# 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): September 23, 2014
- B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Alaska District, POA- 2014 427

$\boldsymbol{C}$	DDOIECTI	OCATION	ANDDACECD	OUND INFORM	A TION.

	State	: Alaska Borough: Fairbanks North Star Borough City: Salcha	
	Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 64.2894 ° N, Long. 146.3519 °W		
	Universal Transverse Mercator: Click here to enter text.		
	Nam	e of nearest waterbody: Banner Creek	
	Nam	e of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Tanana River	
	Nam	e of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Click here to enter text.	
	V	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.	REV	TEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):	
	V	Office (Desk) Determination. Date: September 23, 2014	
		Field Determination. Date(s): Click here to enter a date. Click here to enter a date	

## SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Explain: Click here to enter text.

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

There Choose an item. "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.

# B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There Choose an item. "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 ap
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	TNWs, including territorial seas
V	Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
V	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: # linear feet: # width (ft) and/or 2.78 acres. Wetlands: # acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): Click here to enter text.

# 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: *Click here to enter text.* 

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

#### 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: Tanana River

Summarize rationale supporting determination: The Tanana River is on the Alaska District's list of

#### 2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": Wetlands are adjacent to the Tanana River because they are reasonably close to the Tanana River (0.2 miles), and are connected to the Tanana River by shallow subsurface flow.

# 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 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)	Wat	neral Area Condition ershed size: # Choose inage area: # Choose		
		rage annual rainfall rage annual snowfa		
(ii)	Phys (a)	Tributary flow Project waters are Project waters are Project waters are Project waters are	rectly into TNW. rough <i>Choose an item</i> . tributaries before entering TNW.  less) river miles from TNW.  see an item. river miles from RPW.  see an item. aerial (straight) miles from TNW.  see an item. aerial (straight) miles from RPW.  see an item. aerial (straight) miles from RPW.  serve as state boundaries. Explain: <i>Click here to enter text</i> .	
			"NW <sup>5</sup> : Banner Creek flows directly into the Tanana River 0.2 miles downstream of the project lo if known: <i>Click here to enter text</i> .	ocation.
	(b)	General Tributary	racteristics (check all that apply):	
		Tributary is:	Natural	
			Artificial (man-made). Explain: Click here to enter text.	
			Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: Click here to enter text.	

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<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>&</sup>lt;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.

		Ave Ave	ry properties with re erage width: # feet erage depth: # feet erage side slopes: <i>Ch</i>			mate	):		
			tributary substrate c	power.	ion (check all tha Sands	t app	ly):	1	Concrete
		E		F			-	1	
			Cobbles	-	Gravel				Muck
			Bedrock		Vegetation. Type	e/% c	over: <i>Click here</i>	e to	enter text.
			Other. Explain: Cla	ick here t	o enter text.				
		Presence Tributary	y condition/stability of run/riffle/pool co y geometry: <i>Choose o</i> y gradient (approxin	omplexe an item.	es. Explain: Click			olaiı	n: Click here to enter text.
	(c)	Estimate Des	y provides for: <i>Choo</i> average number of scribe flow regime: (formation on duration	flow eve Click here	ents in review are to enter text.			em.	
		Surface f	flow is: Choose an ite	m. Chai	racteristics: Click	here t	o enter text.		
			ce flow: <i>Choose an in</i> Dye (or other) test	_					
			changes in the shelving vegetation mate leaf litter disture sediment depose water staining other (list): Clic Discontinuous OH	Il indica ne imprecharacte ted down rbed or v sition	essed on the bank er of soil n, bent, or absent washed away	al a	destruction of the presence of sediment sort scour multiple obse abrupt change	f te of v ting erve e in	ed or predicted flow events a plant community Click here to enter text.
			other than the OHV High Tide Line inc						A jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Iark indicated by:
			oil or scum line				survey to ava		<u>-</u>
			fine shell or de	bris dep	osits (foreshore)		physical marl	king	gs;
			physical marking	ngs/char	racteristics		vegetation lin	nes/	changes in vegetation types.
			tidal gauges						
			other (list): Clic	ck here to	enter text.				
(iii)	Cha	racterize t Explain:	naracteristics: tributary (e.g., water Click here to enter tex fic pollutants, if kno	ct.			film; water qu	uali	ty; general watershed characteristics, etc.)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

Thid

(IV)	B10	Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Click here to enter text.
		Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Click here to enter text.
		Habitat for:
		Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
		Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
		Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
		Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
Cha		eristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
<b>(i)</b>		Sical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: # acres Wetland type. Explain: Click here to enter text. Wetland quality. Explain: Click here to enter text. Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: Click here to enter text.
	(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Choose an item. Explain: Click here to enter text.
		Surface flow is: <i>Choose an item.</i> Characteristics: <i>Click here to enter text.</i>
		Subsurface flow: Choose an item. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.  Dye (or other) test performed: Click here to enter text.
	(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Not directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: Click here to enter text.  Ecological connection. Explain: Click here to enter text.  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: Click here to enter text.
	(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Choose an item. river miles from TNW. Project waters are Choose an item. aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Choose an item. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Choose an item. floodplain.
(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: Click here to enter text.  ntify specific pollutants, if known: Click here to enter text.
(iii	) Bio	logical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): Click here to enter text.
		Habitat for:
		Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
		Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
		Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
		Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: Click here to enter text.
Cha	aract	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)

# 3.

2.

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: *Choose an item.*Approximately (#) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

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

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Click here to enter text.

#### 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: Click here to enter text.
- 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: Click here to enter text.
- 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: Click here to enter text.

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

AI.	ELI).
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: 2.78 acres.
2.	<ul> <li>RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.</li> <li>□ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: Observation of flow in October and topographic maps show that channel is relatively permanent.</li> <li>□ 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: Click here to enter text.</li> <li>Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):</li> <li>□ Tributary waters: 300 linear feet 25 width (ft).</li> <li>□ Other non-wetland waters: # acres.</li> <li>Identify type(s) of waters: Click here to enter text.</li> </ul>

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	3.		RPWs° 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 FNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
			de 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: Click here to enter text.
	4.		ands 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: Click here to enter text.
		ı	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: Click here to enter text.
		F	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: # acres.
	5.		ands 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.
		Provid	de acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: # acres.
	6.		ands 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.
		Provid	de estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: # acres.
	7.	As a g	pundments of jurisdictional waters. 9 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).
Е.	OR	LATE DEST	ED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK AT 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.
		Inters	tate isolated waters. Explain: Click here to enter text.
		Other	factors. Explain: Click here to enter text.
	Ide	ntify w	vater body and summarize rationale supporting determination: Click here to enter text.
	Pro		timates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply): tary waters: # linear feet # width (ft).
		Other	non-wetland waters: # acres.
			lentify type(s) of waters: Click here to enter text.  ands: # acres.

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 <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.

F.	NO	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: Click here to enter text.		
		Other: (explain, if not covered above): Click here to enter text.		
	(i.e.	wide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors, presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment each 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: Click here to enter text		
		Wetlands: # acres.		
		vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a ing 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: Click here to enter text		
		Wetlands: # acres.		
SEC	TIO	ON IV: DATA SOURCES.		
Α.		<b>PORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply -</b> checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and nested, appropriately reference sources below):		
	7			
	~	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: Click here to enter text.		
		Corps navigable waters' study: Click here to enter text.		
		U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: Click here to enter text.		
		USGS NHD data.		
		USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.		
		Alaska District's Approved List of Navigable Waters		
		U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Click here to enter text.		
		USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Click here to enter text.		
		National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Click here to enter text.		
		State/Local wetland inventory map(s): Click here to enter text.		
		FEMA/FIRM maps: Click here to enter text.		
		100-year Floodplain Elevation is: Click here to enter text. (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)		
		Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Click here to enter text.		
		or Other (Name & Date): Click here to enter text.		
		Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: Click here to enter text.		
		Applicable/supporting case law: Click here to enter text.		
		Applicable/supporting scientific literature: Click here to enter text.		
		Other information (please specify): <i>Click here to enter text</i> .		

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Click here to enter text.

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	September 23, 2014
Ellen Lyons	Date
Project Manager	

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