

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

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

**SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):** December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER:** Omaha District, Tallgrass Properties LLC JD request South Sioux Falls Lincoln County, NWO-2012-2776-PIE

**C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** The review area is a 77 acre parcel of land located in the south half of Section 20 – T100N – R50W. The review area is located just south of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The review area is currently in agricultural production. Land use bordering the review area is a mixture of agriculture, residential development, and commercial development. Three aquatic resource features were identified and delineated for review in this Jurisdictional Determination. A 2100 linear foot ephemeral tributary to Nine Mile Creek flows North to South through the center of the review area. A large (17.0 acre) linear wetland (Wetland A) abuts the ephemeral tributary. This ephemeral tributary/linear wetland feature represents the headwaters of Nine-Mile Creek which is a tributary to the Big Sioux River. An isolated wetland (Wetland B) with no discernible surface water connection to the Big Sioux River or any other TNWs is also present within the review area. A map of the review area and listed aquatic resources is attached to this JD (Appendix 1).

State: **South Dakota** County/parish/borough: **Minnehaha** City: **Sioux Falls**  
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat.**43.46267** N; Long. **-96.78217** W  
Universal Transverse Mercator: **14**

Name of nearest waterbody: **Nine-Mile Creek**  
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: **Big Sioux River**  
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **10170203**

- Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  
 Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

**D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):**

- Office (Desk) Determination. Date: **November 27, 2012**  
 Field Determination. Date(s):

**SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

**A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.**

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

- Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  
 Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  
Explain: .

**B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.**

There **are and are not** "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

**1. Waters of the U.S.**

**a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):<sup>1</sup>**

- TNWs, including territorial seas  
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  
 Relatively permanent waters<sup>2</sup> (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: **2100** linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  
Wetlands: **17.0** acres.

<sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **1987 Delineation Manual**

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):**<sup>3</sup>

- Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain: **Wetland B is a 2.8 acre pothole wetland (see attached exhibit) located in the west portion of the review area. This wetland is within an isolated basin and has no surface water connection to Wetland A or any other wetland/tributary features that have a direct surface water connection to a Traditional Navigable Water. A phone conversation (Nov 27, 2012 11:45 am) with the wetland delineator (Karrie Johnson) verified that a topographical rise is present between Wetland A and Wetland B. This topographical rise has isolated Wetland B from the Nine-Mile Creek Watershed. Runoff from the north ditch of County Highway 106 (271<sup>st</sup> Street) flows west into Wetland B along the western portion of the review area.**

### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. **TNW**

Identify TNW: .

Summarize rationale supporting determination: .

2. **Wetland adjacent to TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”:

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

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are “relatively permanent waters” (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> 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: 0.32 square miles

Drainage area: 50.5 square miles

Average annual rainfall: 23.8 inches (total precipitation)

Average annual snowfall: 38.2 inches

<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

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

(ii) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) Relationship with TNW:

- Tributary flows directly into TNW.  
 Tributary flows through **2** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **15-20** river miles from TNW.  
Project waters are **2-5** river miles from RPW.  
Project waters are **5-10** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.  
Project waters are **1-2** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.  
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>: **The ephemeral tributary functions as the headwaters of Nine-Mile Creek. Confined flow occurs during spring runoff and during large storm events. The ephemeral flow pattern persists for several miles before entering the main channel of Nine-Mile Creek and becoming an intermittent RPW which continues downstream through one impoundment (Lake Alvin) before entering the Big Sioux River.**

Tributary stream order, if known: **2<sup>nd</sup>** order.

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

Tributary is:  Natural  
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: .  
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: **The tributary has been altered by normal agricultural practices (tillage). Downstream of the review area segments of the tributary have been channelized.**

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

Average width: **5 feet – estimated from site photos provided by the applicant.**

Average depth: **Not available**

Average side slopes: **4:1 (or greater).**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Silts  | <input type="checkbox"/> Sands  | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobbles           | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Muck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vegetation. Type/% cover: <b>Wetland vegetation</b> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Explain: . |   |  |

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: **The tributary appears to be relatively stable with no signs of significant channel degradation or aggradation.**

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: **Defined riffle/pool complexes are not present in the review area but develop downstream of the review area.**

Tributary geometry: **Meandering**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **1 %**

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **2-5**

Describe flow regime: **Ephemeral.**

Other information on duration and volume: **It is likely that the frequency and intensity of peak flows is increasing due to urbanization and agricultural related drainage improvements within the watershed.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Unknown.** Explain findings: .

Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bed and banks  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply): |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear, natural line impressed on the bank            | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of litter and debris     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> changes in the character of soil                                | <input type="checkbox"/> destruction of terrestrial vegetation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shelving   | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of wrack line            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation matted down, bent, or absent                         | <input type="checkbox"/> sediment sorting                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leaf litter disturbed or washed away                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scour                      |

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

- sediment deposition
- water staining
- other (list):
- Discontinuous OHWM.<sup>7</sup> Explain: .
- multiple observed or predicted flow events
- abrupt change in plant community

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

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

**(iii) Chemical Characteristics:**

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

Explain: **The specific chemical characteristics of stream flow are not known; however it is likely that water quality is impacted by urban and agricultural runoff. Water quality is probably affected by increased sediment and nutrient loading.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Sediment and nutrient loading are likely.**

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): **The ephemeral tributary and wetland A comprise a riparian corridor approximately 200 feet wide. The riparian cooridoor is characterized by an ephemeral channel with a riparian area dominated by prairie cordgrass and squirreltail.**
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **Wetland A is a linear riverine wetland that is directly abutting the ephemeral channel.**
- Habitat for:
  - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: **It is likely that during periods of high flow native prairie fishes colonize the ephemeral tributary.**
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **The ephemeral channel in combination with wetland A provides aquatic and wetland habitat for a variety of species including reptiles, amphibians, fish, small mammals, migratory birds, game birds, and game animals.**

**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: **17.0** acres

Wetland type. Explain: **Emergent riverine wetland.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **A Floristic Quality Index was calculated at several locations in Wetland A and ranged from 4.24 to 7.44.**

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

**(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:**

Flow is: **Ephemeral flow**. Explain: .

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics. **Wetland A functions as a floodplain for the ephemeral tributary.**

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: .

Ecological connection. Explain: .

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

**(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW**

Project wetlands are **15-20** river miles from TNW.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

Project waters are **2-5** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.  
 Flow is from: **Wetland to navigable waters.**  
 Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **50 - 100-year** 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: **Specific chemical characteristics of stream flow are not known; however it is likely that water quality is impacted by urban and agricultural runoff.**  
 Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Water quality is probably affected by increased sediment and nutrient loading.**

**(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): **The ephemeral tributary and wetland A comprise a riparian corridor approximately 200 feet wide. The riparian corridor is characterized by an ephemeral channel with a riparian area dominated by prairie cordgrass and squirreltail.**

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: **The ephemeral channel in combination with wetland A provides**

**aquatic and wetland habitat for a variety of species including reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, migratory birds, game birds, and game animals.**

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **1**  
 Approximately **(17.0)** acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>
Yes	17.0		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: **The ephemeral tributary and its abutting wetlands influence the biological, chemical, and physical properties of the downstream TNW (Big Sioux River) and the Nine-Mile Creek Watershed. These aquatic resources temporarily detain flood waters during spring run-off and during large precipitation events. By retaining floodwaters these aquatic resources have an effect on the frequency, intensity, and duration of peak flows in the downstream TNW. Additionally, channel form and function in the downstream TNW is influenced by the retention of floodwaters within the aquatic resources. The aquatic resources maintain downstream water quality by processing and retaining nutrient inputs to the watershed from urban and agricultural runoff.**

**C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION**

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

**Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:**

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: **A significant nexus exists between the non-RPW and its abutting wetlands and the downstream TNW. The ephemeral tributary and its abutting wetlands influence the biological, chemical, and physical properties of the downstream TNW (Big Sioux River) and the Nine-Mile Creek Watershed. These aquatic resources temporarily detain flood waters during spring run-off and during large precipitation events. By retaining floodwaters these aquatic resources have an effect on the frequency, intensity, and duration of peak flows in the downstream TNW. Additionally, channel form and function in the downstream TNW is influenced by the retention of floodwaters within the aquatic resources. The aquatic resources maintain downstream water quality by processing and retaining nutrient inputs to the watershed from urban and agricultural runoff.**
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

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

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

- TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:
- 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<sup>8</sup> 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: **2100** linear feet **5** 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:

<sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **17.0** acres.

**7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.<sup>9</sup>**

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):<sup>10</sup>**

- 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):

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

<sup>10</sup> 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.

- 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: **2.8** acres.

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

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

**SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.**

**A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):**

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:.
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
  - 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: **SD - TEA**.
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **ORM - GIS**.
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): **Google Earth 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010**.  
or  Other (Name & Date): **Site pictures provided by the applicant**.
- 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:** .