

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): 3 December 2015

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Mobile District CESAM-RD-A, Alabama Department of Transportation, SAM-2015-01284-LET

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Schillinger Road North between Moffett Road (US Hwy 98) and Lott Road (State Road 217). JD Form 4 encompassing jurisdictional area identified as 5.

State: Alabama County/parish/borough: Mobile City: Semmes
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 30.787989° N, Long. -88.225818° W.
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 16R X(easting): 382713.59 Y(northing):3406748.44

Name of nearest waterbody: Red Creek

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): (8-digit) 03160204 Mobile-Tensaw, Alabama

- 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): 3 December 2015 -verified by USACE

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: 245 linear feet: approximately 2.5 width (ft) and/or acres.
Wetlands: 0.19 acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

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.

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

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: (8 digit HUC) 622,080 acres
Drainage area: Approximately 31 acres
Average annual rainfall: approximately 65.4 inches
Average annual snowfall: < 0.2 inches
- (ii) **Physical Characteristics:**
 - (a) **Relationship with TNW:**
 - Tributary flows directly into TNW.
 - Tributary flows through 3 tributaries before entering TNW.
 - Project waters are 10-15 river miles from TNW.
 - Project waters are 1 (or less) river miles from RPW.
 - Project waters are 10-15 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: The project waters do not cross or serve as a State boundary.

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

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: The UT to Red Creek (perennial) flows to a man-made impoundment on UT to Red Creek that flows to Red Creek (perennial), which flows into Eightmile Creek (perennial), which flows to TNW Chickasaw Creek.

Tributary stream order, if known: 1st order.

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

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: The tributary has some meander but segments appear unusually straight, as if they were channelized historically.

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

Average width: 3 feet
Average depth: 0.75 feet
Average side slopes: **2:1**.

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

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

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: This small UT to Red Creek is a headwater stream that likely originates primarily from spring seepage from a sandy hill slope that rises quickly on the east side of Schillinger Road. The tributary has a stable channel with banks that do show minor scour around the ends of the existing culvert in Schillinger Road that allows for a crossing of the small stream, the scour evidence is a little more severe on the downstream end of the culvert. Side slope of stream banks is approximately 2:1, a few segments have a more gentle slope (3:1 or more gentle).

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: The tributary has observable glide/pool areas but no riffle/pools were noted in the vicinity of the review area.

Tributary geometry: **Meandering**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): Unknown %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**

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

Describe flow regime: The UT to Red Creek appears to be a seasonally to perennially flowing stream which contained flowing water on the day of field evaluation.

Other information on duration and volume: No other tributary specific information or gauge station data on flow duration and volume is available for the UT to Red Creek.

Surface flow is: Discrete. Characteristics: The UT to Red Creek exhibits bed and bank morphology with a forested riparian corridor that consists of both wetlands and uplands.

Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: Subsurface flow was not evaluated.

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

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

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.

⁶A 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.

⁷Ibid.

High Tide Line indicated by:

- oil or scum line along shore objects
- fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)
- physical markings/characteristics
- tidal gauges
- other (list):

Mean High Water Mark indicated by:

- survey to available datum;
- physical markings;
- vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

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

Explain: The water observed flowing in the UT to Red Creek at the time of field review was clear with no strong evidence of the naturally dark tea coloration of natural tannic acid that is common in Red Creek itself. There was no oily sheen, film, turbidity, or unnatural discoloration of the water observed.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known chemical pollutants to the UT to Red Creek have been identified and the UT is not listed on the Alabama 303(d) list of waterways that are impaired relative to the water quality standards for their use classification. It appears the greatest contaminant potential on this UT to Red Creek is road side trash and household garbage and debris illegally disposed by individuals in undeveloped areas near the creek.

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Bay-Gum canopy forested wetland with limited ground cover due to leaf litter and undeveloped upland areas beyond the wetlands. The vegetative cover within the riparian corridor is predominantly natural native vegetation, no obvious areas of intentionally landscaped non-native or ornamental vegetation; however there is invasive exotic nuisance vegetation such as privet, tallow tree, and Japanese climbing fern scattered through the wetland areas and particularly concentrated around the edges of previously cleared or disturbed areas and along the existing road slopes. The width of the riparian corridor is narrow due to the small size of the tributary and the way it lies between two closely spaced upland ridges. On average the riparian corridor is approximately 195 feet wide +/-.
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics:
- Habitat for:
- Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
- Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: The continuous seasonal to perennial flow regime of the stream provides adequate habitat to support small species of fish and juvenile fishes as small fish were observed in the tributary during field review.
- Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
- Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: The tributary helps convey organic carbon and nutrients from decaying riparian plant material downstream to the resident amphibians and aquatic invertebrates, and aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates spawning, foraging, seeking shelter from predators, and/or residing permanently in the stream and adjacent riparian lands. Having continuous seasonal to perennial flow, this tributary also provides a consistent water source for drinking and other life needs for terrestrial species in surrounding riparian corridor and undeveloped forest areas.

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: 0.19 acres

Wetland type. Explain: Predominantly Bay-Gum hardwood forested wetlands with limited ground cover due to leaf litter.

Wetland quality. Explain: Despite the disturbance caused by the existing road, private driveways, and residential development encroachment, the wetlands beyond the existing road ROW are predominantly medium quality. Wetlands within the existing ROW are predominantly low quality due to sedimentation from the road slopes and disturbance from installation and maintenance of utility lines (e.g. water, sewer, phone/cable/fiber optic, natural gas) within the ROW. There is evidence of some invasive species presence in the wetlands with prevalence being much greater in the wetland areas that have been previously disturbed by roads, driveways, residential development, and utilities.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: Project wetlands DO NOT cross or serve as State boundaries.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Intermittent flow**. Explain: Water flows across the wetland surface as overland sheetflow to the UT to Red Creek when there is sufficient saturation and/or inundation from rainfall and the winter seasonal high water table.

Surface flow is: **Overland sheetflow**

Characteristics: Water flow through the wetlands is most commonly overland flow that consists of groundwater saturation to the soil surface such that the water forms shallow flow across the ground down gradient toward the creek and run-off from precipitation events.

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: Subsurface flow was not evaluated.

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 **10-15** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **10-15** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

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

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **500-year or greater** 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: There were a few small pockets of standing water observed in the wetlands along the

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)
Y

Size (in acres)
3

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: The relevant reach of the UT to Red Creek being considered in this JD form consists of the small UT extending from its headwater east of Schillinger Road into a man-made approximately 2.8 acre impoundment where it converges with another small UT to Red Creek becoming a single UT to Red Creek. The estimated 3 acres of wetlands being considered in the cumulative analysis for relevant reach in this jurisdictional determination consist of the system of riparian wetlands extending from the creek margin to the wetland/upland boundary. This area is being considered as a single wetland system abutting to and buffering the UT to Red Creek. This wetland system provides 1) a groundwater discharge source or area of water recharge to the tributary, 2) it provides water purification functions to the RPW and other downstream RPWs and the TNW by moderating the flow of water entering those streams 3) provides capacity to receive and retain floodwater resulting in removal of sediment, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, other chemicals, animal and other biological wastes, etc. that may be picked up in stormwater run-off that can enter the creek from utility ROWs and roadways. The ability to receive and retain stormwater also provides flood attenuation functions for developed upland areas and the vegetation provides roughness to slow the velocity of stormwater flowing across the land surface. The similarly situated wetlands in this system along the UT to Red Creek also provide a natural corridor for wildlife to utilize while carrying out their daily functions such as foraging for food and water and seeking shelter for nesting and reproduction, or as refuge from predators. The fruits, nuts, and seeds of plants, and detritus and decomposition of organic matter from the wetlands also provide nutrients and organic carbon to the RPWs and downstream TNW for use by wildlife and fish on-site and in downstream food chains.

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: The wetlands receive and naturally remove pollutants from runoff water from adjacent undeveloped natural buffer lands and roadways surrounding the review area. The UT to Red Creek, in combination with its directly abutting wetlands in the JD review area have a significant nexus to the downstream TNW by providing 1)- shading of the perennial-RPW helping prevent/reduce increase of water temperature in waters feeding into the downstream TNW helping to keep these waters more habitable to aquatic wildlife and reducing the potential for in-stream algal blooms/growth spikes that often result from increased light exposure and water temperature 2)- a groundwater discharge source contributing to the water recharge of the UT as well as Red Creek and all its connected downstream and other downstream waterbodies 3)- provides capacity to receive, retain and treat rainfall run-off, and provides removal of sediment, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, animal wastes, etc. that may be

picked up in stormwater run-off from undeveloped lands and roadways prior to entering the downstream tributary system and TNW 4)- detritus and decomposition of organic matter conveyed from the wetlands by the flow of the UT to Red Creek also provide nutrients and organic carbon to the downstream waters for use by wildlife and fish in the downstream aquatic system and food chains 5)-although there are some minor rural residential driveway encroachments, the abutting wetlands provide roughly 3 acres of wildlife habitat corridor and water quality buffer along the small UT and provide wildlife such as amphibians, reptiles, birds, and small to large mammals that reside permanently in or periodically utilize the stream and wetland system access to sources of water, resting, nesting, refuge, and foraging habitat.

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:

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 UT to Red Creek is not shown on USGS topographic maps; however, based on field review there is a small headwater or 1st order stream channel with bed and bank features present in the review area.
 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: **245** linear feet **approximately 2.5** width (ft).
 Other non-wetland waters: acres.
 Identify type(s) of waters:

3. **Non-RPW^s 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: **The wetlands within the review area are situated directly abutting to the UT to Red Creek. On site observations confirmed that nothing (natural or man-made uplands, berms, roads, etc.) physically or hydrologically separates the subject wetlands within the review area from the tributary.**
 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: **0.19** 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.

*See Footnote # 3.

lower portion of the stream reach before a 2.8 acre man-made impoundment was encountered. The water in these areas was clear with no film on the surface or obvious contamination of any kind.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known identified chemical pollutants to the wetlands and as noted previously in this form the associated tributary has no known hazardous pollutants and is not listed on the state's 303(d) list of impaired waters.

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

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): The wetlands function as a significant part of the forested wetland buffer of the small UT to Red Creek. The riparian corridor and buffering provided to this UT to Red Creek consists of natural forested vegetative cover. On average the wetland portion of the riparian buffer is estimated to be 120+/- feet wide (approximately 60 ft. wide each side of the creek).

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: The dominant wetland plant species in the project area have Fac to Obl Atlantic & Gulf Coastal Plain Region wetland indicator status and include species such as *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Cliftonia monophylla*, *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Illicium floridanum*, and *Ilex coriacea*. There is little ground cover in the wetland due to the amount of leaf litter present.

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings:

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: The wetlands provide resting, nesting, refuge from predators, and foraging habitat for small amphibians, reptiles, water fowl, and small to medium and large sized mammals that reside in or periodically utilize the area.

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

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

Approximately (3) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

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: _____ 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.

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.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

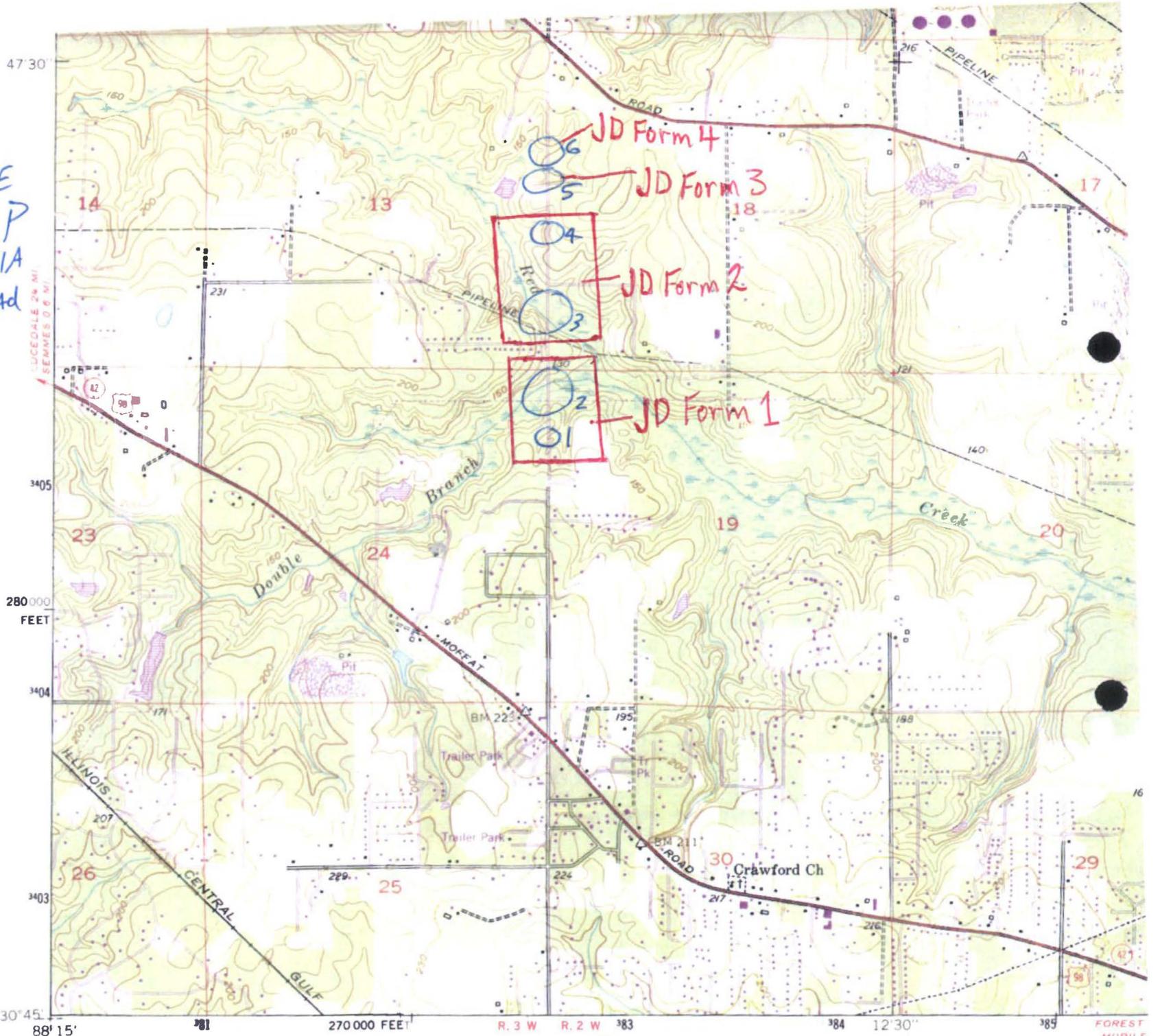
A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- 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). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24,000 7.5 minute Kushla, Alabama.
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey, National Cooperative Soil Survey Version 9 Sept. 28, 2015, Mobile County, Alabama. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps: Mobile County, Alabama and Incorporated Areas, Map No. 01097C0411K, Effective date: March 17, 2010.
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Color aerial photograph downloaded from Google Earth dated 1/30/2015.
or Other (Name & Date): Color digital photographs taken by the USACE project manager during 3 Dec 2015 field review.
- 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: * Minor modification to form for Alabama to address SN discussion required for perennial and seasonal RPWs and wetlands adjacent and abutting perennial and seasonal RPWs resulting from 11th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in U.S. v. Robison et.al. (October 24, 2007). The US v. Robison decision concluded that Justice Kennedy's "significant nexus" test provides the governing rule of Rapanos and Clean Water Act jurisdiction for all waters that are not TNWs or wetlands adjacent to TNWs .

T-35

SITE
MAP
KushIA
QuAd



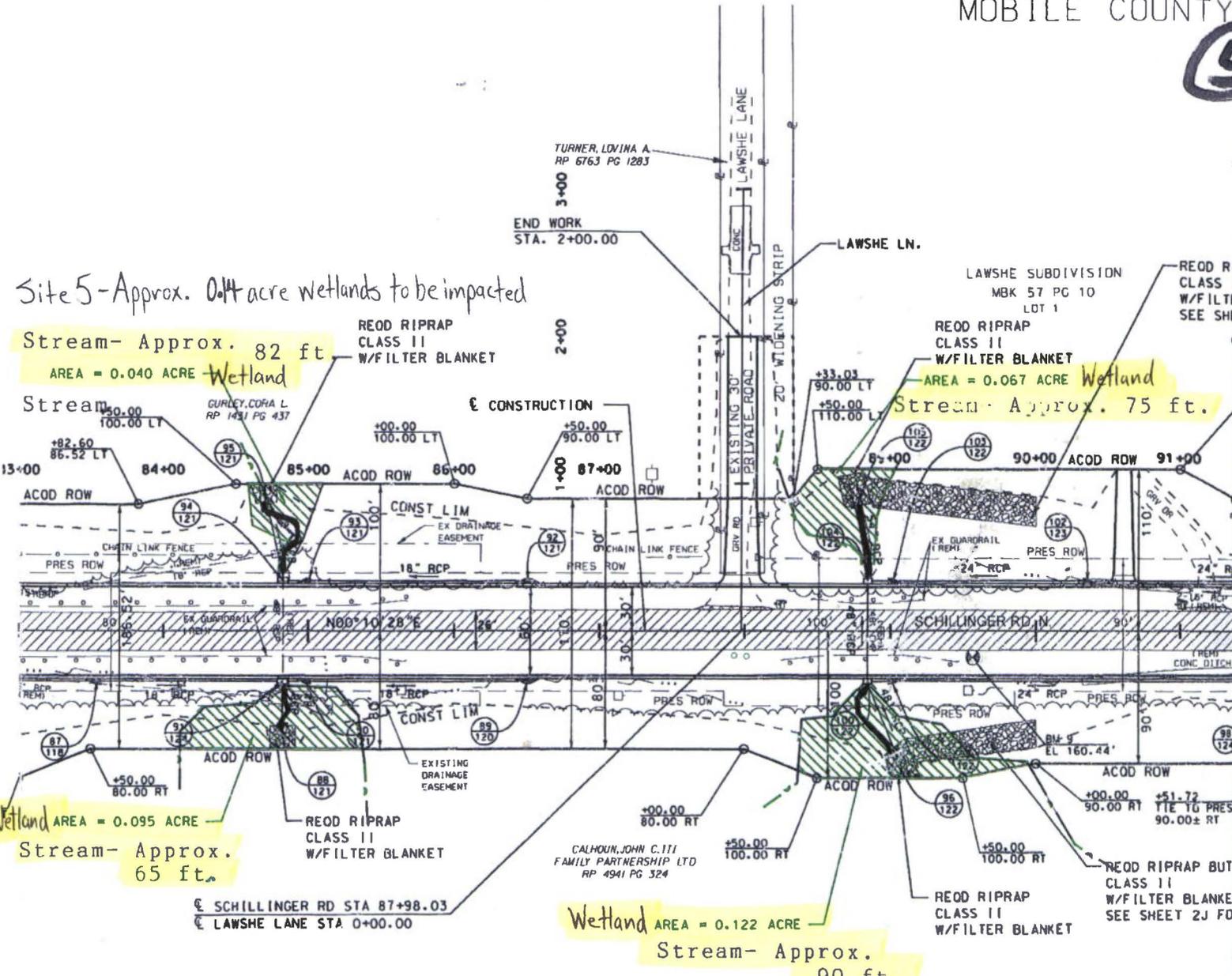
SAM-2015-01284-LET
DEPT. OF THE ARMY

TANNER
(AMS)
ME

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

ALUMINUM CAPPED ROD
 STA. 89+56.89, 17.80' RT
 N 287384.52
 E 1740639.49
 EL 160.44'

PLAN SHEET
 PROJECT NO: STPMBF-STPAAP
 MOBILE COUNTY



Site 5 - Approx. 0.044 acre wetlands to be impacted

Stream - Approx. 82 ft

AREA = 0.040 ACRE Wetland

AREA = 0.067 ACRE Wetland

Stream - Approx. 75 ft.

Wetland AREA = 0.095 ACRE

Stream - Approx. 65 ft.

Wetland AREA = 0.122 ACRE

Stream - Approx. 90 ft.

Site 6 - Approx. 0.19 acre wetlands to be impacted

RECEIVED
 DEC - 7 2015



RESPONSIBLE PE:	S.M.E.	SUPERVISOR:	S.M.E.	DESIGNER:	S.D.S.	PLAN SUBMITTAL	
DATE:		DATE:		DATE:			