

TECHNICAL NOTES

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service
Boise, Idaho

TN BIOLOGY NO. 20

July 1996

"Offsite Method Wetland Mapping Conventions for 1985 Food Security Act (FSA), 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act (FACTA); and the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual"

This manual was written by the Idaho NRCS, FWS, COE and EPA as part of the requirements of the 1994 Wetland Memorandum of Agreement between the four agencies. The mapping conventions are to be used for all offsite wetland determinations. The procedures can also be used to collect preliminary information to help in making onsite determinations/delineations.

File this in the Biology section of the Technical Notes, Section VI of the Technical Guide.

**OFFSITE METHOD
WETLAND MAPPING CONVENTIONS
FOR 1985 FOOD SECURITY ACT (FSA), 1990 FOOD
AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND TRADE ACT (FACTA);
AND 1987 CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL**

I. INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the offsite procedures and methods which can be used to achieve interagency concurrence on mapping conventions. These procedures and methods are designed to ensure mapping consistency between field offices, states, and regions, and to be compatible with the 3rd Edition National Food Security Act Manual (NFSAM), as well as meeting the offsite requirements of the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. The criteria for mapping conventions of wetlands considers landscape, soils, flooding frequency (hydrology), vegetation, etc.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Delineations will be completed on-site when landowner proposes a manipulation. See Figure 1.

B. Size of an area is not part of the wetland criteria. However, areas large enough to be detected when (remotely) interpreting aerial photography will be mapped.

C. At any step in the process that the reviewing person or mapping team is satisfied that the area in question either is or is not a wetland, further evaluation is unnecessary. Decisions and the supporting material used will be documented for each step of these guidelines. Field checking should be done until the reviewing person or mapping team has become proficient at photo interpretation in each mapping location.

D. Final FSA wetland determination decisions are the responsibility of the SCS district conservationist. If off-site determination is made and information is adequate, determination will be on ASCS photos (4-8" to a mile). Inventory can be on 1:24,000. An on-site visit may still be needed before a final determination if adequate inventory tools are not available.

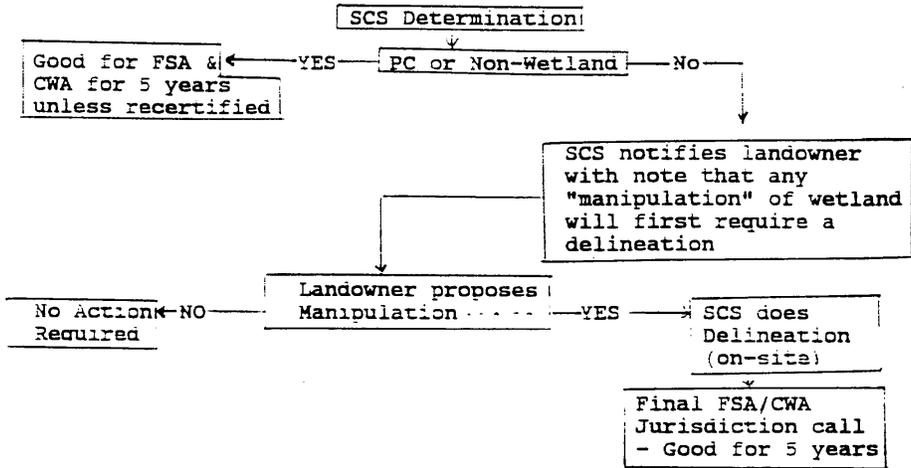
E. Artificial Wetlands (AW), may still be jurisdictional wetlands under the COE 404 program.

F. Any activity that involves the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters or wetlands including excavation will be referred to the Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch. Any activity that may affect water supply or water rights will be referred to the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). Any activity that may involve degradation of water quality will be referred to the Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Any

activity that involves the discharge or dredging of a perennial stream will be referred to the Department of Water Resources (IDWR). Any activity that involves work below the ordinary high water mark of an impoundment of the State of Idaho will be referred to the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL).

Figure 1

Wetland determination/delineation



III. PROCEDURES

Wetlands will be inventoried using the following procedure. The process takes into consideration both above normal and below normal precipitation years. The principal tools used to make the wetland determination are: soil survey, USGS quads, weather data, NWI maps, ASCS color slides, The National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP), and black and white aerial photos. (See APPENDIX E for additional Wetland Information Resources.) Other maps showing flooded or flood prone areas may be used. (See APPENDIX B for Wetland Determination Flow Chart.)

A. Review the Form AD-1026. If the producer has answered affirmatively to questions 11, 12, or 13, the conservationist will utilize on-site procedures to delineate wetlands in accordance with the NFSAM or the CEWDM.

B. Review the field office (county) hydric soil list and soil survey. Review of the soil map units which have hydric soils may help identify which areas of the field have potential for wetlands.

C. Determine if the site is a hydric soil map unit or a map unit with hydric inclusions or any wet miscellaneous areas or spot symbols such as marshes, depressional areas, riverwash, and beaches, or water areas that meet hydric water table, ponding, or flooding criteria. See Appendix A for hydric soil criteria taken from "The Hydric Soils of the United States."

D. Review the ASCS photo copy received with the 1026 form. Where quality of photo copy provided by ASCS is poor, refer to original photo.

E. Review USGS quad sheets for drainage and other cultural water features (ponds, canals, drainage ditch, etc.) Depending upon the age of quad sheets, altered vs. natural drainage conditions may be determined from present photography.

F. Review NWI maps where available. NWI maps will give an overview of the wetlands in the area. All wetlands on the NWI map will be considered wetlands for these conventions unless review of the ASCS slides or local information fails to confirm the area as meeting wetland criteria. This could happen for the following reasons:

1. Review of the slides does not show basins as having water, hydrophytic vegetation, drowned out crops, or different crop colors during abnormally dry or wet years.

2. The wetland has been drained since the NWI photos were taken. Look for manipulation such as ditches, new tile lines, dikes, or levees.

NOTE: Wetlands that are farmed may be excluded on NWI maps because of the Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) policy on mapping wetlands in agricultural areas.

G. Review other available ASCS or GCS photographs: such as, 4" = 1 mile black and white or colored infrared photographs.

H. Obtain available ASCS color slides (and/or color infrared), if available. In most cases, 5-7 years will be available in most counties. Use Geological Survey or Weather Service climatological data in conjunction with the ASCS slides. Review the climatological data to determine those years which were above or below normal precipitation. Most slides were taken in late June or July.

Review climatological data to determine that the adopted conventions are reflective of long term hydrological conditions, using the following procedure:

1. Obtain the month and year of aerial photography or ASCS slides. A minimum of five years of precipitation and aerial photos or slides should be used.

2. Obtain the water year (Oct. 1-Sept 30) precipitation data for each flight. The precipitation data can be obtained from the Climatic Data Access Facility (CDAF) or National Climatological Data Center. Check with the CDAF liaison in the state office when obtaining the precipitation data.

3. If the wetland signature occurred in only wet years, more detailed hydrologic analysis is needed. If the signature occurs in both wet and dry years, the hydrology of the site has been confirmed. If possible, select an equal number of wet and dry years.

4. Field observations may be necessary if wetland signatures and office information are inconclusive or contradictory. Field observations will be completed in accordance with the NFSAM or CEWDM (as appropriate).

I. When reviewing aerial photography, the following criteria are considered indicators of a wetland:

1. Hydrophytic vegetation in the area.
2. Water or drowned out crop (mud flat).
3. Stressed crop production due to wetness (yellow).
4. Color of crop in dry or wet years (greener or yellow).
5. Differences in color of vegetation.
6. A forested undrained hydric soil by definition is a wetland.
7. Soil tone differences.

Example. When viewing the slides, place a clear overlay on the Kodak caramate screen. Circle the wetland with a dry erasable marker for the first year (view wettest year first) reviewed. Go to the next year slide, circle new wetlands, and place a check-mark by those wetlands that have recurred. Repeat the process for all the years. The clear overlay is a good way to begin the process. After using the conventions for a period of time, experience may allow the clear overlay to be dropped from the process. Always check for manipulation of the wetlands. Document manipulations!

Review available slide:

1 circle, no checks, and verified by NWI, area is wetland

1 circle and no checks, and not on NWI, area is a probable wetland, check weather records.

1 circle and one or more checks, area is a wetland whether or not verified by NWI.

No circle or check and on NWI, is a probable wetland. Check weather records and prior manipulations to help make a decision.

IV. WETLAND DETERMINATIONS AND MAP SYMBOLS DOCUMENTATION

See APPENDIX C for FSA Wetland Determination Procedures Flow Chart.

A. If the available data supports a wetland call, the appropriate FSA wetlands determination will be documented on the official SCS map (photo) and SCS-CPA-026. Pertinent supporting data will be added to the case file. Mark the wetland boundary on the aerial photograph ensuring that the entire wetland is included within the boundary. If wetland is a linear feature, mark with a dashed line. Also, label the site with the appropriate FSA wetland map symbol. (See APPENDIX D - FSA Wetland Map Symbols.

B. If the available data is inconclusive, or the wetland determination has been appealed, the SCS will complete the wetland determination in the field.

C. Each photograph used to identify wetland boundaries will be annotated with a note to the effect that "wetlands were identified from aerial photography. Therefore, the boundary does not represent a wetland delineation. Cases involving manipulation of the wetlands depicted will require an on-site delineation."

D. The District Conservationist will consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) when needed, by sending copies of the AD-1026, Wetland Determination Record, (APPENDIX F), aerial photographs, USGS quad coordinates and preliminary findings. Allow USFWS 30 days to review, request on-site visit, and respond in writing with their comments.

E. Wetlands that may be exempt under the provisions of FACTA may not be exempt under CWA, Section 404. The following table provides guidance for determinations where CWA Section 404 restrictions may apply. In addition, this table provides guidance on action to be taken when wetlands exempt under FACTA are delineated.

IF...	THEN...
<p>The SCS determination made or proposed to be made is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * wetland (W) * wetland (WX) that has been manipulated * artificial wetland (AW) * converted wetland non-agricultural use (CWNA) * mitigation (MIW) * farmed wetland (FW) * farmed wetland pasture (FWP) * minimal effect (MW) * restoration (RSW, RVW) * replacement (RPW) * converted wetland technical error (CWTE) 	<p>SCS notifies the person in writing, or documents verbal notification that a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit may be required for any proposed action that would involve the discharge of dredged or fill material or excavation and would not be exempted from the Section 404 permit requirement. Provide the person a copy of COE/EPA information brochure explaining Section 404 permit requirements, general permits, and exemptions, which allows the continuation of normal farming, ranching, and silvicultural practices.</p>

NOTE: Artificial wetlands (AW), may be difficult to determine with this process. Additional information or an on-site visit may be necessary.

V. CHANGES IN PROCEDURES

Any changes in procedures, as concurred upon in this document, will be agreed upon by all four signatory federal agencies at the state level. The SCS will consult and coordinate with all four signatory agencies to make any changes in procedures as they are proposed. Such changes in procedures will take effect upon concurrence of the modified document by all signatory agencies at the state level. After each EPA oversight team periodic review, these mapping conventions will be re-evaluated and modified as necessary.

Any changes in mapping conventions will be made in accordance to procedures as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement, Section V-A, concerning the wetland delineation for purposes of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and subtitle B of the Food Security Act.

These state mapping conventions, as concurred upon, will take effect on the date of the last signature below and will continue in effect until modified or terminated by agreement of all signatory agencies or terminated by any of the signatory agencies alone upon 30 days written notice.

VI. CONCURRENCE:

The following signatory agencies concur in the mapping conventions as outlined in the attached document, "Idaho Wetland Mapping Conventions for The 1985 Food Security Act (FSA), The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (FACTA), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA.)"

Paul H. Calverley

PAUL H. CALVERLEY, State Conservationist
USDA, Soil Conservation Service

8/23/94

Date

Charles H. Lobdell

CHARLES H. LOBDELL, State Supervisor
DOI, United States Fish and Wildlife Service

8/23/94

Date

M. Lynn McKee

M. LYNN MCKEE, Asst. Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

9/13/94

Date

Lt. Col. James S. Weller

Lt. Col. JAMES S. WELLER,
Walla-Walla District
United States Army Corps of Engineers

27 Sep 94

Date

APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS

Agricultural Commodity: An annual crop planted by the tilling of the soil or sugarcane.

Agricultural Lands: Those lands extensively 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.

ASCS - Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

CEWDM - Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (1987) or approved revision

CDAF - Climatic Data Access Facility

COE - United States Army Corps of Engineers

Consultation - The SCS, consistent with current provisions of the FSA, will provide USFWS 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 determination and/or delineation pursuant to the requirements of the FSA. (Para VI B of USDA/EPA/SCS/Army MOA).

CWA - Clean Water Act

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

FACTA - Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1995

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHA - Federal Housing Administration

FSA - Food Security Act

FOTG - Field Office Technical Guide (SCS)

Growing Season - The part of the year when soil temperatures at 19.7 inches below the soil surface are higher than biologic zero (5 degrees C). As this quantitative determination requires in-ground instrumentation, growing season may be estimated by approximating the number of frost-free days.

Using air temperature data from county soil surveys, the growing season can be approximated as the period of time between the average last date of 28° F. air temperature in spring to the average first date of 28° F. air temperature in autumn.

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. (Hydric Soils of the United States, 1991)

Hydrophytic vegetation - Sum total of macrophytic plant life that occurs in areas where the frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation produce permanently or periodically saturated soils of sufficient duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present. (CEWDM Para 29)

Long Duration - Seven days to one month consecutively (from Soil Taxonomy, AH-436)

MOA - 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, dated January 6, 1994.

NFSAM - SCS National Food Security Act Manual. 3rd edition.

NWI - National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS)

USGS - United States Geological Survey

Very Long Duration - Thirty consecutive days or longer. (From Soil Taxonomy, AH-436)

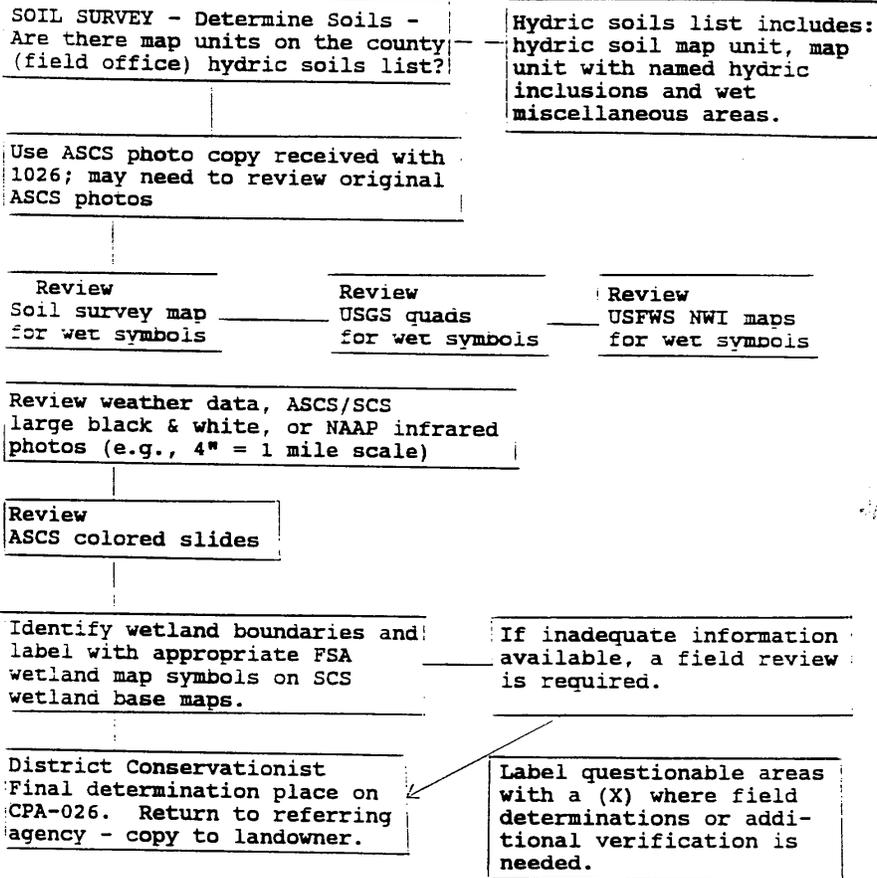
Wetland determination - The off-site determination of a wetland using approved wetland mapping conventions.

Wetland Determination Record - Information and documentation used to complete wetland determination.

Wetland delineation - The on-site delineation of a wetland using procedures outlined in the NFSAM and the CEWDM.

Wetland Hydrology - All hydrologic characteristics of areas that are periodically inundated or have soils saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season. Areas with evident characteristics of wetland hydrology are those where the presence of water has an overriding influence on characteristics of vegetation and soils due to anaerobic and reducing conditions, respectively. (CEWDM paragraph 46)

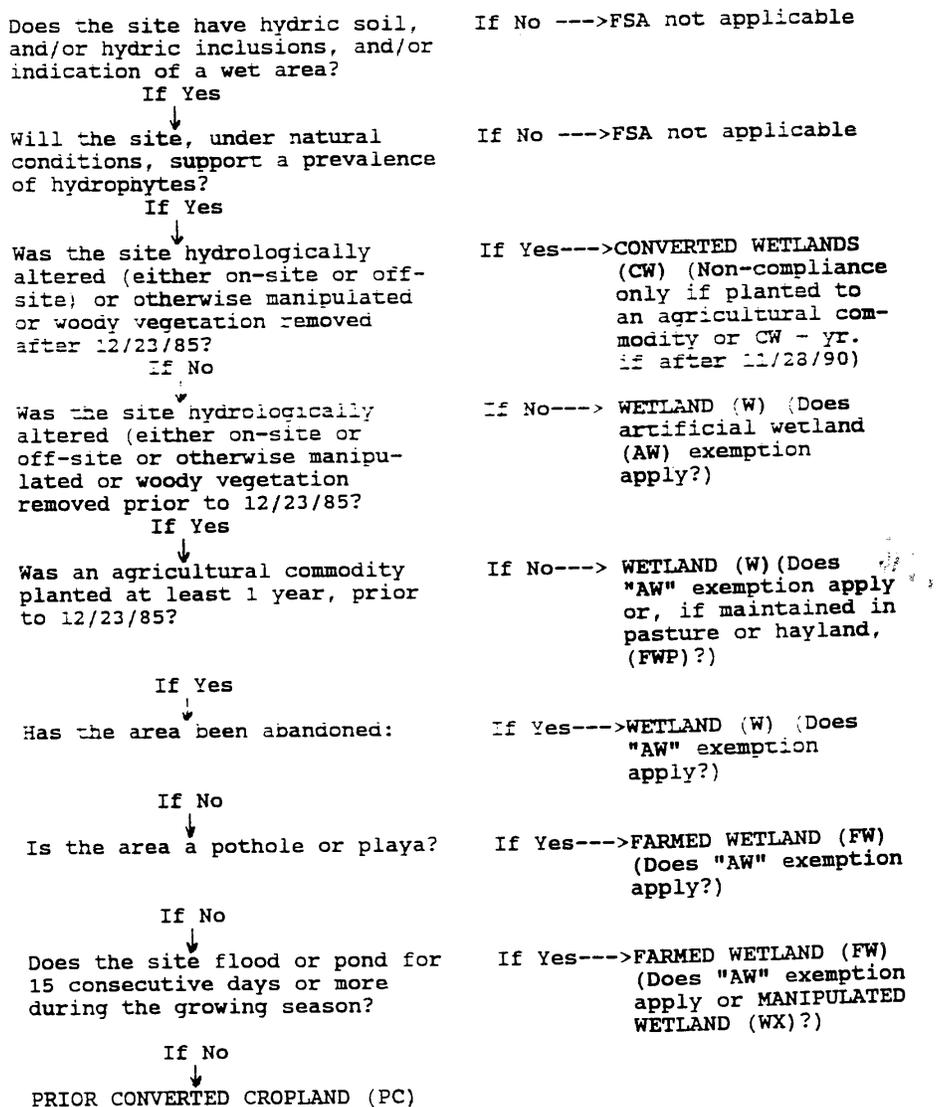
**APPENDIX B - WETLAND DETERMINATION PROCEDURES
FLOW CHART***



* Experience over time will normally reveal that some individual sources are more helpful or accurate than others; in which case this flow chart should evolve at each location to facilitate the use of those sources first.

APPENDIX C - FSA WETLAND DETERMINATION PROCEDURES

FLOW CHART



APPENDIX D - FSA WETLAND MAP SYMBOLS

AW - (Artificial and Irrigation-Induced Wetlands)

Land that was formerly non-wetland 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.

CW - (Converted Wetland)

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.

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

CWNA - (Converted Wetland Non-agricultural Use)

Converted Wetland Non-agricultural Use are wetlands that are converted for trees, shrubs, cranberries, vineyards, fish production, roads, buildings, and other non-agricultural uses that have been approved prior to conversion.

CWTE - (Converted Wetland Technical Error)

Converted Wetland Technical Error are wetlands that were converted by the person as a result of incorrect information provided to the person by the SCS.

FW - (Farmed Wetland)

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 prior to December 23, 1985; and
- * the area has not been abandoned to agricultural commodity production.
- * 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.

FWP - (Farmed Wetland Pasture)

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

- * were manipulated and used for pasture or hayland prior to December 23, 1985, still meet wetland criteria, and are not abandoned, or
- * where FW that have not been cropped for 5 successive years, but were used for forage production during that time and have not been abandoned, or
- * were PC that meet wetland criteria, have not been cropped for 5 successive years, but were used for forage production during that time and have not been 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.

MIW - (Mitigation Wetland)

Mitigation wetlands are frequently cropped wetlands or wetlands converted between December 23, 1985 and November 28, 1990 for which the person has signed an agreement with SCS/USFWS to mitigate the values lost or to be lost by the conversion.

MW - (Minimal Effect)

Minimal effect is an exemption that can be granted by SCS in agreement with USFWS for converted wetland or proposed conversions that will have minimal effects on the hydrological and biological functions of a wetland.

PC - (Prior Converted Cropland)

Prior converted croplands are wetlands that were drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated, including the removal of woody vegetation, before December 23, 1985, for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making the production of an agricultural commodity possible, and an agricultural commodity was planted or produced at least once prior to December 23, 1985.

Converted wetland shall be labeled as PC if all 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.

RPW - (Replacement of Wetland Values) - A not-frequently cropped wetland area converted to improved efficiency. A PC must be restored to replace it.

RSW - (Restoration of Converted Wetland without Violation) - Wetland converted between December 23, 1985 and November 23, 1990, on which agricultural commodity was not planted, that have been fully restored.

RVW - (Restoration of Converted Wetland with Violation) - Wetland Converted after November 28, 1990, or between December 23, 1985 and November 23, 1990, on which an agricultural commodity was planted, that have been fully restored.

W - (FSA - Wetlands) - Areas that meet wetland criteria under natural conditions and have typically not been manipulated by altering hydrology and/or removing woody vegetation. Wetland includes areas that have been abandoned.

Wetlands are defined as lands that:

- * have a predominance of hydric soil; and

* are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground-water 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.

WX - (Wetlands That Have Been Manipulated)

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.

Examples of WX would include:

An open ditch constructed through a forested wetland removed the hydrology, but the trees were not removed and the area is not capable of agricultural commodity production.

Trees cut with stumps left in place, no manipulation of hydrology and the area is not capable of agricultural commodity or forage crop production.

Piles of trees, stumps, and soil covered areas which is not croppable without added land clearing activities.

APPENDIX E - WETLAND INFORMATION RESOURCES

<u>INFORMATION NEEDED</u>		<u>POSSIBLE SOURCES</u>
Hydric Soil		1) County list
		2) Soil survey - map unit descriptions, wet symbols, streams, springs, etc.
		3) USGS quads
		4) Climatological data
	*	5) Landowner interview
	*	6) Site investigation
	*	7) Take a soil scientist on-site
		8) Flooding maps or inventories
Prevalence of hydrophytes		1) NWI
		2) ASCS color slides
		3) SCS black and white or color photos
		4) Soil survey vegetative info. map unit description tables
	*	5) Site investigation - including similar non-cropped areas
Altered or manipulated?		1) NWI
		2) ASCS color slides - pre- and post-1985, if possible
		3) SCS photos
		4) USGS quads
	*	5) Case file
	*	6) Site investigation including landowner interview
	*	7) Other employee interview
	*	8) Landowner interview
Planted prior 12/23/85		1) ASCS records and slides prior to 12/23/85
	*	2) Case file
		3) Photo interpret
		4) Employee knowledge
		5) Landowner interview
Planted after 11/28/90		1) ASCS records and slides prior to 12/23/85
	*	2) Case file
		3) Photo interpret
		4) Employee knowledge
		5) Landowner interview
		6) ASCS records and slides from 11/28/90

* Sources which team mappers may not have available and may require field office assistance.

APPENDIX E - cont'd

<u>INFORMATION NEEDED</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOURCES</u>
Abandoned?	* 1) ASCS records and slides for the past 5 years
	2) SCS photos
	* 3) Case file
	* 4) Owner interview
	* 5) On-site inspection
	6) USGS quads
Pothole or Playa?	1) NWI maps
	2) Soil survey maps and map unit
	3) USGS quads
	4) ASCS slides
	5) SCS photos
	* 6) Site investigation
	* 7) Field office knowledge
Flooding or Ponding Duration	* 1) Soils 5 (FOTG. Section 2)
	* 2) NWI
	* 3) Field inspection
	* 4) Landowner interview
	* 5) Case file
	* 6) Flood hazard study
	* 7) Watershed investigations
	8) Climatological data
	* 9) Flooded crops, stressed crops, long term use as forage rather than cropland, always plant spring crops?

* Sources which team mappers may not have available and may require field office assistance.

APPENDIX F - FORMS

- C1 Form AD-1026: Department of Agriculture Form - "Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification"
- C2 Form SCS-CPA-026: Soil Conservation Form - "Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation Determination"
- C3 Form ID-CPA: Soil Conservation Service (Draft Idaho Form) - "Wetland Determination Record"

HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND CONSERVATION (HELIC) AND WETLAND CONSERVATION (WC) CERTIFICATION

1. Name of Producer	2. Identification Number	3. Crop Year		
4. Do the attached AD-1026A(s) list all your farming interests by county, and show current SCS determinations? <i>If "No", contact your County ASCS Office before completing this form.</i>			YES	NO
5. Are you now applying for, or do you have a FmHA insured or guaranteed loan?				
6. Do you have a crop insurance contract issued or reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation?				
7. Are you a landlord on any farm listed on AD-1026A that will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions?				
8. Has a HELC exemption been approved on any farms listed on AD-1026A because the landlord refuses to comply?				
9. List here or attach a list of affiliated persons with farming interests. <i>See reverse for an explanation. Enter "None", if applicable.</i>				
If items 7 or 8 are answered "YES", circle the applicable farm number on AD-1026A.				
During either the crop year entered in item 3 above, or the term of a requested USDA loan:				
10. Will you plant or produce an agricultural commodity on land for which a highly erodible land determination has not been made?			YES	NO
11. Will you plant or produce an agricultural commodity on any land that is or was a wet area on which planting was made possible by draining, dredging, filling, or leveling or any other means after December 23, 1985?				
12. Will you, or have you since November 28, 1990, made possible the planting of any crop, pasture, agricultural commodity, or other such crop by: (a) converting any wet areas by draining, dredging, filling, leveling, or any other means, or (b) improving, modifying, or maintaining, an existing drainage system?				
13. Will you convert any wet areas for fish production, trees, vineyards, shrubs, building construction, or other non-agricultural use?				

If answers to items 10, 11, 12, or 13 are: } "YES" for any one of these items, sign and date in item 14 below. Circle the applicable tract number on AD-1026A, or list tract number in item 12 on AD-1026A. ASCS will refer this AD-1026 to SCS for a determination. DO NOT sign in item 16 until SCS determination is complete.

"NO" for all of these items or SCS determinations are complete, complete item 16.

I hereby certify that the above information, and the information on attached AD-1026A's, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

14. Signature of Producer _____ Date _____

15. Referral To SCS (Completed by ASCS) Enter a V if a SCS determination is needed because _____ Date Referred _____ Signature of ASCS Representative _____
 "Yes" is answered in item 10, 11, 12, or 13.

NOTE: Before signing in item 16. Read AD-1026 Appendix.

I hereby certify that the above information, and the information on attached AD-1026A's, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. It is my responsibility to file a new AD-1026 in the event there are any changes in my farming operations. In signing this form, I also certify that I have received and will comply with the compliance requirements on AD-1026 Appendix.

Signature of Producer _____ Date _____

17. Remarks:

HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND AND WETLAND CONSERVATION DETERMINATION

3. County

Name of USDA Agency or Person Requesting Determination

5. Farm No. and Tract No.

SECTION I - HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Table with 3 columns: Question, Yes/No, FIELD NO.(s), TOTAL ACRES. Contains questions 6-10 regarding soil surveys and highly erodible land determinations.

SECTION II - WETLAND

Table with 3 columns: Question, Yes/No, FIELD NO.(s), TOTAL ACRES. Contains questions 11-28 regarding various types of wetlands (hydric soils, abandoned, farmed, prior converted cropland, artificial, minimal effect, mitigation, restored, replacement, good farm, converted, and technical error).

30. Signature of SCS District Conservationist | 31. Date

Assistance and programs of the Soil Conservation Service available without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, or handicap.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WETLAND DETERMINATION RECORD

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

CLIENT NAME: _____ Date: _____

Field Office _____ Tract: _____

Field Number					
Wetland Number					
Hydric Soils 1/					
NWI Map 1/					
USGS Quads 1/					
B&W Photos 1/					
Infrared Photos 1/					
Available ASCS Slides 1/					
Climatological Data 1/					
Manipulation					
On-site Visit 2/					
Hydrophytic Vegetation 2/					
Hydrology 2/					
Other					
ASCS COLOR SLIDES					
Year					
Water Year					
above normal					
normal					
below normal					
Year					
Water Year					
above normal					
normal					
below normal					
Year					
Water Year					
above normal					
normal					
below normal					
Year					
Water Year					
above normal					
normal					
below normal					
Preliminary FSA Determination					

- 1/ Mapping Convention: + Supports Wetland Criteria - Does not support wetland criteria
- 2/ + Supports wetland criteria - Does not support wetland criteria