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

	O.O. Army Corps of Engineers
SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORM	ATION
A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APP	PROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 11-May-2012
B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NU	JMBER: Alaska District, POA-2012-00234-JD1
C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROU	IND INFORMATION:
State :	AK - Alaska
County/parish/borough:	Fairbanks North Star
City:	Tanbanio Notal Stal
Lat:	64.9046
Long:	-147.9508
Universal Transverse Mercator	Folder UTM List
	UTM list determined by folder location
	NAD83 / UTM zone 6N
	Waters UTM List
	UTM list determined by waters location
	NAD83 / UTM zone 6N
Name of nearest waterbody:	Goldstream Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Wa	ater (TNW): Goldstream Creek
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Co	
Check if map/diagram of review area ar	nd/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.
Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigati form.	ion sites, disposal sites, etc¿) are associated with the action and are recorded on a different JD
D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALU	JATION:
Office Determination Date: 11-May-2	012
Field Determination Date(s): 11-Ma	ay-2012
SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDING	S
A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF	JURISDICTION
There "navigable waters of the U.S." within F	Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area.
Waters subject to the ebb and	flow of the tide.
	have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign
commerce.  Explain:	
B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION O	F JURISDICTION.
There "waters of the U.S." within Clean Wa	ter Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area.
There waters of the c.c. within clean tra	to yet (emy) juniculation (ac defined by eccor in pain else) in the remain area.
1. Waters of the U.S.	
a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in revi	iew area: <sup>1</sup>
Water Name V	Nater Type(s) Present
Clouser wetlands   Wetlands directly abuttin	g RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.	.S. in the review area:
Area: (m²)	
Linear: (m)	

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction:

based on: OHWM Elevation: (if known)						
2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands: <sup>3</sup>						
Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the	e review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:					
SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS						
A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs						
,						
1.TNW Not Applicable.						
2. Wetland Adjacent to TNW Not Applicable.						
B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS A	DJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):					
1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW						
(i) General Area Conditions:						
Watershed size: acres Drainage area: 450 acres						
Average annual rainfall: 8.5 inches						
Average annual snowfall: 65 inches						
(ii) Physical Characteristics						
(a) Relationship with TNW:						
Tributary flows directly into TNW.						
Tributary flows through [] tributaries before entering TNW.						
:Number of tributaries						
Project waters are 1 (or less) river miles from TNW.						
Project waters are 1 (or less) river miles from RPW.						
Project Waters are 1 (or less) 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: <sup>5</sup> ditch to ponds draining by culvert to creek draining by culvert under railroad to	•					
Tributary Stream Order, if known: Not Applicable.						
(b) General Tributary Characteristics:						
Tributary is: Not Applicable.						
Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate): Not Applicable.						
Primary tributary substrate composition: Not Applicable.						
<b>Tributary (conditions, stability, presence, geometry, gradient):</b> Not Applicable.						
(c) Flow:						

Not	Ap	plica	able.

#### Surface Flow is:

Not Applicable.

#### Subsurface Flow:

Not Applicable.

#### Tributary has:

Not Applicable.

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

#### High Tide Line indicated by:

Not Applicable.

#### Mean High Water Mark indicated by:

Not Applicable.

#### (iii) Chemical Characteristics:

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

## (iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports:

Not Applicable.

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

## (i) Physical Characteristics:

## (a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland Name	Size (Acres)	Wetland Type	Wetland Quality	Cross or Serve as State Boundaries. Explain
Clouser wetlands	.2	palustrine emergent	low, both wetlands have vegetation recently cleared, ditch wetland receives sediment/toxins from Aurora Borealis Lane	-

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

## Flow is:

Wetland Name	Flow	Explain
Clouser wetlands	Intermittent flow.	-

## Surface flow is:

Wetland Name	Flow	Characteristics
Clouser wetlands	Discrete and confined	-

## Subsurface flow:

Wetland Name	Subsurface Flow	Explain Findings	Dye (or other) Test
Clouser wetlands	Unknown	subsurface flow from ditch wetland may occur once frost has receded to near its maximum depth	-

## (c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Wetland Name	Directly Abutting	Discrete Wetland Hydrologic Connection	<b>Ecological Connection</b>	Separated by Berm/Barrier	
Clouser wetlands	Yes	-	-	-	

#### (d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW:

Wetland Name	River Miles From TNW	Aerial Miles From TNW	Flow Direction	Within Floodplain
Clouser wetlands	1 (or less)	1 (or less)	Wetland to navigable waters	100 - 500-year

#### (ii) Chemical Characteristics:

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

<b>Wetland Name</b>	Explain	Identify specific pollutants, if known
Clouser wetlands	-	-

#### (iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports:

. ,				
<b>Wetland Name</b>	Riparian Buffer	Characteristics	Vegetation Explain	
Clouser wetlands	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

## C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly 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.

## Findings for: Clouser wetlands

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

## 1. TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands:

Not Applicable.

## 2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:

Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Not Applicable.

#### 3. Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:8

Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Not Applicable.

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

Wetland Name	Flow	Explain
Clouser wetlands	PERENNIAL	wetlands abutting tributary to Goldstream Creek

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:

Wetland Name	Туре	Size (Linear) (m)	Size (Area) (m²)
Clouser wetlands	Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs	-	809.3712
Total:		0	809.3712

5. Wetlands	adjacent to b	out not directly	abutting an	RPW that f	low directly	or indirectly i	nto T	NWs
Not Applicab	ole .		_					

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

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

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

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters:9 Not Applicable.

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

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Not Applicable.

#### F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS. INCLUDING WETLANDS

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

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (ie., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment:

Not Applicable.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction.

Not Applicable.

# **SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.**

## A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD

(listed items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference below):

Data Reviewed	Source Label	Source Description
Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant	project plan map	-
U.S. Geological Survey map(s).	Fairbanks D-2	-
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey.	Greater Fairbanks Area Survey	-

National wetlands inventory map(s).	original & 2009 NWI update	-
Photographs	-	-
Aerial	Google Earth & bdl for GIS	-
Other	site photos from Mr. Clouser	-

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#### **B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:**

#### Description

Wetlands are contiguous to each other south of site. The wetland within the utility right-of-way receives drainage from the upper wetland.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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).

 $<sup>^{3}\</sup>text{-Supporting}$  documentation is presented in Section III.F.

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

<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.

<sup>7&</sup>lt;sub>-Ihid</sub>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>-See Footnote #3.

 $<sup>^{9}</sup>$  -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.