1/14/2011
MS

LIST OF APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A - Historical INFO
Criteria For Soils With High Potential For Agriculture Development In Alaska.

APPENDIX B - OUT of Date Need Update
List of Alaska Exempt Wetland Candidate Soil Series.

APPENDIX C Need UPDATE
Hydric/nonhydric Soils List for Alaska.

APPENDIX D NA - Need UPDATE
Example of - Hydric Soil Inclusion lists for NCSS areas.

APPENDIX E - Need UPDATE
FSA Wetland Inventory Map Symbols.

APPENDIX F - Need UPDATE Refer to Current List
Hydric Soil definition and criteria from "Hydric Soils of the United States" June 1991.

APPENDIX G - Need UPDATE
FSA Wetland Determination Aid (flow chart).

APPENDIX H - N/A NO LONGER
Memorandum Of Agreement - Among The Department Of Agriculture, The Environmental Protection Agency, The Department Of The Interior, And The Department Of The Army - Concerning The Delineation Of Wetlands For Purposes Of Section 404 Of The Clean Water Act And Subtitle B Of The Food Security Act. January 1994.

APPENDIX I N/A
Transmittal form to COE for information concerning existing wetland calls.

APPENDIX J N/A
Transmittal form to COE/EPA for non agricultural land wetland determination.

APPENDIX K
Definitions/Acronyms.

APPENDIX L
33 CFR 328.3 and 40 CFR 230.3(s).

APPENDIX M
Supplemental Guidance letter to the 1987 Corps Wetland Manual.

APPENDIX A

CRITERIA FOR SOILS WITH HIGH POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA

Note: The identified criteria corresponds to soils within Land Capability Class II, III, and IVc.

The area under consideration has a minimum frost free season of 65 days (32 degree base);
and
The major component soil(s) of the map unit has all of the following:

a) depth greater than 20 inches to a lithic or paralithic contact;

b) available water capacity of 3 inches or more in the surface 30 inches of soil;

c) texture of LS; LFS; LVFS; COSL; SL; FSL; VFSL; SI; SIL; L; SCL; SiCL; CL with less than 35 percent clay; or C with less than 60 percent clay within the surface 10 inches;

d) less than 35 percent rock fragments in the surface 10 inches with no more than 15 percent larger than 3 inches in diameter;

e) less than .01 percent stones (Class I) on the mineral surface;

f) permeability between 0.06 and 20 in/hour within 30 inches of the soil surface;

g) slope within 0 to 12 percent (permafrost soils with slopes less than 3 percent must have an on-site investigation to verify that the slope is convex and that sufficient drainage outlets are present to allow natural drainage when thawed;

h) well, moderately well, or somewhat poor drainage;

i) poor or very poor drainage if the water table is perched on permafrost and the drainage will improve to well, moderately well, or somewhat poorly if the permafrost is allowed to thaw;

j) flood hazard of less than 5 percent during the growing season;
and

k) product of K (erodibility factor) x percent slope is less than 4.5.

* For map units with less than 3 percent slope on permafrost soils, agriculture potential determinations must be made on-site.

-- **Alaska Exempt wetland designations** will be assigned to undeveloped sites only (natural vegetation) and will be based on criteria in Appendix A and the following guidance. Agricultural parcels recently developed on what may have been "AEW" sites, will be designated as upland if the site is effectively thawed and drained. Soils with high agricultural potential that are saturated due to permafrost and that have the potential to thaw and drain once the insulating vegetation is removed, are to be mapped as Alaska Exempt Wetlands (AEW) (See "Record of Decision For The Implementation of PL 99-349", January 1990). Because this category defines an area's natural potential to drain without further manipulation, it must be mapped somewhat subjectively based upon several interdependent factors. Drainable permafrost soils should be differentiated from non-drainable permafrost soils (W) by considering the interplay of factors such as landscape position; availability and distance to a drainage outlet; soil materials; and manipulation. Agricultural development practices (such as complete removal of the organic mat, proper berm placement, adequately sized clearing, and yearly cropping) are to be assumed. Landscapes with convex topography or slopes of 2 percent or more; course textured soils underlain by subsurface gravel, and a nearby outlet for surface drainage are factors promoting drainage. Depressional, concave, toeslope and drainage-way positions in nearly level landscapes; heavy textured soils; thick organic mats; high ice contents; and a lack of drainage outlets, are considered factors limiting drainage. Because many sites will have some favorable and unfavorable characteristics, the decision affecting whether an area would drain, can be based upon how an adjacent or similar site reacted to clearing.

APPENDIX B

ALASKA EXEMPT WETLAND CANDIDATE SOIL SERIES
by Soil Survey Area
(the following map units meet the AEW criteria)

FAIRBANKS SOIL SURVEY AREA

GL Goldstream-Lemeta Association - the Goldstream component (60%) with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed.

GS Goldstream-Saulich Association - the Goldstream component (45%) with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed.

GtA Goldstream Silt Loam - Those sites with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed, as determined on site.

GtB Goldstream Silt Loam

GtC Goldstream Silt Loam

TG Tanana-Goldstream Association - Those sites with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed, as determined on site.

Ta Tanana Silt Loam - Those sites with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed, as determined on site.

SALCHA-BIG DELTA SOIL SURVEY AREA

GtA Goldstream Silt Loam, Nearly Level - Those sites with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed, as determined on site.

GtB Goldstream Silt Loam, Gently Sloping

GuA Goldstream Silt Loam, Gravelly Subsoil Variant, Nearly Level - Those sites with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed, as determined on site.

Ta Tanana Silt Loam - Those sites with adequate slope to allow drainage after thawed, as determined on site.

APPENDIX C

HYDRIC SOILS OF

ALASKA

REVISED JANUARY 31, 1994

(THE "HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER" COLUMN INDICATES WHAT CAUSED THE SOIL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE HYDRIC LIST.
SEE THE "CRITERIA FOR HYDRIC SOILS" TO DETERMINE THE MEANING OF THIS COLUMN.)

SERIES AND SUBGROUP	TEMPERATURE	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE DEPTH	HIGH WATER TABLE MONTHS	PERM. WITHIN 20 INCHES	FLOODING FREQUENCY	FLOODING DURATION	FLOODING MONTHS	HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER	CAPABILITY CLASS CRITICAL PHASE CRITERIA	CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS
ANAN (AK0362) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP,P	0.5-1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	FREQUENT	LONG	JUL-NOV	2B3,4	0-2%	6W
ANCHOR POINT (AK0104) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-SEP	<6.0	FREQUENT	BRIEF	APR-SEP	2B3	ALL	5W
ASHMUN (AK0219) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	APR-OCT	<6.0	COMMON	LONG	APR-SEP	2B3,4	0-5%	6W
BATZA (AK0056) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -2.0	JUL-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
*BELUGA (AK0129) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-7% 0-3% DRAINED 3-7% DRAINED 0-7% WET	5W 3C 3E 5W
BOLIO (AK0002) PERGELIC CRYOHEMISTS	CRYIC	VP	+1 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE-RARE			1,3	ALL	7W
*BRADWAY (AK0003) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	+1 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	JUN-AUG	2B3,3	0-3% 0-3% COOL	5W 5W
CHICHAGOF (AK0348) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	OCCASIONAL	V BRIEF	OCT-APR	2B3	ALL	7W
CHICHANTNA (AK0098) FLUVAQUENTIC BOROSAPRISTS	FRIGID	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1,2B2	ALL	7W
*CHILKOOT (AK0200) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	MAY-AUG	<6.0	COMMON	LONG	APR-SEP	2B3,4	0-5%	5W
#*CHILKOOT, MODERATELY WET (AK0201) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	A	1.0-2.0	MAY-AUG	<6.0	FREQUENT	LONG	APR-SEP	4		
CHUNILNA (AK0352) TYPIC CRYAQUANDS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	APR-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-7%	6W
CLAM GULCH (AK0120) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	RARE			2B3	0-7% 12-30%	5W 6W
CLAM GULCH, CLAYEY SUBSTRATUM (AK0314) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	RARE			2B3	0-7% 7-30%	5W 6W

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SERIES AND SUBGROUP	TEMPERATURE	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE DEPTH	HIGH WATER TABLE MONTHS	PERM. WITHIN 20 INCHES	FLOODING FREQUENCY	FLOODING DURATION	FLOODING MONTHS	HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER	CAPABILITY CRITICAL PHASE CRITERIA	CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS
CLUNIE (AK0022) TERRIC BOROFIBRISTS	FRIGID	VP	+1 -1.0	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	JAN-DEC	1,3	ALL	7W
COAL CREEK (AK0061) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	0-7% WET	5W
										7-12% WET	6W
										12-20% WET	6W
										0-7% DRAINED	3C
										7-12% DRAINED	3E
										12-20% DRAINED	4E
COAL CREEK, FLOODED (AK0062) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	OCCASIONAL	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3	0-3%	5W
										3-7%	5W
COPPER RIVER (AK0107) PERGELIC CRYAQUOLLS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
DADINA (AK0254) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
DEBORAH (AK0151) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUN-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	4W
DINGLISHNA (AK0025) TYPIC CRYAQUODS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	MAY-AUG	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-3%	5W
DISAPPOINT (AK0335) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
DOROSHIN (AK0027) TERRIC BOROHEMISTS	FRIGID	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
DOTLAKE (AK0004) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	ALL	5W
EASLEY (AK0147) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -0.5	JUN-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	4W
ESHAMY (AK0148) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	P	0 -0.5	MAY-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	3-20%	4W
										20-30%	6W
*ESTER (AK0080) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W

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SERIES AND SUBGROUP	TEMPERATURE	DRAINAGE AGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE DEPTH	HIGH WATER TABLE MONTHS	PERM. WITHIN 20 INCHES	FLOODING FREQUENCY	FLOODING DURATION	FLOODING MONTHS	HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER	CAPABILITY CRITICAL PHASE CRITERIA	CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS
EYAK (AK0149) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	MAY-OCT	<6.0	RARE-COMMON	BRIEF	MAY-JUL	2B3	ALL	4W
FORELAND (AK0152) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	MAY-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
FUNTER (AK0172) TERRIC SPHAGNOFIBRISTS	FRIGID	VP	0 -1.0	APR-OCT	>=6.0	FREQUENT	LONG	APR-SEP	1,4	ALL	7W
GOLDEN (AK0320) LITHIC CRYAQUODS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-30% 30-60%	6W 7W
*GOLDSTREAM (AK0006) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	0-20% 0-3% COOL 3-7% COOL	6W 6W 6W
GOODPASTER (AK0082) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -2.0	JUN-SEP	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	ALL	6W
GRINDALL (AK0276) LITHIC CRYOHEMISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
HELM (AK0278) HISTIC LITHIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	5-7% 7-30% 30+%	5W 6W 7W
HEWITT (AK0088) TERRIC BOROHEMISTS	FRIGID	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	MAY-AUG	1	ALL	7W
HILINE (AK0233) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	FREQUENT	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3	ALL	5W
HOFSTAD (AK0319) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	5-30% 30-75%	6W 7W
#HOLLOW (AK0199) TYPIC CRYOFLUVENTS	CRYIC	SP	1.5-2.5	MAY-AUG	<6.0	FREQUENT	LONG	APR-SEP	4		
HYDABURG (AK0270) LITHIC CRYOHEMISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
INMACHUK (AK0173) PERGELIC CRYOFIBRISTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUN-SEP	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
ISIDOR (AK0272) PLACIC HAPLAQUODS	FRIGID	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	5-30% 30-35%	6S 7S

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JACOBSEN (AK0031) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	MAY-AUG	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	ALL	7W
KAIKLI (AK0269) LITHIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0.5-1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	0-80%	7W
KALIFONSKY (AK0033) TYPIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	ALL	5W
KANTISHNA (AK0007) HYDRIC BOROFIBRISTS	FRIGID	VP	+1 -0.5	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	JUN-AUG	1,3	ALL	8W
KARHEEN (AK0266) TYPIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0.5-1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	0-10%	6W
KARLUK (AK0143) TYPIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	5W
KARSHNER (AK0176) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.5	MAY-SEP	<6.0	FREQUENT	BRIEF	MAY-JUL	2B3	ALL	7W
*KILLEY (AK0036) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3	ALL	5W
*KILLEY, SANDY SUBSTRATUM (AK0217) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3	ALL	5W
KINA (AK0063) TYPIC CRYOHEMISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
KITKUN (AK0323) LITHIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	8W
*KIZHUYAK (AK0135) ANDAQUEPTIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	RARE			2B3	ALL	5W
KLANELNEECHENA (AK0242) PERGELIC CRYAQUOLLS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	6W
KLAWASI (AK0112) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-20%	6W

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SERIES AND SUBGROUP	TEMPERATURE	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE DEPTH	HIGH WATER TABLE MONTHS	PERM. WITHIN 20 INCHES	FLOODING FREQUENCY	FLOODING DURATION	FLOODING MONTHS	HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER	CAPABILITY CRITICAL PHASE CRITERIA	CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS
KLAWASI, DEPRESSIONAL (AK0237) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	6W
KOGISH (AK0177) CRYIC SPHAGNOFIBRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
KOLLUTUK (AK0192) PERGELIC RUPTIC-HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUL-AUG	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
KUSHNEAHIN (AK0287) TYPIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
KUSKOKWIM (AK0179) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	MAY-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
KUSLINA (AK0114) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-1.5	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	6W
LEMETA (AK0084) PERGELIC CRYOFIBRISTS	CRYIC	VP	+1 -2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1,3	ALL	7W
MAGNETIC (AK0318) HISTIC LITHIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-30% 30-60%	6W 7W
MAYBESO (AK0223) TERRIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -2.0	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
MEARES (AK0277) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	0.5-1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	5-30% 30-75%	6W 7W
MEDFRA (AK0198) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUL-AUG	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
MENDELTNA (AK0240) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	6W
*MOOSE RIVER (AK0040) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	MAY-SEP	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3	ALL	5W

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NABESNA (AK0144) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.5	JUL-AUG	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7E
NAKNEK (AK0156) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUN-AUG	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
NIBLACK (AK0368) LITHIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1	0-45%	7W
NIKLAVAR (AK0357) TYPIC CRYAQUENTS	CRYIC	VP	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	OCCASIONAL	BRIEF-LONG	APR-OCT	2B3	0-3%	4W
NIKOLAI (AK0141) TERRIC BOROSAPRISTS	FRIGID	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
NIKOLAI, LOAMY SUBSTRATUM (AK0221) TERRIC BOROSAPRISTS	FRIGID	VP	0.5-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			1	0-3% WET 0-3% DRAINED	7W 3C
NOME (AK0157) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	JUN-AUG	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7S
OLDS (AK0132) ANDIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	+1 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	OCCASIONAL	LONG	APR-AUG	2B3,3	ALL	5W
SALAMATOF (AK0048) SPHAGNIC BOROFIBRISTS	FRIGID	VP	+1 -0.5	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1,3	ALL	7W
SALTERY (AK0128) FLUVAQUENTIC CRYOFIBRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1,2B3	ALL	7W
SAULICH (AK0307) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-1.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-30% 30-45%	6W 7W
SAULICH, BEDROCK SUBSTRATUM (AK0103) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-1.5	JUN-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-30% 30-45% 3-7% COOL 7-12% COOL 12-20% COOL	6W 7W 6W 6W 6W
#SKAGWAY (AK0214) TYPIC CRYOPSAMMENTS	CRYIC	SP	1.5-2.5	MAY-AUG	<6.0	FREQUENT	LONG	APR-SEP	4		

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SLIKOK (AK0050) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	+1 -1.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3,3	ALL	5W
SLIKOK, NONFLOODED (AK0234) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	+1 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3,3	ALL	5W
SLIKOK, SANDY SUBSTRATUM (AK0121) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	+1 -1.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	FREQUENT	BRIEF	APR-AUG	2B3,3	ALL	6W
*SNOWDANCE (AK0279) ANDIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0.5-1.5	MAY-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-7% 7-12%	5W 6W
SPENARD (AK0051) SIDERIC CRYAQUODS	CRYIC	VP	0 -2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	WET 3-7% DRAINED 7-12% DRAINED	6W 3E 4E
SPENARD, GRAVELLY SUBSTRATUM (AK0101) SIDERIC CRYAQUODS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-3% 3-12%	5W 6W
ST. NICHOLAS (AK0225) LITHIC CRYAQUODS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7S
STANEY (AK0093) FLUVAQUENTIC CRYOFIBRISTS	CRYIC	VP	+1 -1.0	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	COMMON	LONG	OCT-APR	1,2B2,3	ALL	7W
STARICHKOF (AK0052) FLUVAQUENTIC BOROHEMISTS	FRIGID	VP	+1 -0.5	JAN-DEC	>=6.0	NONE			1,2B2,3	ALL	7W
SUNNYHAY (AK0170) LITHIC CRYOSAPRISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7S
*TANANA (AK0012) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE-RARE			2B3	0-3% 0-3% COOL	5W 5W
*TANANA, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED (AK0257) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	OCCASIONAL	BRIEF	MAY-JUN	2B3	0-3%	5W
TOKLAT (AK0014) TYPIC CRYORTHODS	CRYIC	W	+1 -2.0	MAY-JUN	<6.0	NONE			3	ALL	4W

REVISED JANUARY 31, 1994

(THE "HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER" COLUMN INDICATES WHAT CAUSED THE SOIL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE HYDRIC LIST. SEE THE "CRITERIA FOR HYDRIC SOILS" TO DETERMINE THE MEANING OF THIS COLUMN.)

SERIES AND SUBGROUP	TEMPERATURE	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE DEPTH	HIGH WATER TABLE MONTHS	PERM. WITHIN 20 INCHES	FLOODING FREQUENCY	FLOODING DURATION	FLOODING MONTHS	HYDRIC CRITERIA NUMBER	CAPABILITY CLASS CRITICAL PHASE CRITERIA	CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS
TOLSONA (AK0117) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-20%	6W
TORPEDO LAKE (AK0055) HISTIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	6W
TSIRKU (AK0209) TYPIC CRYOFLUVENTS	CRYIC	SP	1.5-2.5	MAY-AUG	<6.0	FREQUENT	LONG	APR-SEP	4	0-5%	5W
TUPUKIUK (AK0187) PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUN-SEP	<6.0	COMMON	LONG	JUN-SEP	2B3,4	ALL	4W
TYONEK (AK0218) FLUVAQUENTIC BOROSAPRISTS	FRIGID	VP	0 -0.5	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			1,2B3	ALL	7W
UGAK (AK0134) ANDIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	VP	0.5-1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	0-7% 7-12%	5W 6W
UMIAT (AK0189) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	JUL-SEP	<6.0	NONE			2B3	ALL	7W
UNAKWIK (AK0097) TERRIC CRYOHEMISTS	CRYIC	P	0 -1.0	DEC-NOV	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
WADLEIGH (AK0224) TYPIC CRYAQUODS	CRYIC	P	0.5-1.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	NONE			2B3	5-30% 30-60%	6W 7W
WASILLA (AK0056) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-3.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	RARE-COMMON	LONG	JUN-SEP	2B3,4	0-3% POORLY DR 0-3% SW POORLY DR 0-3% OCCAS	5W 3W 4W
WASILLA, SANDY SUBSTRATUM (AK0315) HUMIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	P	1.0-2.0	JAN-DEC	<6.0	COMMON	BRIEF	JUN-SEP	2B3	0-3% FREQ 0-3% OCCAS	5W 4W
WRANGELL (AK0246) PERGELIC CRYOHEMISTS	CRYIC	VP	0 -1.0	APR-OCT	<6.0	NONE			1	ALL	7W
YUKON (AK0190) HISTIC PERGELIC CRYAQUEPTS	CRYIC	SP	0 -1.0	JUN-SEP	<6.0	OCCASIONAL	BRIEF	JUL-SEP	2A	ALL	3W

@ SOME DRAINAGE CLASSES FOR THIS SOIL ARE NOT HYDRIC.
# SOME PHASES OF THIS SOIL ARE NOT FREQUENTLY FLOODED OF LONG DURATION.
* SOME SOIL INTERPRETATION RECORDS REPRESENTING PHASES OF THIS SERIES ARE NOT HYDRIC.

FAIRBANKS SS

HYDRIC SOIL INCLUSIONS

muid	compname	comppct	inclsoil	inclpct	landform	hydric	FSAcode	wetcode
603Ad	ALLUVIAL LAND	100				N		
603Br	BRADWAY	85				Y	b(ii),c	2b2,3
603Br	xx		GOLDSTREAM	5	DRAINAGEWAYS	Y	b(ii),c	2b2,3
603Br	xx		SALCHAKET	5	FLOODPLAINS	N		
603Br	xx		TANANA	5	FLOODPLAINS	Y	b(ii)	2b2
603Ch	CHENA	85				N		
603Ch	xx		SALCHAKET	5	FLOODPLAINS	N		
603ERE	ESTER	85				Y	b(ii)	2b2
603ERE	xx		SAULICH	15	FOOTSLOPES	Y	b(ii)	2b2
603EsD	ESTER	85				Y	b(ii)	2b2
603EsD	xx		SAULICH	15	FOOTSLOPES	Y	b(ii)	2b2
603EsE	ESTER	85				Y	b(ii)	2b2
603EsE	xx		SAULICH	15	FOOTSLOPES	Y	b(ii)	2b2
603EsF	ESTER	85				Y	b(ii)	2b2
603EsF	xx		SAULICH	15	FOOTSLOPES	Y	b(ii)	2b2
603FBD	FAIRBANKS	45				N		
603FBD	STEESE	40				N		
603FBD	xx		GILMORE	7	HILLSLOPES	N		
603FBD	xx		MINTO	8	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FEF	ESTER	35				Y	b(ii)	2b2
603FEF	STEESE	55				N		
603FEF	xx		GILMORE	5	SOUTHERN SLOPES	N		
603FEF	xx		GOLDSTREAM	5	DRAINAGEWAYS	Y	b(ii),c	2b2,3
603FaA	FAIRBANKS	85				N		
603FaA	xx		MINTO	15	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FaB	FAIRBANKS	85				N		
603FaB	xx		MINTO	15	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FaC	FAIRBANKS	85				N		
603FaC	xx		MINTO	15	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FaD	FAIRBANKS	85				N		
603FaD	xx		MINTO	15	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FaE	FAIRBANKS	85				N		
603FaE	xx		GILMORE	7	HILLSLOPES	N		
603FaE	xx		MINTO	8	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FaF	FAIRBANKS	85				N		
603FaF	xx		GILMORE	7	HILLSLOPES	N		
603FaF	xx		MINTO	8	FOOTSLOPES	N		
603FmB	STEESE	85				N		
603FmB	xx		GILMORE	15	RIDGETOPS, HILLSLOPES	N		
603FmC	STEESE	85				N		

APPENDIX E

FSA WETLAND INVENTORY MAP SYMBOLS

Wetlands (W)

Wetlands are defined as lands that:

- have a predominance of hydric soil; and
- are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions;
- and under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation.

Definition of normal circumstances: Normal circumstances refers to the soil and hydrologic conditions that are normally present, without regard to whether the vegetation has been removed.

Exception: Lands in Alaska identified as having a high potential for agricultural development and a predominance of permafrost soil shall not be considered wetland.

Farmed Wetland (FW)

Farmed wetlands are wetlands that were drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated before December 23, 1985, for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making the production of an agricultural commodity possible, and continue to meet specific hydrologic criteria. This applies if:

- such production was not possible before the manipulation; and
- an agricultural commodity has been produced at least once; and
- the area has not been abandoned.
- if the area is a playa, pothole, or a pocosin, and is inundated for at least 7 days or saturated for at least 14 days during the growing season.
- If the area is not a playa, pothole, or a pocosin, is seasonally ponded or flooded for at least 15 days during the growing season, or 10% of the growing season, whichever is less under normal conditions.

Farmed Wetland Pasture (FWP)

Farmed wetland pasture or hayland (FWP) are wetlands that:

- were manipulated and used for pasture, hay, or other forage production prior to December 23, 1985, and still meet wetland criteria.
- pasture and hayland production are not abandoned.
- or was a PC or FW where cropping was abandoned.

An area meets hydrology criteria for FWP if it is inundated for 7 consecutive days during the growing season or saturated for 14 days during the growing season.

Prior Converted Cropland (PC)

Prior converted croplands are wetlands that were drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated before December 23, 1985, for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making the production of an agricultural commodity possible, and do not meet farmed wetland (FW) criteria.

NOTE: Does not include wooded areas where hydrology was removed, but trees were not removed.

Converted wetland shall be labeled as PC if <u>all</u> of the following conditions apply:

- manipulation of the wetland:
    - occurred before December 23, 1985;
    - was for the purpose, or had the effect of making the production of an agricultural commodity possible;
- an agricultural commodity was produced before December 23, 1985;
- area has not been abandoned;
- area does not meet farmed wetland criteria.

Converted Wetland (CW)

Converted wetland is land that meets all of the following criteria:

- was wetland,
- was neither highly erodible land, nor highly erodible cropland,
- after December 23, 1985, has been drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated, including any activity that results in impairing or reducing the flow, circulation, or reach of water, and
- the production or increased production of an agricultural commodity was made possible such as:
- making an area farmable in more years than it previously was,
- increasing yield because of reduced crop stress due to wetness.

Artificial and Irrigation-Induced Wetlands (AW)

Land that was formerly nonwetland in its natural state or was prior converted cropland that now exhibits wetland characteristics because of human activities. These areas are exempt from the FSA wetland provisions.

- enhanced flooding of areas meeting wetland criteria does not make the area AW.

NOTE: It may be possible to determine what year (after November 28, 1990) the conversion occurred. If so, mark it CW + yr.

Wetlands That Have Been Manipulated (WX)

WX areas are wetlands that have been manipulated after December 23, 1985, but the manipulation did not make production of agricultural commodities possible.

These areas, by definition, are not croppable. If a commodity was or is produced, make a new determination on the area.

Also, in Alaska, this symbol ("Wx") is used to designate possible seasonal wetlands on agricultural lands that cannot be confirmed without additional historic data on the duration of saturation in relation to the beginning of the growing season. The district conservationist is required to make the final determination, after obtaining the additional information, and assigning the symbol "NW", "W".

Alaska Exempt Wetlands (AEW)

Lands in Alaska identified as having high potential for agricultural development which have a predominance of permafrost soils. Generally these are areas that meet the wetland hydrology criteria because of the presence of permafrost, and that have soils with high agricultural potential as identified in Appendix A.

Other Waters (W-OW)

As defined in 33 CFR 328.3 and 40 CFR 230.3(s), Appendix L. This includes areas below the ordinary high water mark of water bodies such as, but not limited to lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, or ponds.

Introduction

Hydric soils are developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. This list includes phases of soil series that may or may not have been drained. Some series, designated as hydric, have phases that are not hydric depending on water table, flooding, and ponding characteristics.

This list of hydric soils was created by computer using criteria developed by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils. The criteria are selected soil properties that are documented in Soil Taxonomy (Soil Survey Staff, 1975, 1990) and Soil Interpretations Records (Soil Survey Staff, 1983).

This list will have a number of agricultural and nonagricultural applications. These include assistance in land-use planning, conservation planning, and assessment of potential wildlife habitat. A combination of the hydric soil, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology criteria defines wetlands as described in the Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands (Federal Interagency Committee for Wetland Delineation, 1989). Therefore, an area that meets the hydric soil criteria must also meet the hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology criteria in order for it to be classified as a jurisdictional wetland.

The general list of hydric soils in this publication is maintained in a computer file and is updated each October. The most current list of hydric soils may be obtained for the cost of printing from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Project Manager, Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, 217 Snedecor Hall, Ames, IA 50011. State lists of hydric soils are available from the SCS State Conservationist in each State. The SCS also maintains for each conservation district in the United States lists of map units that contain or may in some delineations contain hydric soils. These detailed lists are available by contacting the respective SCS State Conservationist and are recommended for use in making wetland determinations.

Definition of Hydric Soil

A hydric soil is a soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The following criteria reflect those soils that meet this definition.

Criteria for Hydric Soils

1. All Histosols except Folists, or

2. Soils in Aquic suborder, Aquic subgroups, Albolls suborder, Salorthids great group, Pell great groups of Vertisols, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are:

a. Somewhat poorly drained and have a frequently occurring water table at less than 0.5 foot (ft) from the surface for a significant period (usually more than 2 weeks) during the growing season, or

b. poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:

(1) a frequently occurring water table at less than 0.5 ft from the surface for a significant period (usually more than 2 weeks) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within 20 inches (in), or for other soils

(2) a frequently occurring water table at less than 1.0 ft from the surface for a significant period (usually more than 2 weeks) during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/horizon (h) in all layers within 20 in, or

(3) a frequently occurring water table at less than 1.5 ft from the surface for a significant period (usually more than 2 weeks) during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/h in any layer within 20 In, or

3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season, or

4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season.

Glossary of Terms Used in Defining Hydric Soils

anaerobic: a situation in which molecular oxygen is absent from the environment.

drained: a condition in which ground or surface water has been removed by artificial means.

flooded: a condition in which the soil surface is temporarily covered with flowing water from any source, such as streams overflowing their banks, runoff from adjacent or surrounding slopes, inflow from high tides, or any combination of sources.

frequently flooded, ponded, saturated: a frequency class in which flooding, ponding, or saturation is likely to occur often under usual weather conditions (more than 50-percent chance in any year, or more than 50 times in 100 years).

growing season: the portion of the year when soil temperatures are above biologic zero in the upper part. The following growing season months are assumed for each of the soil temperature regimes of Soil Taxonomy:

Isohyperthermic:	January-December
Hyperthermic:	February-December
Isothermic:	January-December
Thermic:	February-October
Isomesic:	January-December
Mesic:	March-October
Frigid:	May-September
Cryic:	June-August
Pergelic:	July-August

hydrophytic vegetation: plant life growing in water or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

long duration: a duration class in which inundation for a single event ranges from 7 days to 1 month.

permeability: the quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile, measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the saturated soil.

phase, soil: a subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management (e.g., slope, surface texture, stoniness, and thickness).

ponded: a condition in which water stands in a closed depression. The water is removed only by percolation, evaporation, or transpiration.

poorly drained: water is removed from the soil so slowly that the soil is saturated periodically during the growing season or remains wet for long periods.

saturated: a condition in which all voids (pores) between soil particles are filled with water.

soil series: a group of soils having horizons similar in differentiating characteristics and arrangements in the soil profile, except for texture of the surface layer.

somewhat poorly drained: water is removed slowly enough that the soil is wet for significant periods during the growing season.

very long duration: a duration class in which inundation for a single event is greater than 1 month.

very poorly drained: water is removed from the soil so slowly that free water remains at or on the surface during most of the growing season.

water table: the zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest season. It is at least 6 inches thick and persists in the soil for more than a few weeks.

Literature Cited

Federal Interagency Committee for Wetland Delineation. 1989. Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and USDA Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C. Cooperative technical publication. 76 pp. plus appendixes.

Soil Survey Staff. 1983. National Soils Handbook. USDA Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.

Soil Survey Staff. 1990. Keys to Soil Taxonomy. Agency for International Development and USDA, SCS, Soil Management Support Staff Tech. Mono. No. 19, 4th ed., Virginia Poly. Tech. Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA. 422 pp.

Soil Survey Staff. 1975. Soil Taxonomy: A Basic System of Soil Classification and for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys. USDA Soil Conservation Service, Agric. Hdbk. No. 436, Robert E. Kierger Publishing Co., Inc., Melbourne, FL. 754 pp.

Hydric Soils of the United States

"Hydric Soils of the United States" includes at least one phase in the listing that meets the hydric soil criteria. The list does not include soils that are classified at categories higher than the series level in Soil Taxonomy (Soil Survey Staff 1975, 1990) nor does it include map units that may contain these series. The list is useful in identifying map units that may contain hydric soils.

SCS has developed local lists of map units that contain hydric soils for each county or parish in the United States. These local lists are available at the SCS State offices (appendix 1) and are the preferred lists for use in making wetland determinations. The local lists are developed using this national list of hydric soils and the criteria for hydric soils.

This list has more information than previous lists. It includes footnotes for soil series that are known to have nonhydric phases, a temperature column showing the temperature regimes for all taxa, improvements in the information in the critical phase criteria column, and changes from the previous edition of this publication (appendixes 2 and 3). The critical phase criteria column has been misunderstood by many users. This column in some cases determines the capability class and subclass. For some soils not all of the listed critical phases are hydric. For example, it is highly probable that steeply sloping phases of some series may not meet the criteria for hydric soils.

FSA WETLAND DETERMINATION AID

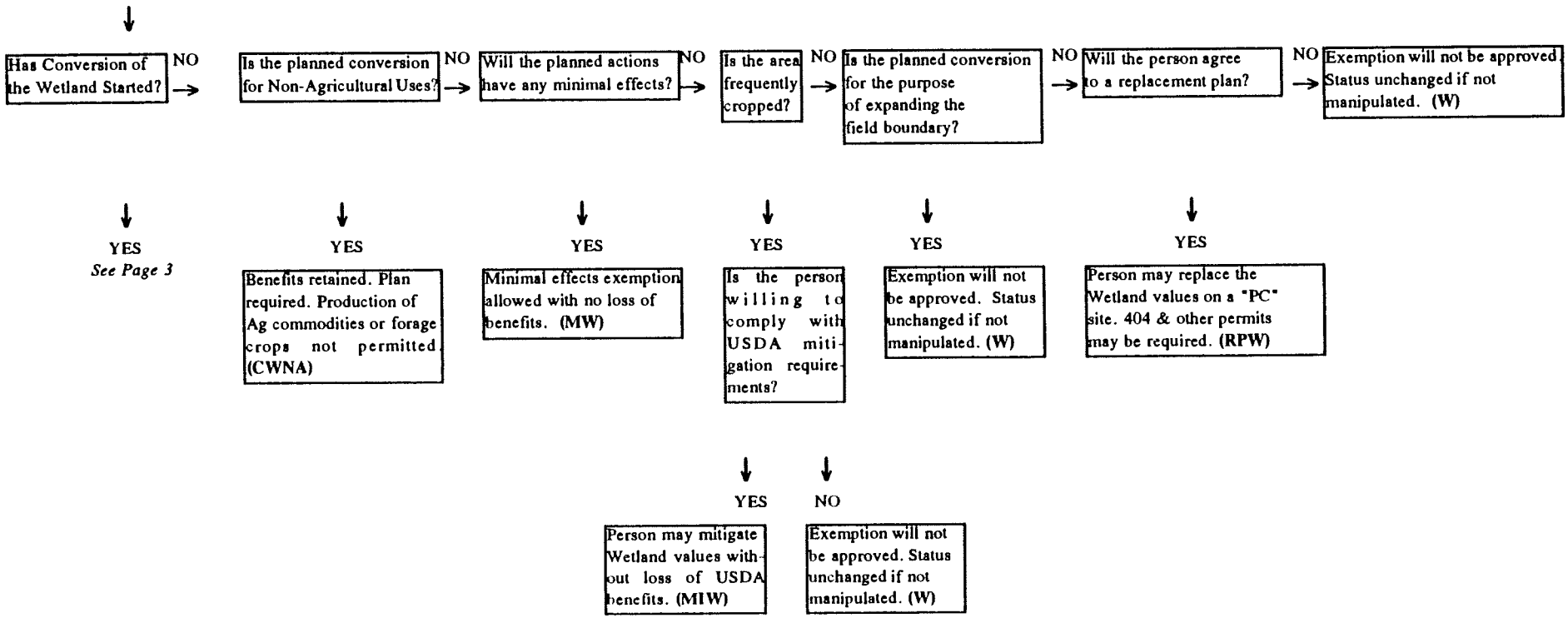
FARM # _____
TRACT # _____
FIELD # _____

Does site have a hydric soil?	NO	FSA not applicable
YES		
Is the site, under natural conditions, inundated or saturated by surface waters or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions?	NO	FSA not applicable
YES		
Will the site, under natural circumstances, support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation?	NO	FSA not applicable
YES		
Does the site meet the criteria for Alaska Exempt Wetland as identified in Alaska Supplement to WNTC Tech Note W-3?	YES	AEW Alaska Exempt Wetland
NO		
Does the site exhibit wetland characteristics because of human activities?	YES	AW Artificial Wetland
NO		

The site is/was a Wetland (W)

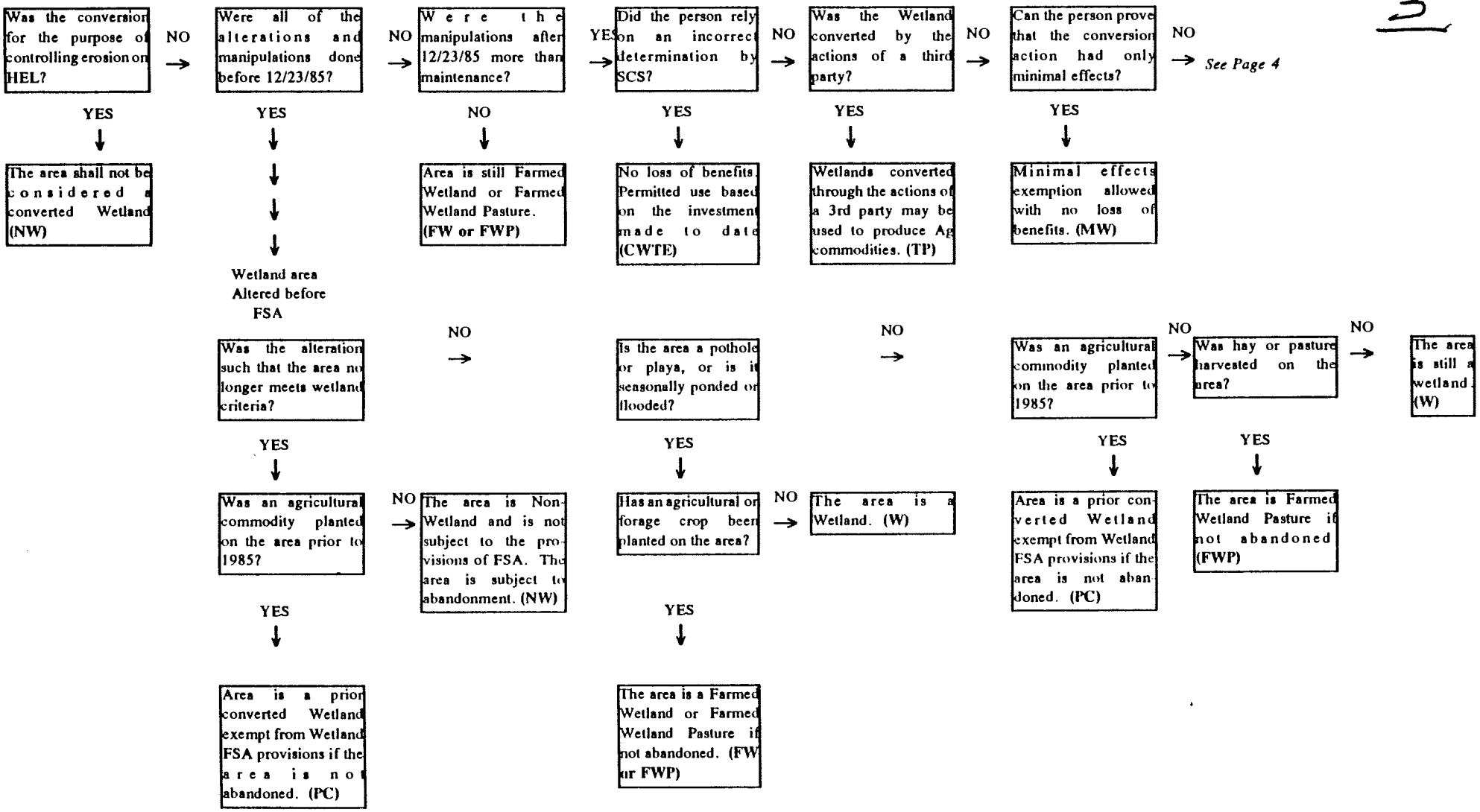
If Wetland Conversion is an issue, See Page 2.

STAT
[redacted]



LEGEND

W	Wetland
RPW	Replacement Wetland
MW	Minimal Effects Wetland
CWNA	Converted Wetland Non-Agricultural Use
MIW	Mitigated Wetland
NW	Non-Wetland
FW	Farmed Wetland
FWP	Farmed Wetland Pasture
CWTE	Converted Wetland Technical Error
TP	Third Party
PC	Prior Converted Wetland
RVW	Restored Wetland with Violation
RSW	Restored Wetland
GFW	Good Faith Wetland


Was the conversion for the purpose of controlling erosion on HEL?
NO
Were all of the alterations and manipulations done before 12/23/85?
NO
Were the manipulations after 12/23/85 more than maintenance?
YES
Did the person rely on an incorrect determination by SCS?
NO
Was the Wetland converted by the actions of a third party?
NO
Can the person prove that the conversion action had only minimal effects?
NO
See Page 4
YES
The area shall not be considered a converted Wetland (NW)
YES
NO
Area is still Farmed Wetland or Farmed Wetland Pasture. (FW or FWP)
YES
No loss of benefits. Permitted use based on the investment made to date (CWTE)
YES
Wetlands converted through the actions of a 3rd party may be used to produce Ag commodities. (TP)
YES
Minimal effects exemption allowed with no loss of benefits. (MW)
Wetland area Altered before FSA
Was the alteration such that the area no longer meets wetland criteria?
NO
Is the area a pothole or playa, or is it seasonally ponded or flooded?
NO
Was an agricultural commodity planted on the area prior to 1985?
NO
Was hay or pasture harvested on the area?
NO
The area is still a wetland. (W)
YES
YES
Was an agricultural commodity planted on the area prior to 1985?
NO
The area is Non-Wetland and is not subject to the provisions of FSA. The area is subject to abandonment. (NW)
YES
Has an agricultural or forage crop been planted on the area?
NO
The area is a Wetland. (W)
YES
Area is a prior converted Wetland exempt from Wetland FSA provisions if the area is not abandoned. (PC)
YES
The area is Farmed Wetland Pasture if not abandoned (FWP)
YES
Area is a prior converted Wetland exempt from Wetland FSA provisions if the area is not abandoned. (PC)
YES
The area is a Farmed Wetland or Farmed Wetland Pasture if not abandoned. (FW or FWP)

Was the Wetland converted between 12/23/85 and 11/28/90?

NO → *See Page 5*

YES ↓

Wetland Converted Between the 1985 and the 1990 Acts.

Has the person planted an agricultural commodity on the area?

YES →

NO ↓

Is the person willing to restore the Wetland?

NO →

Is the person willing to mitigate the lost values of the Wetland?

YES →

Person must mitigate the Wetland values. Plan required. Easement required. (MIW)

YES ↓

Person must restore the Wetland. Plan required. (RSW)

NO ↓

Area will remain "CW". No future production of Ag commodities will be permitted. (CW)

Does the person want past benefits restored?

YES →

NO ↓

Is the person willing to restore the Wetland?

YES →

Person must restore the Wetland. Past benefits will not be restored. Plan required. (RVW+yr)

NO ↓

Benefits will not be restored. Future benefits lost in any year that Ag commodities are planted. (CW+yr)

Did ASCS determine the conversion to be in Good Faith?

YES →

NO ↓

Is the person willing to restore the Wetland?

NO →

Benefits will not be restored. (CW)

YES ↓

Person must restore the Wetland. Past benefits will not be restored. Plan required. (RVW+yr)

NO ↓

Past benefits will not be restored. Future production of Ag commodities will not be permitted. (CW)

Is the converted Wetland owned by the person?

NO ↓

Will the owner permit the person to restore the Wetland?

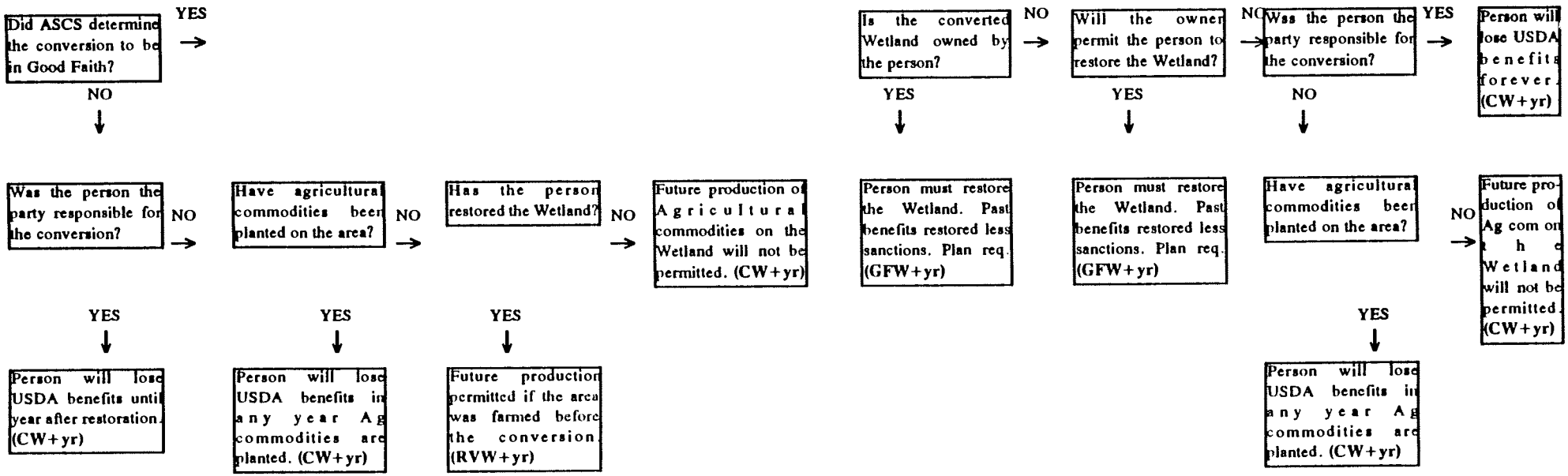
YES ↓

Person must restore the Wetland. Past benefits restored less sanctions Plan req. (GFW)

NO ↓

Person must restore the Wetland. Past benefits restored less sanctions. Plan required. (GFW+yr)

YES ↓


Did ASCS determine the conversion to be in Good Faith?
YES
NO
Was the person the party responsible for the conversion?
NO
YES
Person will lose USDA benefits until year after restoration. (CW+yr)
Have agricultural commodities been planted on the area?
NO
YES
Person will lose USDA benefits in any year Ag commodities are planted. (CW+yr)
Has the person restored the Wetland?
NO
YES
Future production permitted if the area was farmed before the conversion. (RVW+yr)
Future production of Agricultural commodities on the Wetland will not be permitted. (CW+yr)
Is the converted Wetland owned by the person?
NO
YES
Person must restore the Wetland. Past benefits restored less sanctions. Plan req. (GFW+yr)
Will the owner permit the person to restore the Wetland?
NO
YES
Person must restore the Wetland. Past benefits restored less sanctions. Plan req. (GFW+yr)
Was the person the party responsible for the conversion?
YES
NO
Person will lose USDA benefits forever. (CW+yr)
Have agricultural commodities been planted on the area?
NO
YES
Person will lose USDA benefits in any year Ag commodities are planted. (CW+yr)
Future production of Ag commodities on the Wetland will not be permitted. (CW+yr)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

AMONG THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CONCERNING THE DELINEATION OF WETLANDS FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND SUBTITLE B OF THE FOOD SECURITY ACT

I. BACKGROUND

The Departments of the Army, Agriculture, and the Interior, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognize fully that the protection of the Nation's remaining wetlands is an important objective that will be supported through the implementation of the Wetland Conservation (Swampbuster) provision of the Food Security Act (FSA) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The agencies further recognize and value the important contribution of agricultural producers to our society, our economy, and our environment. We are committed to ensuring that Federal wetlands programs are administered in a manner that minimizes the impacts on affected landowners to the fullest possible extent consistent with the important goal of protecting wetlands. We are also committed to minimizing duplication and inconsistencies between Swampbuster and the CWA Section 404 program. On August 24, 1993, the Administration announced a comprehensive package of reforms that will improve both the protection of wetlands and make wetlands programs more fair and flexible for landowners, including the Nation's agriculture producers. This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) implements one of over 40 components of the Administration's Wetlands Plan.

II. PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOA is to specify the manner in which wetland delineations and certain other determinations of waters of the United States made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the FSA will be relied upon for purposes of CWA Section 404. While this MOA will promote consistency between CWA and FSA wetlands programs, it is not intended in any way to diminish the protection of these important aquatic resources. In this regard, all signatory agencies to this MOA will ensure that wetlands programs are administered in a manner consistent with the objectives and requirements of applicable laws, implementing regulations, and guidance.

B. APPLICABILITY

1. The Administrator of EPA has the ultimate authority to determine the geographic scope of waters of the United States subject to jurisdiction under the CWA, including the Section 404 regulatory program. Consistent with a current MOA between EPA and the Department of the Army, the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) conducts jurisdictional delineations associated with the day-to-day administration of the Section 404 program.

2. The Secretary of the USDA, acting through the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), has the ultimate authority to determine the geographic scope of wetlands for FSA purposes and to make delineations relative to the FSA, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

III. DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

For the purposes of this MOA, the term "agricultural lands" means those lands intensively used and managed for the production of food or fiber to the extent that the natural vegetation has been removed and cannot be used to determine whether the area meets applicable hydrophytic vegetation criteria in making a wetland delineation.

A. Areas that meet the above definition may include intensively used and managed cropland, hayland, pasture land, orchards, vineyards, and areas which support wetland crops (e.g., cranberries, taro, watercress, rice). For example, lands intensively used and managed for pasture or hayland where the natural vegetation has been removed and replaced with planted grasses or legumes such as ryegrass, bluegrass, or alfalfa, are considered agricultural lands for the purposes of this MOA.

B. "Agricultural lands" do not include range lands, forest lands, wood lots, or tree farms. Further, lands where the natural vegetation has not been removed, even though that vegetation may be regularly grazed or mowed and collected as forage or fodder (e.g., uncultivated meadows and prairies, salt hay), are not considered agricultural lands for the purposes of this MOA.

Other definitions for the purposes of this MOA are listed below in Section VI.

IV. ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

A. In accordance with the terms and procedures of this MOA, wetland delineations made by SCS on agricultural lands, in consultation with FWS, will be accepted by EPA and the Corps for the purposes of determining Section 404 wetland jurisdiction. In addition, EPA and the Corps will accept SCS wetland delineations

on non-agricultural lands that are either narrow bands immediately adjacent to, or small pockets interspersed among, agricultural lands. SCS is responsible for making wetland delineations for agricultural lands whether or not the person who owns, manages, or operates the land is a participant in USDA programs.

B. Lands owned or operated by a USDA program participant that are not agricultural lands and for which a USDA program participant requests a wetland delineation, will be delineated by SCS in coordination with the Corps, or EPA as appropriate, and in consultation with FWS. Final wetland delineations conducted by SCS pursuant to the requirements of this paragraph shall not be revised by SCS except where an opportunity for coordination and consultation is provided to the other signatory agencies.

C. SCS may conduct delineations of other waters for the purposes of Section 404 of the CWA, such as lakes, ponds, and streams, in coordination with the Corps, or EPA as appropriate, on lands on which SCS is otherwise engaged in wetland delineations pursuant to paragraphs IV.A or IV.B of this MOA. Delineations of "other waters" will not be made until the interagency oversight team convened pursuant to Section V.B.2 has agreed on appropriate local procedures and guidance for making such delineations.

D. For agricultural lands, the signatory agencies will use the procedures for delineating wetlands as described in the National Food Security Act Manual, Third Edition (NFSAM). For areas that are not agricultural lands, SCS will use the 1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual, with current national Corps guidance, to make wetland delineations applicable to Section 404.

E. Delineations on "agricultural lands" must be performed by personnel who are trained in the use of the NFSAM. Delineations on other lands and waters must be performed by personnel who are trained in the use of the 1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual. This MOA includes provisions for the appropriate interagency delineation training below in Section V.E.

F. In the spirit of the agencies' commitment to develop agreed upon methods for use in making wetland delineations, subsequent revisions or amendments to the Corps 1987 manual or portions of the NFSAM affecting the wetland delineation procedures upon which this agreement is based will require the concurrence of the four signatory agencies.

G. A final written wetland delineation made by SCS pursuant to the terms of this MOA will be adhered to by all the signatory agencies and will be effective for a period of five years from the date the delineation is made final, unless new information warrants revision of the delineation before the expiration date. Such new information may include, for example, data on landscape changes caused by a

major flood, or a landowner's notification of intent to abandon agricultural use and the return of wetland conditions on a prior converted cropland. In accordance with Section 1222 of the FSA, SCS will update wetland delineations on this five-year cycle. Circumstances under which SCS wetland delineations made prior to the effective date of this agreement will be considered as final for Section 404 purposes are addressed in Paragraph V.C.

H. Within the course of administering their Swampbuster responsibilities, SCS and FWS will provide landowners/operators general written information (i.e., EPA/Corps fact sheets) regarding the CWA Section 404 program permit requirements, general permits, and exemptions. The SCS and FWS will not, however, provide opinions regarding the applicability of CWA Section 404 permit requirements or exemptions.

I. USDA will maintain documentation of all final written SCS wetland delineations and record the appropriate label and boundary information on an official wetland delineation map. USDA will make this information available to the signatory agencies upon request.

J. In pursuing enforcement activities, the signatory agencies will rely upon delineations made by the lead agency, as clarified below, providing a single Federal delineation for potential violations of Section 404 or Swampbuster. Nothing in this MOA will diminish, modify, or otherwise affect existing EPA and Corps enforcement authorities under the CWA and clarified in the 1989 "EPA/Army MOA Concerning Federal Enforcement for the Section 404 Program of the Clean Water Act." EPA, the Corps, and SCS may gather information based on site visits or other means to provide additional evidentiary support for a wetland delineation which is the subject of a potential or ongoing CWA Section 404 or Swampbuster enforcement action.

K. For those lands where SCS has not made a final written wetland delineation, and where the Corps or EPA is pursuing a potential CWA violation, the lead agency for the CWA enforcement action will conduct a jurisdictional delineation for the purposes of Section 404 and such delineations will be used by SCS for determining Swampbuster jurisdiction and potential Swampbuster violations. For those lands where the Corps has not made a final written wetland delineation, and where SCS is pursuing a potential Swampbuster violation, SCS will make a final written wetland delineation consistent with Sections IV.A, IV.B, and IV.C of this MOA and provide copies to the Corps and EPA. Such delineations will be used by the Corps and EPA for the purpose of determining potential violations of the CWA. In circumstances in which either the Corps or EPA is pursuing a potential CWA violation on land that is subject to an ongoing SCS appeal, a wetland delineation will be conducted by the Corps or EPA in consultation with SCS and FWS.

L. In making wetland delineations, the agencies recognize that discharges of dredged or fill material that are not authorized under Section 404 cannot eliminate Section 404 jurisdiction, and that wetlands that were converted as a result of unauthorized discharges remain subject to Section 404 regulation.

V. PROCEDURES

Accurate and consistent wetland delineations are critical to the success of this MOA. For this reason, the signatory agencies will work cooperatively at the field level to: 1) achieve interagency concurrence on mapping conventions used by SCS for wetland delineations on agricultural lands, 2) provide EPA and Corps programmatic review of SCS delineations, and 3) certify wetland delineations in accordance with Section 1222(a)(2) of the FSA, as amended. The following sections describe the procedures that will be followed to accomplish these objectives.

A. MAPPING CONVENTIONS

1. Each SCS State Conservationist will take the lead in convening representatives of the Corps, EPA, FWS, and SCS to obtain the written concurrence of each of the signatory agencies, within 120 calendar days of the effective date of this MOA, on a set of mapping conventions for use in making wetland delineations. Only mapping conventions concurred upon by all signatory agencies will be used by SCS for wetland delineations.

2. If interagency consensus on mapping conventions is not reached within 120 days of the date of this MOA, the State Conservationist will refer documentation of the unresolved issues to the Chief of SCS. The Chief of SCS will immediately forward copies of the State Conservationist's documentation of unresolved issues to the Corps Director of Civil Works; the EPA Director of the Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds; and the FWS Director. Immediately thereafter, the Chief of SCS or an appropriate designee will lead necessary discussions to achieve interagency concurrence on resolution of outstanding issues, and will forward documentation of the resolution to the State Conservationist and the appropriate Headquarters offices of the signatory agencies.

3. Once interagency concurrence on mapping conventions is obtained, such mapping conventions will be used immediately in place of the earlier mapping conventions.

4. Agreed-upon mapping conventions developed at the state level will be documented and submitted, for each state, through the Chief of SCS to the Headquarters of each of the signatory agencies. State-level agreements will be reviewed by the Headquarters of the signatory agencies for the purpose of ensuring national consistency.

B. DELINEATION PROCESS REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT

1. This MOA emphasizes the need to ensure consistency in the manner in which wetlands are identified for CWA and FSA purposes, and provides a number of mechanisms to increase meaningful interagency coordination and consultation in order for the agencies to work toward meeting this goal. In this regard, the agencies believe it is critical that efforts for achieving consistency be carefully monitored and evaluated. Consequently, this MOA establishes a monitoring and review process that will be used to provide for continuous improvement in the wetland delineation process specified in this MOA.

2. EPA will lead the signatory agencies in establishing interagency oversight teams at the state level to conduct periodic review of wetland delineations conducted under the provisions of this MOA. These reviews will include delineations done by SCS pursuant to Sections IV.A, IV.B, and IV.C of this MOA and delineations done by EPA or the Corps pursuant to Section IV.K. of this MOA. These reviews also will include changes to wetland delineations resulting from the SCS appeals process, as well as disagreements regarding allocation of responsibility. These reviews will occur, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis for the first year, on a semi-annual basis for the second year, and annually thereafter. In addition, a review will be initiated whenever one or more of the signatory agencies believes a significant issue needs to be addressed. The purpose of each review will be to evaluate the accuracy of an appropriate sample of wetland delineations. When feasible, this will include actual field verifications of wetland delineations. Should the interagency oversight team identify issues regarding implementation of this MOA or wetland delineations conducted under the provisions of this MOA, the team will work to resolve those issues and reach agreement on any necessary corrective actions. Each review, and any necessary corrective action, will be documented in a report to be distributed to the signatory agencies' appropriate field and Headquarters offices.

3. In situations in which the interagency oversight team identifies and reports unresolved issues concerning wetland delineations conducted under the provisions of this MOA, including changes to wetland delineations resulting from the SCS appeals process, the Headquarters offices of the signatory agencies will informally review the issue and work to reach agreement on any necessary corrective actions. This informal process notwithstanding, the EPA Regional Administrator or the Corps District Engineer may, at any time, propose to designate a geographic area as a "special case".

4. Similar to the terms of the current Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of the Army and the EPA Concerning the Determination of the Geographic Jurisdiction of the Section 404 Program and the Application of the Exemptions under Section 404(f) of the CWA, the EPA Regional Administrator or the Corps District Engineer may propose to designate a geographic area, or a particular wetland type within a designated geographic area, as a special case. A special case may be designated only after the interagency oversight team (EPA, Corps, SCS, and FWS) has reviewed the relevant issues and been unable to reach a consensus on an appropriate resolution. Special cases will be designated by an easily identifiable political or geographic subdivision, such as a township, county, parish, state, EPA Region, or Corps division or district, and will be marked on maps or using some other clear format and provided to the appropriate EPA, Corps, FWS, and SCS field offices. Proposed designations of special cases will not be effective until approved by EPA or Corps Headquarters, as appropriate.

5. Upon proposing a special case, the EPA Regional Administrator or Corps District Engineer, as appropriate, will notify the appropriate SCS State Conservationist in writing. Following notification of the proposed designation, SCS will not make wetland delineations for the purposes of CWA jurisdiction within the proposed special case for a period of 20 working days from the date of the notification. SCS may proceed to make wetland delineations for CWA purposes in the proposed special case after the 20-day period if the SCS State Conservationist has not been notified by the EPA Regional Administrator or Corps District Engineer of approval of the proposed special case designation by EPA Headquarters or the Corps Director of Civil Works, as appropriate.

6. Following approval of the proposed special case, the Corps, or EPA as appropriate, will make final CWA wetland delineations in the special case area, rather than SCS. In addition, the referring field office (i.e., either the EPA Regional Administrator or Corps District Engineer) will develop draft guidance relevant to the specific issues raised by the special case and forward the draft guidance to its Headquarters office. The Headquarters office of the agency which designated the special case will develop final guidance after consulting with the signatory agencies' Headquarters offices. EPA concurrence will be required for final guidance for any special case designated by the Corps. Special cases remain in effect until final guidance is issued by the Headquarters office of the agency which designated the special case or the designation is withdrawn by the EPA Regional Administrator or Corps District Engineer, as appropriate.

C. RELIANCE ON PREVIOUS SCS WETLAND DELINEATIONS FOR CWA PURPOSES

1. Section 1222 of the FSA, as amended by the Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act, provides that SCS will certify SCS wetland delineations made prior to November 28, 1990. The intent of this process is to ensure the accuracy of wetland delineations conducted prior to November 28, 1990, for the purposes of the FSA. This certification process also will provide a useful basis for establishing reliance on wetland delineations for CWA purposes. All certifications done after the effective date of this MOA that are done using mapping conventions will use the agreed-upon mapping conventions pursuant to Section V.A of this MOA.

2. Written SCS wetland delineations for lands identified in Section IV.A of this MOA conducted prior to the effective date of this MOA will be used for purposes of establishing CWA jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of Section V.C.3 below. If such SCS wetland delineations are subsequently modified or revised through updated certification, these modifications or revisions will supersede the previous delineations for purposes of establishing CWA jurisdiction. Written SCS wetland delineations for lands identified in Sections IV.B and IV.C of this MOA conducted prior to the effective date of this MOA will require coordination with the Corps, or EPA as appropriate, before being used for purposes of determining CWA jurisdiction.

3. As part of the certification effort, SCS will establish priorities to certify SCS wetland delineations. In addition to responding to requests from individual landowners who feel their original wetland determinations were made in error, SCS will give priority to certifying those wetland delineations where at least two of the four signatory agencies represented on the interagency oversight team convened pursuant to Section V.B.2 of this MOA agree that SCS wetland delineations in a particular area, or a generic class of SCS wetland delineations in a particular area, raise issues regarding their accuracy based on current guidance. These priority areas will be identified only after mapping conventions are agreed upon pursuant to Section V.A of this MOA. Identification of these high priority certification needs shall be made at the level of the SCS State Conservationist, FWS Regional Director, EPA Regional Administrator, and the Corps District Engineer. Following identification of these high priority certification needs, the SCS State Conservationist will immediately notify the affected landowner(s), by letter, that the relevant SCS wetland delineations have been identified as a high priority for being certified under Section 1222 of the FSA. In addition, the notification will inform the landowner that while previous wetland delineations remain valid for

purposes of the FSA until certification or certification update is completed, the landowner will need to contact the Corps before proceeding with discharges of dredged or fill material. This communication by the landowner will enable the Corps to review the wetland delineation to establish whether it can be used for purposes of CWA jurisdiction. The SCS State Conservationist will initiate, within 30 calendar days of landowner notification, corrective measures to resolve the wetland delineation accuracy problem.

D. APPEALS

Landowners for whom SCS makes wetland delineations for either Swampbuster or Section 404 will be afforded the opportunity to appeal such wetland delineations through the SCS appeals process. In circumstances where an appeal is made and the State Conservationist is considering a change in the original delineation, the State Conservationist will notify the Corps District Engineer and the EPA Regional Administrator to provide the opportunity for their participation and input on the appeal. FWS also will be consulted consistent with the requirements of current regulations. The Corps and EPA reserve the right, on a case-by-case basis, to determine that a revised delineation resulting from an appeal is not valid for purposes of Section 404 jurisdiction.

E. TRAINING

1. SCS, in addition to FWS and EPA, will continue to participate in the interagency wetland delineation training sponsored by the Corps, which is based on the most current manual used to delineate wetlands for purposes of Section 404. Completion of this training will be a prerequisite for field staff of all signatory agencies who delineate wetlands on non-agricultural lands using the 1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual.

2. The interagency wetland delineation training will address agency wetland delineation responsibilities as defined by this MOA, including SCS NFSAM wetland delineation procedures.

3. Field offices of the signatory agencies are encouraged to provide supplemental interagency wetland delineation training (i.e., in addition to that required in paragraph IV.E), as necessary, to prepare SCS field staff for making Section 404 wetland delineations. For training on the use of the 1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual, such supplemental training will rely on the training materials used for the Corps delineation training program and will provide an equivalent level of instruction.

VI. DEFINITIONS

A. "Coordination" means that SCS will contact the Corps, or EPA as appropriate, and provide an opportunity for review, comment, and approval of the findings of SCS prior to making a final delineation. The Corps, or EPA as appropriate, will review the proposed delineation and respond to SCS regarding its acceptability for CWA Section 404 purposes within 45 days of receipt of all necessary information. SCS will not issue a final delineation until agreement is reached between SCS and the Corps or EPA, as appropriate.

B. "Consultation" means that SCS, consistent with current provisions of the FSA, will provide FWS opportunity for full participation in the action being taken and for timely review and comment on the findings of SCS prior to a final wetland delineation pursuant to the requirements of the FSA.

C. A "wetland delineation" is any determination of the presence of wetlands and their boundaries.

D. A "special case" for the purposes of this MOA refers to those geographic areas or wetland types where the Corps or EPA will make final CWA wetland delineations.

E. "Signatory agencies" means the EPA and the Departments of Army (acting through the Corps), Agriculture (acting through SCS), and Interior (acting through FWS).

F. "USDA program participant" means individual landowners/operators eligible to receive USDA program benefits covered under Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990.

VII. GENERAL

A. The policy and procedures contained within this MOA do not create any rights, either substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party regarding an enforcement action brought by the United States. Deviation or variance from the administrative procedures included in this MOA will not constitute a defense for violators or others concerned with any Section 404 enforcement action.

B. Nothing in this MOA is intended to diminish, modify, or otherwise affect statutory or regulatory authorities of any of the signatory agencies. All formal guidance interpreting this MOA and background materials upon which this MOA is based will be issued jointly by the agencies.

C. Nothing in this MOA will be construed as indicating a financial commitment by SCS, the Corps, EPA, or FWS for the expenditure of funds except as authorized in specific appropriations.

D. This MOA will take effect on the date of the last signature below and will continue in effect until modified or revoked by agreement of all signatory agencies, or revoked by any of the signatory agencies alone upon 90 days written notice. Modifications to this MOA may be made by mutual agreement and Headquarters level approval by all the signatory agencies. Such modifications will take effect upon signature of the modified document by all the signatory agencies.

E. The signatory agencies will refer delineation requests to the appropriate agency pursuant to this MOA.

1-6-94

James R. Lyons
Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
U.S. Department of Agriculture

1/5/94

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

1-4-94

Robert Perciasepe
Assistant Administrator for Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1/6/94

G. Edward Dickey
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works
U.S. Department of the Army

APPENDIX I - FAX FORM

United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
949 E 36th Avenue - Suite 400
Anchorage, AK 99508-4362
Telephone: (907) 271-2424

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING EXISTING WETLAND DETERMINATIONS

DATE:

TO: ___Regulatory Branch, Alaska District, Corps of Engineers
CENPA-CO-R, P.O. Box 898, Anchorage, AK 99506-0898
___ U.S. EPA, Alaska Operations Office, 222 W. 7th. Avenue
Room 537, Anchorage, AK 99513

This information request is made in accordance with the August 1994 Alaska Wetland (and other waters) Mapping Conventions which our agencies have adopted.

SUBJECT:
Name of Property Owner, Leasee, or Agent:_____
Previous Owner, Leasee, or Agent within 5 years:_____
FARM NUMBER_____ TRACT NUMBER_____
Corps File No._____
Description of Subject Property: _____of SECTION_____
TOWNSHIP_____ RANGE_____ _____MERIDIAN
ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTION,eg:_____LATITUDE, _____LONGITUDE;
nearest waterbody,_____nearest town or borough_____,

REQUEST:
What wetland or other waters information do you have regarding the above subject?
FROM: _____, DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST
_____FIELD OFFICE, (ADDRESS)

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TO: _____, DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST
_____FIELD OFFICE, (ADDRESS)

Review of our files has indicated that we have the following information for Corps File No(s).____:

_____A Jurisdictional Determination was completed within the last 5 years. (Copy of determination will be sent by regular mail.)
_____A Section 404 permit was processed.
_____A Section 404 permit was issued, File No._____
_____A Section 404 permit was denied.
_____A Jurisdictional Determination was completed over 5 years ago. (Copy can be sent if requested.)
_____There is potential or active Clean Water Act enforcement action for this person at this location. The CORPS/EPA has the lead on this enforcement action. (Further agency coordination is required.)
_____There is a closed enforcement action for this location. (Copy of Jurisdictional Determination, File No._____ can be sent if requested.)
_____Review of our files has indicated that we have no available information for the above parcel.

FROM:_____DATE:_____
Corps of Engineers/Environmental Protection Agency