

**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): January 23, 2020**

**B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NUMBER, FILE NAME:** JD Form 1 of 1; SAC-2019-00974 Proposed 7-Eleven

**C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

State: South Carolina County/parish/borough: Anderson City: **Piedmont**  
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 34.7725°, Long. -82.4625°.  
Universal Transverse Mercator: **NAD 83**

Name of nearest waterbody: **Craven Creek**

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **03050109-03 Grove Creek-Saluda River**

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

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

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

Office (Desk) Determination. Date: **23-January-2020**

Field Determination. Date(s): **24-July-2019**

**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):<sup>1</sup>**

- TNWs, including territorial seas
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
- Relatively permanent waters<sup>2</sup> (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: **S1=130** linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.

Wetlands: **W1=0.23 acre and W2=0.04** acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

**2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup>**

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

Explain: **The site has one upland dug stormwater pond. The stormwater pond was built in uplands and has no waters entering or exiting the pond. The stormwater pond is not located on a water of the U.S.**

<sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> 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 waterbody<sup>4</sup> 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: **148,672 acres** ; 03050109-03 Saluda River

Drainage area: **18.8 acres**

Average annual rainfall: **50.83 inches**

Average annual snowfall: **1.5 inches**

**(ii) Physical Characteristics:**

**(a) Relationship with TNW:**

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

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

Project waters are **2-5** river miles from TNW.

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

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

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

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

Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>: **The Unnamed Tributary flows to Craven Creek which flows to the Saluda River (Traditional Navigable Water).**

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

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

**Tributary is:**  Natural  
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: .  
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: **The off-site seasonal RPW flows beside the interstate**

**and was most likely manipulated during the construction of the interstate.**

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

Average width:       feet  
Average depth:       feet  
Average side slopes: **Pick List**.

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

Silts                                Sands                                Concrete  
 Cobbles                            Gravel                            Muck  
 Bedrock                           Vegetation. Type/% cover:

Other. Explain: **Accordint to the soil survey, the off-site tributary is surrounded by Hiwassee and Cecil soils. Hiwassee and Cecil soils are well drained soils.**

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: .

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: **None observed.**

Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight. The off-site seasonal RPW was most likely manipulated during construction of the interstate.**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope):        %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime: **The off-site tributary was observed flowing during the Coprs site visit, there was water sitting in the tributary during flagging.**

Other information on duration and volume: **The tributary has a clear OHWM and distinct channel. The tributary flows beside the interstate and catches run-off from the interstate. The channel is small and spreads out near the wetland (W1).**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics: **The water flows within the channel during normal conditions.**

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

Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks  
 OHWM<sup>6</sup> (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.<sup>7</sup> Explain: .

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

High Tide Line indicated by:                Mean High Water Mark indicated by:  
 oil or scum line along shore objects        survey to available datum;  
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)    physical markings;  
 physical markings/characteristics          vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.  
 tidal gauges  
 other (list):

**(iii) Chemical Characteristics:**

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

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

Explain: **The off-site tributary flows directly into Craven Creek and is in the Saluda Watershed. The land use/land cover in this watershed includes 44.6% forested land, 29.9% agricultural land, 21.4% urban land, 2% forested swamp, 1.1% water, and 1% barren land.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **The tributary flows beside Interstate 85. There is a possibility of pollutants from automotive traffic on the Interstate and other pollutants from surrounding development.**

(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: **The tributary provides breeding grounds for aquatic species.**
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **The tributary provides habitat for wildlife in the area.**

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: **W1=0.23** acres

Wetland type. Explain: **Forested.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **Possible pollutants from nearby interstate.**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Ephemeral flow**. Explain: **Water flows from wetland during times of heavy rain and during the wetter months.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: **Water flows from the wetland to the off-site seasonal RPW during times of heavy rain and during the wetter months.**

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 **2-5** river miles from TNW.

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

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

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: **The wetland is abutting an off-site tributary that flows directly into Craven Creek and is in the Saluda Watershed. The land use/land cover in this watershed includes 44.6% forested land, 29.9% agricultural land, 21.4% urban land, 2% forested swamp, 1.1% water, and 1% barren land.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **The wetland is located beside Interstate 85. There is a possibility of pollutants from automotive traffic on the Interstate and other pollutants from surrounding development.**

(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: **The wetland provides breeding grounds for aquatic species.**
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **The wetland provides habitat for wildlife in the area.**

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **1**

Approximately ( **0.23** ) 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>
<b>Y</b>	<b>0.23</b>		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: **The wetland evaluated in this significant nexus determination is directly abutting an off-site seasonal RPW. The wetland and seasonal RPW are collectively performing biological, chemical, and physical functions that relate to the integrity of the downstream TNW. The wetland and seasonal RPW provide breeding grounds for aquatic species and habitat for wildlife in the area. The seasonal RPW has a small drainage area (that includes the wetland), but is located next to Interstate 85. They help to filter pollutants from automotive traffic on the Interstate and pollutants from nearby development before the water flows downstream to the nearby TNW. The RPW and wetland also perform flow maintenance functions by retaining runoff from the adjacent Interstate and development and storing rainwater temporarily after storm events.**

**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: .

**Documentation for the Record only: Significant nexus findings for seasonal RPWs and/or wetlands abutting seasonal RPWs: The wetland evaluated in this significant nexus determination is directly abutting an off-site seasonal RPW. The wetland and seasonal RPW are collectively performing biological, chemical, and physical functions that relate to the integrity of the downstream TNW. The wetland and seasonal RPW provide breeding grounds for aquatic species and habitat for wildlife in the area. The seasonal RPW has a small drainage area (that includes the wetland), but is located next to Interstate 85. They help to**

filter pollutants from automotive traffic on the Interstate and pollutants from nearby development before the water flows downstream to the nearby TNW. The RPW and wetland also perform flow maintenance functions by retaining runoff from the adjacent Interstate and development and storing rainwater temporarily after storm events

Based on the collective functions described above and their importance to the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the nearby TNW, it has been determined there is a significant nexus between the relevant reach of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands to 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: **S1 is a perennial RPW. It is a named tributary (Craven Creek) and is shown as a blue line on the topo map. It was observed flowing during flagging and during the Corps site visit. Stream characteristics observed and available data led this office to conclude the tributary has a perennial flow regime.**
- 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: **There is a seasonal RPW that is located off-site. W1 (on-site wetland) is directly abutting this seasonal RPW. The seasonal RPW is shown as a drainage pattern on the topo map. It was observed flowing during the Corps site visit and water was observed sitting in the tributary during flagging. The tributary has a small drainage, but most likely receives a lot of run off from the adjacent Interstate. Stream characteristics observed and available data led this office to conclude the tributary has a seasonal flow regime.**

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

- Tributary waters: **S1=130** linear feet width (ft).
  - Other non-wetland waters: acres.
- Identify type(s) of waters: .

**3. Non-RPWs<sup>8</sup> 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: **W2 is directly abutting S1, a perennial RPW. This was observed in the field.**
- 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: **W1 is directly abutting an off-site seasonal RPW that flows directly into S1. This was observed in the field.**

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **W1=0.23 acre and W2=0.04** 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.**

<sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

- 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.<sup>9</sup>**

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):<sup>10</sup>**

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

**Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

- Tributary waters: \_\_\_\_\_ linear feet \_\_\_\_\_ width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters: \_\_\_\_\_ acres.
- Identify type(s) of waters: \_\_\_\_\_
- Wetlands: \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

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

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
  - Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in “*SWANCC*,” the review area would have been regulated based solely on the “Migratory Bird Rule” (MBR).
- Waters do not meet the “Significant Nexus” standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: (explain, if not covered above): **The site has one upland dug stormwater pond. The stormwater pond was built in uplands and has no waters entering or exiting the pond. The stormwater pond is not located on a water of the U.S.**

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):**

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

<sup>10</sup> 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.

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: **ECS.**
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
- Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report. This office agrees with the conclusions of the data sheets and submitted

report.

- Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters' study: **1977 Navigability Study.**
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: **HA 730-G, 1990.**
- USGS NHD data.
- USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps. 03050109-03 Grove Creek-Saluda River
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: **1:24,000, Greenville.**
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: **USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey Map.**
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map.**
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps:
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): **Google Earth image dated 6/3/2018.**  
or  Other (Name & Date): **Photos 1-11 of 11 taken by ECS dated 6/14/2019.**
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify): **Corps Site Visit.**

**B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The site contains 1 perennial RPW with an abutting wetland and a wetland that abuts and off-site seasonal RPW. RPWs and wetlands abutting RPWs are jurisdictional according to guidance provided, however, the significant nexus findings for the record are included for the wetland abutting the off-site seasonal RPW as required by Rapanos Guidance. The tributary and wetlands documented on this form are considered waters of the U.S. and jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act.**