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): 12 February 2008

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: CESAM-RD-I Mobile District, Winco, LLC, SAM-2007-1415-LET

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State:Alabama County/parish/borough: Coffee City: Enterprise
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 31.329111° N, Long. -85.8386388° W.
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 16 X: 610491.481341683 Y: 3466658.92810121
Name of nearest waterbody: Tributary to Harrand Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Choctawhatchee River
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 03140201

- ☒ 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: 12 February 2008
- ☒ Field Determination. Date(s): 16 October 2007

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 waters[2] (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: 300 linear feet: 13 width (ft) and/or 0.09 acres.
   Wetlands: 0.73 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]
   - ☐ Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain: .

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[1] Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
[2] For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
[3] Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

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

1. **TNW**
   Identify TNW: .

   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[4] 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: 986,791.938 acres
   Drainage area: 270 acres
   Average annual rainfall: 54.6 inches
   Average annual snowfall: None inches

   (ii) **Physical Characteristics:**
   (a) Relationship with TNW:
   ☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
   ☒ Tributary flows through 2 tributaries before entering TNW.

   Project waters are 20-25 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: Project waters do not cross or serve as state boundaries.

   Identify flow route to TNW[5]: Tributary to Harrand Creek flows into Harrand Creek which flows into Claybank Creek, which flows into the TNW Choctawhatchee River.

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

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 historically altered by road construction and numerous culvert installations resulting from and also further facilitating commercial and residential development to accommodate population growth and expansion of the city of Enterprise. Furthermore, information provided in the application and field observation of the site reveal that sediment and vegetation in the channel of the tributary and along its banks were recently mechanically removed by the City in clean-up efforts following the March 2007 tornado event.

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: 13 feet
Average depth: 4 feet
Average side slopes: **Vertical (1:1 or less).**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

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

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Tributary is unstable, shows a high in-stream sediment load/sedimentation rate coming from upstream sources and from the stream banks themselves after being disturbed during post-tornado in-stream clean up activities. The channel has become over widened and deepened and shows evidence of continuing bank erosion.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: It appears the tributary is attempting to establish run/riffle/pool complexes but cannot adequately maintain these natural morphologic features due to channel erosion and over widening and the excess in-stream sediment load.

Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight**
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 Tributary to Harrand Creek is a continually flowing perennial stream. No stream specific gage data is available.
Other information on duration and volume: No other information is available.

Surface flow is: **Confined.** Characteristics: The Tributary to Harrand Creek exhibits a defined channel with bed and bank characteristics.

Subsurface flow: **Unknown.** Explain findings: Subsurface flow was not evaluated.
☐ Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply):
☒ Bed and banks
☒ OHWM[6] (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):

☐ High Tide Line indicated by:	☐ Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
☐ oil or scum line along shore objects	☐ survey to available datum;
☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)	☐ physical markings;

[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.
[7]Ibid.

- ☐ physical markings/characteristics
- ☐ tidal gauges
- ☐ other (list):
- ☐ 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: Water was clear and tannic with no turbidity or surface film at the time of field review, however, the apparent in-stream sediment load would indicate the tributary may experience significant turbidity during and immediately following storm events.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known identified pollutants .

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

☒ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Hardwood forested wetland and upland buffer areas and maintained upland utility and road right-of-ways are the primary riparian corridor types along the perennial RPW, the width of the wetland riparian buffer on each side of the creek varies greatly from only a few feet between a commercial or residential structure and the tributary to 100 or more feet of undeveloped wetland adjacent to the tributary.

☐ 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: The tributary helps convey organic carbon and nutrients from decaying organic plant material downstream to the resident amphibians and aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates that may spawn, forage, seek shelter from predators, and/or reside permanently in Harrand Creek. Two small fish, possibly Gambusia sp., were observed in the stream on the date of field review.

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: 0.73 acres

Wetland type. Explain: Hardwood forested riparian floodplain wetlands.

Wetland quality. Explain: Wetlands are moderate quality. The exotic invasive Ligustrum sinense is colonizing the mid-story/shrub layer of the forested wetland area. The project area wetlands are located in an area of Enterprise that received wind damage during a severe tornado on March 1, 2007. Vegetation damage such as large up-rooted trees and and trees snapped half way up the trunks were apparent throughout the wetlands.

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: **Ephemeral flow**. Explain: Overland sheet flow passes slowly through the forested wetlands after rain events until the water sheet flows into the tributary to Harrand Creek, is absorbed into the ground, or is taken up in the evapotranspiration process. During flood events water from the tributary may also overflow into the wetlands until the flooding recedes and use of any standing water in the absorption and evapotranspiration process may occur.

Surface flow is: **Overland sheetflow**

Characteristics: Water from storm events may flow over the landscape and through drainage patterns in the wetlands to the tributary to Harrand Creek.

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. 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 **20-25** 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 **50-100-year** floodplain.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: The wetland had no standing water in it at the time of field review.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known identified pollutants.

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

☒ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): Hardwood forested buffer along a perennial RPW, the width of the wetland riparian buffer on each side of the creek varies greatly from only a few feet of wetland between a commercial or residential structure and the tributary to 100 or more feet of undeveloped wetland adjacent to the tributary. In areas where tributary lies close to U.S. Highway 84 the riparian buffer between the road and the tributary is frequently maintained upland right-of-way.

☒ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: The dominant plant species in the project area wetlands have Fac to Fac W+ Region 2 wetland indicator status and include species such as Magnolia virgininana, Liriodendron tulipifera, Onoclea sensibilis, Illicium floridanum, Ligustrum sinense, and Vitis rotundifolia.

☒ 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 may provide resting, nesting, refuge from predators, and foraging habitat for small amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that may 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 (20) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)	Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)
Y	20		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: The estimated 20 acres of wetlands being considered in the cumulative analysis are the hardwood forested riparian wetland floodplain system directly abutting the tributary to Harrand Creek from the head of the tributary to its convergence with Harrand Creek. This wetland system provides a water source/water recharge area to the tributary, it provides capacity to receive, convey, and retain floodwater from upland and developed areas, and provides removal and retention of sediment and other pollutants that may be carried in flood waters or picked up in sheet flow across development sites, roads and parking lots prior to entering the tributary to Harrand Creek and Harrand Creek. Detritus and decomposition of organic matter from the wetlands also provide nutrients and organic carbon to the RPW and TNWs for use by wildlife and fish in downstream food chains. These areas also provide natural lands adjacent to a consistent water source where wildlife may rest, forage, nest, or seek refuge from predators.

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: .

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: Although the tributary is shown on USGS topographic quadrangle maps as a broken blue line typically indicative of seasonally flowing or intermittently flowing waterbodies, site specific information submitted in the project application clearly states that the tributary exhibits perennial flow. Furthermore, on the date of field determination, the stream contained flowing water despite the fact that the southeastern United States experienced well below normal rainfall and record drought conditions throughout calendar years 2006 and 2007.

☐ 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: **300** linear feet **13** width (ft).

☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

3. **Non-RPWs[8] 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 forested wetlands within the review area are situated within the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain of the Tributary to Harrand Creek and are not physically separated from the creek by any physical barriers that disrupt surface hydrologic connectivity between the tributary and the wetlands.**

☐ 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: **0.73** 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 jurisidictional. 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).

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[8]See Footnote # 3.

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

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.

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 Enterprise, AL.
☒ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: National Cooperative Soil Survey, Web Soil Survey 2.0 Coffee County, Alabama.

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[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.***

☐ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
☒ FEMA/FIRM maps: City of Enterprise, Alabama, Coffee County, Community Panel No. 010045 0004 B effective July 2, 1980.
☒ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is:276 feet (Zone A9) (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☒ Photographs: ☐ Aerial (Name & Date): .
or ☒ Other (Name & Date):Project site digital photographs taken 10 September 2007 provided by project consultant and digital photographs taken by Corps project manager during 16 October 2007 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: Waters on the site are jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. as defined in 33 CFR 328.3 (a)(5) - Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(4), and 33 CFR 328.3 (a)(7) - Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(6) of this section.