

**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): 08 March 2016**

**B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Jacksonville District Office, Tampa Permits Section, SAJ-2015-03736-Rice Road Commerce Center**

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

State: Florida County/parish/borough: Hillsborough City: Plant City  
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 28.001523° N, Long. 82.058211° W.  
Universal Transverse Mercator: NAD 1983

Name of nearest waterbody: Unnamed creek tributary to English Creek

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 031002040103-English Creek

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: 05 January, 2016

Field Determination. Date(s): 05 January 2016

**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 and are not** "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: 1,290 linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.

Wetlands: acres.

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

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 Corps inspected an approximately 0.50 acre area of potential wetlands adjacent to the on-site creek on the north side; however, this area did not meet the wetland criteria in the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual or the**

<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.

**November 2010 Final Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region, Version 2.0. The site also contains a 0.49 acre upland-excavated agricultural pond, 0.42 acre of upland-excavated agricultural ditches and 0.09 acre of swales. The pond is not connected to waters of the U.S. The ditches are connected to the creek via culverts, but do not serve as a connection between the creek and other wetlands or waters of the U.S. The swales are connected to the creek and terminate in uplands with no connection to wetlands or other waters of the U.S. These waters discussed above were assessed and determined to be non-jurisdictional based on the preamble to 33 CFR Part 328 in the November 13, 1986, Federal Register (51 FR 41217, Section 328.3).**

**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: 25,332 acres

Drainage area: 1.74 square miles

Average annual rainfall: 52 inches

Average annual snowfall: inches

**(ii) Physical Characteristics:**

**(a) Relationship with TNW:**

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

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: NA.

Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>: Water in the creek within the review area flows east and then south into Hamilton Branch, which flows south into English Creek, which flows into the north prong of the Alafia River (TNW).

<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:

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

**Tributary is:**  Natural  
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:

**Manipulated (man-altered).** Explain: The tributary has been channelized to facilitate drainage for agriculture. There are berms/spoil piles around the channel, which is likely dredged material from channel straightening activities several decades ago.

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

Average width: 15 feet

Average depth: 4 feet

Average side slopes: **2:1.**

**Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):**

Silts  Sands  Concrete  
 Cobbles  Gravel  Muck  
 Bedrock  Vegetation. Type/% cover: Mostly nuisance vegetation such as Cattail and Peruvian

primrose willow.

Other. Explain:

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

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

**Tributary geometry:** **Relatively straight**

**Tributary gradient (approximate average slope):** %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**

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

Describe flow regime: Steady flow in wet season, lighter flow during dry season in response to rainfall.

Other information on duration and volume: Dry season observations of flow and volume indicate that the tributary has flow at least seasonally, with greater flow during the wet season.

Surface flow is: **Discrete.** Characteristics: Channelized stream. Stream alterations, including excavation for straightening and subsequent berm creation likely prevents stream from naturally overtopping its banks within the review area.

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):

<input type="checkbox"/> clear, natural line impressed on the bank	<input type="checkbox"/> the presence of litter and debris
<input type="checkbox"/> changes in the character of soil	<input type="checkbox"/> destruction of terrestrial vegetation
<input type="checkbox"/> shelving	<input type="checkbox"/> the presence of wrack line
<input type="checkbox"/> vegetation matted down, bent, or absent	<input type="checkbox"/> sediment sorting
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> leaf litter disturbed or washed away	<input type="checkbox"/> scour
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment deposition	<input type="checkbox"/> multiple observed or predicted flow events
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water staining	<input type="checkbox"/> abrupt change in plant community
<input type="checkbox"/> 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:

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:**

<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: Water is discolored, water quality is poor as evidenced by algal blooms. The watershed was historically dominated by agricultural land uses including cattle grazing and row crops. Phosphorus and nitrogen loading are likely from agricultural runoff including fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides associated with farm operations. Recently however, some of the farms and pastures have been developed into commercial, industrial and residential developments.  
Identify specific pollutants, if known: Nitrogen and phosphorus likely.

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Very limited riparian corridor consisting of some large mature trees and shrubs.
- 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: Minimal. Benthic invertebrates, fish, amphibians.

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

No wetlands in review area.

(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: **2**

Approximately ( 1.20 ) 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>
Y	0.40	Y	0.80

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Storage of flood waters; reduction of downstream peak discharge and volume; recharge of aquifers; maintenance of seasonal/baseflows; maintenance of groundwater supplies; sediment and nutrient removal; provide breeding grounds and wildlife habitat (e.g. feeding, nesting, spawning, rearing of young); support for diverse communities of benthic invertebrates, a major food source for vertebrates.

### 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:
4. **Significant Nexus Determination for the RPW:** The Eleventh Circuit has concluded that the Kennedy standard is the sole method of determining CWA jurisdiction in that Circuit (United States v. McWane, Inc., et al., 505 F.3d 1208 [11th Cir. 2007]). Therefore, unless the aquatic resources are traditional navigable waters or wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters, the Corps needs to conduct a significant nexus determination on all other waters in order to determine jurisdiction under the CWA. The Corps has determined that for this review, the RPW has more than an insubstantial or speculative effect on the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the downstream TNWs, as described below.
- 5.
6. The following represents the significant nexus finding for the RPW (tributary):
7. **PHYSICAL:** The creek receives rainfall and stormwater runoff from a large agricultural area and transports this water and sediment load downstream. Flows from the creek affect the duration, frequency and volume of flow into Hamilton Branch, English Creek and the Alafia River.
8. **CHEMICAL:** The tributary has the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that supports downstream food webs, as well as transfer potential pollutants such as excess nitrogen and phosphorus from the adjacent agricultural fields to the downstream TNW, which would negatively affect aquatic resources.

9. **BIOLOGICAL:** The tributary is important biologically as it provides habitat for reptiles, amphibians, fish, birds and other aquatic species, including species which move between aquatic and upland environments during their life cycles. The biological functions provided by the surface water addressed in this JD are expected to be exported downstream to, and provide benefits 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: .  
 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: The National Hydrographic Dataset categorizes the creek as intermittent. The creek has been channelized and receives rainfall as well as runoff from the adjacent agricultural lands. Agricultural ditches move water off of the agricultural lands and into the creek. The creek flows east and south into Hamilton Branch (intermittent), then into English Creek (a perennial stream), before entering the Alafia River. Dry season observations of flow and volume indicate that the tributary has flow at least seasonally, with greater flow during the wet season.

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

- Tributary waters: **1,290** 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: .  
 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.**

<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).

**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 Corps inspected an approximately 0.50 acre area of potential wetlands adjacent to the on-site creek on the north side; however, this area did not meet the wetland criteria in the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual or the November 2010 Final Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region, Version 2.0.**

The site also contains a 0.49 acre upland-excavated agricultural pond, 0.42 acre of upland-excavated agricultural ditches and 0.09 acre of swales. The pond is not connected to waters of the U.S. The ditches are connected to the creek via culverts, but do not serve as a connection between the creek and other wetlands or waters of the U.S. The swales are connected to the creek and terminate in uplands with no connection to wetlands or other waters of the U.S. These waters discussed above were assessed and determined to be non-jurisdictional based on the preamble to 33 CFR Part 328 in the November 13, 1986, Federal Register (51 FR 41217, Section 328.3.

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.

<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.

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.**

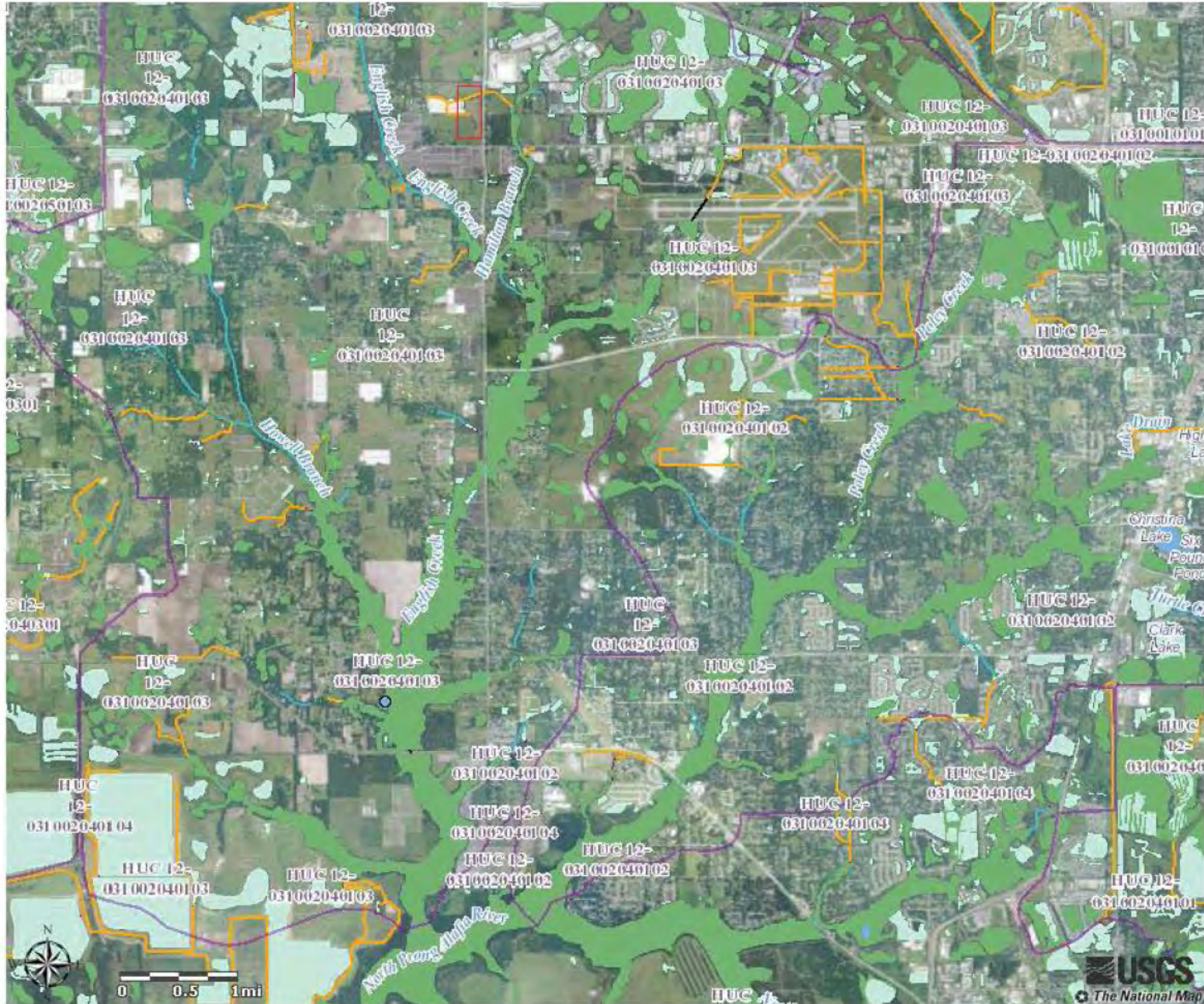
**A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):**

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: Maps and plans provided by Earth Resources, Inc.
- 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:          .
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>.
- 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 (2015).
  - or  Other (Name & Date):Site photos taken by the Corps on 05 January 2016.
- 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:          .**

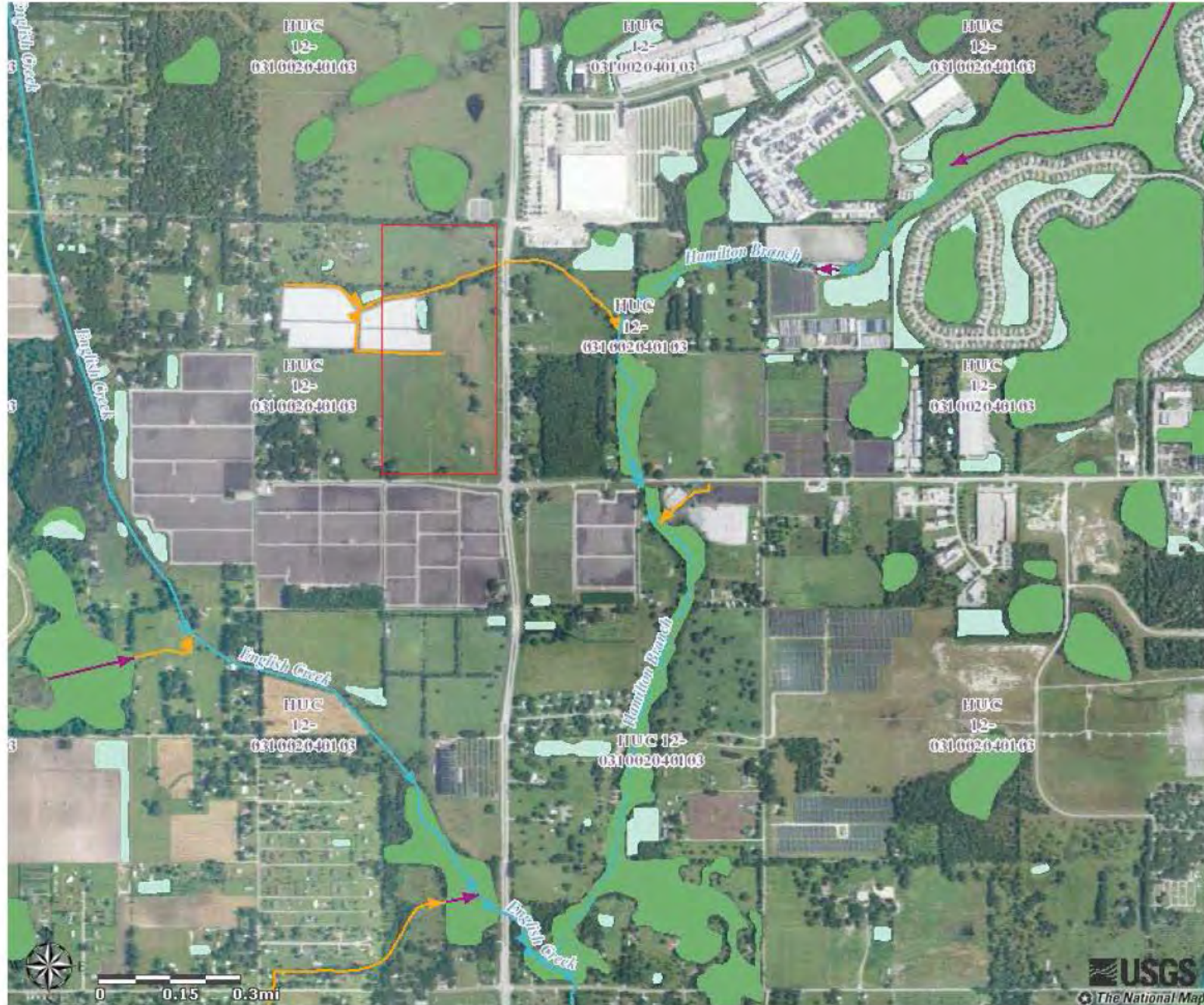
# SAJ-2015-03736

NOTES: Data available from U.S. Geological Survey, National Geospatial Program.



# SAJ-2015-03736

NOTES: Data available from U.S. Geological Survey, National Geospatial Program.



SAJ-2015-03736

Potential wetland-  
does not meet  
criteria

Creek

Ditches/swales

Pond

Ditches

Ditches

County Line Rd

Google earth

© 2016 Google



600 ft

