

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, 2018

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NUMBER, FILE NAME: CESAC-RD-NE, JD Form 1 of 1; SAC-2017-01710 Darlington Co. School District / Cain Elementary School

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: South Carolina County/parish/borough: **Darlington County** City: **Darlington**
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **34.291861° N**, Long. **-79.859205° W**.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: **Unnamed tributary of Swift Creek**

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **03040201-07**

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

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

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

Office (Desk) Determination. Date:

Field Determination. Date(s): **November 8, 2017**

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: **1.365** 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

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

Explain: **A linear feature was observed within the project boundary. This linear feature is located along the northern**

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.

and eastern boundaries of the on-site wetland and continues along the northeastern property boundary. The onsite portion of this feature is not depicted on the topographic map; however, the off-site (downstream) portion is depicted as a dashed blue line on the topographic map. Based on the lack of an OHWM observed, this feature was determined to be a non-jurisdictional ditch. This non-jurisdictional ditch continues east off-site where it flows into an unnamed tributary of Swift Creek.

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: **Great Pee Dee River.**

Summarize rationale supporting determination: **According to the USACE Navigability Study Report No. 11, the Great Pee Dee River's recommended limit of navigability is located at River Mile (RM) 188.2. The project waters enter the Great Pee Dee River at RM 109 which is located downstream of the recommended limit of navigability.**

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: **187,077 acres** ; HUC **03040201-07**

Drainage area: **236 acres**

Average annual rainfall: **50 inches**

Average annual snowfall: **1 inches**

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

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

Project waters are **25-30** river miles from TNW.

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

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 **10-15** 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 unnamed tributary of Swift Creek flows east into Swift Creek, a pRPW. Swift Creek flows southeast into the Black Creek, which flows east into the Great Pee Dee River.**
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: **12** feet
Average depth: **6** 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: This tributary is relatively stable with no erosion or sloughing banks.

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

Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight.**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **1-2 %**

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Perennial flow**

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

Describe flow regime: **Based on a review of the aerials and topographic map, this tributary provides year-round flow. This tributary originates east of the project site and flows east into Swift Creek.**

Other information on duration and volume: **In addition to being recharged by groundwater, this tributary receives overland sheetflow from abutting wetlands and discrete and confined flow from the upstream non-jurisdictional ditch.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics: **The surface flow of this tributary is confined within bed and banks.**

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;

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.

- physical markings/characteristics vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
 tidal gauges
 other (list):

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

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

Explain: **The unnamed tributary of Swift Creek is typical of a blackwater system with clear, flowing water present. Land use in this watershed is comprised of 41% agricultural land, 22% forested wetland, 22% forested land, 13% urban land, and 1.2% non-forested wetland. The remaining land uses consist of water and barren land. The SCDHEC Watershed Assessment states that there is a high potential for growth in this watershed, which contains the Cities of Hartsville and Darlington and portions of the City of Florence and Towns of McBee and Clyde.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Because a large portion of the watershed is comprised of agricultural land and urban land, the potential exists for herbicides and other pollutants, as well as runoff from land disturbing activities such as plowing and harvesting, to enter the tributary. Because agricultural land use requires regular manipulation of the soils, agricultural activities can create an increase in suspended sediments in the downstream tributaries. According to the SCDHEC Watershed Assessment, the downstream monitoring station on the Black Creek (PD-330) states that aquatic life uses and recreational uses are fully supported..**

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): **This tributary supports a riparian zone approximately 200 linear feet wide that contributes to the health of the aquatic system by filtering out pollutants and preventing erosion.**
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **This 1st order tributary is located within 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 tributary and the adjacent wetlands provide important aquatic habitat for wildlife and a travel corridor for aquatic fauna.**

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: **1.365** acres

Wetland type. Explain: **Palustrine Forested.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **This wetland was determined to be fully functional. Although a non-jurisdictional ditch is located adjacent to this wetland, it does not substantially alter important functions of this wetland.**

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

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Ephemeral flow**. Explain: **The non-abutting jurisdictional wetland in the review area flows into the downstream tributary during and after major storm events..**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: **This wetland flows into the Unnamed tributary of Swift Creek via a non-jurisdictional ditch.**

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

Dye (or other) test performed: .

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: **The Jurisdictional Wetland has a direct hydrological connection to the unnamed tributary of Swift Creek via a non-jurisdictional ditch.**

Ecological connection. Explain: .

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **25-30** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **10-15** 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: **No water was observed on the surface of this jurisdictional wetland. Land use in**

this watershed is comprised of 41% agricultural land, 22% forested wetland, 22% forested land, 13% urban land, and 1.2% non-forested wetland. The remaining land uses consist of water and barren land. The SCDHEC Watershed Assessment states that there is a high potential for growth in this watershed, which contains the Cities of Hartsville and Darlington and portions of the City of Florence and Towns of McBee and Clyde.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: Because a large portion of the watershed is comprised of agricultural land and urban land, the potential exists for herbicides and other pollutants, as well as runoff from land disturbing activities such as plowing and harvesting, to enter the tributary. Because agricultural land use requires regular manipulation of the soils, agricultural activities can create an increase in suspended sediments in the downstream tributaries. According to the SCDHEC Watershed Assessment, the downstream monitoring station on the Black Creek (PD-330) states that aquatic life uses and recreational uses are fully supported..

(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: **This wetland is providing important aquatic habitat and wildlife diversity in an area surrounded by development.**

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **2**
 Approximately (**13.36**) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>
N	1.365	Y	12

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: **The off-site 1st order tributary and its adjacent wetlands are providing important biological, chemical, and physical functions. According to the SCDHEC Watershed Assessment, this watershed is comprised of 41% agricultural land, 22% forested wetland, 22% forested land, 13% urban land, and 1.2% non-forested wetland. Due to the predominance of agricultural land use and urban land use in the watershed, herbicides and other pesticides as well as sediment from soil manipulation activities are likely to enter the tributary and downstream TNW. This tributary, together with its adjacent wetlands, act as a catch basin to help filter out pollutants from the neighboring uplands and to hold runoff prior to it flowing downstream into the TNW. The Jurisdictional Wetland, in conjunction with the other off-site wetland and the perennial RPW, collectively have a significant nexus to the downstream Great Pee Dee River .**

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: **The tributary and the adjacent wetlands are collectively performing important biological, chemical, and physical functions within a watershed largely comprised of agricultural land use and a drainage area comprised of urban land. The biological functions being performed include providing breeding grounds and shelter for aquatic animals and diversifying the plant life within the watershed. As a result, these wetlands supply food sources for a variety of wetland dependent species, such as invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. These wetlands and tributary are essential in providing organic carbons in the form of their collective primary productivity to downstream waters, resulting in the nourishment of the downstream food web. The chemical functions being performed consist of the removal of excess pollutants, which are contributed by runoff from the surrounding uplands, from the downstream TNW. This reduces nitrogen and phosphorus loading downstream and effectively prevents oxygen depletion that can result from eutrophication. Physically, the adjacent wetlands help reduce stormwater flow, and the landscape position of these wetlands and their vegetation prevent soil from eroding and traveling downstream. Not only does this prevent the accumulation of sediment downstream, which can smother fish and other aquatic wildlife, but it also reduces the amount of pollutants downstream because these pollutants are usually transported by sediment particles. These wetlands temporarily store flood waters and reduce downstream peak flows by retaining large amounts of water within the soil and through evapo-transpiration. This helps to maintain seasonal flow volumes. Based on the collective functions described above and their importance to the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the traditional navigable waters of the Great Pee Dee River, it has been determined that there is a significant nexus between the relevant reach of the tributary and adjacent wetlands to the downstream TNW.**

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

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

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
 - TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
 - Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
 - Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: **The offsite tributary located east of the site was determined to have perennial flow based on a review of the aerials, topographic map, soil survey, and NWIs. The aerials depict this tributary as a shaded linear feature and the topo map depicts it as a solid blue line. The soil survey maps this tributary as Johnston, which is a hydric soil. The NWIs map this tributary as palustrine wetlands (PFO1B). Based on the topographic map and aerials, this tributary was determined to be a 1st order stream that continues northeast and flows into a perennial RPW named Swift Creek. Swift Creek flows east into the Black Creek, which flows east into the Great Pee Dee River.**
 - 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: .

 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: 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).

Explain:

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):¹⁰

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
 from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
 which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
 Interstate isolated waters. Explain: .
 Other factors. Explain: .

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: .

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

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

Identify type(s) of waters: .

- Wetlands: acres.

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹To 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.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
 - Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
- Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: .
- Other: (explain, if not covered above): **A linear feature was observed within the project area and determined to be a non-jurisdictional ditch.**

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 by Red Bay Environmental; plat by William E. Smothers, Jr., PLS.**
- 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: **Report No. 11.**
- 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: **Darlington East; The topographic map depicts this site as cleared uplands with a school present. The off-site non-jurisdictional ditch is depicted as a dashed blue line.**
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: **Pg. 33; The site is mapped Noboco and Norfolk, which are not hydric soils. The downstream tributary is mapped Johnston, a hydric soil.**
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **U12 and U11; The entire site is mapped uplands.**
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): **SC DNR 2006, 99:11227:73; The aerials depict this site as a cleared and developed lot within the City of Darlington.**
 - 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: This form assesses an 18 acre site consisting of 1.365 acres of jurisdictional freshwater wetlands.

A linear feature was observed within the project boundary. This linear feature is located along the northern and eastern boundaries of the on-site wetland and continues along the northeastern property boundary. The onsite portion of this feature is not depicted on the topographic map; however, the off-site (downstream) portion is depicted as a dashed blue line on the topographic map. Based on the lack of an OHWM observed, this feature was determined to be a non-jurisdictional ditch. This non-jurisdictional ditch continues east off-site where it flows into an unnamed tributary of Swift Creek.

The offsite tributary located east of the site was determined to have perennial flow based on a review of the aerials, topographic map, soil survey, and NWIs. The aerials depict this tributary as a shaded linear feature and the topo map depicts it as a solid blue line. The soil survey maps this tributary as Johnston, which is a hydric soil. The NWIs map this tributary as palustrine wetlands (PFO1B). Based on the topographic map and aerials, this tributary was determined to be a 1st order stream that continues northeast and flows into a perennial RPW named Swift Creek. Swift Creek flows east into the Black Creek, which flows east into the Great Pee Dee River. The non-abutting Jurisdictional Wetland was determined to have a significant nexus to the downstream TNW in Section III C above.