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

JD# 1 of 2, Describing Wetlands 1, 3-5, and 7-12, all adjacent to a non-RPW near Oso, WA

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 11/14/07.

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: **Seattle District,** WA St Dept of Transportation, 200600082 (JD#1 of 2).
Name of water being evaluated on this JD form: North Fork Stillaguamish River, Wetlands 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: Washington County: Snohomish City: _____
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat: 48.2722 **N**, Long: 121.8569 **W**
Universal Transverse Mercator: .
Name of nearest waterbody: North Fork Stillaguamish River .
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Stillaguamish River.
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 1711000801.
☒ 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. List other JDs: JD# 2 of 2, describing Wetland 2 as abutting the North Fork Stillaguamish River. JD# 2 of 2 does not need to be coordinated.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
☒ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: 10 October 2007.
☐ Field Determination. Date(s): _____.

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "*navigable waters of the U.S.*" within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [*Required*]
☐ Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
☐ Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: _____.

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

1. **Waters of the U.S.**
   a. **Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):** [1]
   - ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas
   - ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
   - ☐ Relatively permanent waters[2] (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
   - ☒ 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: 1,000 linear feet 100 width (ft) and/or _____ acres.
   Wetlands: 1.09 acres.

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **Established by OHWM.** and **1987 Delineation Manual.**
   Elevation of established OHWM (if known): _____.

2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):**[3]
   ☐ Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.
   Explain: _____.

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[1] Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
[2] For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
[3] Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. 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):

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. If the waterbody[4] 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: 284 **square miles**
Drainage area: _____ **Pick List**
Average annual rainfall: 80 inches
Average annual snowfall: _____ inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:
(a) Relationship with TNW:
☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
☒ Tributary flows through **1** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **25-30** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **15-20** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **_____**.

Identify flow route to TNW[5]: The unnamed non-RPW stream flows into the North Fork Stillaguamish River, which in turn flows for approximately 16 miles into the Stillaguamish River at river mile 17.8, The lowest 8 miles of the Stillaguamish River are considered navigable.
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):

[4] Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.
[5] Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

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: somewhat stable, area has several slide areas along the river.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: common throughout.

Tributary geometry: **Meandering**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 4 %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime: The unnamed stream flows seasonally into the North Fork Stillaguamish River. The unnamed stream in a non-RPW.

Other information on duration and volume: _____.

Surface flow is: **Confined.** Characteristics: _____.

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. 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
  - ☐ changes in the character of soil
  - ☐ shelving
  - ☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
  - ☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away
  - ☒ sediment deposition
  - ☐ water staining
  - ☐ other (list): _____
  - ☐ the presence of litter and debris
  - ☒ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
  - ☐ the presence of wrack line
  - ☐ sediment sorting
  - ☐ scour
  - ☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
  - ☐ abrupt change in plant community
- ☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[7] Explain:_____.

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

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

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

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

Explain: Water in the unnamed stream runs clear. The stream runs along an abandoned railroad bed, is culverted under the railroad bed in into North Fork Stillaguamish River.

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:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: _____.
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: _____.

[6] A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM 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.

[7] Ibid.

☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: _____.
☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: _____.

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

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:
Properties:
Wetland size: between 0.01 and 1.0 acres
Wetland type. Explain: slope and depressional, emergent/shrub/forested.
Wetland quality. Explain: Category II and Category III.
Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: _____.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:
Flow is: **Intermittent flow**. Explain: _____.

Surface flow is**: Discrete and confined**
Characteristics: All 10 wetlands are supported by a high ground water table. All are connected to each other or the unnamed stream via swales that flow during the rainy season.

Wetland 2 is directly abutting the North Fork Stillaguamish River, and is the subject of JD#2 of 2.

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. Explain findings: _____.
☐ Dye (or other) test performed: _____.

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:
☐ Directly abutting
☒ Not directly abutting
☒ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: During the rainy season, the wetlands are connected to themselves and the RPW North Fork Stilaguamish River by swales and a tributary that run continuously for a "less than seasonal" series of periods..
☐ Ecological connection. Explain: _____.
☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: _____.

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW
Project wetlands are **25-30** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **15-20** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from: **Wetland to navigable waters.**
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): forested, 100 feet or greater.
☐ 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: **11**
Approximately (1.04) 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)
Wetland 1	N	0.06	Wetland 8	N	0.15

Wetland 2	Y	0.05	Wetland 9	N	0.01
Wetland 3	N	0.38	Wetland 10	N	0.01
Wetland 4	N	0.06	Wetland 11	N	0.03
Wetland 5	N	0.04	Wetland 12	N	0.02
Wetland 7	N	0.28			

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: The wetlands located on the slope above the North Fork Stillaguamish River provide baseflow support and organic input.

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

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

2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: _____.

3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: Wetlands 1, 3 - 5, and 7 - 12 all contribute seasonal baseflow support to the North Fork Stillaguamish River as well as organic matter input.

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

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
   ☐ TNWs: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft), or _____ acres.
   ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: _____ acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☐ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows 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 _____width (ft).
   ☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.
   Identify type(s) of waters: _____.

3. **Non-RPWs[8] that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☒ Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

   Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):
   ☐ Tributary waters: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
   ☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.
   Identify type(s) of waters: _____.

4. **Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☐ Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
   ☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: _____

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

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.05+** acres.

[8]See Footnote # 3.

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: **1.04** 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 _____ width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: ____ acres.
   Identify type(s) of waters: _____.
☐ Wetlands: ____ acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
   ☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "*SWANCC*," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: _____.
☐ Other: (explain, if not covered above): _____.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: _____ acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres. List type of aquatic resource: _____.
☐ Wetlands: _____ acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: _____ acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres. List type of aquatic resource: _____.
☐ Wetlands: _____ acres.

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[9] To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
[10] **Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA *Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.***

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: WSDOT.
- ☒ 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:
- ☐ 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): _____
  or ☐ Other (Name & Date): _____.
- ☐ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: _____.
- ☐ Applicable/supporting case law: _____.
- ☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature: _____.
- ☐ Other information (please specify): _____.

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: _____.

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

JD# 2 of 2, Describing Wetland 2 as Abutting the North Fork of the Stillaguamish River near Oso, WA

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): October 25, 2007 **.**

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: **Seattle District,** WA St Dept of Transportation, 200600082 (JD#2 of 2).
Name of water being evaluated on this JD form: North Fork Stillaguamish River, Wetland 2,

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: Washington County: Snohomish City: _____
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat: 48.2722 **N**, Long: 121.8569 **W**
Universal Transverse Mercator: .
Name of nearest waterbody: North Fork Stillaguamish River .
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Stillaguamish River.
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 1711000801.
☒ 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. List other JDs: JD# 1 of 2, describing a string of wetlands as being adjacent to the North Fork of the Stillaguamish River and possessing a significant nexus thereto.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
☒ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: 10 October 2007.
☐ Field Determination. Date(s): _____.

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "*navigable waters of the U.S.*" within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [*Required*]
☐ Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
☐ Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: _____.

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

1. **Waters of the U.S.**
   a. **Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):** [1]
   - ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas
   - ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
   - ☒ Relatively permanent waters[2] (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
   - ☐ 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: 1,000 linear feet 100 width (ft) and/or _____ acres.
   Wetlands: 1.09 acres.

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **Established by OHWM.** and **1987 Delineation Manual.**
   Elevation of established OHWM (if known): _____.

2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):**[3]
   ☐ Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.
   Explain: _____.

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[1] Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
[2] For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
[3] Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. 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):

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. If the waterbody[4] 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 List**
Drainage area: **_____ Pick List**
Average annual rainfall: **_____** inches
Average 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.
Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **_____**.

Identify flow route to TNW[5]: **____**.
Tributary stream order, if known: **_____**.

(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

[4] Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.
[5] Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

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): 1 %

(c) Flow:
Tributary provides for: **Pick List**
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **1**
Describe flow regime: _____.
Other information on duration and volume: 7.

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
  - ☐ changes in the character of soil
  - ☐ shelving
  - ☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
  - ☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away
  - ☐ sediment deposition
  - ☐ water staining
  - ☐ other (list): _____
  - ☐ the presence of litter and debris
  - ☐ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
  - ☐ the presence of wrack line
  - ☐ sediment sorting
  - ☐ scour
  - ☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
  - ☐ abrupt change in plant community
- ☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[7] Explain:_____.

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

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

(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:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: _____.
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: _____.
  - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: _____.

[6] A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM 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.
[7] Ibid.

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

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: _____ acres

Wetland type. Explain: _____.

Wetland quality. Explain: _____.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: _____.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

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: **11**

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)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: _____.

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

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

2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: _____.

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

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

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
   ☐ TNWs: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft), or _____ acres.
   ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: _____ acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☒ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows perennial: North fork Stillaguamish River has water flow year round. Some 6 river miles downstream, near Arlington, a USGS stream gauge indicates the low flow of the North Fork Stillaguamish River averages 248 cfs in September.
   ☐ 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: **1,000** linear feet **100** width (ft).
   ☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.
   Identify type(s) of waters: _____.

3. **Non-RPWs[8] that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☐ Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

   Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):
   ☐ Tributary waters: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
   ☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.
   Identify type(s) of waters: _____.

4. **Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☒ Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
   ☒ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: Wetland 2 is contiguous with the North Fork Stillaguamish River

   ☐ 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: **0.05+** 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: **1.04** acres.

6. **Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

[8] See Footnote # 3.

☐ 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 _____ width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: ____ acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: _____.
☐ Wetlands: ____ acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "*SWANCC*," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: _____.
☐ Other: (explain, if not covered above): _____.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: _____ acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres. List type of aquatic resource: _____.
☐ Wetlands: _____ acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: _____ acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres. List type of aquatic resource: _____.
☐ Wetlands: _____ acres.

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[9] To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
[10] **Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA *Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.***

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: WSDOT.
- ☒ 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:
- ☐ 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): _____
  or ☐ Other (Name & Date): _____.
- ☐ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: _____.
- ☐ Applicable/supporting case law: _____.
- ☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature: _____.
- ☐ Other information (please specify): _____.

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The North Fork Stillaguamish River is the RPW, and it flows year round into the main stem Stillaguamish River, whose final 8 mile reach is navigable. Wetland 2 is situated along the south bank of the North Fork Stillaguiamish River.