



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
REGULATORY PROGRAM
APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM (INTERIM)
NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION RULE

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Completion Date of Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD): August 18, 2021

ORM Number: SAC-2021-00546

Associated JDs: N/A.

Review Area Location¹:

State: SC City: Batesburg/Leesville County: Aiken County

Center Coordinates of Review Area: Latitude 33.798443 Longitude -81.505062

II. FINDINGS

A. Summary: Check all that apply. At least one box from the following list **MUST** be selected. Complete the corresponding sections/tables and summarize data sources.

- The review area is comprised entirely of dry land (i.e., there are no waters or water features, including wetlands, of any kind in the entire review area). Rationale: N/A.
- There are “navigable waters of the United States” within Rivers and Harbors Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in section II.B).
- There are “waters of the United States” within Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete appropriate tables in section II.C).
- There are waters or water features excluded from Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in section II.D).

B. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 Section 10 (§ 10)²

§ 10 Name	§ 10 Size	§ 10 Criteria	Rationale for § 10 Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C. Clean Water Act Section 404

Territorial Seas and Traditional Navigable Waters ((a)(1) waters)³

(a)(1) Name	(a)(1) Size	(a)(1) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(1) Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):

(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size	(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
JT-1	1,044 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-1 is a naturally occurring perennial tributary that flows through wetland JW-A and JW-J and into tributary JT-10 (described below) via a perennially active culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road on the eastern central portion of the site. The flow pathway from JT-10 to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River is described below. During site visits in normal conditions the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis JT-1 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.

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JT-10	1,477 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-10 is a naturally occurring unnamed perennial tributary that receives flow from JT-1 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road (see JT-1 above). JT-10 flows through wetland JW-J and flows directly into JT-11 (Shirley Branch) and ultimately to Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits in normal conditions the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-10 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-11	114 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-11 (Shirley Branch) is a naturally occurring perennial tributary that receives flow from tributaries JT-10 and JT-12. JT-11 flows directly (including through a perennially active culvert depicted on the attached drawings) into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits in normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indication of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-11 (Shirley Branch) has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water
JT-12	79 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-12 is a naturally occurring unnamed intermittent tributary that flows directly into JT-11 (Shirley Branch), then Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-12 exhibited a clear OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-12 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, JT-12 has been determined to be an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-13	340 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-13 is a naturally occurring unnamed intermittent tributary that receives flow from JT-14 and wetland JW-S and flows to JT-15, then directly into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-13 exhibited an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-13 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, it has been determined that JT-13 is an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-14	219 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow	JT-14 is a naturally occurring unnamed headwater intermittent tributary that receives flow from wetland

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		directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JW-S and flows to JT-13, then directly into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-14 exhibited an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-14 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, it has been determined that JT-14 is an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-15	313 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-15 is a naturally occurring unnamed intermittent tributary that receives flow from JT-13 and wetland JW-S and flows directly into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-15 exhibited an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-15 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, it has been determined that JT-15 is an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-16	520 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-16 is a naturally occurring, unnamed intermittent tributary that flows through wetland JW-BB directly into Chinquapin Creek, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-16 exhibited an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined by review of information submitted by the applicant that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-16 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, it has been determined that the tributary is an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-17	181 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-17 is a naturally occurring, unnamed intermittent tributary that flows through wetland JW-BB directly into Chinquapin Creek, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-17 exhibited an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined by review of information submitted by the applicant that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-17 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, it has been determined that the tributary is be an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-18	1,301 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary	JT-18 is a naturally occurring, unnamed intermittent

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		contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	tributary that originates in wetland JW-CC and flows through wetland JW-BB directly into Chinquapin Creek, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-18 exhibited an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined by review of information submitted by the applicant that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation. JT-18 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR. Therefore, it has been determined that the tributary is be an (a)(2) water of the U.S.
JT-19	183 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-19 is a naturally occurring, unnamed intermittent tributary that originates in wetland JW-EE and flows directly into Chinquapin Creek, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-19 has an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, with water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined by review of information submitted by the applicant that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) and more than in direct response to precipitation. Tributary JT-19 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR.
JT-2	390 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-2 is a naturally occurring tributary that flows through Wetland JW-C and into JT-3 via the (a)(3) impoundment JI-2 (described below). Flow from JT-2 and JT-3 joins JT-4 as it flows into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, ultimately transitioning to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits occurring in normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis JT-2 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-20	88 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-20 is a naturally occurring, unnamed intermittent tributary that originates in wetland JW-EE and flows directly into Chinquapin Creek, which ultimately transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-20 has an OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, with water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined by review of information submitted by the applicant that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) and more than in direct response to precipitation. Tributary JT-20 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR.
JT-21	1,526 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or	JT-21 is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that receives flow from JT-23 via a culvert

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		indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	beneath Huckleberry Finn Road. JT-21 flows through wetland JW-EE and into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-21 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-22	742 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-22 is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that receives flow from JT-8 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road. JT-22 flows as part of a semi-braided system that includes JT-22A, JT-22B, and JT-22C, which flow through wetland JW-EE and then into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-22 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-22A	138 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-22A is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that receives flow from JT-22. JT-22A flows as part of a semi-braided system that includes JT-22, JT-22B, and JT-22C, which flow through wetland JW-EE and then into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-22A has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-22B	311 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-22B is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that receives flow from JT-22. JT-22B flows as part of a semi-braided system that includes JT-22, JT-22A, and JT-22C, which flow through wetland JW-EE and then into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-22B has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-22C	174 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-22C is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that receives flow from JT-22. JT-22C flows as part of a semi-braided system that includes JT-22, JT-22A, and JT-22B, which flow through wetland JW-EE and then into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions to the TNW North Fork of

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			the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-22C has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-23	27 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-23 is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that flows directly to JT-21 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road. JT-21 flows through wetland JW-EE and into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which ultimately transitions to the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-23 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-3	1,459 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-3 is a naturally occurring tributary that receives flow from (a)(3) impoundment JI-2 and from the headwater features wetland JW-C and tributary JT-2. JT-3 flows through wetland JW-F and joins JT-4 as it flows through JW-F and JW-EE into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, ultimately transitioning into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits in normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting and other indicators of perennial flow. On this basis JT-3 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-4	4,202 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-4 is a naturally occurring tributary mapped and labeled as "Long Branch" by the USGS as a solid blue line feature, indicating perennial flow. JT-4 receives flow from perennial tributaries JT-3 and JT-5 and flows through wetland JW-F. JT-4 flows north of the site into Chinquapin Creek, which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indicators of perennial flow. On this basis JT-4 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-5	1,185 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-5 is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that flows through wetland JW-F, directly into JT-4 (Long Branch), ultimately carrying flow into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting, and other indicators of perennial flow. On this basis

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			JT-5 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-6	1,967 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-6 is a naturally occurring, unnamed perennial tributary that flows through wetland JW-F directly into JT-8. JT-8 flows directly into JT-22 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road in the central portion of the site. JT-22 flows directly into lower reaches of the same tributary system, ultimately carrying flow through wetland JW-EE into Chinquapin Creek north of the site and which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited a well-developed OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and a series of standing pools of water and shallow subsurface/hyporheic water in the channel sediment at the time of flagging. On this basis, JT-6 has been determined to be a tributary with intermittent flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-7	697 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-7 is a naturally occurring, unnamed intermittent tributary that flows through wetland JW-F directly into JT-8. JT-8 flows directly into JT-22 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road in the central portion of the site. JT-22 flows directly into lower reaches of the same tributary system, ultimately carrying flow through wetland JW-EE into Chinquapin Creek north of the site and which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited a well-developed OHWM, bed and banks, a well-defined channel, and a series of standing pools of water and shallow subsurface/hyporheic water in the channel sediment at the time of flagging. On this basis, JT-7 has been determined to be a tributary with intermittent flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-8	2,370 feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-8 is a naturally occurring, unnamed tributary that flows through wetland JW-F. JT-8 receives flow from JT-4, JT-6, JT-7, and JT-9. JT-8 flows directly into JT-22 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road in the central portion of the site. JT-22 flows directly into lower reaches of the same tributary system, ultimately carrying flow through wetland JW-EE into Chinquapin Creek north of the site and which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. During site visits during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) the tributary exhibited strong flow, with associated channel development, sediment sorting and other indications of perennial flow. On this basis, JT-8 has been determined to be a tributary with perennial flow and thus an (a)(2) water.
JT-9	416 feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	JT-9 is a naturally occurring unnamed intermittent tributary that flows through wetland JW-F directly into JT-8. JT-8 flows directly into JT-22 via a culvert beneath Huckleberry Finn Road in the central portion of

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			the site. JT-22 flows directly into lower reaches of the same tributary system, ultimately carrying flow through wetland JW-EE into Chinquapin Creek north of the site and which transitions into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River. JT-9 has a well-developed OHWM, bed and banks, a defined channel, and water present at the time of flagging. It has been determined by review of information submitted by the applicant that the tributary flows continuously during certain times of the year during normal conditions (see APT discussion below) and more than in direct response to precipitation. Tributary JT-9 satisfies the flow conditions and criteria included in the tributary definition (c)(12) of the NWPR.
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Lakes and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters ((a)(3) waters):

(a)(3) Name	(a)(3) Size	(a)(3) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(3) Determination
Jl-1	3.085 acres	(a)(3) Lake/pond or impoundment of a jurisdictional water contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	Jl-1 is an impoundment of wetland JW-F. Jl-1 discharges via a culvert beneath an internal road to wetland JW-F which flows into tributaries JT-3, JT-4, JT-5, JT-6, JT-7, JT-8 and JT-9, all of which flow into lower reaches of the same tributary system labeled as JT-19, JT-20, and JT-22. This tributary system flows into Chinquapin Creek north of the site and ultimately into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River.
Jl-2	9.851 acres	(a)(3) Lake/pond or impoundment of a jurisdictional water contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year	Jl-2 is an impoundment of perennial tributary JT-2. Jl-2 discharges directly via a culvert which is hydrologically active during a typical year (see APT discussion below) into JT-3 which flows to JT-4, and ultimately into Chinquapin Creek north of the site, finally transitioning into the TNW North Fork of the Edisto River.

Adjacent wetlands ((a)(4) waters):

(a)(4) Name	(a)(4) Size	(a)(4) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(4) Determination
JW-A	9.918 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-A is contiguous to and directly abutting the (a)(2) tributary JT-1 described above. On this basis, wetland JW-A is an (a)(4) water.
JW-AA	0.058 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-AA is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-AA is an (a)(4) water.
JW-B	20.043 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-B is contiguous to and directly abuts the perennial tributary Shirley Branch (JT-11 described above). On this basis, wetland JW-B is an (a)(4) water.
JW-BB	27.761 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-BB is contiguous to and directly abutting on-site tributaries JT-16, JT-17, and JT-18 (described above) and off-site Chinquapin Creek. On this basis, wetland JW-BB is an (a)(4) water.
JW-C	4.568 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-C is contiguous to and directly abutting both tributary JT-2 and the (a)(3) impoundment Jl-2 (described above). On this basis, wetland JW-C is an (a)(4) water.

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JW-CC	1.099 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-CC is contiguous to and directly abutting tributary JT-18 (described above). On this basis, wetland JW-CC is an (a)(4) water.
JW-D	0.496 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-D is a portion of JW-C (described above), has been separated from JW-C by a low-profile unpaved road which was established through the historic single wetland, beneath which water actively flows through a culvert during a typical year (typical year information is provided in Section III, B below). On this basis, JW-D is considered part of wetland JW-C and thus is an (a)(4) water.
JW-DD	0.021 acre	(a)(4) Wetland inundated by flooding from an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water only by a natural feature	Wetland JW-DD is flooded from below by the off-site (a)(2) tributary Chinquapin Creek and is separated from Chinquapin Creek only by a natural berm, and on these bases is an (a)(4) water.
JW-E	0.449 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-E is contiguous to and directly abutting the (a)(3) impoundment JI-1 (described above). On this basis, wetland JW-E is an (a)(4) water.
JW-EE	31.405 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-EE is contiguous to and directly abutting the on-site (a)(2) tributaries JT-19, JT-20, JT-21, JT-22, JT-22A, JT-22B, JT-22C, and off-site Chinquapin Creek. On this basis, wetland JW-EE is an (a)(4) water.
JW-F	44.423 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-F is contiguous to and directly abutting tributaries JT-3, JT-4, JT-5, JT-6, JT-7, JT-8 and JT-9 (described above). On this basis, wetland JW-F is an (a)(4) water.
JW-FF	0.009 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-FF is contiguous to and directly abutting the (a)(2) tributary JT-23 (described above). On this basis, wetland JW-FF is an (a)(4) water.
JW-G	0.017 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-G is a portion of JW-F, has been separated from JW-F by a low-profile unpaved road which was established through the historic single wetland, and over which water from JW-G flows into JW-F during a typical year (typical year information is provided in Section III, B below). On this basis, JW-G is considered part of wetland JW-F and thus is an (a)(4) water.
JW-H	0.025 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-H is a portion of JW-F (described above), has been separated from JW-F by a low-profile unpaved road which was established through the historic single wetland, and over which water from JW-H flows into JW-F during a typical year (typical year information is provided in Section III, B below). On this basis, JW-H is considered part of wetland JW-F and thus is an (a)(4) water.
JW-I	0.124 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-I is a portion of JW-F, has been separated from Wetland JW-F by a low-profile unpaved road which was established through the historic single wetland, and over which water from JW-I flows into JW-F during a typical year (typical year information is provided in Section III, B below). On this basis, JW-I is

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			considered part of wetland JW-F and thus is an (a)(4) water.
JW-J	28.378 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-J is contiguous to and directly abutting the (a)(2) tributaries JT-1, JT-11 (Shirley Branch) and JT-12. On this basis, wetland JW-J is an (a)(4) water.
JW-K	0.003 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-K is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-K is an (a)(4) water.
JW-L	2.039 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-L is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-L is an (a)(4) water.
JW-M	0.039 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-M is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-M is an (a)(4) water.
JW-N	0.026 acre	(a)(4) Wetland inundated by flooding from an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water only by a natural feature	Wetland JW-N is flooded from below by the off-site (a)(2) tributary Chinquapin Creek and is separated from Chinquapin Creek only by a natural berm, and on these bases is an (a)(4) water.
JW-O	0.077 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-O is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-O is an (a)(4) water.
JW-P	1.13 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-P is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-P is an (a)(4) water.
JW-Q	0.014 acre	(a)(4) Wetland separated from an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water only by a natural feature	Wetland JW-Q is flooded from below by the off-site (a)(2) tributary Chinquapin Creek and is separated from Chinquapin Creek only by a natural berm, and on these bases is an (a)(4) water.
JW-R	0.098 acre	(a)(4) Wetland separated from an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water only by a natural feature	Wetland JW-R is flooded from below by the off-site (a)(2) tributary Chinquapin Creek and is separated from Chinquapin Creek only by a natural berm, and on these bases is an (a)(4) water.
JW-S	3.493 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-S is contiguous to and directly abuts tributaries JT-13, JT-14 and JT-15 (described above). On this basis, wetland JW-S is an (a)(4) water.
JW-T	0.012 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-T is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-T is an (a)(4) water.
JW-U	0.013 acre	(a)(4) Wetland separated from an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water only by a natural feature	Wetland JW-U is flooded from below by the off-site (a)(2) tributary Chinquapin Creek and is separated from Chinquapin Creek only by a natural berm, and on these bases is an (a)(4) water.
JW-V	0.034 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-V is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-V is an (a)(4) water.
JW-W	0.042 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-W is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-W is an (a)(4) water.
JW-X	5.211 acres	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-X is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-X is an (a)(4) water.
JW-Y	0.329 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-Y is contiguous to and directly abuts

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		water	Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-Y is an (a)(4) water.
JW-Z	0.201 acre	(a)(4) Wetland abuts an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water	Wetland JW-Z is contiguous to and directly abuts Chinquapin Creek, an (a)(2) water just north of the site. On this basis, wetland JW-Z is an (a)(4) water.

D. Excluded Waters or Features

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12))⁴:

Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size	Exclusion ⁵	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
NJF-1	259 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	NJF-1 lacked hydrological indicators of flow greater than ephemeral (flowing only in direct response to precipitation and non-channelized sheet flow recharge). This stream feature exhibited no clear OHWM and had abundant leaf litter and debris within the streambed.
NJW-1	0.074 acre	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland	Wetland NJW-1 is a closed boundary polygon that is not contiguous to or directly abutting an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water. In addition, this wetland does not meet any of the other (a)(4) criteria for adjacency and thus is an excluded water pursuant to (b)(1).
NJW-2	0.353 acre	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland	Wetland NJW-2 is a closed boundary polygon that is not contiguous to or directly abutting an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water. In addition, this wetland does not meet any of the other (a)(4) criteria for adjacency and thus is an excluded water pursuant to (b)(1).
NJW-3	0.035 acre	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland	Wetland NJW-3 is a closed boundary polygon that is not contiguous to or directly abutting an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water. In addition, this wetland does not meet any of the other (a)(4) criteria for adjacency and thus is an excluded water pursuant to (b)(1).
NJW-4	0.125 acre	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland	Wetland NJW-4 is a closed boundary polygon that is not contiguous to or directly abutting an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water. In addition, this wetland does not meet any of the other (a)(4) criteria for adjacency and thus is an excluded water pursuant to (b)(1).
NJW-5	0.802 acre	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland	Wetland NJW-5 is a closed boundary polygon that is not contiguous or directly abutting an (a)(1)-(a)(3) water. In addition, this wetland does not meet any of the other (a)(4) criteria for adjacency and thus is an excluded water pursuant to (b)(1). While there is an ephemeral channel (NJF-1) between NJW-5 and downstream waters (Chinquapin Creek), this non-jurisdictional feature cannot alter the adjacency of a wetland.

III. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A. Select/enter all resources that were used to aid in this determination and attach data/maps to this document and/or references/citations in the administrative record, as appropriate.

 x Information submitted by, or on behalf of, the applicant/consultant: JD Request package

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submitted by S&ME, Inc., including relevant mapping, data forms, and depictions. This information is sufficient for purposes of this AJD.

Rationale: All information provided was accurate.

- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: N/A.
- Photographs: Aerial photo World Imagery, 2020; site photographs.
- Corps Site visit(s) conducted on: March 22, 2021.
- Previous Jurisdictional Determinations (AJDs or PJDs): N/A.
- Antecedent Precipitation Tool: provide detailed discussion in Section III.B.
- USDA NRCS Soil Survey: DNR soils data layer overlaid on 2020 World Imagery.
- USFWS NWI maps: DNR NWI data layer overlaid on 2020 World Imagery.
- USGS topographic maps: 7.5-Minute Quad, Monetta 1964 (revised 1982).

Other data sources used to aid in this determination:

Data Source (select)	Name and/or date and other relevant information
USGS Sources	N/A.
USDA Sources	N/A.
NOAA Sources	N/A.
USACE Sources	National Regulatory Viewer.
State/Local/Tribal Sources	N/A.
Other Sources	N/A.

- B. Typical year assessment(s):** Culverts referenced above are present between portions of certain wetlands that were historically single wetlands subsequently separated by artificial barriers, specifically low profile unpaved internal onsite roads with the culverts installed to maintain flow. These culverts were actively flowing on numerous site visit dates according to S&ME delineators, as well as on the date of the Corps site visit (March 22, 2021), although this date occurred during wetter than normal conditions. All culverts referenced are shown on the depiction attached to this AJD. APT results were generated for September 10 (normal conditions) and 30 (wetter than normal conditions), 2020; October 27-29, 2020 (normal conditions); November 23-24, 2020 (normal conditions); December 2, 2020 (normal conditions); and March 22, 2021 (wetter than normal conditions). Results from the APT data show that site visits on most of these dates occurred during normal conditions. These results, combined with on-site observations of stream flow regimes and flow at relevant culvert connection locations, support the wetland adjacency and jurisdictional status determinations made above.
- C. Additional comments to support AJD:** This Approved JD Form documents the jurisdictional status of numerous jurisdictional and excluded waters on the subject site. All APT results, other project mapping, and other resource materials are available for reference in the project file. Note that Chinquapin Creek is mentioned as part of the rationale for numerous onsite waters described above. Chinquapin Creek is located just off the site and is a major tributary carrying flow from numerous smaller tributaries to the downstream TNW North Fork of the Edisto River.

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