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

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION	V
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4	REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR	APPROVED	HIRISDICTIONAL	DETERMINATION (ID). June 1	3 2022
ъ.	KEI OKI COMI LEHON DATE FOR	ALL NO 1 LD	JUMBUICHONAL		JD/. June 1	J. 4044

В.	ST PAUL, MN DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: 2012-0665-JLK/Kent Davis Site	

area (see	additional comments for latitude and longitude coordinates for each wetland)
State: V	
Center of	coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 44.601027° N, Long88.044782° E. Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 16
Name o	f nearest waterbody: Barkhausen Creek
	f nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Green Bay (Lake Michigan)
Name o ⊠ Ch □ Ch	f watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Duck Creek-Frontal Green Bay (04030204) eck if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request. eck if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a ferent JD form.
D. REVIE	W PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
	fice (Desk) Determination. Date: May 17, 2022
☐ Fie	eld Determination. Date(s):
	I: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
There Are no review area.	• "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the [Required]
	aters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
	aters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. plain:
B. CWA SE	ECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
There Are "v	waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	ters of the U.S.
a.]	Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply): 1
	☐ TNWs, including territorial seas☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
	Relatively permanent waters ² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
į	Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
	 Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
j	Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
h i	Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review energy
	Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area: Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.
	Wetlands: Wetland 3-6.37 acres, Wetland 4-9.01 acres, and an open water area of 2.8 acres.
c. Liı	mits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): Unknown.

¹ Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

2.	Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): ³
	Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional
	Explain: .

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:				
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .				
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":				

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under Rapanos have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

Watershed size: Pick List **Pick List** Drainage area: Average annual rainfall: inches Average annual snowfall: inches (ii) Physical Characteristics: (a) Relationship with TNW: ☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW. Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW. Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW. Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW. Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

(i) General Area Conditions:

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

	Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW. Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW ⁵ : Tributary stream order, if known:
(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply): Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate): Average width: feet Average depth: feet Average side slopes: Pick List.
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply): Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: Tributary geometry: Pick List Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
	Subsurface flow: Pick List . Explain findings:
	Tributary has (check all that apply): Bed and banks OHWM ⁶ (check all indicators that apply): clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list): Discontinuous OHWM. ⁷ Explain:
	If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply): High Tide Line indicated by:

(iii)

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW. ⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. ⁷Ibid.

		Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iv)	Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply): Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	racteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)	Physical Characteristics: (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain: Surface flow is: Pick List
		Characteristics: Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW: ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)	Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply): Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	racteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List Approximately () acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.
		For each wetland, specify the following:

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

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

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

1.	TNWs and Ac	ljacent Wetlands.	Check all that apply	and provide size estimates in review area:
	☐ TNWs:	linear feet	width (ft), Or,	acres.
	☐ Wetlands a	djacent to TNWs:	acres.	

2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: (1) The review area of previous jurisdictional determinations included Barkhausen Creek in the southern portion of Review Area 2. However the boundaries of this current determination have been constricted due to a change in ownership and this feature is no longer included within the review area. Though Barkhausen Creek is no longer within the review area, it has been identified as a perennial tributary on the NHD and a review of aerial photos and numerous staff observations between May and August of past years have all documented flow within the creek; (2) The open water area identified on the map is assumed

open water areas on the property in the vicinity of the review area and on knowledge of regional groundwater levels gained from investigations throughout this portion of Brown County. Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply): Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). ☑ Other non-wetland waters: **2.8** acres. Identify type(s) of waters: Open water area east of Wetland 3. Non-RPWs8 that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C. Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply): Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: Wetland 3: The wetland delineation provided by the property owner shows the boundary of Wetland 3 extending to the eastern property line. Additional desktop investigations utilizing the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory, air photographs, soil maps, and topographic maps all indicate that the wetland extends outside of the review area boundary to Barkhausen Creek southeast of the Davis property. A second hydrologic connection to Barkhausen Creek has also been established via the excavation of an open water area east of Wetland 3. The open water area appears to have a surface outlet in the southeastern corner that flows south toward Barkhausen Creek ultimately following the same pathway as the previously described wetland connection to Barkhausen Creek, A site specific determination was not conducted in verify this information, however, there is sufficient information to conclude that a continuous surface connection to Barkhausen Creek is present. Wetland 4: The wetland delineation provided by the property owner shows the boundary of Wetland 3 extending to the eastern boundary line. Additional desktop investigations utilizing the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory, air photos, soil maps, and topographic maps all indicate that Wetland 4 extends south and somewhat east outside of the review area and merges with Wetland 3 off of the Davis property. As a result, Wetland 4 has a continuous surface connection to Barkhausen Creek. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.2** acres. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C. Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

to be present year-round based on a review of recent aerial photographs, observations of other

8See Footnote # 3.

	6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C. Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
	7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters. ⁹
		As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.
		Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
		Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
E.	SUC	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
	Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
	Pro	vide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
		Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: Wetlands: acres.
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F.	NO	N-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements. Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
	_	Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the
		"Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR). Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: Other: (explain, if not covered above):
	fact	vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR ors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional gment (check all that apply):
		Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
		Lakes/ponds: acres. Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: . Wetlands: acres.
		vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such adding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):
		Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
		Lakes/ponds: acres. Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: . Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

١.	SUPI	PORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked
	and	requested, appropriately reference sources below):
	\boxtimes	Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: 1995 Wetland Delineation map
	pre	pared by Raymond D. Tilly.
		Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
		Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
		Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
	H	Data sheets prepared by the Corps: Corps navigable waters' study:
	\bowtie	U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
		☐ USGS NHD data.
		USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
	\boxtimes	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: WI-Green Bay West
	\boxtimes	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Brown County Soil Survey.
		National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
	\boxtimes	State/Local wetland inventory map(s): Wisconsin Wetland Inventory.
		FEMA/FIRM maps: .
		100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
	\boxtimes	Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): 2000 and 2005 Brown County LIO, 2005 NAIP. 2008 and 2010
	ort	ho photos. Brown County GIS and Google Earth.
		or ☑ Other (Name & Date): August 2005, consultant site photos for 2005-6209-LMK.
	\boxtimes	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: 2001-04586-JHS, Nov. 19, 2001; 2005-6209-
		MK, Dec. 2, 2005; 2005-04341-LMK, Oct. 6, 2005; 2004-01617-LMK, Dec. 30, 2005; 2012-0665-
		S, Feb. 23, 2012. 2012-0665-JLK, Jul. 5, 2017.
		Applicable/supporting case law: .
		Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
	\boxtimes	Other information (please specify): Refer to Administrative Record.

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

Previous jurisdictional determinations included the red outlined areas as shown on the attached figure, 2012-00665-JLK (Figure 1 of 2). However, the AJD requestor no longer owns portions of these areas. The blue outlined areas signify areas still owned by the AJD requestor and are therefore, the portions included in these determinations.

This JD was prepared in response to a request for an updated approved jurisdictional determination for the Davis property. The administrative record for the previous jurisdictional determinations can be found in file 2001-04586-JHS. Additional information can also be found in file 2008-01331-LMK which was opened for an unauthorized activity on the property.

Wetland 3 lat 44.601027N., long -88.044782W Wetland 4 lat 44.604135N., long -88.045877W Open Water Area lat 44.602378N., long -88.045067W.