

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): November 18, 2015

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: JD Form 1 of 1; SAC 2015-00945-4E Darlington Solar Site

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: South Carolina County/parish/borough: **Darlington** City:
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **34.320211° N**, Long. **-79.917482° 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: **Black Creek**

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

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): **October 21, 2015**

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: (**Jurisdictional Wetland 1**) **9.42 a.** + (**Jurisdictional Wetland 2**) **3.59 a.** = **13.01** 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: **Two linear features were observed within the project area and were determined to be non-jurisdictional. These features are considered man-made and were excavated within an agricultural field. Based on the lack of flow indicators, these two linear features were determined to be non-jurisdictional ditches.**

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

² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. TNW

Identify TNW: **Black Creek.**

Summarize rationale supporting determination: **The Black Creek was determined to be a Traditional Navigable Water based on several factors. The Black Creek is listed as a state navigable water on both the SCDHEC Navigable Waters of SC list and the SCDNR Region 2 list of Navigable Waters. The upstream limit of this navigable water for both lists is the confluence of the Black Creek and Little Black Creek within Chesterfield County. This is located upstream of the project site. There are public boat ramps located both upstream and downstream of the project site on Black Creek. Additional indicators that the Black Creek is currently being used for commercial water-bourne recreation/navigation include the presence of an RV park and several campgrounds upstream of the project site. These campgrounds also have boat ramps and public restrooms present. There is one fishing supply shop located within the City of Hartsville and several located in the surrounding area. There is also a fishing guide business that is located nearby and services this area. These factors are all evidence that the Black Creek supports a wide variety of commercial water-bourne recreation.**

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: **186,969 acres** ; HUC **03040201-07**

Drainage area: **210 acres**

Average annual rainfall: **43.32-50.04** inches

Average annual snowfall: **1.1** inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

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

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

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

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

Project waters are **5-10** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

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

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

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: **The off-site tributary, a 1st order pRPW, flows into a 2nd order stream that is an unnamed tributary of Swift Creek, a pRPW. Swift Creek flows directly into Black Creek, a TNW.**

Tributary stream order, if known: **This 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: **The upstream portion of the 1st order pRPW has been**

straightened to flow through ag. fields..

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

Average width: **4-6** feet

Average depth: **3-5** feet

Average side slopes: **Vertical (1:1 or less).**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

Silts

Sands

Concrete

Cobbles

Gravel

Muck

Bedrock

Vegetation. Type/% cover:

Other. Explain: .

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: **The tributary is relatively stable with no erosion or sloughing banks observed. According to aerial photographs, the downstream portion of this 1st order pRPW is surrounded by palustrine forested wetlands, which further indicates that this tributary is stable.**

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

Tributary geometry: **Meandering. A review of the topographic map and aeriels reveals that the majority of this tributary meanders through forested wetlands**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **0-1** %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Perennial flow**

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

Describe flow regime: **The tributary provides year-round flow based on a review of the aeriels and topographic map, which depict the tributary as a shaded linear feature and a blue line, respectively. This tributary originates south of the project site and flows south to its confluence with another 1st order tributary. At this confluence, the tributary becomes a 2nd order stream that continues flowing south into Swift Creek, a pRPW. Swift Creek flows southeast into Black Creek, a TNW.**

Other information on duration and volume: **In addition to being recharged by groundwater, the off-site tributary receives overland sheetflow from the adjacent wetlands and uplands in the drainage area and discrete and confined flow from the upstream non-jurisdictional ditches.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined.** Characteristics: **Surface flow is restricted under normal conditions between the bed and banks of the tributary.**

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

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.

- leaf litter disturbed or washed away
- sediment deposition
- water staining
- other (list):
- Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain: .
- scour
- multiple observed or predicted flow events
- abrupt change in plant community

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

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

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

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

Explain: **The tributary has clear flowing water present. Land use in this watershed is comprised of approximately 49% agricultural land, 19% forested land, 17% forested wetlands, and 11% urban land. The remaining land uses in this watershed include scrub/shrub land, non-forested wetlands, water, and barren land. The SCDHEC Watersheds website states that there is a high potential for growth in this watershed, which includes the cities of Hartsville, Darlington, and a portion of Florence. Within the drainage area, the aeriels and NWIs depict the majority of the land use as cleared agricultural land and developed land; however, the downstream portion of the tributary is surrounded by palustrine forested wetlands.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Because a large portion of the watershed is comprised of agricultural land, the potential exists for herbicides and other pesticides, as well as runoff from land disturbing activities such as plowing and harvesting, to enter the off-site tributary. Because this 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 website, the downstream monitoring station on Black Creek (PD-027) states that aquatic life and recreational uses are fully supported. Significant decreasing trends in five-day biological oxygen demand, total phosphorus concentration, and total nitrogen concentration suggest improving conditions for these parameters.**

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

Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): **The downstream portion of this 1st order pRPW supports a riparian zone approximately 100 linear feet wide that contributes to the health of the aquatic system by filtering out pollutants and preventing erosion.**

Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **The downstream portion of this 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: **Based on information obtained using aeriels and NWIs, less than**

15% of the drainage area is comprised of waters of the US. Therefore, 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: **(Jurisdictional Wetland 1) 9.42 a. + (Jurisdictional Wetland 2) 3.59 a. = 13.01 acres**

Wetland type. Explain: **Palustrine emergent.**

Wetland quality. Explain: **Impaired; The project wetlands have been impacted by minor drainage and vegetation manipulation.**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **The project wetlands are located on site and do not cross or serve as state boundaries.**

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Ephemeral flow.** Explain: **Jurisdictional Wetlands 1 & 2 are connected to the downstream pRPW via non-jurisdictional ditches that intersect the project wetlands and flow south into the pRPW.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: **The project wetlands have a direct hydrological connection to the adjacent tributary via non-jurisdictional ditches.**

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

⁷Ibid.

Dye (or other) test performed: .

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: **Flow occurs from the on-site wetlands into the downstream pRPW via non-jurisdictional ditches.**

Ecological connection. Explain: .

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

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

Project waters are **5-10** 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: **Water was not observed on the surface of the wetland during the site visit. Land use in this watershed is comprised of approximately 49% agricultural land, 19% forested land, 17% forested wetlands, and 11% urban land. The remaining land uses in this watershed include scrub/shrub land, non-forested wetlands, water, and barren land..**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **Due to the predominance of agricultural land use in this watershed, herbicides and other pesticides as well as sediment from soil manipulation activities are likely to enter the tributary and downstream TNW. Additionally, the SCDHEC website states that DDD, a metabolite of DDT, has been present in samples in the past and is still persistent in the environment. A fish consumption advisory has been issued for the Black Creek due to the presence of mercury in the watershed. According to the SCDHEC website, the downstream monitoring station on Black Creek (PD-027) states that aquatic life and recreational uses are fully supported. Significant decreasing trends in five-day biological oxygen demand, total phosphorus concentration, and total nitrogen concentration suggest improving conditions for these parameters.**

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: **A data point taken by the agent within Jurisdictional Wetland 1 determined that the dominant vegetation is FACW.**

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: **The wetlands are providing important aquatic habitat and diversity within a predominately upland drainage area.**

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

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

Approximately (**27.01**) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

N
N
Y

9.42
3.59
14

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: **The off-site tributary, a perennial RPW, and its adjacent wetlands, are providing important biological, chemical, and physical functions. According to the SCDHEC Watersheds website, this watershed is comprised of approximately 49% agricultural land, 19% forested land, 17% forested wetlands, and 11% urban land. Due to the predominance of agricultural land use in this watershed and in the drainage area, herbicides and other pesticides as well as sediment from soil manipulation activities are likely to enter the tributary and downstream TNW. The unnamed 1st order 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. Besides the obvious functions of stormwater attenuation, absorption, and overstory biomass input into the food web, the onsite wetlands provide a uniquely important ecological connection to other adjacent wetlands and the downstream pRPW. The normal movement of aquatic fauna, which is a criteria of the natural hydrologic condition, is expressively obvious in the current proximal location as well as historic connections prior to the construction of the berm. Both the on-**

site wetlands and the wetland system that directly abuts the tributary support a diverse variety of animal species that utilize both the abutting and non-abutting wetlands. Therefore, the on-site wetlands have an important biological, chemical, and physical connection to the adjacent tributary. These wetlands, in conjunction with the other adjacent wetlands and the unnamed tributary that flows into Swift Creek collectively have a significant nexus to the downstream Black Creek.

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 downstream 1st order tributary and the adjacent wetlands are collectively performing important biological, chemical, and physical functions within a predominately upland drainage area and a watershed largely comprised of agricultural land use. 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 Black Creek, 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 1st order tributary was determined to have perennial flow based on a review of the topographic map, aeriels, NWIs, and soil survey. The topographic map depicts this tributary as a blue line, which represents a tributary, and the aeriels depict this tributary as a shaded linear feature. The NWIs map the downstream portion of this tributary as palustrine wetlands (PSS1Bd), and the soil survey maps this area as Emporia and Uchee, which are partially hydric. This 1st order tributary continues south where it intersects with another 1st order tributary and becomes a 2nd order stream. The 2nd order stream flows south into Swift Creek, a pRPW. Swift Creek flows southeast into Black Creek, a TNW .**
- Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow “seasonally” (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: .

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

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

3. **Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

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

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

4. **Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
 Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .
- 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: **(Jurisdictional Wetland 1) 9.42 a. + (Jurisdictional Wetland 2) 3.59 a. = 13.01** 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).

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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

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.

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): **Two linear features were observed within the project area and determined to be non-jurisdictional ditches.**

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

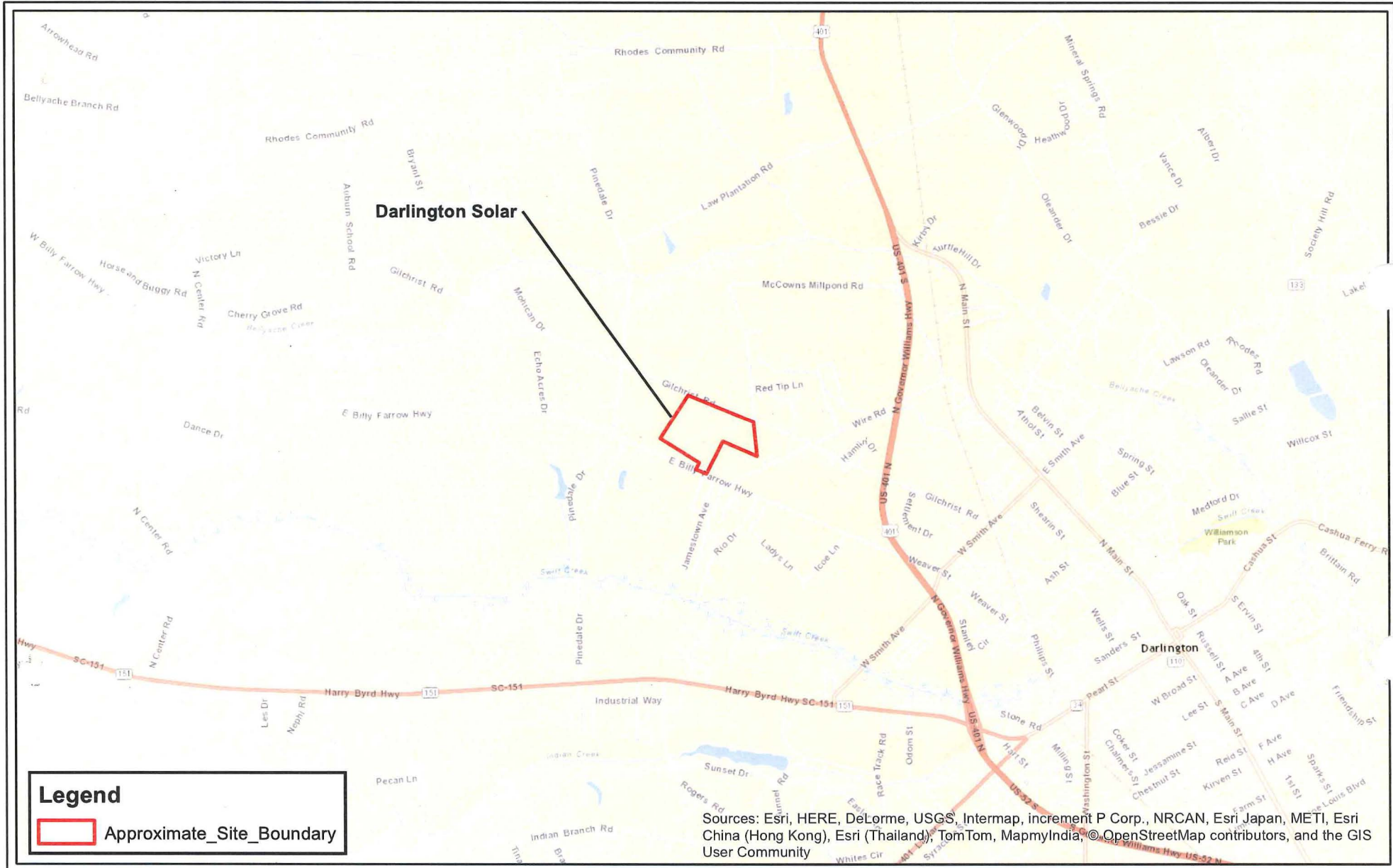
A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: **Report and drawing by Terracon Consultants.**
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
- Corps navigable waters' study: .
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: **Darlington West; The topographic map depicts this site as forested uplands with a blue line intersecting the site. This blue line was determined during the site visit to not be present. Instead, two non-jurisdictional ditches are present on site that continue south into a blue line on the topo map.**

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.

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: **Pg. 26; The soil survey maps Wetlands 1 & 2 as Coxville, a hydric soil.**
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **The NWIs map these wetlands as uplands (U21).**
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): **SCDNR 2006, 99:11227:110; The aerials depict the entire site as cleared agricultural fields.**
- or Other (Name & Date): **Site photographs dated October 21, 2015.**
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): .

B. **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The 1st order tributary was determined to have perennial flow based on a review of the topographic map, aerials, NWIs, and soil survey. The topographic map depicts this tributary as a blue line, which represents a tributary, and the aerials depict this tributary as a shaded linear feature. The NWIs map the downstream portion of this tributary as palustrine wetlands (PSS1Bd), and the soil survey maps this area as Emporia and Uchee, which are partially hydric. This 1st order tributary continues south where it intersects with another 1st order tributary and becomes a 2nd order stream. The 2nd order stream flows south into Swift Creek, a pRPW. Swift Creek flows southeast into Black Creek, a TNW. The on-site wetlands, labeled Wetlands 1 and 2 on the drawing, were determined to have a significant nexus to the downstream TNW in Section IIIC above.**

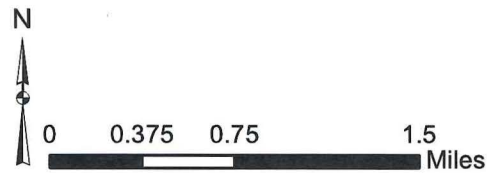


Darlington Solar

Legend

Approximate_Site_Boundary

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Project No.	EN157002
PM:	JAR
Drawn By:	JTM
Date:	03/16/15

Terracon

1450 Fifth Street West N.Charleston, SC 29405
 Phone: 843.884.1234 Fax: 843.884.9234

Site Location	EXHIBIT NO.
Darlington Solar	1
Darlington County	South Carolina

ORM2

Query Layer: BaseMap Scale: 1:6,771 A

Layers

Find a Layer

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- Regulatory
- USACE
- USACE Division/District data
- DoD
- Federal
- World Base Map
- Imagery
- States
- Weather

Legend

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RI AR Off SV Off OV Off TF Off CS Dist Area

Critical Habitats -79.92997, 34.32565 Longitude / Latitude (NAI