

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

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): August 23, 2012

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Charleston District, Northeast Branch; SAC# 1997-37613-3JY Collins St. PWD JD

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: South Carolina County/parish/borough: **Georgetown** City: **Georgetown**
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **33.384660° N**, Long. **-79.310649° W**.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: **Whites Creek**

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: **Sampit River**

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **03040207-01 / Sampit River**

Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

Office (Desk) Determination. Date:

Field Determination. Date(s): **May 29, 2012**

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: .

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are** "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

1. Waters 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 waters² (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

Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: **15** linear feet: **4** width (ft) and/or acres.

Wetlands: **0.73** acres (**Wet A: 0.08 / Wet B: 0.65**) acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual, Established by OHWM, Pick List

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

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: .

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).

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

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”:

B. 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.

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

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: **175,584 acres** ;

Drainage area: **74 acres**

Average annual rainfall: **48 inches**

Average annual snowfall: **1.2 inches**

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through **2** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **1-2** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **1 (or less)** river miles from RPW.

Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: **The onsite perennial RPW which flows into Sampit River, a named TNW.**

Tributary stream order, if known: **1.**

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

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.

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: .
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: **The tributary appears to be a mixture of naturalized**

and man altered.

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Average width: **4** feet
Average depth: **2** feet
Average side slopes: **Vertical (1:1 or less).**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

Silts Sands Concrete
 Cobbles Gravel Muck
 Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: **90**
 Other. Explain: .

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: The tributary is in stable condition. The perennial flow it experiences may cause slight erosion and sloughing along the banks. However, regular maintenance on the the tributary prevents major erosion and sloughing.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:

Tributary geometry: **Meandering.**
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **1** %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Perennial flow**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **20 (or greater)**

Describe flow regime: **Perennial flow is described as flowing at least 90% of the year under normal climatic conditions. The tributary discharges directly into the Sampit River, a named TNW.**

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics: **Flows within channelized bed and banks of tributary under normal climatic conditions.**

Subsurface flow: **Unknown.** Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks
 OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):
 clear, natural line impressed on the bank the presence of litter and debris
 changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation
 shelving the presence of wrack line
 vegetation matted down, bent, or absent sediment sorting
 leaf litter disturbed or washed away scour
 sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events
 water staining abrupt change in plant community
 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: Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
 oil or scum line along shore objects survey to available datum;
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings;
 physical markings/characteristics vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
 tidal gauges
 other (list):

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain: **Water was relatively clear at the time of the site visit and contained iron oxidizing bacteria, an indicator of ground water interception.**

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.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **No known pollutants. However, the close proximity of the residential subdivisions provides potential for runoff such as oil, fertilizer, and other pollutants to enter the tributary.**

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): **The riparian corridor consists of forested uplands and wetlands with a dominance of adjacent residential development. The upland and wetland forest areas shade and buffer the tributary and provide filtering of runoff before it enters the tributary.**

Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **Palustrine forested wetland.**

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **The tributary supports breeding grounds and shelter for aquatic dependent species such as fish and amphibians. Minnows were observed in the tributary during the site visit. In addition, evidence of foraging, nesting and travel within and around tributary of various upland wildlife species was observed to include Whitetailed deer and Neotropical Songbirds.**

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: **0.08** acres

Wetland type. Explain: **Palustrine forested. Predominately hardwoods with some loblolly pine.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **Wetland is forested and fully functional.**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Intermittent flow.** Explain: **During wetter months and after rainfall.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: **The wetland abuts a rip rap armored non-jurisdictional linear feature that discharges into another onsite PRPW. The onsite PRPW discharges directly into Whites Creek.**

Subsurface flow: **Unknown.** Explain findings: .

Dye (or other) test performed: .

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: **The wetland abuts an upland excavated ditch (non-jurisdictional) that discharges into another onsite PRPW. The onsite PRPW discharges directly into Whites Creek.**

Ecological connection. Explain: .

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **1-2** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Wetland to navigable waters.**

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **100 - 500-year** 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: **The surface water in the wetland at the time of the site visit was clear. General watershed characteristics include 57.5% water, 18% urban land, 7.6% forested wetland, 6.6% forested land, 4.1% agricultural land, 3.6% scrub/shrub land, 1.4% nonforested wetland, and 1.2% barren land.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **There are no known pollutants. The wetland is surrounded by forested uplands which provide a buffer to the wetland. However, this site is surrounded by major highways and commercial and residential development creating the potential for some pollution runoff into the wetland.**

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): **While the wetland is not truly a riparian, it does act as a buffer to the adjacent non-jurisdictional ditch which is a direct conduit to the downstream RPW and TNW. The wetland also retains and filters runoff before it enters the non-jurisdictional ditch.**

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: **Normal palustrine wetland vegetation.**

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .

- Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
- Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
- Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **Evidence of foraging, nesting and travel within and around tributary of various upland wildlife species was observed to include Whitetailed deer and Neotropical Songbirds.**

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **6**
 Approximately (**0.40**) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>
N	0.08		
Y	1.6		
Y	1.8		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: : **All wetlands evaluated in this significant nexus determination (SND) which are similarly situated and adjacent (both directly abutting and non-abutting) to the RPW are collectively performing biological, chemical, and physical functions. The wetlands in the review area are situated less than 1 river mile from the nearest TNW. Water discharging from the wetlands enter an onsite perennial RPW that flows directly Pawleys Island Creek. Water from the onsite wetland (Wetland 1) specifically flows into the PRPW by way of an upland excavated non-jurisdictional direct hydrologic connection. Wetlands A & B are mixed pine/hardwood depressional wetlands that provide breeding grounds and shelter for aquatic species, foraging areas for wetland dependent species, and spawning areas for species that inhabit the main channel as adults. These wetlands also provide organic carbon to the downstream tributaries and ultimately into the Atlantic Ocean, resulting in the nourishment of the downstream food web. The wetlands evaluated in this SND provide the important collective functions of removal of excess nutrients which are contributed by runoff from the surrounding urban areas. The wetlands reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loading downstream, and effectively prevent oxygen depletion that can result from eutrophication. The wetlands also collectively perform flow maintenance functions, including retaining runoff inflow and storing flood water temporarily.**

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: **The tributary in combination with its adjacent wetlands have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to the downstream TNW. They provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding grounds, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the downstream TNW. The tributary in combination with its adjacent wetlands also have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs. This office has determined that there is a significant nexus for the tributary in combination with its adjacent wetlands to the downstream TNW.**

Documentation for the Record only: Significant nexus findings for seasonal RPWs and/or wetlands abutting seasonal RPWs:

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

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:

- TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
- Wetlands adjacent 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: **The tributary exhibited signs of constant flowing water at least 90% of the year under normal climatic conditions with a channel free of debris and vegetation and the presence of iron oxidizing bacteria and a clearly defined OHWM.**

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: **See Section III.B.**

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: **15** linear feet **4** width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters:

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:

4. **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 B was bisected by the OHWM of the onsite PRPW.**

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: **0.65** acres.

5. **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 jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

⁸See Footnote # 3.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **Wetland A = 0.08** acres.

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).

Explain:

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH 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: _____

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

Provide 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.

F. NON-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): **The site in review contained two non-jurisdictional upland excavated ditches that did not exhibit any jurisdictional features. Along the southeastern portion of the property line was the first non-jurisdictional ditch while the second one bisected the center of the parcel and served as a direct hydrologic connection for Wetland 1 and the downstream TNW via an onsite PRPW.**

not exhibit any jurisdictional features. Along the southeastern portion of the property line was the first non-jurisdictional ditch while the second one bisected the center of the parcel and served as a direct hydrologic connection for Wetland 1 and the downstream TNW via an onsite PRPW.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (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.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the “Significant Nexus” standard, where such a finding 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.

⁹ To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰ 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.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING 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):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: **Maps prepared by the agent / plat prepared by Cunningham Land Surveying, LLC / dated March 6, 2012.**
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report. **The exact location where the data points were collected was not visited; however, in general the data form represents the typical soils and vegetation throughout the project area.**
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters' study:
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: **USGS Topographic Maps / Georgetown North Quad.**
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: **Georgetown County Soil Survey / p. 45 / Yemassee (non-hydric), Bohicket (hydric).**
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **Georgetown County NWI/PFO1Ad (palustrine) / U11 / U12 (upland).**
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps:
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): **SCDNR 2006.**
or Other (Name & Date):
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Wetland boundaries established by the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. This site consists of an approximately 0.73 acre jurisdictional freshwater wetlands. Wetland A is adjacent (non-abutting) an onsite perennial RPW which flows into the Sampit River Creek, a named TNW. The tributary in combination with its adjacent wetlands have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to the downstream TNW. They provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding grounds, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the downstream TNW. The tributary in combination with its adjacent wetlands also have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs. This office has determined that there is a significant nexus for the tributary in combination with its adjacent wetlands to the downstream TNW.

The site in review contained a rip rap armored non-jurisdictional linear feature that served as a direct hydrologic connection for Wetland A and the downstream TNW via an onsite PRPW.

Basis form 1 of 1.