

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): 17 August 2015
- B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Jacksonville; Sawgrass Golf and Country Club; SAJ-1995-05051
- C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Florida County/parish/borough: St. Johns City: Ponte Vedra Beach
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format) – Latitude: 30.1865694° Longitude: -80.384944°
Name of nearest waterbody: Intracoastal Waterway
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Intracoastal Waterway
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 030801031605 – Lower Pablo 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:
 Field Determination Date(s): 10 June 2015

SECTION II – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There are “*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, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: Several wetlands encompassed by the project site have a direct hydrologic connection to the Intracoastal Waterway.

- 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):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: 0.39 acres
Wetlands: 5.61 acres onsite; 25-30 acres offsite

- c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Manual

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 areas (a 0.39-acre borrow pit pond and a 1.11-acre mixed-forested wetland near the center of the

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.

project site) have no direct hydrologic connection to downstream waters; and, no nexus to downstream waters except, potentially, migratory birds (reference *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, 531 U.S. 159 (2001) (SWANCC)). These features were field delineated and inspected. The proposed non-jurisdictional borrow pit pond and the isolated wetland are surrounded by topographically higher forested uplands. The pine – mesic oak uplands surround these two features and prevent any hydric connection to neighboring wetlands or other aquatic features. These isolated systems act as small sink features within the landscape and serve a unique and limited drainage area of surrounding uplands that is topographically isolated from the drainage of neighboring wetlands. Permanent standing water is present within the borrow pit pond, as the excavated borrow area is deep. However, permanent standing water does not appear to occur in the forested wetland. The forested wetland appears to only stage water after storm events, which then percolates through sandy soils. The pond and the wetland likely provide full life history support for a very limited assemblage of insects and small amphibians, but due to the physical isolation and habitat barriers do not support significant immigration or emigration of such species to or from neighboring wetlands. These areas may provide limited life-history support for larger amphibians and reptiles as breeding or foraging habitat and ephemeral foraging habitat to wading birds and small mammals; however, given their locations in the landscape and size, these functions are insignificant when considered relative to the larger wetland complexes in the vicinity.

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. Identify TNW: Intracoastal Waterway

Summarize rationale supporting determination: The Intracoastal Waterway in this region is a tidal system designed and built to accommodate barges transporting commercial goods.

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW: N/A for this review

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: 53.65 square miles (Lower Pablo Creek HUC)

Drainage area: 4 square miles (southern section of Lower Pablo Creek HUC, east of the Intracoastal Waterway)

Average annual rainfall: 50-51 inches

Average annual snowfall: 0 inches

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

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

- Tributary flows directly into TNW.
 Tributary flows through 2 tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are 1 (or less) river miles from TNW.
Project waters are 1 (or less) river miles from RPW.
Project waters are 1 (or less) aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are 1 (or less) aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries: N/A

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: Tributary is a combination of a forested wetland system that flows into a roadside ditch that flows into the TNW (Intracoastal Waterway). Approximately 4.5 acres of onsite wetlands flow south and west through approximately 25-30 acres of wetlands, which then flow into a roadside ditch along Roscoe Road, which discharges into the Intracoastal Waterway.

Tributary stream order, if known: 2

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

Tributary is: Natural. Explain: the wetland systems are natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: a portion of the tributary flow is contained within a man-made roadside swale
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:

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

Average width: variable
Average depth: variable (less than 1 foot)
Average side slopes: variable

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

Silts Sands Concrete
 Cobbles Gravel Muck
 Bedrock Vegetation: diverse wetland canopy species 60-100 percent coverage

Tributary condition/stability. Explain: extremely stable; forested wetlands and stabilized roadside swale

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. N/A

Tributary geometry: meandering

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 0.5 %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: seasonal flow

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 15-20

Describe flow regime: flow from surges during seasonal storms

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: discrete Characteristics: flow within the wetlands meanders within surface channels; flow within the man-made swales is confined and discrete

Subsurface flow: unknown. Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks
 OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):
 clear, natural line impressed on the bank the presence of litter and debris
 changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation
 shelving the presence of wrack line
 vegetation matted down, bent, or absent sediment sorting
 leaf litter disturbed or washed away scour

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.

- sediment deposition
- water staining
- multiple observed or predicted flow events
- abrupt change in plant community
- Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain:

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

- High Tide Line indicated by:
 - 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. Explain: water exhibits natural tannic qualities typical to this region of Florida
Identify specific pollutants, if known: unknown

(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: roadside swales are within the *Core Foraging Area* for the Dee Dot Ranch (594004) Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) nesting colony and provide suitable foraging habitat
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: wetlands and swales provide diverse habitat within a generally residentially developed region of St. Johns County

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: 4.5 acres onsite; approximately 25-30 acres offsite

Wetland type. Explain: mixed forested systems

Wetland quality. Explain: moderate due to adjacent development and overall long-term alteration of hydroperiods due to that development

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

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: seasonal Explain: flow occurs during seasonal storm events

Surface flow is: discrete and confined within channelized features

Characteristics: water stages within wetlands and flows through naturally formed surface channels into the contiguous swales

Subsurface flow: unknown Explain findings:

- Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

- Directly abutting
- Not directly abutting
 - Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:
 - Ecological connection. Explain:
 - Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are 1 (or less) river miles from TNW.

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

Flow is from: wetland to navigable waters

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the 50 – 100-year floodplain.

⁷Ibid.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize wetland system. Explain: Water in forested wetland systems exhibits natural tannic qualities
Identify specific pollutants, if known: unknown

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

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: forested wetlands have 100 percent closed canopy formed by diverse species
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: The overall wetland system supports a complex habitat (forested system contiguous to open-water features and areas of reduced canopy) that provides diverse foraging and nesting opportunities

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: 2
Approximately 30-35 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>
Yes	1.8 acres (wetland along north edge of property)
Yes	30-35 acres (2.9-acre onsite system that extends offsite as part of a much larger system)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: The onsite wetlands connect to, and augment, a much larger system that extends offsite (reference the attached NWI map). The overall wetland system provides various services that benefit the downstream TNW (the Intracoastal Waterway). The staging of floodwaters within the wetland system helps alleviate flooding in the area. Due to the direct hydrologic connection to the Intracoastal Waterway and the proximity of the wetland to the TNW, the wetland system has a direct effect on the quality of the downstream waters. These wetland areas function as a natural filter of pollutants that may enter the system via adjacent residential development (stormwater pond outfall and direct roadside drainage). The wetlands also provide organic and other nutrients to downstream waters for various amphibians, ichthyoids, and reptiles.

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 findings for RPW and wetlands abutting an RPW. The wetlands noted above contribute to the chemical, physical, and biological nature of the Intracoastal Waterway by providing water storage, water filtration, biological productivity, biological corridor, and beneficial materials. These wetlands provide for water storage through detention and attenuation of stormwater (the wetlands receive and store water during and following precipitation events and water accumulated within the wetlands is gradually conveyed to downstream waters through surface and shallow sub-surface flow). The flow from these wetlands helps sustain base flow within downstream waters and contributes fresh water to the Intracoastal Waterway. Associated with this process is the filtration of pollutants, such as landscaping chemicals and petroleum-based pollutants from roadways that could enter the systems from the adjacent roads and developed areas. Biological productivity within the wetlands supports the food-web within the tributary and downstream waters; and, the tributary provides a biological corridor for the movement of aquatic insects, amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals. Through the tributary, beneficial materials such as organic compounds, nutrients, and aquatic organisms are transported from the wetlands to downstream waters.

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: 1 linear mile
 - Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: not part of this review
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:

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

- Tributary waters: ~1,000 linear feet; variable width
- 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: As previously noted; onsite and aerial photography inspections determined that the wetlands are directly abutting the tributary system.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: ~30-35 acres

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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).

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): .

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: 0.39 acres. List type of aquatic resource: man-made borrow pit pond
- Wetlands: 1.11 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)

⁹ To 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.

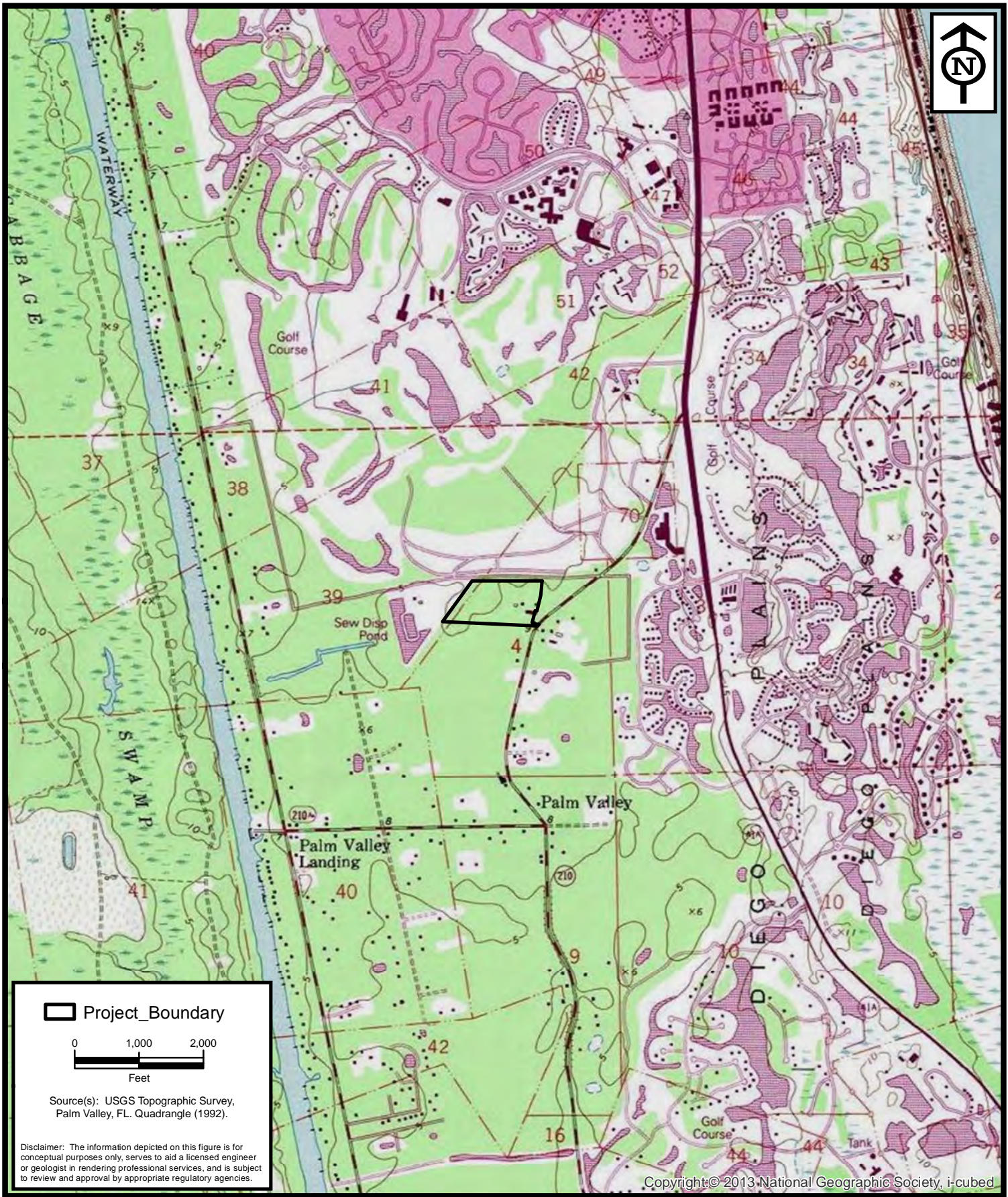
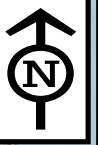
- Lakes/ponds: acres
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
- Wetlands: acres


SECTION IV – DATA SOURCES:

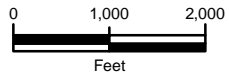
A. SUPPORTING DATA: Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:
- 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)
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey
- National wetlands inventory map(s)
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s)
- FEMA/FIRM maps:
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): GoogleEarth®, Microsoft Bing®
 - or Other (Name & Date):
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Onsite inspection of the property confirmed the hydrologically isolated position of the man-made borrow pit pond and the 1.11-acre wetland; and, the hydrologic connection between other onsite systems, offsite systems, and downstream waters.



 Project_Boundary



Source(s): USGS Topographic Survey, Palm Valley, FL. Quadrangle (1992).

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.

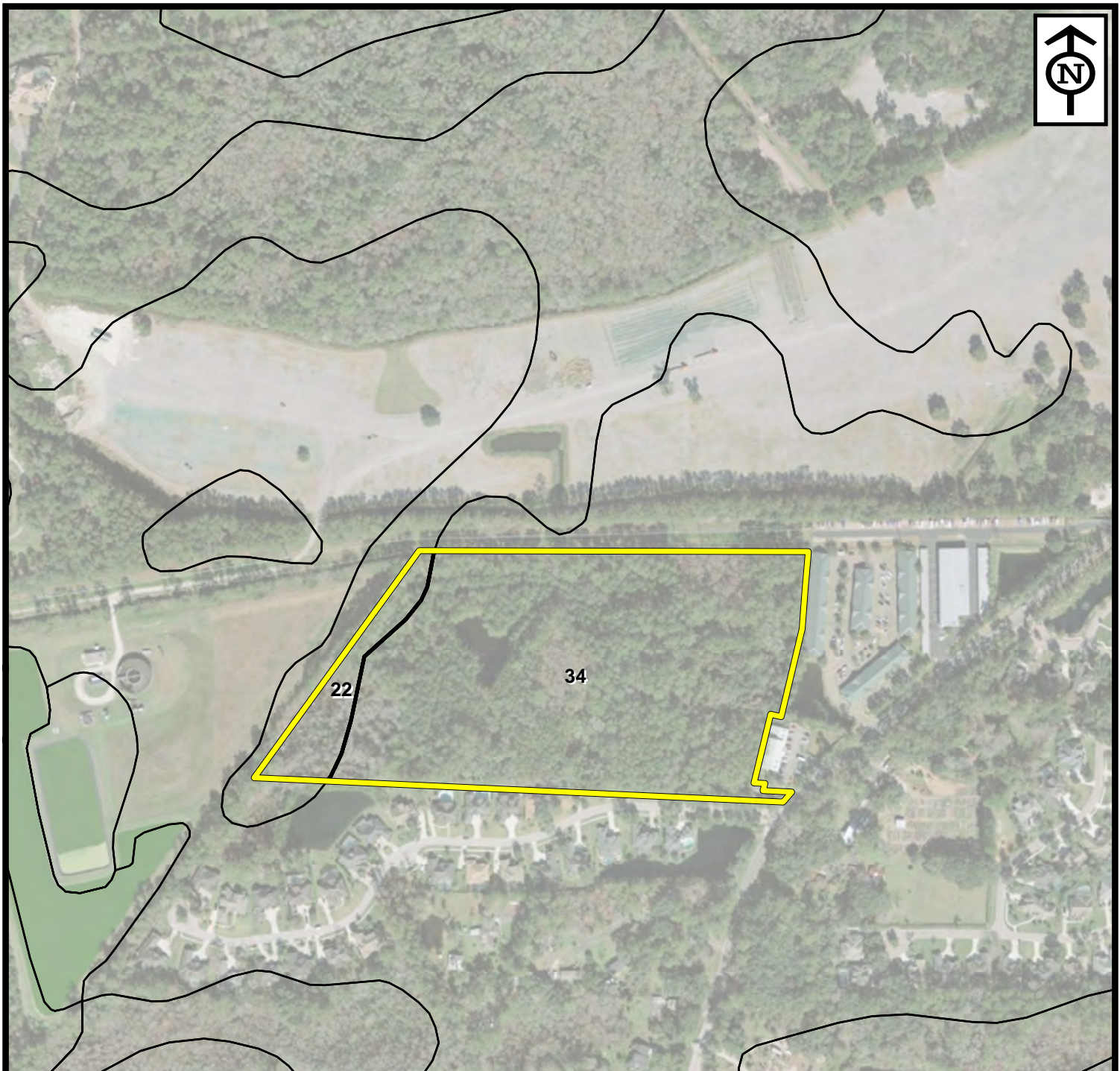
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




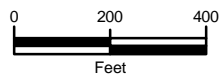
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Project Location
TPC - 20 Acre Parcel
 St. Johns County, Florida

Project:	EJ14493.01
Date:	Jul. 2015
Drwn/Chkd:	AVL/JRN
Figure:	1



-  Project_Boundary
- NRCS Soils**
-  22 - MANATEE FINE SANDY LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED
-  34 - TOCOI FINE SAND



Source(s): NRCS Soil Survey of St. Johns County, 2012; ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2011)

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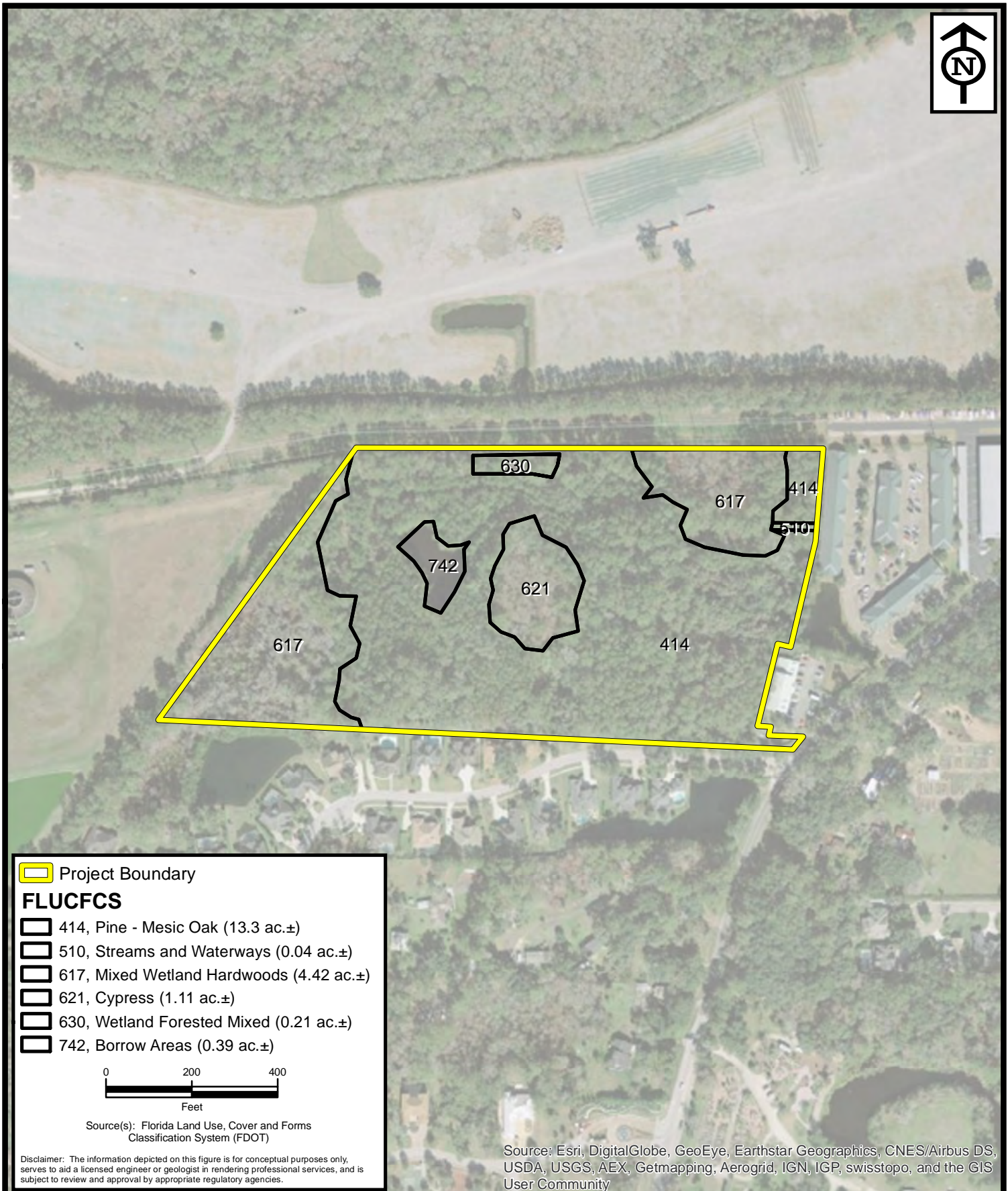
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community




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TPC - 20 Acre Parcel
 St. Johns County, Florida

Project:	EJ14493.01
Date:	Jul. 2015
Drwn/Chkd:	AVL/JRN
Figure:	2



 Project Boundary

FLUCFCS

-  414, Pine - Mesic Oak (13.3 ac.±)
-  510, Streams and Waterways (0.04 ac.±)
-  617, Mixed Wetland Hardwoods (4.42 ac.±)
-  621, Cypress (1.11 ac.±)
-  630, Wetland Forested Mixed (0.21 ac.±)
-  742, Borrow Areas (0.39 ac.±)

0 200 400
 Feet

Source(s): Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FDOT)

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.

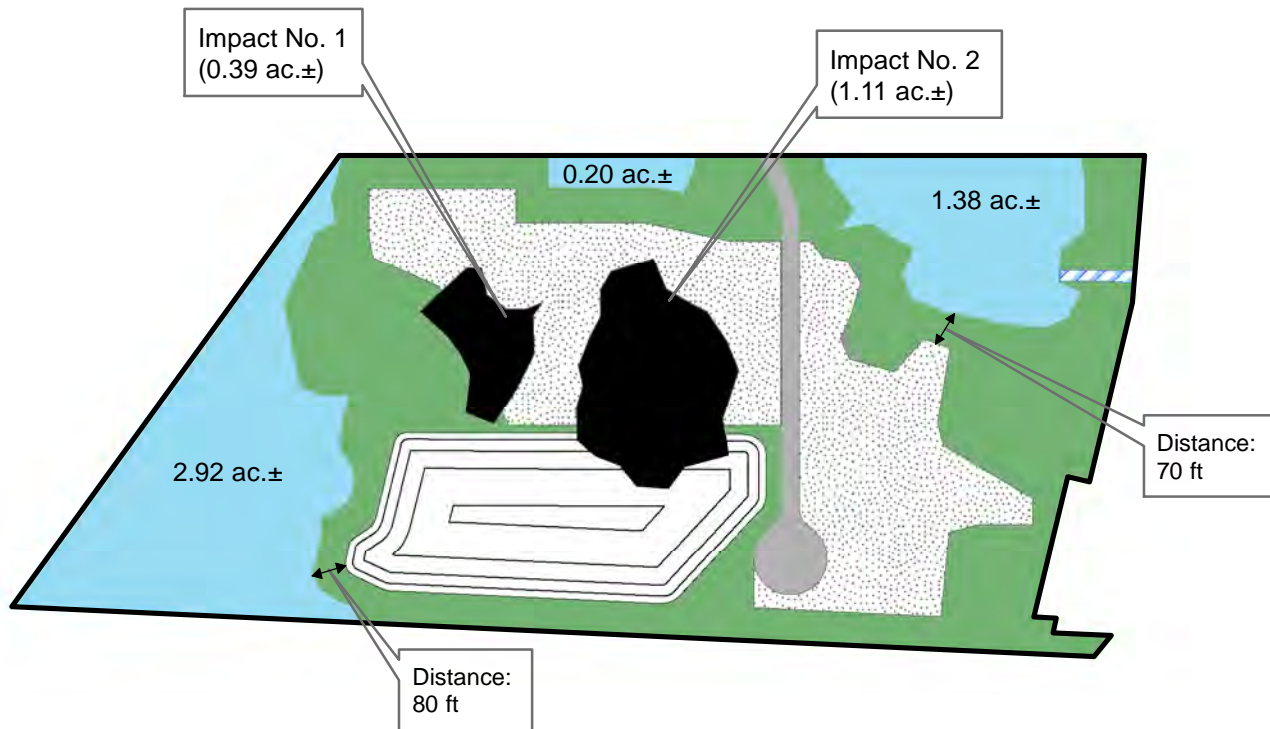
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



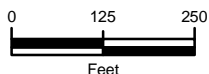
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Existing Site Conditions
TPC - 20 Acre Parcel
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Figure:	3



- Project Boundary
- Pond
- Non-Jurisdictional Direct Impact (1.50 ac.±)
- Ditch to Remain (0.04 ac.±)
- Gravel Parking Area (5.18 ac.±)
- Road
- Uplands to Remain (6.23 ac.±)
- Wetlands to Remain (4.50 ac.±)



Source(s): Kimley Horn

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Proposed Site Conditions
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Figure:	4

199505051

National Wetland Inventory Overlay

Legend

- 199505051 - Site
- PALUSTRINE:
- RIVERINE: TIDAL

Google earth

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2000 ft

