

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): September 11, 2019

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NUMBER, FILE NAME: JD Form 1 of 1; CESAC-RDE; SAC-2019-01355; Lambert Tract

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: **South Carolina** County/parish/borough: **Horry County** City: **Aynor**
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): **Lat. 33.9272 °N, Long. -79.1555 °W**
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: **Palmetto Swamp (RPW)**

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **0304020408 (Little Pee Dee 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: **September 9, 2019**

Field Determination. Date(s):

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: **1,150** linear feet: **8** width (ft) and/or **0.21** acres.

Wetlands: acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

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

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

Explain: Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands: Within the project site are three non-jurisdictional excavated

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.

ditches: two ditches adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the project site, 140 linear foot and 360 linear foot in length, and one adjacent to the northern project boundary of 1,500 linear feet. This ditching was excavated for the sole purpose of storm-water management, has been maintained as such, and does not appear to normally convey more than occasional rainwater that is captured from surface sheet-flow. The ditching through the northern portion of the site is through NWI defined uplands that have been delineated as uplands as well as the ditching through the southwestern portion of the site through NWI defined wetlands that have also been delineated as uplands. Given all available information, none of the three on-site ditches meet the criteria of a relatively permanent water (RPW) nor any jurisdictional water, per the Corps guidance, and therefore, are not jurisdictional.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

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

1. TNW

Identify TNW: .

Summarize rationale supporting determination: .

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”:

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are “relatively permanent waters” (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: **Pick List** ;

Drainage area: **Pick List**

Average annual rainfall: inches

Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

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

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain: .
Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

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: acres
Wetland type. Explain: .
Wetland quality. Explain: .
Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain: .

Surface flow is: **Pick List**
Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. 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 **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from: **Pick List**.
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: .
Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

(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: .

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**
Approximately () 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>

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: _____

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:

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 on-site tributary, Palmetto Swamp (PRPW), can be seen on aerials, topographic maps (Horry**

Quadrangle), LiDAR imagery, and recent Google Street-view imagery (January 2019). This tributary has been previously deemed jurisdictional (see: SAC-2007-02097), features sinuosity, and drains directly into NWI mapped wetlands directly abutting the OHWM of the Little Pee Dee River offsite at ~ 33.9078, -79.2498.

- 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: **1,150** linear feet **8** 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.

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.

- 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): **Within the project site are three non-jurisdictional excavated ditches: two ditches adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the project site, 140 linear foot and 360 linear foot in length, and one adjacent to the northern project boundary of 1,500 linear feet. This ditching was excavated for the sole purpose of storm-water management, has been maintained as such, and does not appear to normally convey more than occasional rainwater that is captured from surface sheet-flow. The ditching through the northern portion of the site is through NWI defined uplands that have been delineated as uplands as well as the ditching through the southwestern portion of the site through NWI defined wetlands that have also been delineated as uplands. Given all available information, none of the three on-site ditches meet the criteria of a relatively permanent water (RPW) nor any jurisdictional water, per the Corps guidance, and therefore, are not jurisdictional..**

adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the project site, 140 linear foot and 360 linear foot in length, and one adjacent to the northern project boundary of 1,500 linear feet. This ditching was excavated for the sole purpose of storm-water management, has been maintained as such, and does not appear to normally convey more than occasional rainwater that is captured from surface sheet-flow. The ditching through the northern portion of the site is through NWI defined uplands that have been delineated as uplands as well as the ditching through the southwestern portion of the site through NWI defined wetlands that have also been delineated as uplands. Given all available information, none of the three on-site ditches meet the criteria of a relatively permanent water (RPW) nor any jurisdictional water, per the Corps guidance, and therefore, are not jurisdictional..

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: **Maps, site information, pictures, and data sheets provided by S&ME, Incorporated. Map, 2 of 2 sheets, titled: “WETLAND SURVEY OF / 52.60 AC. / A.K.A. / WOODLAND FARMS”, dated July 30, 2019.**
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report. **Three upland data points with data sheets and pictures were retrieved by the applicant’s consultant at various points throughout the site, including in forested lower elevation areas with a potential for wetland development. All data points were verified by the corps to be uplands, per the provided information.**
 - 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: **0304020408 (Little Pee Dee River)**
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: **USGS topographic map, Lambert quadrangle, depicts this site a farm field and forested tract, bisected by Horry Road. The northern extent of the project site is depicted as a mostly non-forested site that slopes to the site; no aquatic resources are shown on within this portion of the site on the topographic map. The southern extent of the project site is depicted as a forested land that slopes to the south to a solid blue line named feature,**

Palmetto Swamp. Palmetto Swamp is shown on the topographic map as flowing off-site westward, directly into the Little Pee Dee River floodplain; mapped with sporadic forested wetland symbology.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: **NRCS Horry County soil survey depicts six soil types within the project site, including: Kenansville fine sand, Leon fine sand, Goldsboro loamy fine sand, Lynchburg loamy fine sand, Woodington fine sandy loam, and Meggett loam. With the exception of Kenansville fine sand, all other on-site soil types are listed as hydric in the 2017 South Carolina Hydric soils list for Horry County.**

National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **National Wetland Inventory maps depict an area of seasonally saturated broad-leaved deciduous palustrine forested wetlands that are partly drained/ditched in the vicinity of the blue line feature, Palmetto Swamp, seen on the USGS topography map. The remainder of the site is depicted as upland cropland/pasture (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): **Horry 1999 Aerial Index 11222:72; SC DNR 2006; Google Earth 2005-2019**
or Other (Name & Date): **Site pictures provided by S&ME, Inc.; Google Street-view 2019;**

Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:

Applicable/supporting case law:

Applicable/supporting scientific literature:

Other information (please specify): **LiDAR digital elevation model aeriels depict the northern extent of the site as flat with an excavated ditch bounding the northern project site boundary. The southern extent of the site slopes down to the Palmetto Swamp drainage basin / tributary. Additionally, the three excavated ditches (see section II B. 2) are visible on LiDAR.**

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

This 52.6 acre project site, TMS 279-00-00-0025, bisected by SC-97 Horry Road, chiefly consists of agriculture field in the northern parcel and a forested tract in the southern parcel.

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands: Within the project site are three non-jurisdictional excavated ditches: two ditches adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the project site, 140 linear foot and 360 linear foot in length, and one adjacent to the northern project boundary of 1,500 linear feet. This ditching was excavated for the sole purpose of storm-water management, has been maintained as such, and does not appear to normally convey more than occasional rainwater that is captured from surface sheet-flow. The ditching through the northern portion of the site is through NWI defined uplands that have been delineated as uplands, as well as the ditching through the southwestern portion of the site through NWI defined wetlands that have also been delineated as uplands. Given all available information, none of the three on-site ditches meet the criteria of a relatively permanent water (RPW) nor any jurisdictional water, per the Corps guidance, and therefore, are not jurisdictional.

The on-site tributary, Palmetto Swamp (RPW), can be seen on aeriels, topographic maps (Horry Quadrangle), LiDAR imagery, and recent Google Street-view imagery (January 2019). This tributary has been previously deemed jurisdictional (see: SAC-2007-02097), features sinuosity, and drains directly into NWI mapped wetlands directly abutting the OHWM of the Little Pee Dee River offsite at ~ 33.9078, - 79.2498.

Data source information: **Maps, site information, pictures, and data sheets provided by S&ME, Incorporated. Map, 2 of 2 sheets, titled: "WETLAND SURVEY OF / 52.60 AC. / A.K.A. / WOODLAND FARMS"**, dated July 30, 2019. Three upland data points with data sheets and pictures were retrieved by the applicant's consultant at various points throughout the site, including in forested lower elevation areas with a potential for wetland development. All data points were verified by the corps to be uplands, per the provided information. HUC: 0304020408 (Little Pee Dee River). USGS topographic map, Lambert quadrangle, depicts this site a farm field and forested tract, bisected by Horry Road. The northern extent of the project site is depicted as a mostly non-forested site that slopes to the site; no aquatic resources are shown on within this portion of the site on the topographic map. The southern extent of the project site is depicted as a forested land that slopes to the south to a solid blue line named feature, Palmetto Swamp. Palmetto Swamp is shown on the topographic map as flowing off-site westward, directly into the Little Pee Dee River floodplain; mapped with sporadic forested wetland symbology. NRCS Horry County soil survey depicts six soil types within the project site, including: Kenansville fine sand, Leon fine sand, Goldsboro loamy fine sand, Lynchburg loamy fine sand, Woodington fine sandy loam, and Meggett loam. With the exception of Kenansville fine sand, all other on-site soil types are listed as hydric in the 2017 South Carolina Hydric soils list for Horry County. National Wetland Inventory maps depict an area of seasonally saturated broad-leaved deciduous palustrine forested wetlands that are partly drained/ditched in the vicinity of the blue line feature, Palmetto Swamp, seen on the USGS topography map. The remainder of the site is depicted as upland cropland/pasture (U21). LiDAR digital elevation model aeriels depict the northern extent of the site as flat with an excavated ditch bounding the northern project site boundary. The southern extent of the site slopes down to the Palmetto Swamp drainage basin / tributary. Additionally, the three excavated ditches (see section II B. 2) are visible on LiDAR.

This site was assessed on a single-basis form per the provided site maps / information. Within the project site are 1,150 linear feet (8 feet wide) of jurisdictional waters (Palmetto Swamp, a relatively permanent water).