

**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): 19 May 2008**

**B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Mobile District CESAM-RD-I, Cingular Wireless - Winchester, MS cellular tower, SAM-2008-0650-LET**

**C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

State: Mississippi County/parish/borough: Wayne City: Winchester  
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 31.6143055° N, Long. -88.572222° W.  
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 16 X: 350868.42836 Y: 3498758.4117

Name of nearest waterbody: Unnamed Tributary to Chickasawhay River

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Chickasawhay River

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 03170002

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: 12 May 2008

Field Determination. Date(s): 13 May 2008

**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):<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: approximately linear feet:            width (ft) and/or            acres.

Wetlands: 0.30 acres.

**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:

<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).

<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:

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: (8 digit HUC acreage) 884,604 acres

Drainage area: approximately 950 acres

Average annual rainfall: 57.5 inches

Average annual snowfall: 0 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 2.5 river miles from TNW.

Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW.

Project waters are 1.2 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<sup>5</sup>: The unnamed tributary to the Chickasawhay River flows into the Chickasawhay River.

Tributary stream order, if known:

<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.

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

Tributary is:  Natural  
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:  
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: Segments of the tributary conveyance have been routed through roadside drainage ditches along highways and box culverts beneath roadways.

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

Average width: 4 feet  
Average depth: 3 feet  
Average side slopes: **2:1**.

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: The tributary appears to be relatively stable at the Old U.S. Hwy 45-Winchester Road bridge/culvert crossing.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: Unknown.

Tributary geometry: **Meandering**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): Unknown %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **20 (or greater)**

Describe flow regime: The unnamed tributary to Chickasawhay River transitions from a seasonally flowing tributary northeast of U.S. Hwy 45 and along the project review area into a continually flowing perennial stream just southeast and downstream of U.S. Highway 45.

Other information on duration and volume: No tributary specific information or gage station data is available.

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**. Characteristics: Surface flow northeast (upstream) of U.S. Hwy 45 appears to occur within a discrete, visible drainage feature or conveyance with abutting wetlands, but no bed and bank characteristics were observed in this conveyance feature. Southwest (downstream) of U.S. Hwy 45 surface flow occurs within a confined channel that exhibits bed and bank characteristics.

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: Subsurface flow was not evaluated.

Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks  
 OHWM<sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  
 clear, natural line impressed on the bank  the presence of litter and debris  
 changes in the character of soil  destruction of terrestrial vegetation  
 shelving  the presence of wrack line  
 vegetation matted down, bent, or absent  sediment sorting  
 leaf litter disturbed or washed away  scour  
 sediment deposition  multiple observed or predicted flow events  
 water staining  abrupt change in plant community  
 other (list):  
 Discontinuous OHWM.<sup>7</sup> 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:  Mean High Water Mark indicated by:  
 oil or scum line along shore objects  survey to available datum;  
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)  physical markings;  
 physical markings/characteristics  vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.  
 tidal gauges  
 other (list):

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

<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>Ibid.

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

Explain: The tributary has clear but dark naturally tannic water which had no cloudiness or turbidity at the time of field review.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known pollutants to the tributary have been identified.

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

Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Predominantly hardwood forested wetland with sparsely scattered pines within the riparian corridor abutting the tributary drainage with upland areas dominated by planted pine to the south and east of the tributary. A large tract of pine plantation which the drainage flows through appears to have been harvested within the last 2 years, a buffer of trees has been left along the drainage. Areas of conveyance along U.S. Hwy 45 through roadside ditches and box culverts do not have canopy cover and are dominated by dense herbaceous growth including *Juncus effusus*, *Rumex* sp., *Solidago* sp.

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: The tributary helps convey organic carbon and nutrients from decaying riparian plant material downstream to the resident amphibians and aquatic invertebrates, and aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates spawning, foraging, seeking shelter from predators, and/or residing permanently in the stream and adjacent riparian lands. There was evidence of utilization of the tributary and its wetland drainages by amphibians and reptiles through observation of frogs, snakes, and turtles moving from stream banks into the water due to unanticipated human presence. Other indications of wildlife use, such as deer and raccoon tracks, were also observed.

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: 0.30 acres

Wetland type. Explain: Predominantly hardwood forested wetlands with sparsely scattered pines throughout.

Wetland quality. Explain: Moderate/medium quality wetlands.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: Project wetlands do not cross or serve as State boundaries.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: Intermittent flow. Explain: Wetlands hold and treat flood water and stormwater run-off providing water storage and groundwater re-charge and attenuation of flood flows.

Surface flow is: Overland sheetflow

Characteristics: Wetland and Floodplain flows (during rainfall events run-off water flows over the landscape toward and through the wetlands to the Unnamed Tributary to Chickasawhay River).

Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: Subsurface flow was not evaluated.

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 2-5 river miles from TNW.

Project waters are 1-2 aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: Wetland to navigable waters.

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the 100-500-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: There was no standing water in the wetlands at the time of field review.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known pollutants have been identified.

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

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): Predominantly hardwood forested wetland with sparsely scattered pines within the wetland riparian buffer abutting the tributary drainage. The total width of naturally vegetated wetland riparian buffer along the tributary varies significantly from an estimated total width of 50 feet through the recent timber harvest area and some residential properties to width in excess of 300 feet upstream of the timber harvest area and downstream of U.S. Hwy 45.

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: The dominant plant species in the project area have Fac to Obl Region 2 wetland indicator status and include species such as *Nyssa biflora*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Acer rubrum*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Itea virginica*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Osmunda regalis*, *Osumnda cinnamomea*, and *Woodwardia acrolata*.

Habitat for:

- Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
- Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
- Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
- Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: The wetlands provide resting, nesting, refuge from predators, and foraging habitat for small amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that reside in or periodically utilize the area.

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **1**

Approximately ( 80 ) 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>
Y	80		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: The estimated 80 acres of wetlands being considered in the cumulative analysis for the unnamed tributary to the Chickasawhay River is the forested riparian wetland system in which the project area is located and which directly abuts the tributary drainage. This area is being considered as a single wetland system abutting the tributary drainage. This wetland system provides a water source/area of water recharge to the tributary, it provides water purification functions to downstream RPWs and TNWs by moderating the flow of water and providing capacity to receive and retain floodwater resulting in removal of sediment, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, animal wastes, etc. that may be picked up in stormwater run-off from residential properties, periodic silvicultural activities, and roadways prior to entering the tributaries. This ability to receive and retain stormwater also provides flood attenuation functions. The similarly situated wetlands along the tributaries in this system also provide a natural corridor for wildlife to utilize while carrying out their daily functions such as foraging for food and water and seeking shelter for nesting or as refuge from predators. The fruits, nuts, and seeds of plants, and detritus and decomposition of organic matter from the wetlands also provide nutrients and organic carbon to the RPWs and downstream TNWs for use by wildlife and fish on-site and in downstream food chains.

### 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 *Rapanas* 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:
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:          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: **The forested wetlands within the review area, in combination with surrounding similarly situated wetlands, form a larger wetland complex which directly abuts the unnamed tributary to Chickasawhay River. Based on review of color aerial photography of the Winchester, MS area and field review of the tributary drainage, there are no obvious or distinct upland berms, roadways or other physical barriers that sever hydrologic connectivity of the review area wetlands to the unnamed tributary. Hydrologic connectivity through U.S. Hwy. 45 is maintained by a series of box culverts through the road beds.**
- 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: **0.30** 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:          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

<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.

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: Wayne County, Mississippi and Incorporated Areas Map No. 28153C0205 B effective August 16, 1988.
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): i3 Nationwide Prime digital color aerial photography available in the USACE ORM2 database access date 05/12/08 .  
or  Other (Name & Date): Color digital photographs taken by the USACE project manager during 13 May 2008 field review.
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: SAM-2006-1627-JAP January 30, 2007.
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): Authority for regulatory jurisdiction of these waters is found at 33 CFR Section 328.3(a)(5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section and 33 CFR Section 328.3(a)(7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section.

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

- 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):

- 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.

**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: 1:24,000 7.5 minute Buckatunna, MS.

<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.