Minimum Standards for Wetland Delineations

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Sacramento District Regulatory Program Workshop

16 Mar 2016





US Army Corps of Engineers
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Delineation Report Minimum Standards

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Jurisdiction/WetlandDelineations.aspx



MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORTS

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG

January 201

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, through its Regulatory Program, regulates certain activities in waters of the United States. Waters of the U.S. are defined under 33 CFR Part 328. In order for the Corps to determine the amount and extent of waters of the United States at a site, aguatic resources must first be delineated in accordance with established regulatory standards, guidance and protocol, such as the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and appropriate regional supplements. Before making any permit decision, the Corps is responsible for conducting or verifying the delineation and determining which of the aquatic resources have the potential to fall under federal jurisdiction.

Due to limited staffing and resources, the Corps' Sucramento District recommends permit applicants employ the services of inclividuals experienced in delineating aquatic resources. Permit applicants are further encouraged early in the project planning stages to submit the delineation, along with a request for a preliminary or approved jurisdictional determination, and engage in a pre-application consultation with their local District office. Larly consultation may help identify potential concerns and result in a quoteer permit decision.

The Distinct has established minimum standards for defineation reports to insure consistency, and accuracy in the defineation of aquatic resources, which will minimize potential delays. The standards are based on years of experience conducting and verifying defineations, as well as the best practices of environmental consultaries. Defineations submitted for verification must follow the standards, unless determined to not be practical on a case-by-case basis. Situations where adherence to the standards may not be practical include activities with small permanent or temporary impacts to aquatic resources (under 0.10 acre), applicants with intried financial resources, and emergencies. The District with rotify the requestor for defineation submittats that do not contain sufficient information to accurately identify the limits of waters of the U.S.

Aquatic resources delineation reports submitted to the District must include the following:

- A cover letter requesting a jurisdictional determination. The letter must specify whether a preliminary or approved jurisdiction determination is requested.
- A signed statement from the property owner(s) allowing Corps personnel to enter the property and to collect samples during normal business hours. If the property is land-locked, the owner or proponent must obtain permission from the adjacent property owner(s) to provide access for Corps personnel.
- A statement that the defineation has been conducted in accordance with the 1907 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Defineation Manual and appropriate regional supplement(s). The regional supplement(s) used must be identified. For ordinary high water mark (CHWM) defineations, a statement indentifying the use of the CHWM field guide must be included.



- Directions to the survey area.
- Contact information for the applicant(s), property owner(s), and agent(s)
- A narrative describing all aquatic resources at the site and an explanation for the mapped boundaries, especially for resources containing complex transition zones. If the site contains resources that meet one or two weband criteria or do not exhibit a clear CHWM, describe the rationale for not defineding these features. Examples include erosonal features, upland swales, and other updand areas that appear "well" on satellite or serial imageny.
- The total acreage of the survey area.
- Date(s) held work was completed.
- A table listing all aquatic resources. The table will include the name of each aquatic resource, its Cowardin type, acreage, and location (latitude/longitude). For linear features, the table must show both acreage and linear feet.
- A description of existing field conditions. The field condition description may include current land use, lood/drought conditions, imgation practices, modifications to the site, and any characteristics considered altopical.
- A discussion of the frightology at the site, including all known surface or subsurface sources, drainage gradients, surface water connections to the nearest traditional navigable waterway or indestate water, and any potential influence for manmade water sources, such as impation. The discussion should also identify the nearest "blue-line" waterway or other feature found on the most proport USCS map.
- If remote sensing was used in the delineation, provide an explanation of how it was used and include the rame, date and source of the tools used and copies of applicable maps/photographs.
- A discussion of plant communities and habital types present at the site and a list of the scientific name, common name, and wetland indicator status of all plants.
- Soil descriptions, soil map(s), and a discussion of hydric soils or soils with hydric inclusions at the site.
- Any observed or documented interstate or foreign commerce associated with aquatic resources found on the site, specifically recreation or other use by interstate or foreign travelers, sale of fish or shelffish in interstate or foreign commerce, and use by industries operating in interstate or foreign commerce.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, 1925 J.ST., SACRAMENTO, CA 95614 ****CORP. STORY OF THE CORP. STORY OF THE CORP. SACRAMENTO, CA 95614





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Six County Aquatic Resources

The Regulatory Mission

The Department of the Army's Regulatory Program is one of the oldest in the federal government. Initially, it served a simple purpose: to protect and maintain the navigable capacity of the nation's waters. Changing public needs, evolving policy, court decisions and new statutory mandates have changed several aspects of the program including its breadth, complexity and authority.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, through the Regulatory Program, administers and enforces Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Under RHA Section 10, a permit is required for work or structures in, over or under navigable waters of the United States. Under CWA Section 404, a permit is required for the discharge of dredged or fill material Into waters of the United States. Many waterbodies and wetlands in the nation are waters of the United ubject to the Corps' regulatory authority.

The Regulatory Program is committed to protecting the Nation's aquatic resources, while allowing reasonable development through fair, flexible and balanced permit decisions. The Corps evaluates permit applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands



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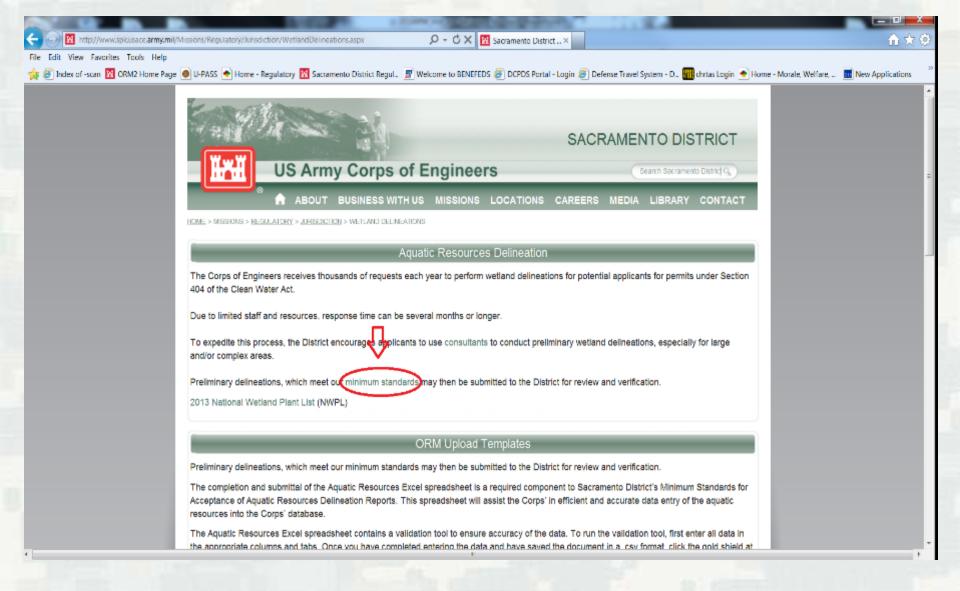




Our Commitment to Public Service

Public Service is a Public Trust. We, as Corps Regulators, Must Earn This Trust, and to Keep This Trust,









Minimum Standards

- New as of January 2016
- Necessary due to limited staff and resources
- Designed to improve quality and consistency of delineations
- Who, what, when, where and why.







What are the minimum standards?

- A cover letter requesting a jurisdictional determination
- A signed statement from property owners allowing Corps personnel to enter the property and collect samples





What are the minimum standards?

- The delineation must be done in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual
- Appropriate supplement used





What are the minimum standards?

- Directions to survey area
- Total acres of survey area
- Date field work was completed
- Contact information for the applicant(s), property owner(s), and agent(s)





- Describe all aquatic resources on site and an explanation for the mapped boundaries
- A table listing all aquatic resources

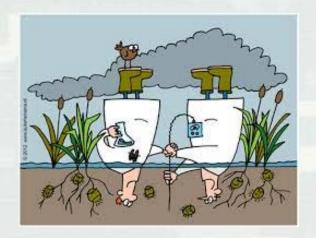
Table 1. Aquatic Resources within the Survey Area

Aquatic Resource Name	Aquatic Resources Classification		Aquatic Resourc e Size (acre) Require d for all resourc es	Aquatic Resource Size (linear feet) Required for only stream channels
	Cowardin	Location (lat/long)		
Total				





- A description of existing field conditions
- A discussion of the hydrology at the site
- A discussion of plant communities and habitat types present at the site
- Soil descriptions, soil map(s), and a discussion of hydric soils or soils with hydric inclusions at the site
- Completed data forms including all essential information to make a decision.

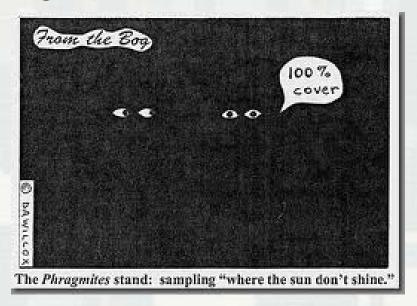








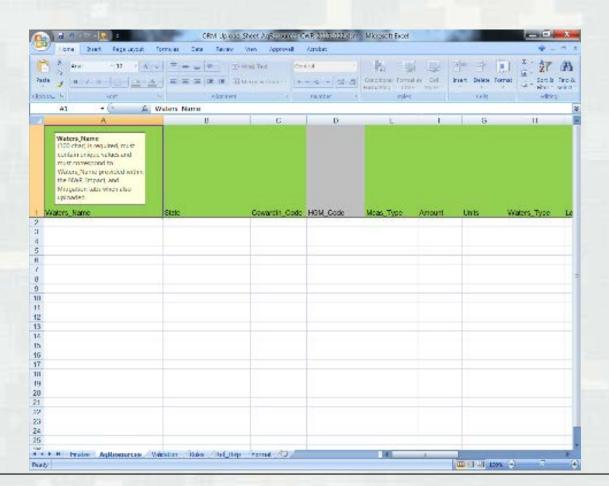
If remote sensing was used in the delineation, provide an explanation of how it was used and include the name, date and source of the tools used and copies of applicable maps/photographs







 A completed copy of the Aquatic Resources Excel spreadsheet must be submitted. The current version of the spreadsheet can be found on Corps website







- A site location map on a 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle. The map must provide the name of the USGS quadrangle, Section, Township, Range, the UTM or latitude and longitude
- A map of all delineated aquatic resources ("Aquatic Resources Delineation Map") in accordance with the Final Map and Drawing Standards for the South Pacific Division Regulatory Program (Mapping Standards) and showing the following:
 - All aquatic resources delineated must be clearly shown on the map
 - At least one set of paired data points, documented in data forms, for each aquatic resource or complex. The paired data points must be located close to the delineated boundary
 - ► A reference block that identifies the site or project name, individual(s) who conducted the delineation, date of the map, and date(s) of any revisions





- A description of the methods used to survey the aquatic resource boundaries
- Digital data for the site, aquatic resource boundaries, and data point locations must be provided in a geographic information system (GIS) format, with ESRI Shape-files being the preferred format





Questions?





Map and Drawing Standards for the South Pacific Division Regulatory Program

Jason Gipson

Chief, Utah/Nevada Regulatory Branch

Sacramento District Regulatory Program Workshop

16 Mar 2016







http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx



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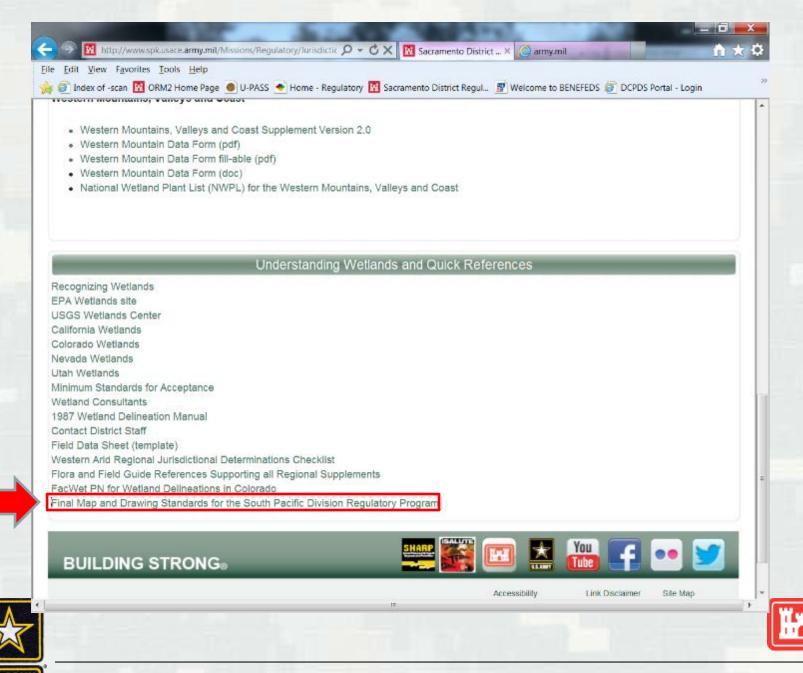




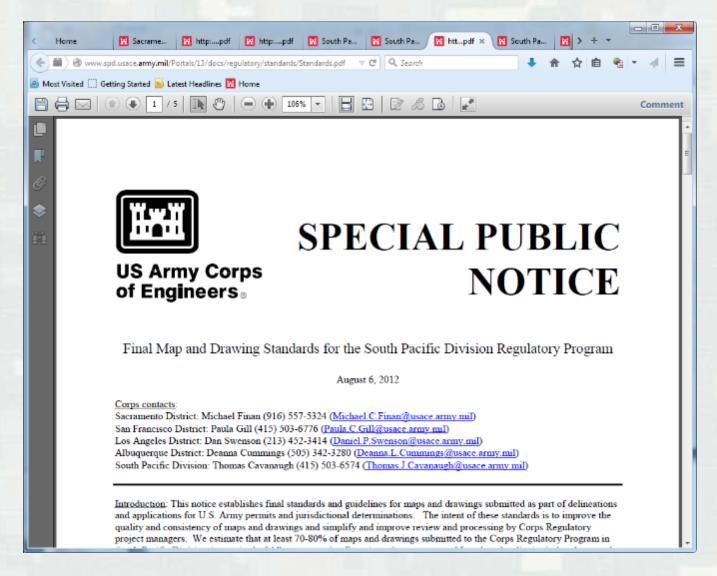
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August 06, 2012 Public Notice







Applicability

- Standards apply to all submittals to Regulatory Divisions within the Districts of the Corps' South Pacific Division
 - Delineation maps
 - Proposed projects (impact maps)
 - Mitigation plan and long-term preservation maps
 - As-built plans (post-construction drawings)
 - Mitigation monitoring report maps





Applicability

Standards can be modified or waived at Corps' discretion

- Small or temporary impacts
- Applicant has limited financial resources
- Emergencies
- Restorations with limited funding
- Reauthorizations or maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, where original authorization included adequate drawings

Compensatory Mitigation Plan drawings/maps

Must adhere to the Standards even if Standards are waived for the overall project





Why are there standards for maps and drawings?

- Improve the quality and consistency
- Simplify the review process by project managers
- Good maps = clear story = faster review times and fewer requests for additional information





Map and Drawing Standards Organization

General Standards section

- ► The broadest of the map and drawing requirements
- Specifies format and required elements for ALL maps submitted

Additional sections focused on specific types of maps or plans

- ▶ e.g., for proposed projects, delineations, impacts maps, mitigation maps, etc...
- Specify format and required elements for specific map types





Format of submittal

- Both paper and electronic versions are required
- ▶ PDF is the preferred electronic document format
- Electronic document requirement may be waived for applicants without software access
- Shapefiles
 - GIS files submitted should be in the preferred format is ESRI shapefile. Metadata needs to include at a minimum, datum(s) used, coordinate system, projection, and cartographer contact information
- ▶ Please submit electronic files on CD/DVD, or via links to a secure FTP site. No flash drives!!





Submission of both a location (vicinity) map AND plan view map is a minimum requirement

Location Maps

- ► At least one must use a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle sheet as its basemap
- Quadrangle name identified
- Project study boundary clearly outlined and annotated
- ➤ Should include recognizable landmarks
- Include adjacent local roadways
- ▶ North arrow





Submission of both a location (vicinity) map AND plan view map is a minimum requirement

Plan View Maps

- At least two control points on opposite corners, with latitude and longitude clearly annotated
- Date prepared/revised
- Name and organization of the map preparer
- Bar scale and scale text
- North arrow





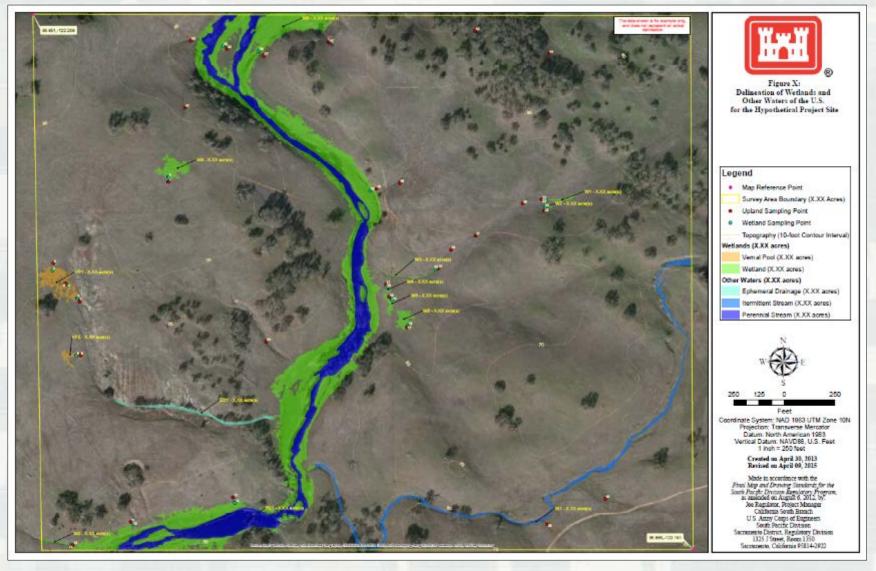
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Plan View Maps

- ► Legend for all relevant features on the map this means wetlands and other waters of the U.S., the project boundary, project construction footprint, impacts to waters of the U.S., etc.
 - Legend should include acres or square feet in parentheses for EVERY relevant feature or class of features!
- ► If elevations are shown, the vertical datum being used must be indicated on the map
- ► Locations of any cross-sectional views must be annotated clearly (e.g. A-A')

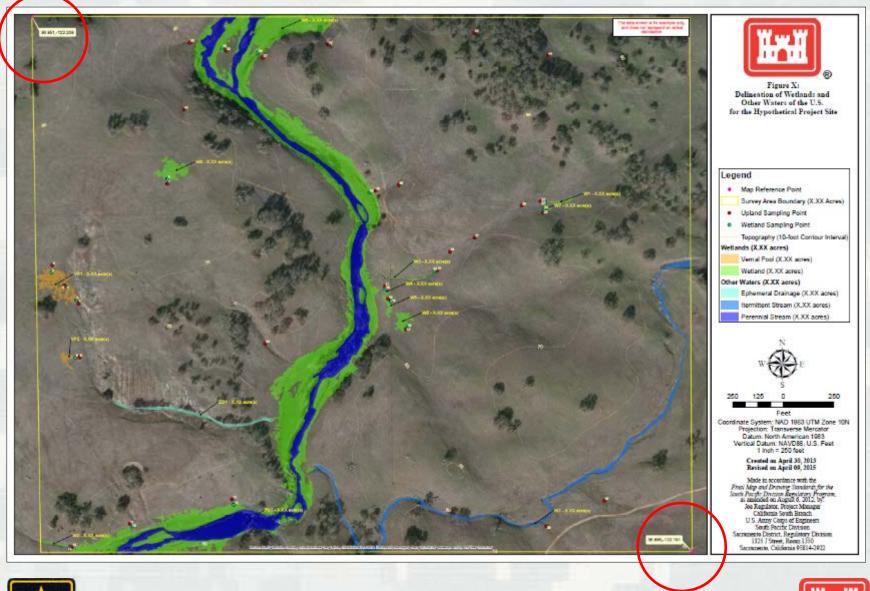






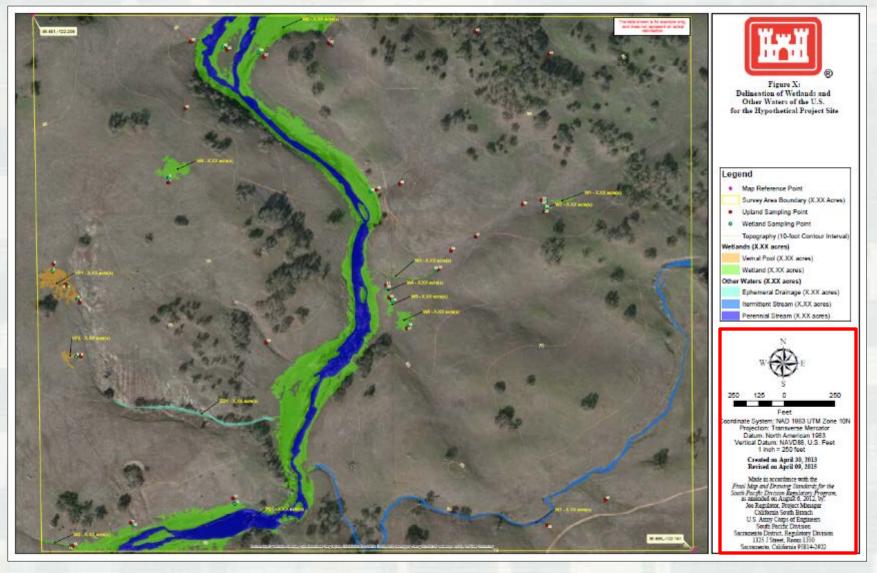






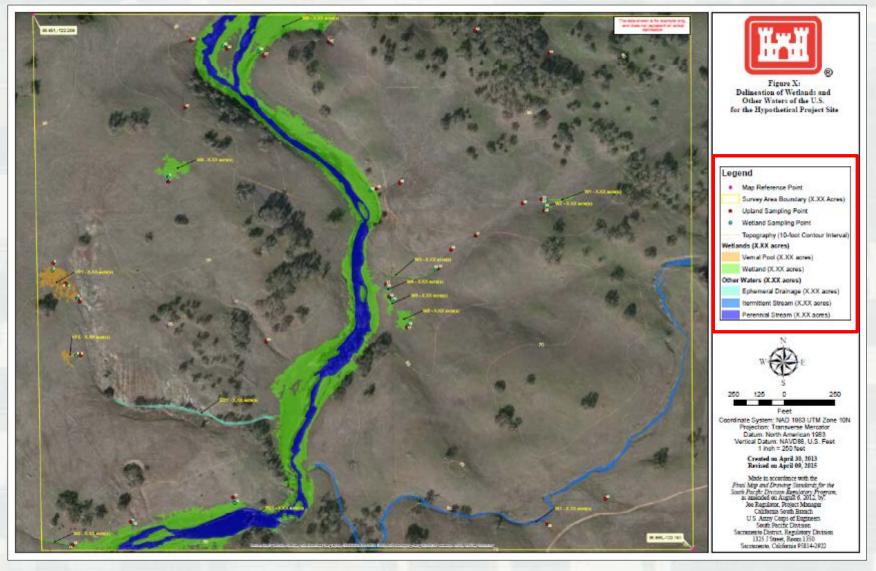
















- Basemaps used in Plan View Maps
 - ► Topography is required, and should be shown on at least one map
 - Aerial photography (if used)
 - Date stamped
 - Orthorectified
 - Source identified
 - Choose imagery with maximum visibility of aquatic resources (e.g. wet season)











Specific Standards

Cross-Sectional Views

- Must have a bar scale and scale text, for both the horizontal and vertical dimensions
- Vertical datum must be indicated
- Cross-Sectional Views are required for:
 - Identifying the location of OHWM for stream on delineation maps
 - Proposed Projects / Construction Drawings
 - Mitigation Plans / Long Term Preservation Maps
 - As-Builts / Post-Construction Drawings





Specific Standards

Proposed Projects

- ▶ All proposed impacts, structures, and limits of work within and adjacent to wetlands and potential waters of the U.S. must be shown
- Clearly annotate all impacts of work as either permanent or temporary

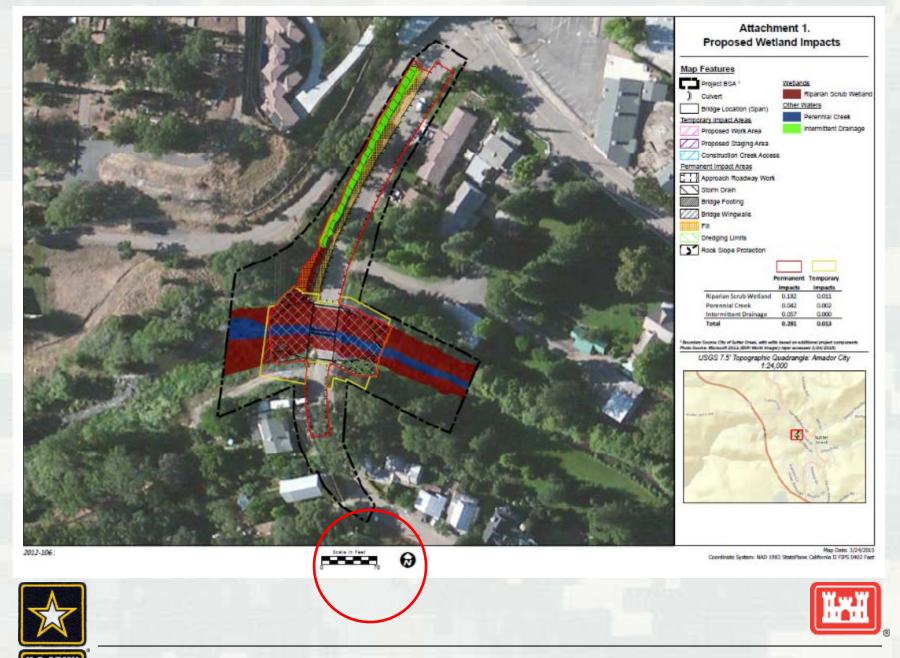


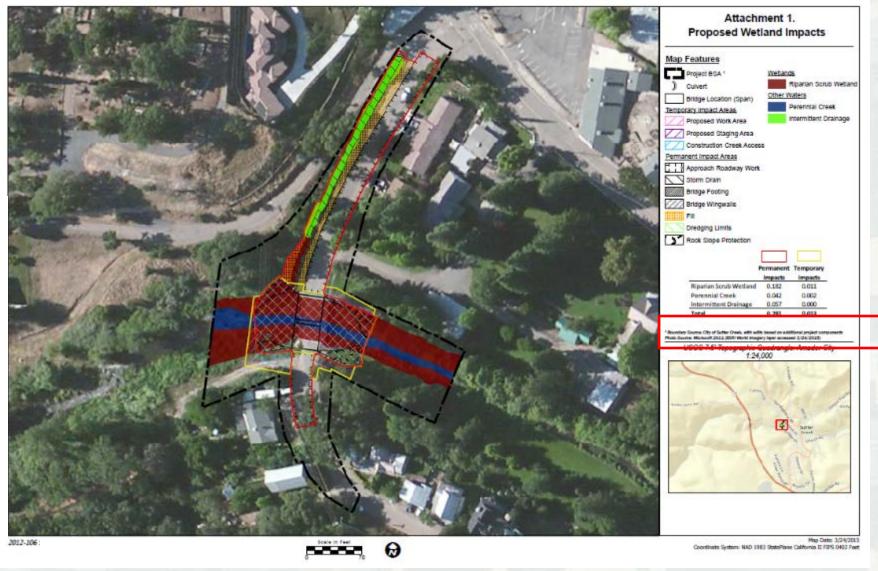






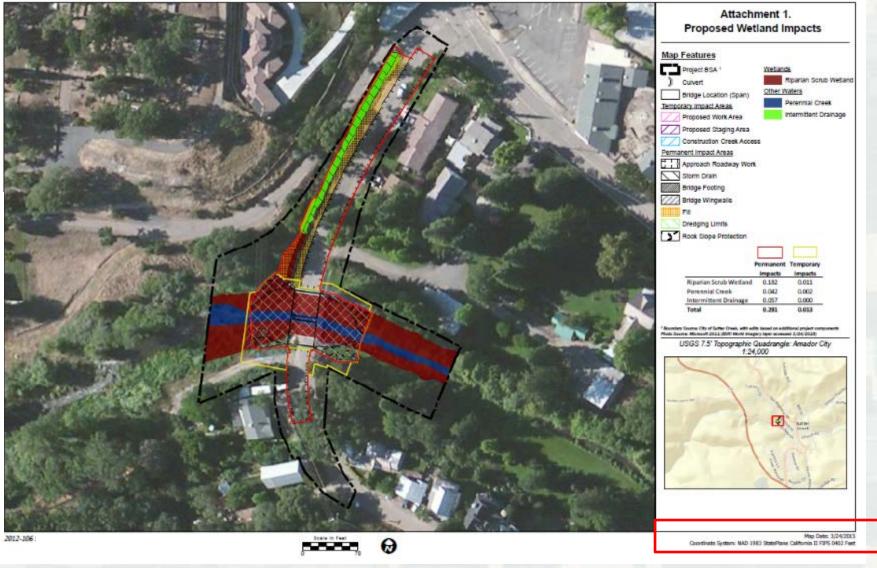








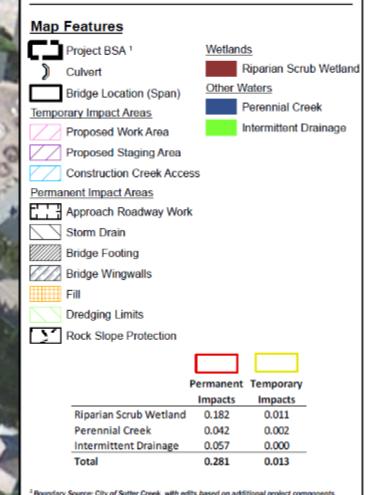










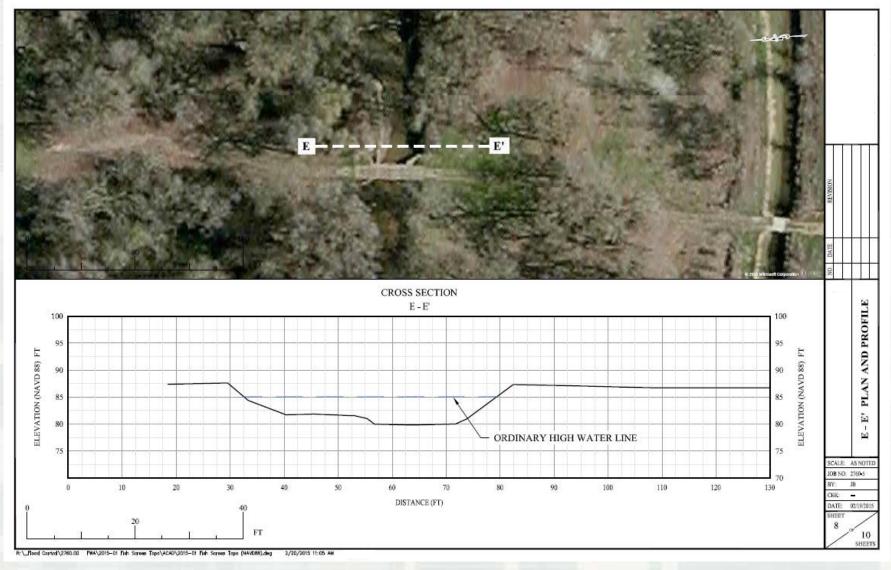


³ Boundary Source: City of Sutter Creek, with edits based on additional project components Photo Source: Microsoft 2011 (ESRI World Imagery layer accessed 3/24/2015)

USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: Amador City 1:24,000











Post-Construction Drawings (As-Builts)

- Should be the same size and spatial alignment as the authorized grading plans
- Any deviations from fills and structures authorized as part of an approved pre-construction map must be indicated.





Delineation Maps

- Survey area boundary should be clearly symbolized, and should include all potential waters of the U.S.
- ► Location and extent of all areas meeting the three wetland criteria, and/or having an Ordinary High Water Mark, must be shown on the map, even if area is a potential "Preamble Water" (e.g., upland ditch)
- ► Each type of boundary (e.g., OHWM, wetland, high tide line) must be clearly symbolized and differentiated
- ► Each line or polygon representing a potential water of the U.S. must be labeled with a unique name





Delineation Maps

- Show locations of all data points, labeled according to their corresponding data sheets
- ➤ A wetland boundary should be based on at least one set of paired data points; one data point within the proposed wetland boundary, and one immediately outside of it.
- ▶ Identify the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)
 - Show representative widths between the OHWMs on opposing banks using a transect line labeled with the width in feet
 - An average width may be acceptable for uniform channel reaches





Mitigation Plans and Long-Term Preservation Maps

- Mitigation boundaries must be clearly differentiated based on mitigation type
 - Establishment
 - Re-establishment
 - Rehabilitation
 - Enhancement
 - Preservation
- Current Map and Drawing Standards ask that boundaries be differentiated using different kinds of dotted and dashed lines.



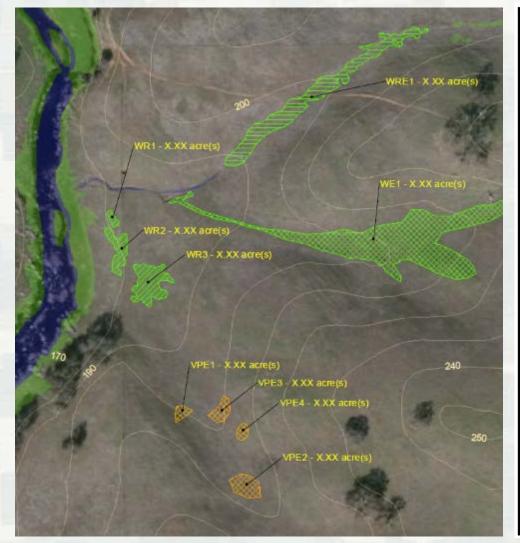


Mitigation Plans and Long-Term Preservation Maps

- Updated Standards will require mitigation areas to be differentiated by using different hatched fill symbols, rather than by different border line types
- ► All mitigation sites and Long-Term Preservation boundaries must be clearly labeled with a unique name
- ► Locations of mitigation sites must be shown relative to other landscape features and habitat types (e.g., riparian corridor, wetland complex, etc.)







Legend

Project/Preserve Boundary (X.XX Acres)

Topography (10-foot Contour Interval)

Map Reference Point

Pre-project Delineation

Waters Type

Open Water (X.XX acres)

Vernal Pool (X.XX acres)

Wetland (X.XX acres)

Proposed Mitigation

Mitigation Type

Open Water Enhancement (X.XX Acres)

Vernal Pool Establishment (X.XX acres)

Wetland Establishment (X.XX acres)

Wetland Re-establishment (X.XX acres)

Wetland Rehabilitation (X.XX acres)





Mitigation Monitoring Report Maps

- Ground photographs included in reports must be accompanied by a map of photo points
- ► Each photo point must be annotated with a number and an arrow indicating the compass direction in which it was taken
- ➤ The photo itself should have a legend indicating photo number, the compass direction in which it was taken, the photo's geographic coordinates, and a brief explanation of the photo's relevance





Mitigation Monitoring Report Maps

- ► Each discrete mitigation site must be shown on the map
- ► Each site should be annotated or symbolized to indicate the mitigation type and the target habitat type
- Any sampling presented in the monitoring report should be shown on the map





Questions?





