

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): May 30, 2012

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Charleston District, Gateway Crossing, SAC 2011-1154-IIW, form 2 of 2.

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: SC County/parish/borough: Jasper City: Hardeeville
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 32.26844° N, Long. -81.06661° W.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: Union Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 3,050,208

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: April 12, 2012

Field Determination. Date(s): March 8, 2011

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 acres.

Wetlands: 0.35 acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³ [Including potentially jurisdictional features that upon assessment are NOT waters or wetlands]

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.

Explain: There are six non-jurisdictional isolated wetlands within the project area that are discussed on form 1 of 2.

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: RPW#1

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: 226,599 acres

Drainage area: 526 acres

Average annual rainfall: 52 inches

Average annual snowfall: 0 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through 3 tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are 5-10 river miles from TNW.

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

Project waters are 2-5 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: Wetland #1 extends off site and is directly connected by an off site linear conveyance (seasonal RPW#1) that runs from the wetland and continues under a road through a culvert and on to flow into a second

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.

linear conveyance (seasonal RPW#2) that runs parallel to Highway 17. These two conveyances are heavily channelized and flow through wetlands along coastal plain road sites. The conveyance that run parallel to Highway 17 was possibly constructed when this section of U.S. Highway 17 was constructed. This linear conveyance (RPW#2) flows into an unnamed blue line tributary (perennial RPW) which becomes freshwater tidal (TNW) Union Creek as it approaches and flows directly into the Savannah River which is also a tidal TNW that flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

Tributary stream order, if known: .

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

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: RPW #1 Dug to drain agriculture fields. Water was observed during several months of the year during site visits and water can be seen in aerial photographs from Google Earth Pro. RPW #1 receives overland stormwater runoff from a nearby neighborhood and connects directly to the wetland.
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:.

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

Average width: 10 feet
Average depth: 5 feet
Average side slopes: **2:1**.

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: vegetated banks are stable.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: n/a.

Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 1 %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**

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

Describe flow regime: unknown.

Other information on duration and volume: not available.

Surface flow is: **Confined**. Characteristics: Remains within the banks for the most part but accepts overland flow at wetland crossings.

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.

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.

- 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: RPW #1 contains dark colored water mainly clear with litter from adjacent neighborhoods and roadways.
 Identify specific pollutants, if known: highway runoff, agricultural runoff.

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Habitat could support amphibians, reptiles and insects as well as provide water for birds and small mammals.
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

2. Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW. Part of the wetland and all of the non-TNWs considered are offsite.

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: 0.35 acres

Wetland type. Explain: Depressional wetland that has been excavated under a nationwide permit authorization to increase its capacity to hold stormwater.

Wetland quality. Explain: The wetland is performing stormwater collection and temporary stormwater storage that reduces the amount of sediment that could flow downstream.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: n/a.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Perennial flow**. Explain: There is a direct connection from the wetland to RPW #1. RPW #1 comes out of the wetland and water was observed in both during the site visits.

Surface flow is: **Confined**

Characteristics: Remains within the banks for the most part but accepts overland flow after storm events and when it passes through offsite wetland crossings.

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:
 - Ecological connection. Explain:
 - Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **5-10** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **2-5** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

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

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **50 - 100-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: dark colored water mainly clear with litter from adjacent neighborhoods and roadways.
 Identify specific pollutants, if known: highway runoff, agricultural runoff.

(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: Habitat could support amphibians, reptiles and insects.

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) (within the relevant reach of RPW #1)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **3**

Approximately (212) 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>
Wetland #1- y	0.35		
Outside project area but on tract - y	82.74		
Within the drainage area- y	125.00		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Biological functions: This habitat could support amphibians, reptiles and insects as well as provide water for birds and small mammals.

Chemical functions: RPW #1 contains dark colored water mainly clear with litter from adjacent neighborhoods and roadways. The wetland may contain/store highway runoff and agricultural runoff preventing it from entering the downstream TNW.

Physical functions: The wetland is performing stormwater collection and temporary stormwater storage that reduces the amount of sediment that could flow downstream. However, while this wetland has been excavated to increase the storage capacity, if it had not been disturbed, the RPW coming directly out of it could reduce the holding time by allowing water to move from the wetland and travel towards the TNW.

Within the relevant reach considered, the wetlands are similarly situated and are performing biological functions such as providing habitat for wetland species and spawning grounds especially in the downstream tidal portion of the reach. The wetlands are performing the physical function of stormwater storage and discharge and the chemical function of removing pollutants and excess nutrients from the system.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: highway runoff, agricultural runoff, litter.

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:

4. **Documentation for the record only. Significant nexus findings for seasonal RPW's and/or wetlands abutting seasonal RPWs: Significant nexus for a wetland that extends offsite where it is abutting seasonal RPW #1 which flows into seasonal RPW #2 that flows into perennial RPW #3 that becomes freshwater tidal TNW Union Creek that flows into the Savannah River that flows into the Atlantic Ocean.**

The wetland evaluated on this basis form 2 of 2 is abutting the RPW #1 which is described above and serves to reduce the amount of flood waters and pollutants that could be carried to the downstream TNW. The wetland is situated in an area that has been farmed for many years and is now being developed. The tract that it is located on has been authorized for development under a nationwide permit and the wetland itself has been excavated to increase capacity to hold stormwater and serve as sediment and pollution trap. The site that the wetland is located on is near the intersection of I-95 and Highway 17 which is a main corridor leading to the City of Savannah, GA. The RPW that the wetland abuts, #1, flows directly into the RPW #2 that runs parallel to Highway 17. The path of the flow continues parallel to Highway 17 until it intersects with a blue line tributary, RPW #3, which widens into the freshwater tidal Union Creek before entering the Savannah River and continuing to the Atlantic Ocean.

RPW #1 is providing the following functions: 1) Biological functions: This habitat could support amphibians, reptiles and insects as well as provide water for birds and small mammals.

2) Chemical functions: RPW #1 contains dark colored water mainly clear with litter from adjacent neighborhoods and roadways. During times of low rainfall, the RPW #1 may have low enough flow that it serves to contain/store highway runoff and agricultural runoff enough to prevent it from entering the downstream TNW.

3) Physical functions: This RPW #1 is a linear conveyance that has very little change in elevation along its length and contains several sharp turns that may serve to slow the movement of stormwater. By slowing down the movement of stormwater, sediments and litter will settle out and not enter the downstream TNW. (The RPW #1 may perform stormwater collection and temporary stormwater storage that reduces the amount of sediment that could flow downstream).

Within the relevant reach considered for RPW #1, the wetlands are similarly situated and are performing biological functions such as providing habitat for wetland species and spawning grounds especially in the downstream tidal portion of the reach. The wetlands are performing the physical function of stormwater storage and discharge and the chemical function of removing pollutants and excess nutrients from the system.

The area reviewed is located near I-95 and exit 5 for the Town of Hardeeville. There is already development in the surrounding area and more proposed for the future. Because of the location and the development pressure, the functions performed by the remaining wetlands are important. Based on the collective functions and their importance to Union Creek and the Savannah River, this office has determined that there is a Significant Nexus between the Relevant Reach of this review area and the downstream TNW.

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:
- 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).

⁸See Footnote # 3.

- 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:.

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: RPW #1 Dug to drain agriculture fields. Water was observed during several months of the year during site visits and water can be seen in aerial photographs from Google Earth Pro. RPW #1 receives overland stormwater runoff from a nearby neighborhood and connects directly to the wetland. Evidence of flow was observed in the form of matted down vegetation, evidence of a line impressed on the banks, the presence of litter and debris, and scour.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.35** 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: 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).

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):

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.

- 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): .

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.

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: Mr. Ralph Braden/Asher Howell of Newkirk Environmental, 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: .
- 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: Hardeeville.
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Jasper Soilsmap P. 81, Yemassee, Argent
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: PFO1C.
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date):. 99 Aerial 11202:47 and Images from Google Earth Pro
or Other (Name & Date):photographs taken at ground level at site visit on March 8, 2012.
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: Entire tract of 234.41 acres was verified under SAC 81-2002-0687 on May 29, 2002. A nationwide permit was issued under SAC 39-2002-1273 on February 24, 2006, to place fill in 0.29 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and excavate in 3.74 acres of waters of the U.S. that included wetlands #1-#7 (3.343 acres total that are described on form 1 of 2) and a portion of wetland #1 (0.35 acres in the project area) that is discussed on this form 2 of 2. A wetland determination for a 41.776 acre project area on the original tract was issued on June 28, 2011, under the file number SAC 2011-0734. The current request is for a jurisdictional determination for a project area that is a 116 acre portion of the original 234.41 acre tract.
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: **This JD form documents the jurisdictional status of a wetland that directly abuts an offsite seasonal RPW #1. The wetland is directly abutting this tributary and a Significant Nexus Determination was performed. Based on the documentation provided in Section III, D of this form, the wetland documented on this form is within the jurisdiction of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.**