



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, [VICKSBURG] DISTRICT  
[4155 CLAY STREET]  
[VICKSBURG, MS 39183]

[CEMVK-RD]

[22 JULY 2024]

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Pre-2015 Regulatory Regime  
Approved Jurisdictional Determination in Light of *Sackett v. EPA*, 143 S. Ct. 1322  
(2023),<sup>1</sup> [MVK-2024-322]

BACKGROUND. An Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) is a Corps document stating the presence or absence of waters of the United States on a parcel or a written statement and map identifying the limits of waters of the United States on a parcel. AJDs are clearly designated appealable actions and will include a basis of JD with the document.<sup>2</sup> AJDs are case-specific and are typically made in response to a request. AJDs are valid for a period of five years unless new information warrants revision of the determination before the expiration date or a District Engineer has identified, after public notice and comment, that specific geographic areas with rapidly changing environmental conditions merit re-verification on a more frequent basis.<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this AJD, we have relied on section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA),<sup>4</sup> the Clean Water Act (CWA) implementing regulations published by the Department of the Army in 1986 and amended in 1993 (references 2.a. and 2.b. respectively), the 2008 *Rapanos-Carabell* guidance (reference 2.c.), and other applicable guidance, relevant case law and longstanding practice, (collectively the pre-2015 regulatory regime), and the *Sackett* decision (reference 2.d.) in evaluating jurisdiction.

This Memorandum for Record (MFR) constitutes the basis of jurisdiction for a Corps AJD as defined in 33 CFR §331.2. The features addressed in this AJD were evaluated consistent with the definition of “waters of the United States” found in the pre-2015 regulatory regime and consistent with the Supreme Court’s decision in *Sackett*. This AJD did not rely on the 2023 “Revised Definition of ‘Waters of the United States,’” as amended on 8 September 2023 (Amended 2023 Rule) because, as of the date of this decision, the Amended 2023 Rule is not applicable [Arkansas] due to litigation.

1. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

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<sup>1</sup> While the Supreme Court’s decision in *Sackett* had no effect on some categories of waters covered under the CWA, and no effect on any waters covered under RHA, all categories are included in this Memorandum for Record for efficiency.

<sup>2</sup> 33 CFR 331.2.

<sup>3</sup> Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-02.

<sup>4</sup> USACE has authority under both Section 9 and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 but for convenience, in this MFR, jurisdiction under RHA will be referred to as Section 10.

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- a. Provide a list of each individual feature within the review area and the jurisdictional status of each one (i.e., identify whether each feature is/is not a water of the United States and/or a navigable water of the United States).

Name	Lat	Long	Jurisdictional?	Authority
Preamble Water F	34.80414	-91.9165	No	None
Preamble Water E	34.80587	-91.9179	No	None
Preamble Water D	34.79403	-91.9203	No	None
Preamble Water C	34.79734	-91.9204	No	None
Preamble Water B	34.79746	-91.9179	No	None
Preamble Water A	34.79362	-91.918	No	None
Non-RPW Feature F	34.79178	-91.9207	No	None
Non-RPW Feature D	34.79927	-91.932	No	None
Non-RPW Feature B	34.80626	-91.915	No	None

## 2. REFERENCES.

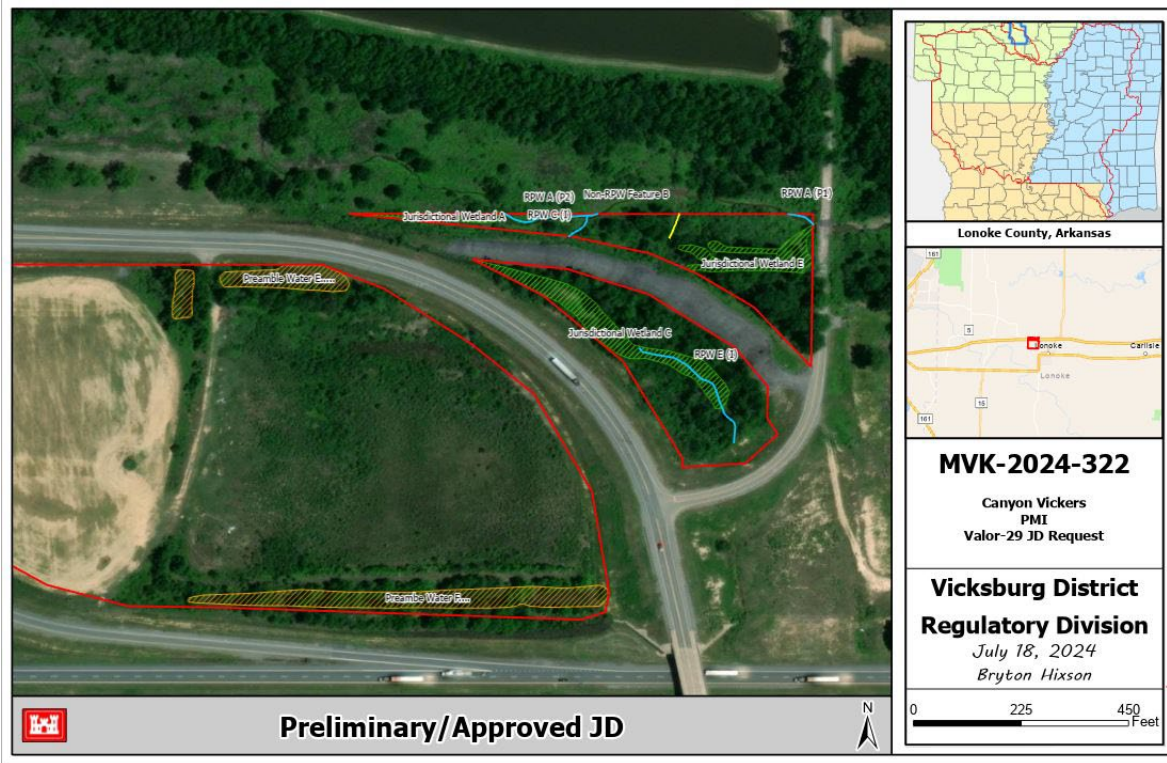
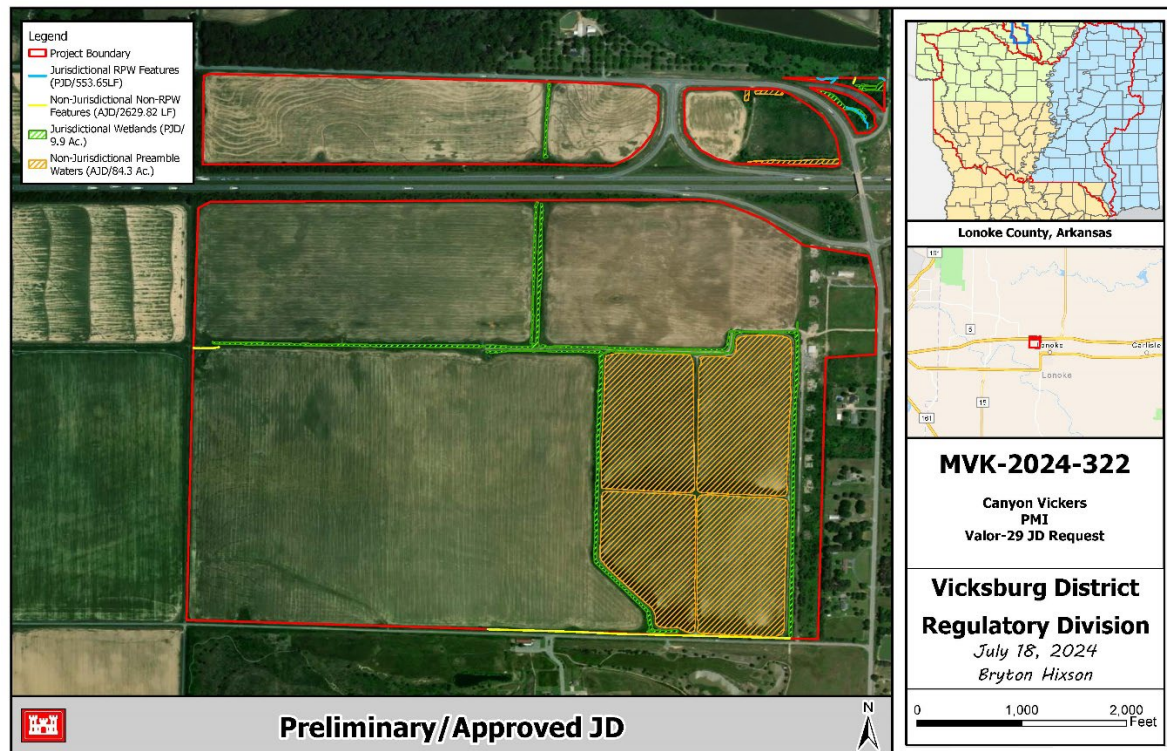
- a. Final Rule for Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers, 51 FR 41206 (November 13, 1986).
- b. Clean Water Act Regulatory Programs, 58 FR 45008 (August 25, 1993).
- c. U.S. EPA & U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in *Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States* (December 2, 2008)
- d. *Sackett v. EPA*, 598 U.S. \_\_\_, 143 S. Ct. 1322 (2023)

## 3. REVIEW AREA.

[Project area consists of approximately 550 acres located at coordinates 34.79787, -91.92366, approximately 0.1 miles northwest of the intersection between Mallard Point Drive and Highway 89 near Lonoke, in Lonoke County, Arkansas.]

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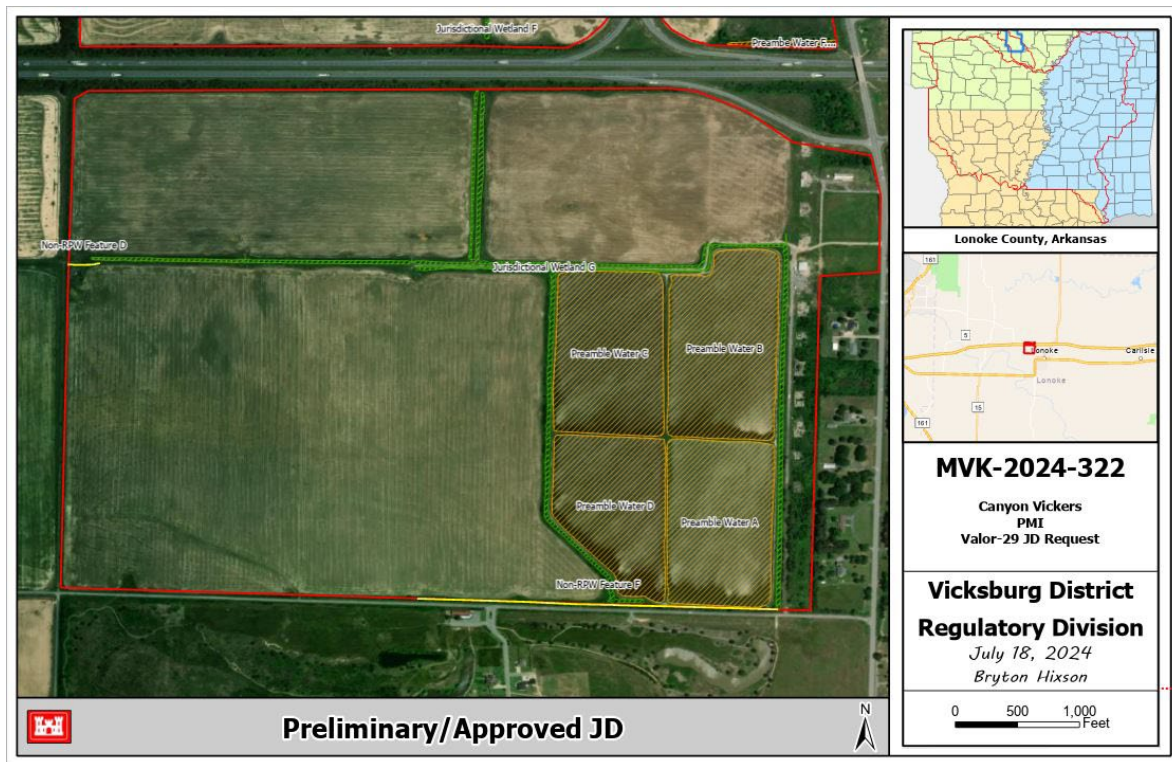
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4. NEAREST TRADITIONAL NAVIGABLE WATER (TNW), INTERSTATE WATER, OR THE TERRITORIAL SEAS TO WHICH THE AQUATIC RESOURCE IS CONNECTED. [The Arkansas River is the nearest downstream Section 10 TNW.]<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> This MFR should not be used to complete a new stand-alone TNW determination. A stand-alone TNW determination for a water that is not subject to Section 9 or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA) is completed independently of a request for an AJD. A stand-alone TNW determination is conducted for a specific segment of river or stream or other type of waterbody, such as a lake, where upstream or downstream limits or lake borders are established.

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5. FLOWPATH FROM THE SUBJECT AQUATIC RESOURCES TO A TNW, INTERSTATE WATER, OR THE TERRITORIAL SEAS

ESTIMATED FLOWPATHs

Drainage from project site North of I-40

- Exits West through the identified perennial stream offsite for approximately 0.5 miles
- Moves SE through Bayou Two Prairie 0.9 miles where it meets the RPW containing drainage from the southern parts of the project site.

Drainage from project site South of I-40

- West through Non-RPW features 0.25 miles
- Joins an RPW and flows NE 1.22 miles
- Flows into Bayou Two Prairie which carries the flow from the other half of the project site (north of I-40) 21.20 miles
- Then filters through Cooper Lake and Belcher Lake eventually flowing into Bayou Meto 6.34 miles downstream
- Continues South through the Bayou Meto Drainage Basin where it joins the Arkansas River, a Section 10 TNW at that point, approximately 40 miles downstream.]

6. SECTION 10 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS<sup>6</sup>: Describe aquatic resources or other features within the review area determined to be jurisdictional in accordance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Include the size of each aquatic resource or other feature within the review area and how it was determined to be jurisdictional in accordance with Section 10.<sup>7</sup> [N/A]
7. SECTION 404 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS: Describe the aquatic resources within the review area that were found to meet the definition of waters of the United States in accordance with the pre-2015 regulatory regime and consistent with the Supreme

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<sup>6</sup> 33 CFR 329.9(a) A waterbody which was navigable in its natural or improved state, or which was susceptible of reasonable improvement (as discussed in § 329.8(b) of this part) retains its character as “navigable in law” even though it is not presently used for commerce, or is presently incapable of such use because of changed conditions or the presence of obstructions.

<sup>7</sup> This MFR is not to be used to make a report of findings to support a determination that the water is a navigable water of the United States. The district must follow the procedures outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a determination that water is a navigable water of the United States subject to Section 10 of the RHA.

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Court's decision in *Sackett*. List each aquatic resource separately, by name, consistent with the naming convention used in section 1, above. Include a rationale for each aquatic resource, supporting that the aquatic resource meets the relevant category of "waters of the United States" in the pre-2015 regulatory regime. The rationale should also include a written description of, or reference to a map in the administrative record that shows, the lateral limits of jurisdiction for each aquatic resource, including how that limit was determined, and incorporate relevant references used. Include the size of each aquatic resource in acres or linear feet and attach and reference related figures as needed.

- a. TNWs (a)(1): [N/A]
- b. Interstate Waters (a)(2): [N/A]
- c. Other Waters (a)(3): [N/A]
- d. Impoundments (a)(4): [N/A]
- e. Tributaries (a)(5): [N/A]
- f. The territorial seas (a)(6): [N/A]
- g. Adjacent wetlands (a)(7): [N/A]

## 8. NON-JURISDICTIONAL AQUATIC RESOURCES AND FEATURES

- a. Describe aquatic resources and other features within the review area identified as "generally non-jurisdictional" in the preamble to the 1986 regulations (referred to as "preamble waters").<sup>8</sup> Include size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and describe how it was determined to be non-jurisdictional under the CWA as a preamble water.

Preamble Waters A, B, C, and D are artificial ponds created by excavating and/or diking dry land to collect and retain water. These ponds only receive water from precipitation events, and outflow exists only in the form of overland sheet flow and evapotranspiration. Thus, these waters are considered "preamble waters" and non-jurisdictional.

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<sup>8</sup> 51 FR 41217, November 13, 1986.

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Preamble Waters E and F are borrow pits or water filled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity for the purposes of obtaining fill. Thus, these waters are considered “preamble waters” and non-jurisdictional.

- b. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area identified as “generally not jurisdictional” in the *Rapanos* guidance. Include size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and describe how it was determined to be non-jurisdictional under the CWA based on the criteria listed in the guidance. [N/A]
- c. Describe aquatic resources and features identified within the review area as waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA. Include the size of the waste treatment system within the review area and describe how it was determined to be a waste treatment system. [N/A]
- d. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area determined to be prior converted cropland in accordance with the 1993 regulations (reference 2.b.). Include the size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and describe how it was determined to be prior converted cropland. [N/A]
- e. Describe aquatic resources (i.e. lakes and ponds) within the review area, which do not have a nexus to interstate or foreign commerce, and prior to the January 2001 Supreme Court decision in “*SWANCC*,” would have been jurisdictional based solely on the “Migratory Bird Rule.” Include the size of the aquatic resource or feature, and how it was determined to be an “isolated water” in accordance with *SWANCC*. [N/A]
- f. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area that were determined to be non-jurisdictional because they do not meet one or more categories of waters of the United States under the pre-2015 regulatory regime consistent with the Supreme Court’s decision in *Sackett* (e.g., tributaries that are non-relatively permanent waters; non-tidal wetlands that do not have a continuous surface connection to a jurisdictional water).

[Non-RPW Features B, D, and F are linear features with moderately defined beds and banks that flow only in direct response to precipitation events and do not meet the relatively permanent standard; therefore, they are non-jurisdictional.]

- 9. DATA SOURCES. List sources of data/information used in making determination. Include titles and dates of sources used and ensure that information referenced is available in the administrative record.

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- a. [PMI's Delineation Report, Consultant's Site Visit conducted 3/28/24]
  - b. [LiDAR/Digital Elevation Models, accessed 7/9/24]
  - c. [National Hydrography Dataset, accessed 7/9/24.]
  - d. [National Wetlands Inventory, accessed 7/9/24.]
10. OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION. [This AJD only pertains to those waters that are labeled as such on the Enclosure 1 JD Map. All other features are covered under a PJD for the same project number. It is our understanding that all potentially jurisdictional waters within the indicated project boundary will be avoided.]