately 163 LF before it loses its OHWM at a firebreak that runs north to south along the western boundary of the review area. From its termination at the firebreak, flows from D-1 diffuse into sheet flow along the firebreak. RW-1 is

non-jurisdictional because it lacks a continuous surface connection to an (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3) water.

RW-13 (0.028 acre) and **RSW-6** (0.018 acre) are contiguous mapped wetland polygons located at a culvert entrance on the east side of Latrobe Road. The RSW-6/ RW-13 wetland is connected to the relatively permanent tributary I-1 described in section 7.e by the approximately 24-inch pipe culvert CUL-10. CUL-10 flows east to west under Latrobe Road for approximately 150 LF before discharging into I-1. The RW-13/RSW-6 wetland is non-jurisdictional because it is separated from the (a)(3) tributary by a discrete feature (a culvert) and does not physically abut the tributary or have a continuous surface connection to the tributary pursuant to reference 2d.

RSW-3 (0.001) and **RSW-4** (0.014) are riparian seasonal wetlands located along the northeastern side of Latrobe Road. The two wetlands are separate by an approximately 60 LF long by 9-inch-wide pipe culvert (CUL-7) that runs in a south-to-north alignment under Avanti Drive. Flows from RSW-3 flow through the culvert and enter RSW-4. RSW-4 drains into an approximately 65 LF culvert that runs east-to-west under Latrobe Road (CUL-10) and exits into the relatively permanent tributary E-4b. RSW-3 and RSW-4 are non-jurisdictional wetlands because they are separated from the (a)(3) tributary by discrete features (CUL-7 and CUL-10), do not physically abut the tributary, and therefore lack a continuous surface connection to the tributary pursuant to reference 2d.

RSW-7 is a 0.002-acre segment of a riverine seasonal wetland located on the northeastern side of Latrobe Road. RSW-7 drains into an approximately 95-foot-long by 18-inch-wide pipe culvert (CUL-9) which outlets into I-1 on the southwestern side of Latrobe Road. RSW-7 is a non-jurisdictional wetland because it is separated from the (a)(3) water by the discrete feature CUL-9 and does not directly abut a covered water pursuant to reference 2d.

SW-1 is a 0.003-acre seasonal wetland located approximately 30 feet south of the E-1a tributary. SW-1 has no continuous surface connection to the (a)(3) tributary.

SW-2 is a 0.062-acre seasonal wetland that abuts the eastern side of a firebreak that runs north-to-south along the western boundary of the review area. According to historical imagery, the firebreak appears to have been created sometime between 1966 and 1984. The firebreak has created an approximately 1-foot-tall earthen berm on the western boundary of SW-2. SW-2 does not directly abut a jurisdictional water and therefore is not an adjacent wetland.

SW-7 is a 0.004-acre seasonal wetland located on the northeastern side of Latrobe Road. SW-7 drains northwest into an approximately 75 LF pipe culvert that runs under a private driveway and bike path and discharges into the (a)(3) tributary I-2 on the northeastern side of Latrobe Road. SW-7 is a non-jurisdictional wetland because it is separated from the (a)(3) water by a discrete feature (the culvert) and does not directly abut a covered water pursuant to reference 2d.

S-1 (0.091 acre), **S-2** (0.110 acre), and **S-7** (0.069 acre) are wetland seeps located in the southern half of the review area. S-1 is situated approximately 70 LF east of E-1c, S-2 is situated approximately 145 LF southwest of E-1d, and S-7 is situated approximately 50 LF south of E-1a. None of the wetlands abut or have a continuous surface connection to an (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) water.

S-4 is a 0.146-acre wetland seep that directly abuts the non-relatively permanent tributary E-1d. S-4 drains northeast into E-1d and E-1d flows into the (a)(3) tributary E-1a approximately 100 LF downstream. S-4 is a non-jurisdictional wetland because it is separated from the (a)(3) water by the discrete feature E-1d and does not directly abut the covered water pursuant to reference 2d.

S-9 is a 0.297-acre wetland see located approximately 10 feet south of the (a)(3) tributary E-1a. S-9 drains northwest towards E-1a with flows from the wetland entering the tributary through an approximately 10-foot-long swale. S-9 is a non-jurisdictional wetland because it separated from the (a)(3) water by a discrete feature (the swale) and does not directly abut the covered water pursuant to reference 2d.

S-10 is a 0.007-acre wetland seep that is located approximately 10 LF north of the E-1a tributary. The wetland does not abut or have a continuous surface connection to the covered water. This office confirmed that the wetland is separated from the (a)(3) tributary by uplands during the January 30, 2025, site visit.

S-11 (0.029 acre) and **S-12** (0.042 acre) are wetland seeps located north of the I-1 tributary. S-12 is connected to S-11 through an approximately 195 LF upland swale that flows south. S-11 is located approximately 20 LF from the I-1 tributary. The wetland does not abut or have a continuous surface connection to the covered water. During the January 30, 2025, site visit, this office confirmed that the wetlands are connected to one another via an upland swale but are separated from the (a)(3) tributary by uplands and do not have a continuous surface connection to the covered water.

S-13 is a 0.026-acre wetland seep located north of the I-1 tributary. S-13 is connected to S-17 (a wetland that directly abuts I-1) via an approximately 150 LF upland swale that flows southwest from S-13 to S-17. Although S-13 is connected to the (a)(4) wetland S-17 through a discrete feature (the upland swale), S-13 itself does not directly abut or have a continuous surface connection to a covered water.

S-16 is a 0.038-acre wetland seep located at the head of the non-relatively permanent tributary E-8. S-16 is connected to the (a)(3) tributary I-1 through the non-relatively permanent tributary E-8 and the flowpath wetland SW-6. E-8 flows northeast into SW-6 which directly abuts the I-1 tributary. The total distance between S-16 and the I-1 tributary measures approximately 0.26 miles/ 1,390 LF. S-16 is not an adjacent wetland because is it far removed from, and does not directly abut, the covered waters S-6 and I-1.

S-18 is a 0.019-acre wetland seep located near the center of the review area with no continuous surface connection to an (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) water. The I-1 tributary is the

nearest downstream jurisdictional water from S-18 and is located approximately 670 LF northwest of the wetland. An upland swale extends approximately 250 LF downslope (northwest) of the wetland, towards I-1. However, the upland swale does not serve as a discrete physical feature connecting S-18 to a jurisdictional water because the swale becomes indistinguishable from the surrounding landscape 250 LF downslope of the wetland, with any flows diffusing to sheet flow.

VP-1 (0.007 acre), **VP-2** (0.007 acre), **VP-3** (0.012 acre), and **VP-4** (0.038 acre) are vernal pool wetlands that do not abut an (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) water, nor do they have a continuous surface connection to a jurisdictional water. VP-1 abuts a firebreak that runs north-to-south along the western boundary of the review area. Google Earth Pro aerial imagery dated 2/5/2021 and 6/3/2021 shows that an approximately 280 LF upland swale once provided a continuous surface connection between VP-1 and the I-1 tributary. However, this upland swale has since been graded through for the construction of a residential development adjacent to the review area and the connection from VP-1 to I-1 no longer exists as of 2023. VP-3 abuts a firebreak that runs east-to-west through the review area and is located approximately 95 LF north of E-1a. VP-2 is located approximately 35 linear feet south of E-1a. VP-4 is located approximately 225 linear feet south of I-1. None of the vernal pool wetlands have a continuous surface connection to a jurisdictional water.

SP-1 is a 0.005-acre rock-lined stormwater detention basin located at the downstream end of a of a rocked drainage that flows down the side of mine tailings pile. The mine tailings pile is located north of E-4a, on the opposite side of a dirt access road that runs southwest along the northern boundary of the review area. The rocked drainage that runs down the side of the mine tailings pile drains a small swale on top of the tailings into the basin. There is no downstream connection from SP-1 to E-4a through the dirt access road.

SP-2 is a 0.006-acre abandoned mining pit located approximately 0.4 miles/90 LF northwest of WS-7. The mining pit is visible on aerial imagery as far back as 1952. The mining pit retains water throughout most of the year, and its depth is unknown. It is an isolated feature, with no connection to a covered water.

D-1 is a 0.014-acre ditch that drains RW-1 and RW-2. The defined ditch ends at the fire break located along the western boundary of the review area. The water from D-1 sheet flows south along the western edge of the fire break for approximately 100 LF and then drains west into a wetland located outside of the review area. D-1 is a non-jurisdictional feature because it terminates at the fire break and has no downstream connection to a TNW.

D-2 is a 0.014-acre drainage ditch that runs north-to-south along the eastern edge of a dirt road that is located at the northwestern boundary of the review area, near a mining tail. D-2 terminates near a stormwater detention basin (SP-1). Flows at the downstream end of D-2 diffuse to sheet flow and do not have a downstream connection to a TNW. D-2 was excavated wholly in dry land, drains only dry land, and does not carry a relatively permanent flow of water. D-2 was likely constructed between 1993 and 2003, when the dirt road was

created, and a baseball field and business park were constructed just north of the review area.

9. DATA SOURCES. List sources of data/information used in making determination. Include titles and dates of sources used and ensure that information referenced is available in the administrative record.

a. [redacted]). *Creekside Village Aquatic Resources Delineation Report.* Prepared for [redacted]. November 2023.

b. [redacted] *Creekside Village Figure 5- Delineation of Aquatic Resources.* Created January 15, 2021. Revised March 18, 2025.

c. Maxar. Digital Globe aerial imagery dates: January 12, 2019; January 31, 2019; January 31, 2021; February 5, 2021; February 13, 2021; February 27, 2021; March 12, 2021; January 13, 2022; January 22, 2022; April 15, 2022; May 1, 2022; December 21, 2021. Retrieved from: https://evwhs.digitalglobe.com/myDigitalGlobe/login.

d. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service. NOWData – NOAA Online Weather Data. Accessed April 2, 2025. Retrieved from: https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=sto.

e. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) ERDC Antecedent Precipitation Tool. Dates: January 12, 2019; January 31, 2019; January 31, 2021; February 5, 2021; February 13, 2021; February 27, 2021; March 12, 2021; January 13, 2022; January 22, 2022; April 15, 2022; May 1, 2022; December 21, 2021.

f. USACE. Field Visit. September 26, 2024.

g. USACE. Field Visit. January 30, 2025.

h. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army. *Joint Memorandum on LRB-2021-01386.* February 16, 2024.

i. U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS). National Hydrography Dataset, 18040013 HUC8. Accessed on August 30, 2024. Retrieved from: https://www.usgs.gov/national-hydrography/national-hydrography-dataset

j. USGS. Topographic Maps, Folsom SE, CA 1:24000. 2022. Accessed on September 30, 2024. Retrieved from: https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/.

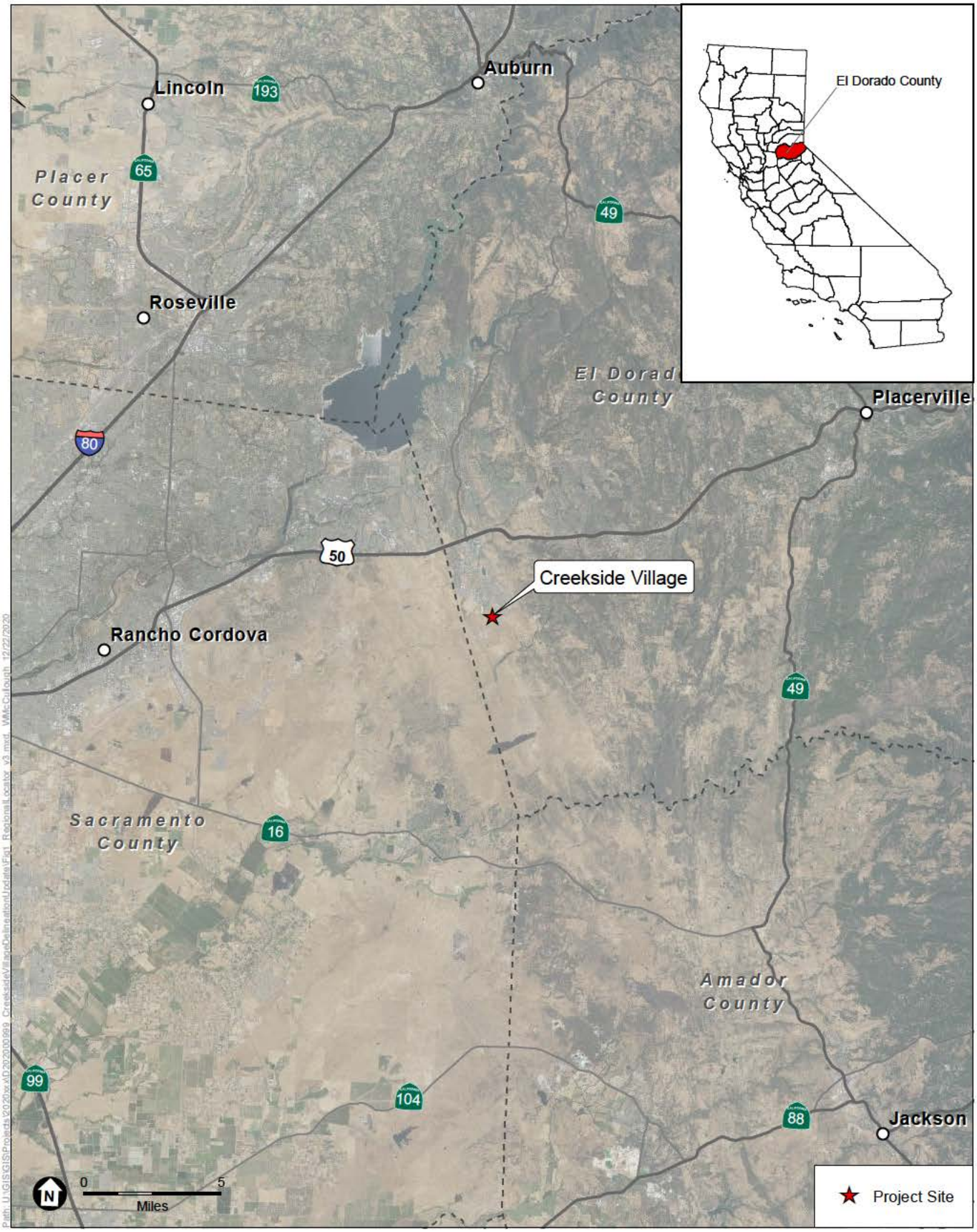
k. Historic Aerials. NETRonline. 2024 Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Imagery years: 1952, 1966, 1984, 1993, 2003. Accessed November 21, 2024. Retrieved from: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

10. OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION. N/A.

11. NOTE: The structure and format of this MFR were developed in coordination with the EPA and Department of the Army. The MFR's structure and format may be subject to future modification or may be rescinded as needed to implement additional guidance from the agencies; however, the approved jurisdictional determination described herein is a final agency action.

3 Encls
1. Review Area Vicinity Maps
2. Aquatic Resources Delineation Map
3. Review Area Flow path Maps

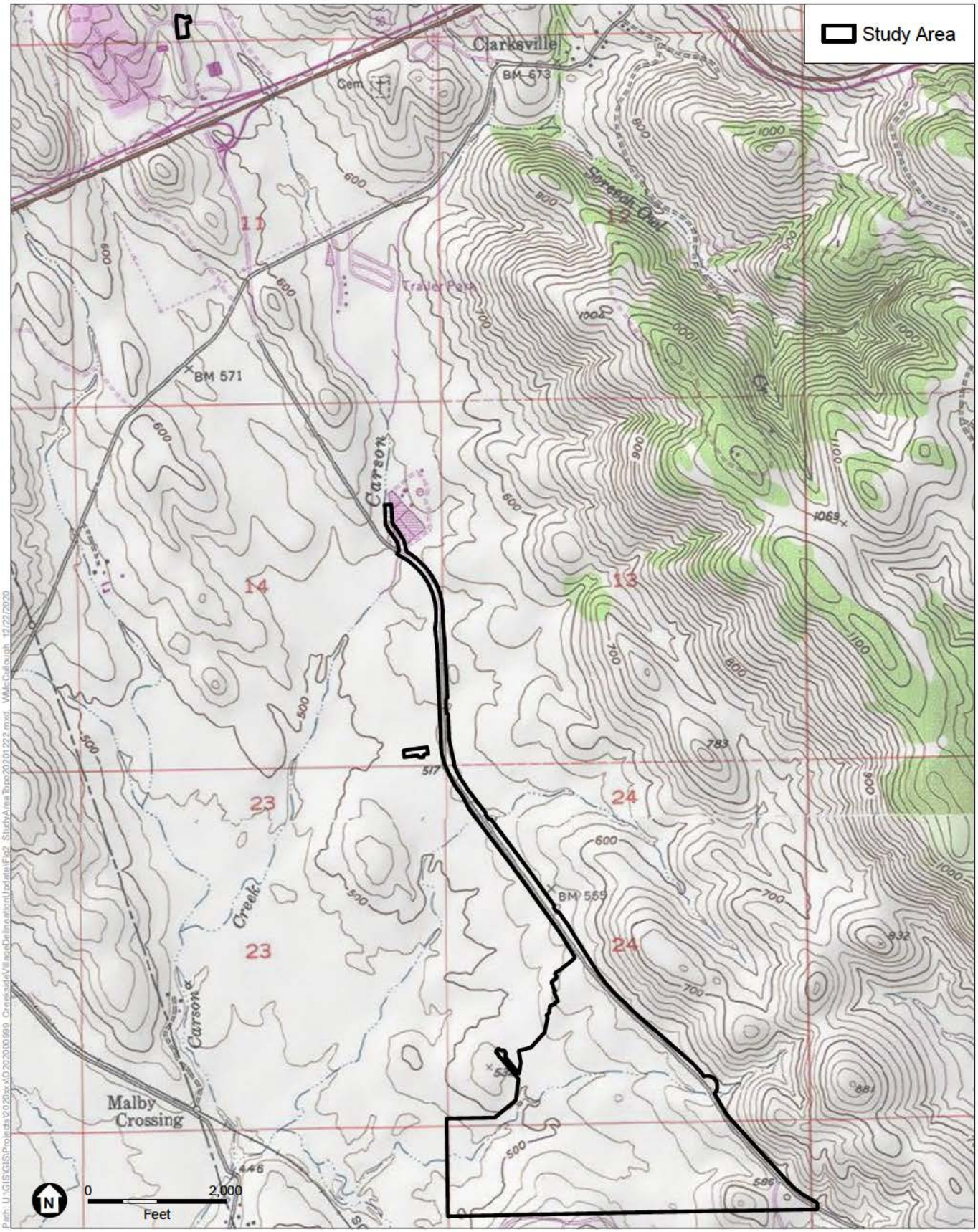
Enclosure 1: Review Area Vicinity Maps



SOURCE: NAIP, 2018; ESRI, 2012; [redacted]

Creekside Village

Figure 1
Regional Location



SOURCE: USGS, 1980; [redacted]

Creekside Village

Figure 2
Study Area (topo)
Clarksville Quad and Folsom SE Quad

Enclosure 2: Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Creekside Village, SPK-2021-00475

SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
Culvert (0.096 ac.)
Storm Drain Manhole
RefPoints

Sampling Points
Upland
Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
Ditch (0.027 ac.)
Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
Seep (1.218 ac.)
Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Creekside Village

Figure 5-1
Delineation of
Aquatic Resources
(1 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by: [redacted]
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Creekside Village

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

- Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
- Culvert (0.096 ac.)
- Storm Drain Manhole
- RefPoints

Sampling Points
- Upland
- Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
- Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
- Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
- Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
- Ditch (0.027 ac.)
- Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
- Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
- Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
- Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
- Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
- Seep (1.218 ac.)
- Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Figure 5-2
Delineation of Aquatic Resources
(2 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by: [redacted]
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

- Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
- Culvert (0.096 ac.)
- Storm Drain Manhole
- RefPoints

Sampling Points
- Upland
- Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
- Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
- Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
- Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
- Ditch (0.027 ac.)
- Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
- Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
- Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
- Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
- Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
- Seep (1.218 ac.)
- Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Creekside Village

Figure 5-3
Delineation of Aquatic Resources
(3 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by: [redacted]
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

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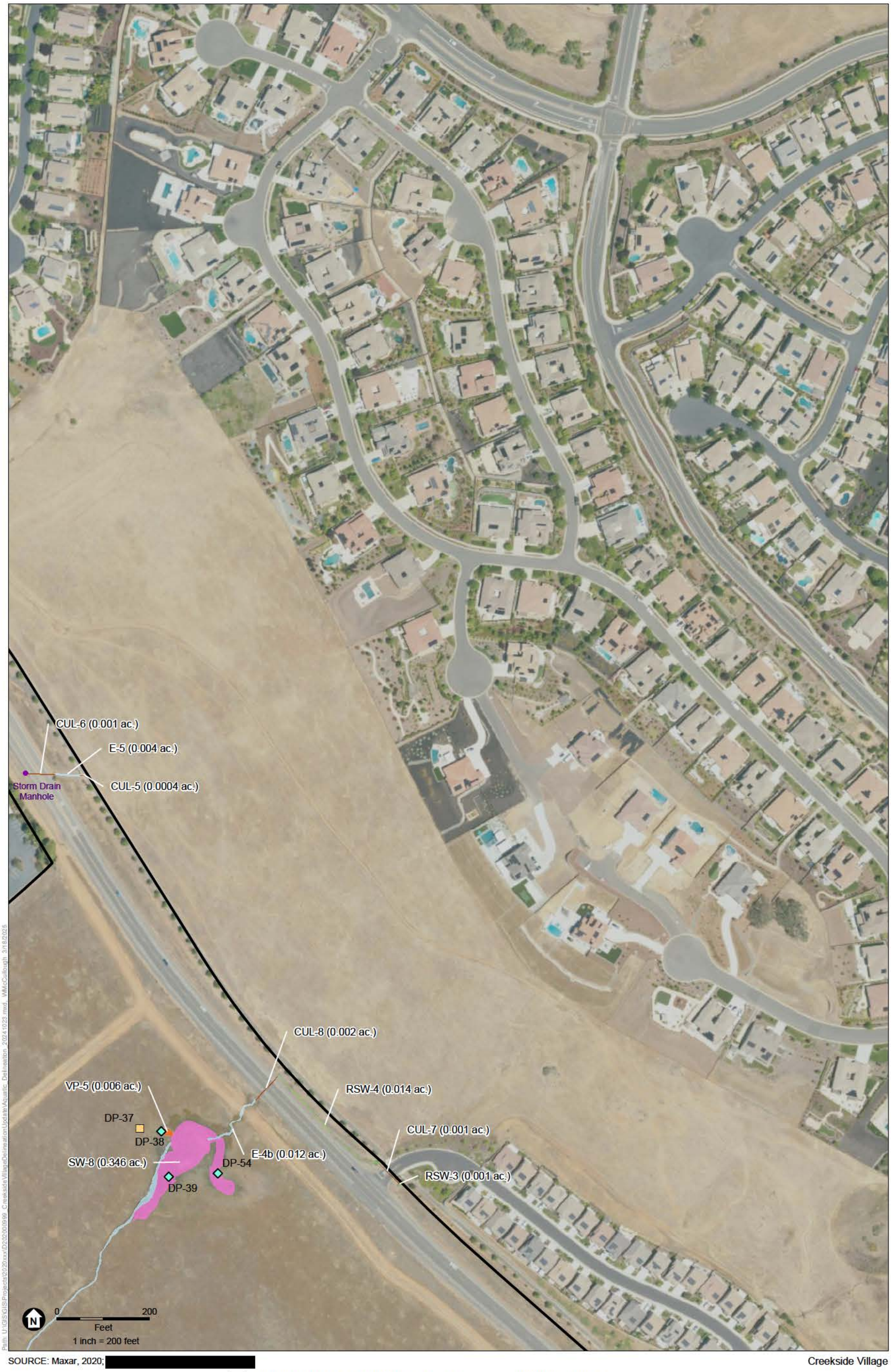

SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Creekside Village

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

- Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
- Culvert (0.096 ac.)
- Storm Drain Manhole
- RefPoints

Sampling Points
- Upland
- Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
- Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
- Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
- Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
- Ditch (0.027 ac.)
- Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
- Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
- Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
- Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
- Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
- Seep (1.218 ac.)
- Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Figure 5-4
Delineation of Aquatic Resources
(4 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by: [redacted]
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

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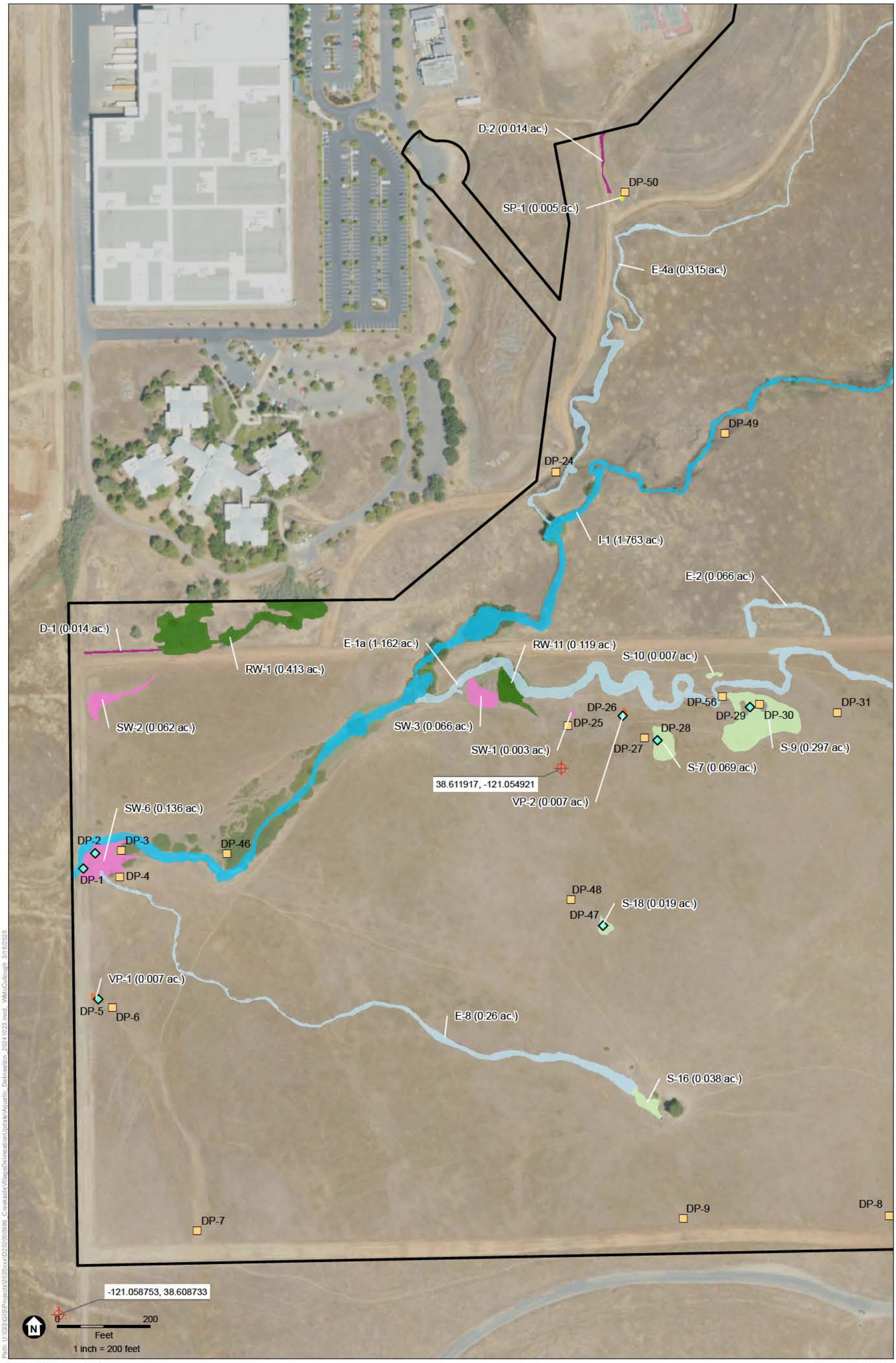

SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

- Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
- Culvert (0.096 ac.)
- Storm Drain Manhole
- RefPoints

Sampling Points
- Upland
- Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
- Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
- Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
- Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
- Ditch (0.027 ac.)
- Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
- Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
- Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
- Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
- Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
- Seep (1.218 ac.)
- Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Creekside Village

Figure 5-5
Delineation of Aquatic Resources
(5 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by: [redacted]
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

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SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
Culvert (0.096 ac.)
Storm Drain Manhole
RefPoints

Sampling Points
Upland
Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
Ditch (0.027 ac.)
Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
Seep (1.218 ac.)
Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Creekside Village

Figure 5-6
Delineation of Aquatic Resources
(6 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by: [redacted]
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

SOURCE: Maxar, 2020; [redacted]

Creekside Village

Coordinate System: CA State Plane Zone II NAD83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North America Datum 1983]

Survey Area (271.81 ac.)
Culvert (0.096 ac.)
Storm Drain Manhole
RefPoints

Sampling Points
Upland
Wetland

Other Waters (4.268 ac.)
Intermittent Drainage (1.802 ac.)
Perennial Drainage (0.297 ac.)
Ephemeral Drainage (2.131 ac.)
Ditch (0.027 ac.)
Seasonal Pond (0.010 ac.)

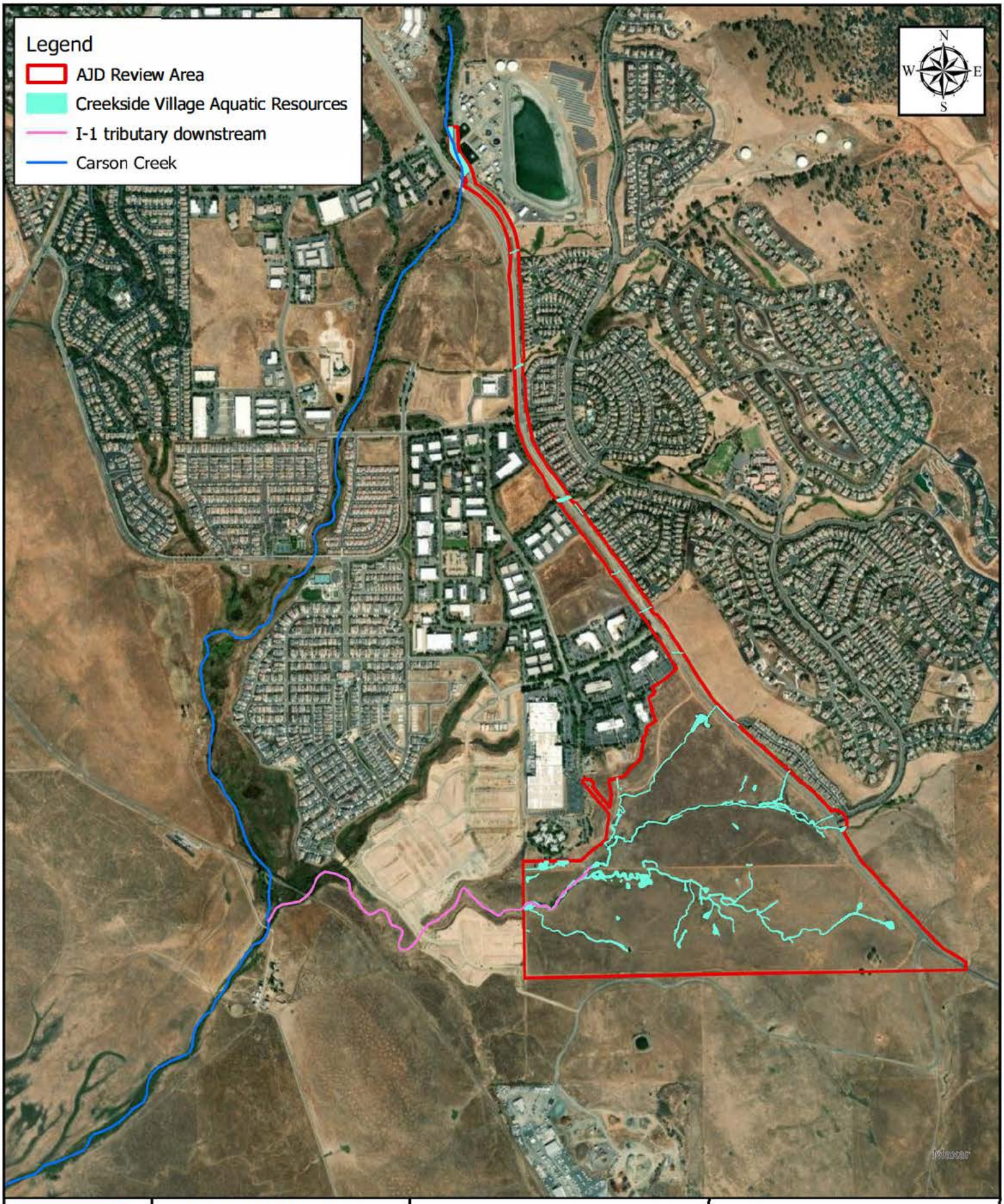
Wetlands (3.307 ac.)
Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.209 ac)
Vernal Pool (0.071 ac.)
Seasonal Wetland (0.618 ac.)
Riparian Wetland (0.981 ac.)
Seep (1.218 ac.)
Wetland Swale (0.210 ac.)

Figure 5-7
Delineation of Aquatic Resources
(7 of 7)

Delineated by: [redacted]
Revised by:
Created on: 1/15/2021, Revised on: 3/18/2025

Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\2020xxx\D20200999_CreeksideVillageDelineation\Updated\Aquatic_Delineation_20241023.mxd WMcCullough 3/18/2025

Enclosure 3: Review Area Flowpath Maps



Flowpath Map from Review Area to Carson Creek

Creekside Village, SPK-2021-00475

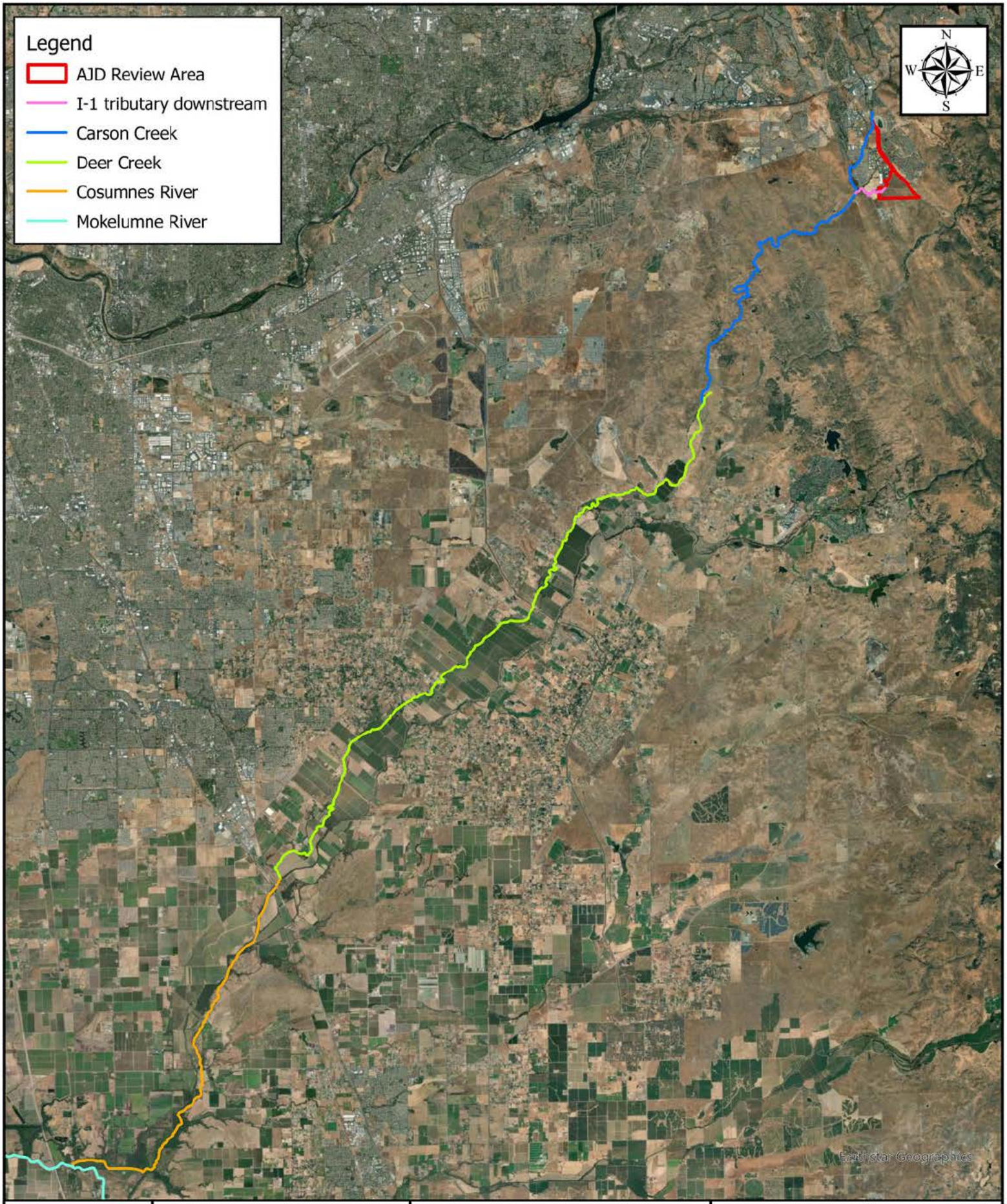
0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

Map Center: 121.059395°W 38.621593°N

Map created by: [redacted]

Date: 3/31/2025

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet



Flowpath Map from Review Area to TNW

Creekside Village, SPK-2021-00475

0 5,00010,000 20,000
Feet

Map Center: 121.236298°W 38.461695°N

Map created by: [redacted]

Date: 3/31/2025

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet