

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): February 2, 2017

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NUMBER, FILE NAME: JD Form 1 of 1; SAC-2016-01759 Shaw Air Force Base / Poinsett Electronic Combat Range - North Site

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: South Carolina County/parish/borough: **Sumter** City:
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **33.830880° N**, Long. **-80.488548 ° W**.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: **Brunson Swamp**

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **HUC 03040205-03**

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: **January 30, 2017**

Field Determination. Date(s):

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: linear feet: width (ft) and/or **0.09 a. (Jurisdictional Impoundment)** acres.

Wetlands: **0.50 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 1) + 14.58 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 2) + 1.92 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 3) + 0.07 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 4) + 18.03 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 5) + 0.25 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 6) = 35.35 acres.**

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

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.

- Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain: **Two potentially jurisdictional ponds were assessed within the review area and determined to be non-jurisdictional. These two ponds, located north of Wetland 5, were determined by the agent to be dug out of uplands. They are depicted as uplands (U42P) on the NWIs and on the soil survey as Troup Sand, which is a non-hydric soil. Because these two ponds were determined to be excavated out of uplands, they were determined to be non-jurisdictional.**

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: **The project waters flow through several tributaries, including the Pocatigo River, before entering the Black River at RM 107.7. According to the USACE Navigability Study Report No. 6, the recommended limit of navigability for the Black River is located at RM 107.7.**

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: **88,147 acres** ; HUC 03040205-03

Drainage area: **782 acres**

Average annual rainfall: **48.52 inches**

Average annual snowfall: **0.2 inches**

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

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

Project waters are **30 (or more)** river miles from TNW.

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 **1 (or less)** river miles from RPW.
 Project waters are **25-30** 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: *N/A*.

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: **The off-site tributary, named Brunson Swamp, continues north where it flows into Cane Savannah Creek, a pRPW. Cane Savannah Creek flows east into the Pocatigo River, a pRPW. The Pocatigo River flows southeast into the Black River, a TNW.**
 Tributary stream order, if known: **The off-site tributary is a 1st order stream.**

(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: **6** feet
 Average depth: **3-5** 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:
 Other. Explain: .

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: The tributary named Brunson Swamp is relatively stable with no erosion or sloughing banks observed.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: **No run/riffle/pool complexes were observed.**

Tributary geometry: **Meandering.**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **0-2 %**

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Perennial flow**

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

Describe flow regime: **This tributary receives flow from the abutting wetlands via overland sheetflow.**

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics:

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.

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.

⁶ A 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.

- 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: **This tributary is located within the Cane Savannah Creek watershed (HUC 03040205-03). This watershed consists of 26.2% forested land, 24.5% agricultural land, 24.4% urban land, 22.6% forested wetland, 1.1% nonforested wetland, 0.8% water, and 0.4% barren land..**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **According to the SCDHEC Watershed Assessment, the downstream monitoring station for the Pocatigo River (HUC 03040205-04) states that although recreational uses are fully supported, aquatic life uses are not supported due to dissolved oxygen excursions compounded by a significant decreasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentration. There are also a significant increasing trend in five-day biological oxygen demand and fecal coliform bacteria. A decreasing trend in total nitrogen concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter..**

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): **400-600'**.
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **The entire length of the 1st order tributary named Brunson Swamp intersects a wetland system.**

Habitat for:

- Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
- Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
- Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
- Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **This perennial RPW provides important habitat and a corridor for wildlife, as well as a connection to the downstream TNW for aquatic species..**

wildlife, as well as a connection to the downstream TNW for aquatic species..

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: **0.50 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 1) + 14.58 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 2) + 1.92 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 3) + 0.07 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 4) + 18.03 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 5) + 0.25 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 6) = 35.35 acres**

Wetland type. Explain: **Palustrine.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **The wetlands are fully functional.**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **N/A.**

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Ephemeral flow**. Explain: .

Surface flow is: **Overland sheetflow**

Characteristics: .

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: **Wetlands 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 all flow into Wetland 5 and the off-site perennial RPW via culverts.**
- Ecological connection. Explain: .
- Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

off-site perennial RPW via culverts.

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **30 (or more)** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **25-30** 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: **These wetlands are located within the Cane Savannah Creek watershed (HUC 03040205-03). This watershed consists of 26.2% forested land, 24.5% agricultural land, 24.4% urban land, 22.6%**

forested wetland, 1.1% nonforested wetland, 0.8% water, and 0.4% barren land..

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **According to the SCDHEC Watershed Assessment, the downstream monitoring station for the Pocatigo River (HUC 03040205-04) states that although recreational uses are fully supported, aquatic life uses are not supported due to dissolved oxygen excursions compounded by a significant decreasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentration. There are also a significant increasing trend in five-day biological oxygen demand and fecal coliform bacteria. A decreasing trend in total nitrogen concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter..**

(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: **These wetlands are providing important aquatic habitat and wildlife**

diversity in this drainage area.

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **8**

Approximately (**250**) 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>
Y	182	N	0.50
Y	18.03	N	14.58
		N	1.92
		N	0.07
		N	0.25
		N	30

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: **The 1st order perennial RPW named Brunson Swamp and the approximately 250 acres of wetlands located adjacent to this perennial RPW contribute vital biological, chemical, and physical functions to the downstream TNW. These wetlands and the adjacent RPW make up an important ecological system with vital aquatic habitat that supports an abundance of wildlife in this watershed. Due to the prevalence of agricultural and silvicultural land uses in this watershed, these wetlands and the adjacent pRPW are acting as a catch basin for the adjacent uplands by filtering sediments, herbicides, and other pollutants and by reducing the amount of flood waters reaching the downstream TNW.**

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 first order perennial RPW named Brunson Swamp and the non-abutting wetlands on site and offsite contribute vital biological, chemical, and physical functions to the downstream TNW. These wetlands are providing important aquatic habitat used for feeding, nesting, and other functions that support wildlife. These wetlands are also acting as catch basins for the adjacent uplands by filtering sediments, herbicides, and other pollutants and by reducing the amount of flood waters that reach the downstream TNW. These on site wetlands have a direct hydrological connection to the downstream perennial RPW via culverts. Because of these connections, these wetlands have the capacity to transfer nutrients to the downstream pRPW that provide support to the aquatic wildlife in the perennial RPW and TNW. Due to the prevalence of agricultural, silvicultural and urban land use in this watershed, these wetlands were determined to have a significant nexus 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 off-site tributary was determined to have perennial flow based on a review of the aerials and topographic map. The aerials depict this tributary as a shaded linear feature. The topographic map depicts this tributary as a solid blue line, named Brunson Swamp. Brunson Swamp continues north where it flows into Cane Savannah Creek, a pRPW. Cane Savannah Creek flows east into the Pocatigo River, a pRPW, which flows southeast into the Black River, a TNW.**
 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: 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 5 was determined to directly abut the off-site perennial RPW named Brunson Swamp after reviewing the aerials, topographic map, soil survey and NWIs. The aerials and topographic map**

⁸See Footnote # 3.

depict this wetland as a Carolina Bay that continues southeast off of the project site and intersects with the boundary of Brunson Swamp, a solid blue line on the topographic map. The soil survey maps this wetland system as Rutledge, a hydric soil. The NWIs map this wetland as palustrine forested (PFO4/1B, PFO1B, PFO4B, and PFO/SS3B)..

- 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: **18.03 (Jurisdictional Wetland 5)** 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.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.50 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 1) + 14.58 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 2) + 1.92 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 3) + 0.07 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 4) + 0.25 a. (Jurisdictional Wetland 6) = 17.32** 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: Based on a review of the aeriels, soil survey, and NWIs, Jurisdictional Impoundment 1 was determined to be created out of Jurisdictional Wetland 4 and connects to the downstream perennial RPW via a culvert which provides a direct hydrological connection.

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: .

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.

Other: (explain, if not covered above): **Two potentially jurisdictional ponds were assessed within the review area and determined to be non-jurisdictional. These two ponds, located north of Wetland 5, were determined by the agent to be dug out of uplands. They are depicted as uplands (U42P) on the NWIs and on the soil survey as Troup Sand, which is a non-hydric soil. Because these two ponds were determined to be excavated out of uplands, they were determined to be non-jurisdictional.**

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.

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: **Report and drawing by Versar, Inc..**
- 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.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
- Corps navigable waters’ study: **USACE Navigability Study Report No. 6.**
- 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: **Privateer; The topographic map depicts Wetland 2 as open water and Wetland 5 as a wetland bay. The remaining waters on site are depicted as forested and cleared uplands. The off-site tributary is depicted as a solid blue line..**
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: **Pg. 97; Wetlands 4,5, and 6 are mapped Rutledge, a hydric soil. Wetland 2 is mapped Rains, a hydric soil. The remaining wetlands are mapped Lakeland, which is non-hydric.**
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **The NWIs map all of the wetlands on site as palustrine (PFO1/4B, PFO4B, PFO1B, PUBHh, PEM1A, and PEM1Fh).**
- 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, 99:11205:68; The aerials depict Wetland 2 as cleared. The remainder of the site is depicted as forested or developed..**
 - 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: The off-site tributary was determined to have perennial flow based on a review of the aerials and topographic map. The aerials depict this tributary as a shaded linear feature. The topographic map depicts this tributary as a solid blue line, named Brunson Swamp. Brunson Swamp continues north where it flows into Cane Savannah Creek, a pRPW. Cane Savannah Creek flows east into the Pocatigo River, a pRPW, which flows southeast into the Black River, a TNW.

Wetland 5 was determined to directly abut the off-site perennial RPW named Brunson Swamp after reviewing the aerials, topographic map, soil survey and NWIs. The aerials and topographic map depict this wetland as a Carolina Bay that continues southeast off of the project site and intersects with the boundary of Brunson Swamp, a solid blue line on the topographic map. The soil survey maps this wetland system as Rutledge, a hydric soil. The NWIs map this wetland as palustrine forested (PFO4/1B, PFO1B, PFO4B, and PFO/SS3B). Wetlands 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and Impoundment 1 all flow into the off-site perennial RPW via culverts and were determined to have a significant nexus in Section IIIC above..