US Army Corps of Engineers

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): March 19, 2019

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: SAJ-2017-02395-RGH (RV WORLD / RV CENTER EXPANSION / 6120 SR 64 EAST / MANATEE)

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State:FL County/parish/borough: Manatee City: Bradenton
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 27.492063° N, Long. 82.483569° W.
Universal Transverse Mercator:
Name of nearest waterbody: Cypress Strand/
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Manatee River
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 031002020203 - Cypress Strand

☒ 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: February 21, 2019
☐ Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "*navigable waters of the U.S.*" within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [*Required*]

☐ Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
☐ Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: .

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "*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: linear feet: width (ft) and/or 0.20 acres.
   Wetlands: 0.18 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: **Wetland in question is a 0.18 acre forested wetland that was a natural system that has an engineered control weir and ditch to allow for treatment of stormwater within the wetland and from local property. According to 33 CFR 328.4 (8), "Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters**

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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.

of the United States." Given that this wetland has been converted into a stormwater treatment system, the system is no longer a Waters of the United States..

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: 24,750 **acres**
Drainage area: 200 **acres**
Average annual rainfall: 56 inches
Average annual snowfall: 0 inches

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

Project waters are **1-2** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1-2** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **1-2** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1-2** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

Identify flow route to TNW[5]: Flow from Wetland 1 to OSW Ditch, to Ditch along south side of SR 64, to a tidal creek that flows north to the Manatee 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: Onsite ditch along western edge of property that drains Wetland 1 and stromwater pond on south side of property and along SR64 is manmade to accommodate stormwater flow from road and adjacent properties.

☒ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: Headwater portion of the tidal creek has been modified to accept stormwater flows and channalized in some areas to provide more efficient flow.

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: 10 feet
Average depth: 3 feet
Average side slopes: **3:1** .

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

☒ Silts ☒ Sands ☐ Concrete
☐ Cobbles ☐ Gravel ☐ Muck
☐ Bedrock ☒ Vegetation. Type/% cover: 60%/ Emergent.
☐ Other. Explain: .

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Stable.
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: None.
Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight**
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 2 %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Seasonal flow**
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **20 (or greater)**
Describe flow regime: Rain Dependent.
Other information on duration and volume: .

Surface flow is: **Confined.** Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. Explain findings: Subswface flow is expected to occur given the interconnectedness of the tributaries and the wetlands, as well as the historical effect the excavated ditches have had on successfully draining many of the wetlands in the review area; however, no tests were performed to confirm.

☐ 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:OHWM is dicontinuous where flow is confined to culverts.

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:

[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.

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

Explain: Water is clear to tanic depending on flow.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: Some film noted on water smface. The watershed supported agricultural practices including farming and livestock operations, however much of that landuse has been converted into residential and commerical areas with stormwater management ponds that discharge to the ditch. The ditch, which receives flows from the site and flows into adjacent tidal drain via roadside stormwater drain, is considered an impaired waterbody for Bacteria and other microbes, Low Oxygen, and Nitrogen and Phosphorus according to the EPA's 2002 assessment.

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

- ☐ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☐ Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .
- ☒ Habitat for:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - ☒ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Could provide fish spawn areas for small fish (i.e. mosquitofish, bluegill).
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
  - ☒ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: Small fish, frogs, snakes, turtles, and aquatic insects.

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:0.18 acres

Wetland type. Explain:The site supports forested wetland hardwoods and emergent wetlands.

Wetland quality. Explain: Fair, wetland has been used as treatment since 2004.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Intermittent flow**. Explain: Flow events are rain dependent.

Surface flow is**: Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: Flow is through a control structure weir.

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. Explain findings: Subswface flow is expected to occur given the interconnectedness of the tributaries and the wetlands, as well as the historical effect the excavated ditches have had on successfully draining many of the wetlands in the review area; however, no tests were performed to confirm.

☐ 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 **2-5** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **1-2** 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: Clear to tanic depending on surface flow.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: Some film noted on water smface. The watershed supported agricultural practices including farming and livestock operations, however much of that landuse has been converted into residential and commerical areas with stormwater management ponds that discharge to the ditch. The ditch, which receives flows from the site and flows into adjacent tidal drain via roadside stormwater drain, is considered an impaired waterbody for Bacteria and other microbes, Low Oxygen, and Nitrogen and Phosphorus according to the EPA's 2002 assessment.

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

- ☐ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☒ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:Forested 70%.
- ☐ Habitat for:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **2**

Approximately (50) 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)
Wetland 1 Y	0.18		
Downstream wetlands Y	49.82		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Storage of flood waters; reduction of downstream peak discharges and volumes; recharge of aquifers; maintenance of seasonal/baseflows; maintenance of groundwater supplies; removal of sediments and nutrients; provision of breeding grounds and wildlife habitat (e.g. feeding/foraging, nesting, spawning, rearing of young); supports diverse community of benthic invertebrates, a major food source for vertebrates.

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D: .

2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .

3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
   ☐ TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
   ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   ☐ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: .

☐ Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: .

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: .

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: .

☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

5. **Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
☐ Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are 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).

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.

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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.
[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.*

☐ 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.

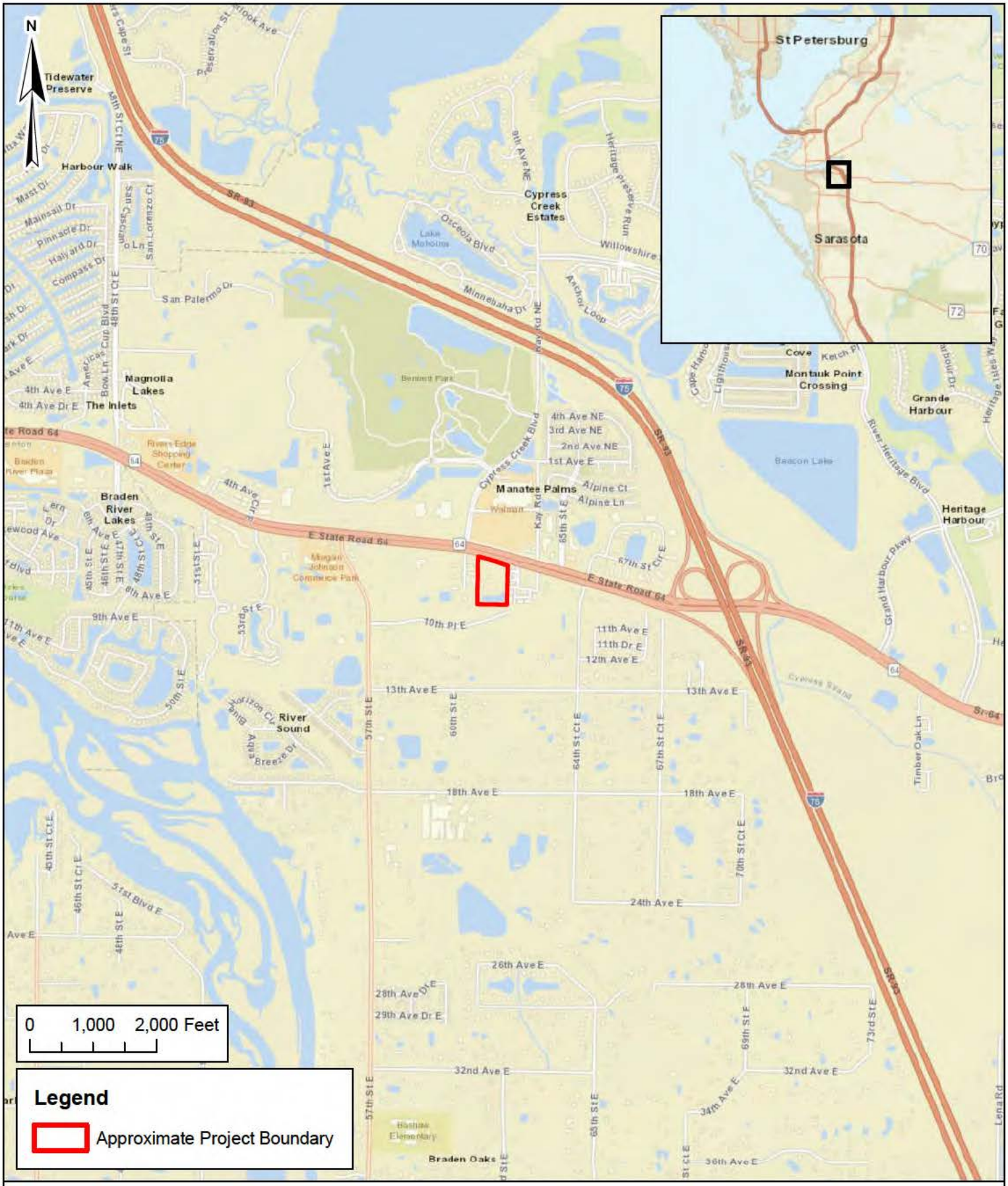
Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other 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:E Co Consultants, Inc..
☐ Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
☐ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
☐ Corps navigable waters' study: .
☒ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:031002020203 - Cypress Strand.
☒ USGS NHD data.
☒ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
☒ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name:1:24,000; Lorraine, FL.
☒ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation:Florida Soils Map digital data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Date (March 19, 2019). Web Soil Survey website. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.
☒ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:Wetland digital data from U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Date (March 19, 2019). National Wetlands Inventory website. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.
☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
☒ FEMA/FIRM maps:12081C0326E, effective on 03/17/2014 .
☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date):1940, 1951, 1957, 2004, 2018.
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):Southwest Florida Water Management District ERP #44024584.000 - July 9, 2003 .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Wetland in question is a 0.18 acre forested wetland that was a natural system that has an engineered control weir and ditch to allow for treatment of stormwater within the wetland and from local property. According to 33 CFR 328.4 (8), "Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States." Given that this wetland has been converted into a stormwater treatment system, the system is no longer a Waters of the United States..



Client: Allison Engineering
Project: RV World
Location: Manatee County, Florida
Title: Location Map

TRS: Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Scale: 1" = 2000'
Date: 8/23/2018
Drawn By: HS
Source: ESRI World Street Map

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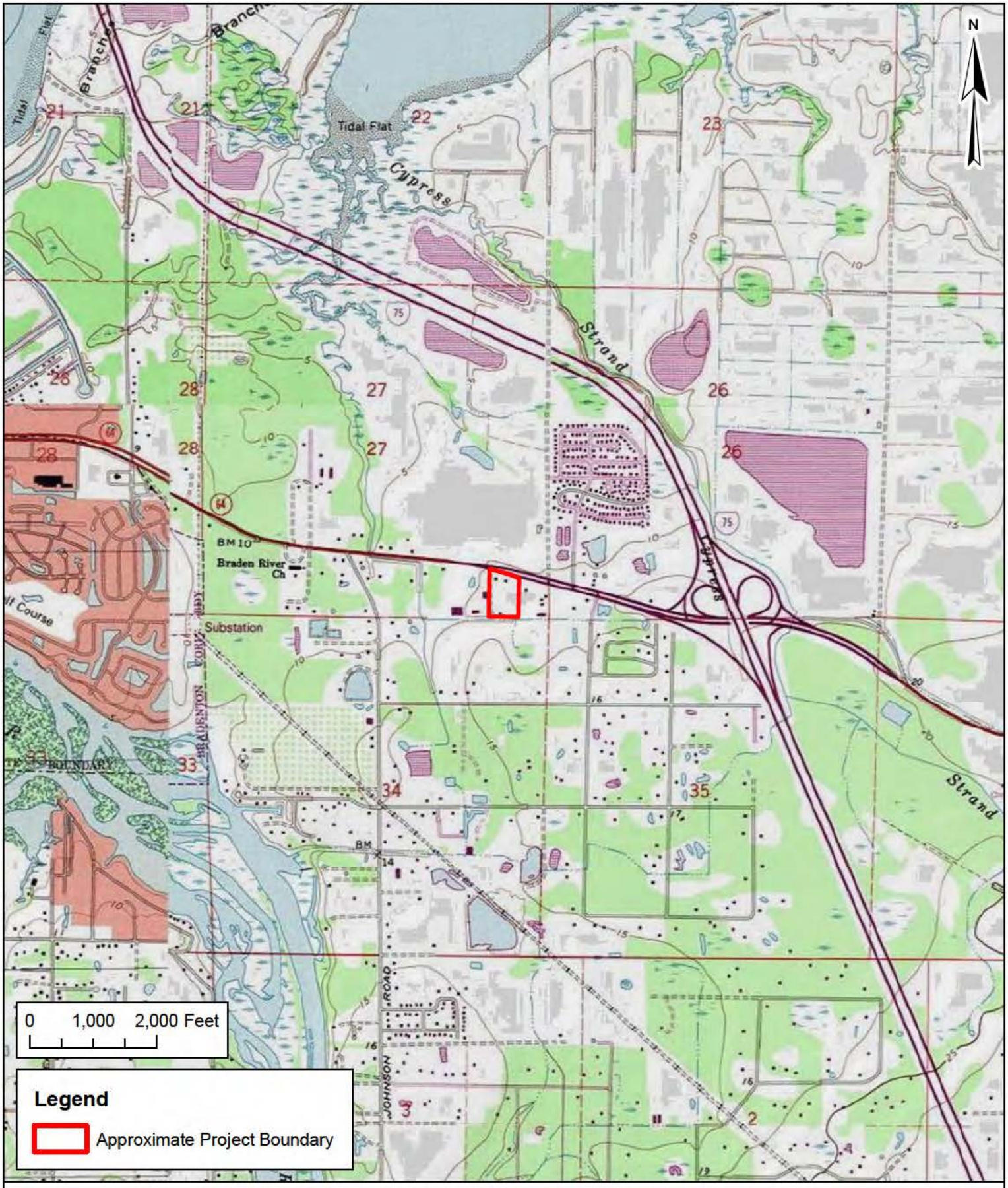

Client:	Allison Engineering	**TRS:**	Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Project:	RV World	**Scale:**	1" = 2000'
Location:	Manatee County, Florida	**Date:**	8/23/2018
Title:	USGS Map	**Drawn By:**	HS
Sheet:	1	**Source:**	USGS Topo Map

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Soil Code	Description	± Acreage
20	EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.44
	Total Project Acreage	7.44

Client: Allison Engineering
Project: RV World
Location: Manatee County, Florida
Title: NRCS Soils Map
Sheet: 1

TRS: Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Scale: 1" = 60'
Date: 8/23/2018
Drawn By: HS
Source: Manatee County Imagrey (2017) NRCS

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F:\1-King\Allison Engineering\SR 64 RV World\GIS\RVWorld_Soils_082218.mxd

FLUCCS Code	Description	± Acreage
140	COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES	5.94
411	PINE FLATWOODS	0.45
510	STREAMS AND WATERWAYS	0.12
530	RESERVOIRS	0.75
617	MIXED WETLAND HARDWOODS	0.18
Total Project Acreage		7.44

Client: Allison Engineering
Project: RV World
Location: Manatee County, Florida
Title: FLUCCS Habitat Map

TRS: Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Scale: 1" = 60'
Date: 9/5/2018
Drawn By: HS
Source: Manatee County Imagrey (2017)

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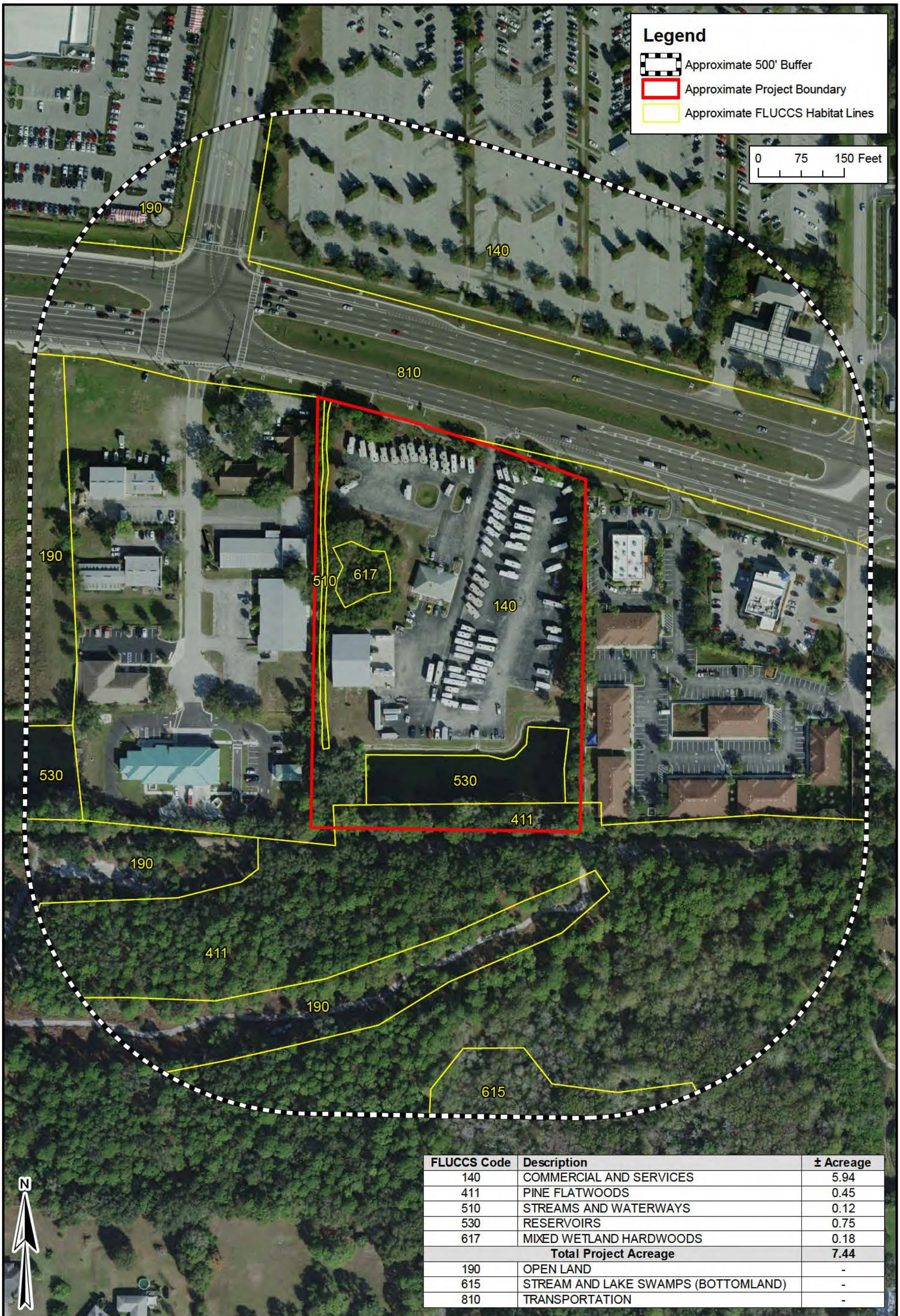
F:\1-King\Allison Engineering\SR 64 RV World\GIS\RVWorld_FLUCCS_082218.mxd



FLUCCS Code	Description	± Acreage
140	COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES	5.94
411	PINE FLATWOODS	0.45
510	STREAMS AND WATERWAYS	0.12
530	RESERVOIRS	0.75
617	MIXED WETLAND HARDWOODS	0.18
Total Project Acreage		**7.44**
190	OPEN LAND	-
615	STREAM AND LAKE SWAMPS (BOTTOMLAND)	-
810	TRANSPORTATION	-

Client: Allison Engineering
Project: RV World
Location: Manatee County, Florida
Title: FLUCCS Habitat Map

TRS: Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Scale: 1" = 150'
Date: 9/5/2018
Drawn By: HS
Source: Manatee County Imagrey (2017)

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F:\1-King\Allison Engineering\SR 64 RV World\GIS\RVWorld_FLUCCS_500_090418.mxd

Client: Allison Engineering
Project: RV World
Location: Manatee County, Florida
Title: NWI Source Map

TRS: Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Scale: 1" = 60'
Date: 10/19/2018
Drawn By: HS
Source: Manatee County Imagrey (2017), NWI

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F:\1-King\Allison Engineering\SR 64 RV World\GIS\RVWorld_NWI_101918.mxd

Client:	Allison Engineering	**TRS:**	Twp: 34S Rng: 18E Sec: 27
Project:	RV World	**Scale:**	1" = 60'
Location:	Manatee County, Florida	**Date:**	9/5/2018
Title:	Wetland Map	**Drawn By:**	HS
Sheet:	1	**Source:**	Manatee County Imagrey (2017)

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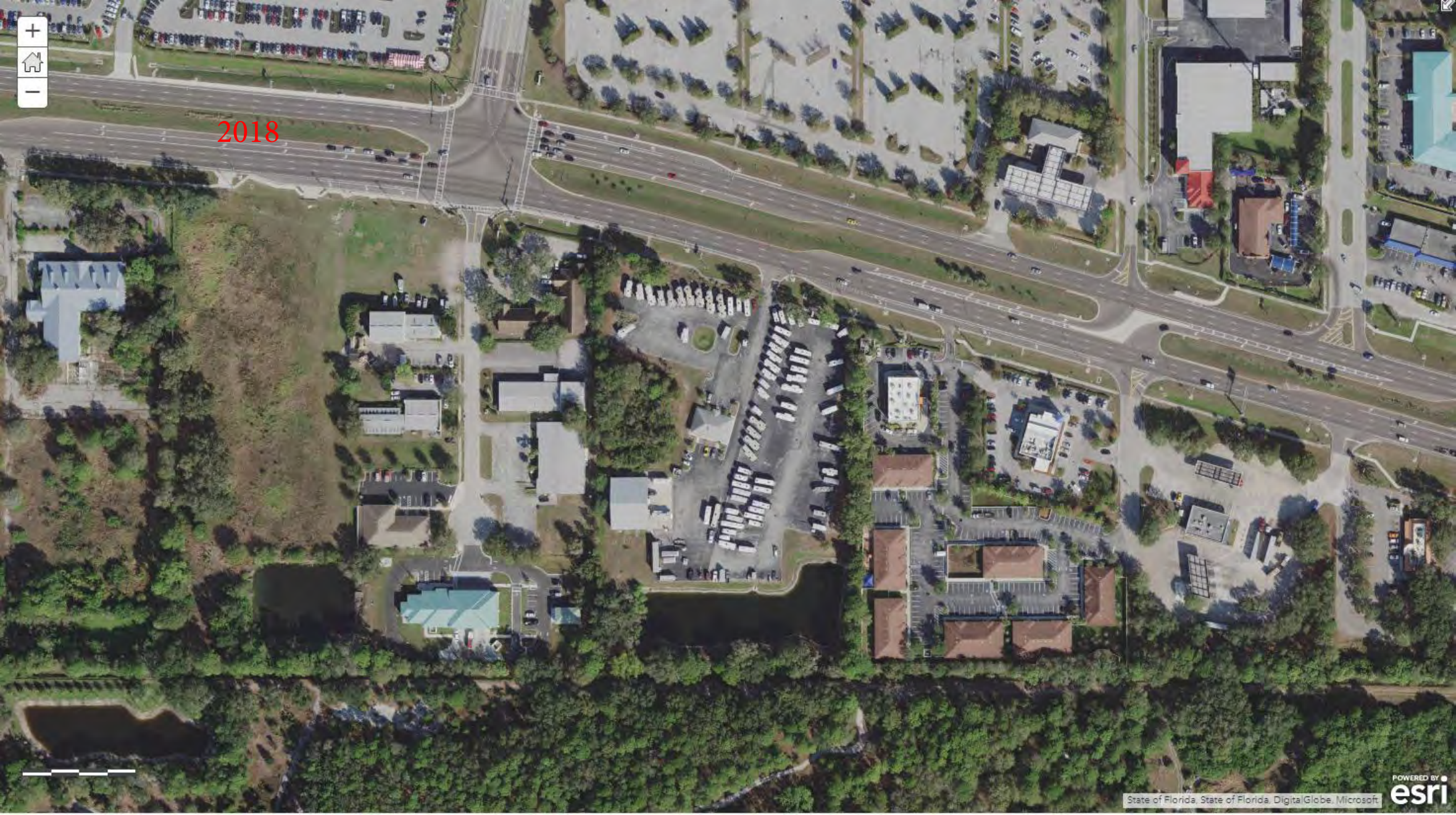
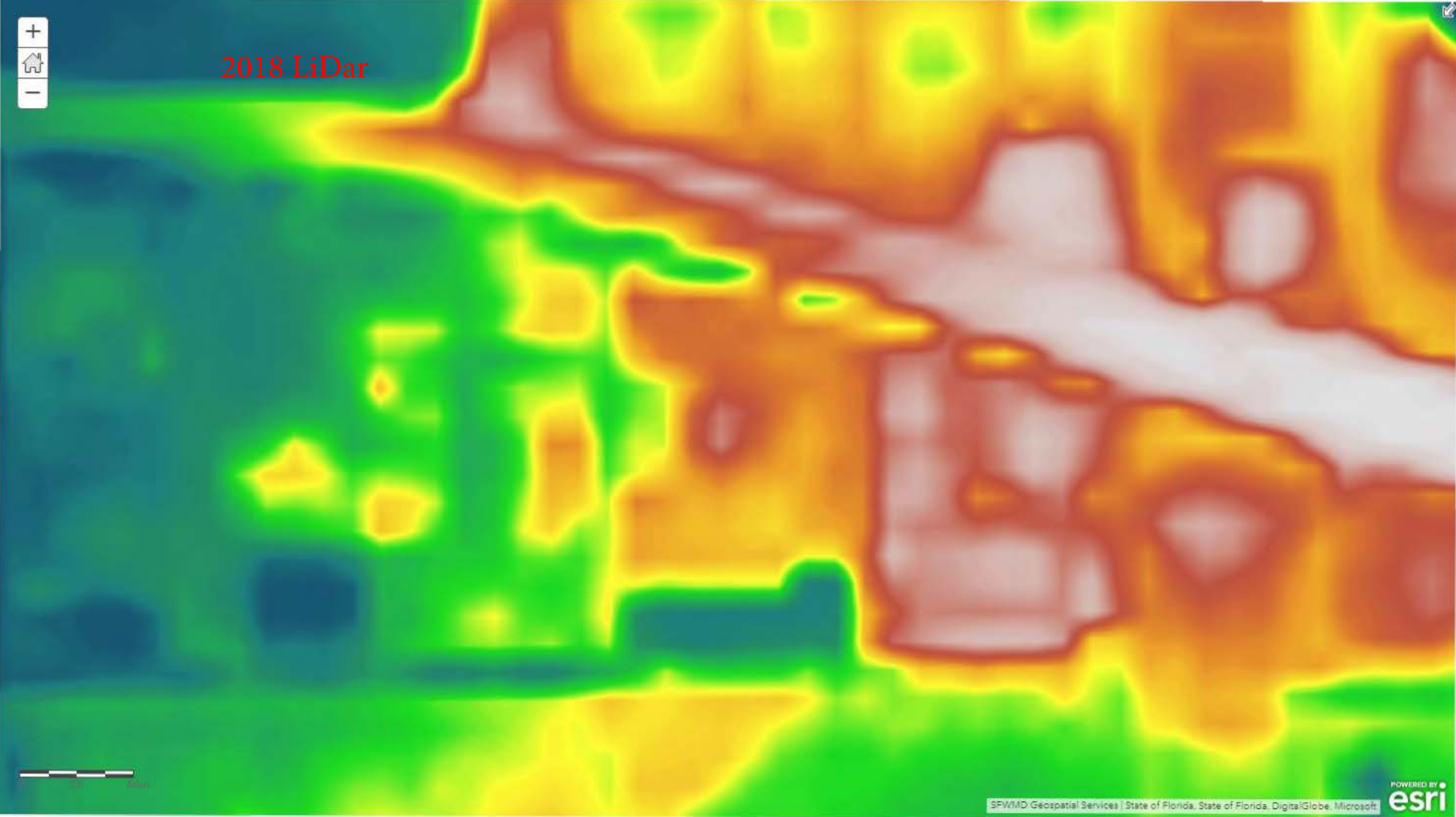
F:\1-King\Allison Engineering\SR 64 RV World\GIS\RVWorld_Wetlands_082218.mxd

1940

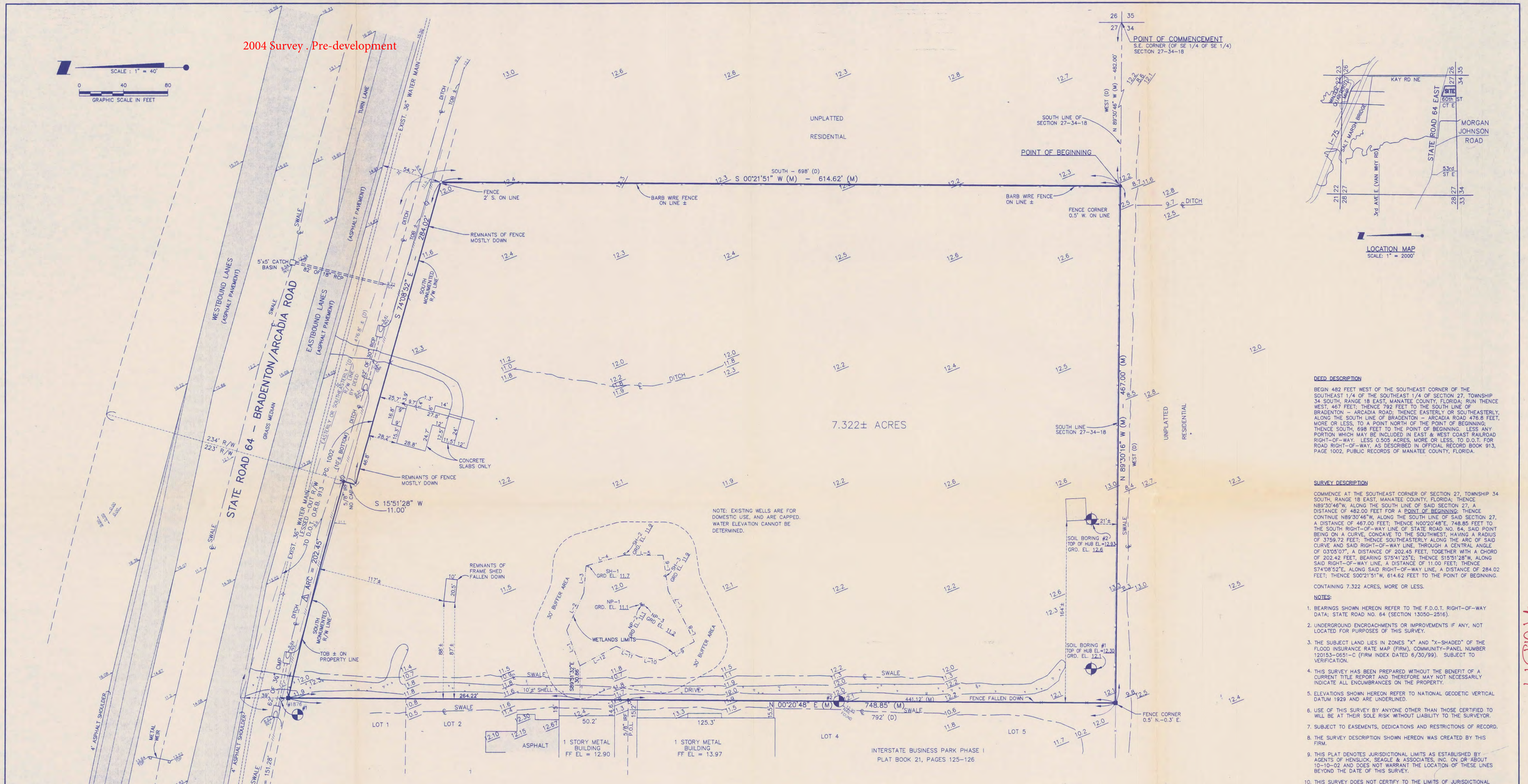
1951

1957


2018
State of Florida, State of Florida, DigitalGlobe, Microsoft
POWERED BY esri


2018 LiDar
SFWMD Geospatial Services | State of Florida, State of Florida, DigitalGlobe, Microsoft
POWERED BY
esri

2004 Survey . Pre-development



LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

DEED DESCRIPTION

BEGIN 482 FEET WEST OF THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 34 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST, MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA; RUN THENCE WEST, 467 FEET; THENCE 792 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF BRADENTON – ARCADIA ROAD; THENCE EASTERLY OR SOUTHEASTERLY, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF BRADENTON – ARCADIA ROAD 476.8 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO A POINT NORTH OF THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE SOUTH, 698 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. LESS ANY PORTION WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED IN EAST & WEST COAST RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. LESS 0.505 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, TO D.O.T. FOR ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY, AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 913, PAGE 1002, PUBLIC RECORDS OF MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

SURVEY DESCRIPTION

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 34 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST, MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE N89°30'46"W, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SECTION 27, A DISTANCE OF 482.00 FEET FOR A POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUE N89°30'46"W, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SECTION 27, A DISTANCE OF 467.00 FEET; THENCE N00°20'48"E, 748.85 FEET TO THE SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD NO. 64, SAID POINT BEING ON A CURVE, CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHWEST, HAVING A RADIUS OF 3759.72 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE AND SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 03°05'07", A DISTANCE OF 202.45 FEET, TOGETHER WITH A CHORD OF 202.42 FEET, BEARING S75°41'25"E; THENCE S15°51'28"W, ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 11.00 FEET; THENCE S74°08'52"E, ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 284.02 FEET; THENCE S00°21'51"W, 614.62 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 7.322 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

NOTES:

1. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON REFER TO THE F.D.O.T. RIGHT-OF-WAY DATA; STATE ROAD NO. 64 (SECTION 13050-2516).
2. UNDERGROUND ENCROACHMENTS OR IMPROVEMENTS IF ANY, NOT LOCATED FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SURVEY.
3. THE SUBJECT LAND LIES IN ZONES "X" AND "X-SHADED" OF THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER 120153-0651-C (FIRM INDEX DATED 6/30/99). SUBJECT TO VERIFICATION.
4. THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A CURRENT TITLE REPORT AND THEREFORE MAY NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE ALL ENCUMBRANCES ON THE PROPERTY.
5. ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON REFER TO NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM 1929 AND ARE UNDERLINED.
6. USE OF THIS SURVEY BY ANYONE OTHER THAN THOSE CERTIFIED TO WILL BE AT THEIR SOLE RISK WITHOUT LIABILITY TO THE SURVEYOR.
7. SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS, DEDICATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD.
8. THE SURVEY DESCRIPTION SHOWN HEREON WAS CREATED BY THIS FIRM.
9. THIS PLAT DENOTES JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS AS ESTABLISHED BY AGENTS OF HENSLICK, SEAGLE & ASSOCIATES, INC. ON OR ABOUT 10-10-02 AND DOES NOT WARRANT THE LOCATION OF THESE LINES BEYOND THE DATE OF THIS SURVEY.
10. THIS SURVEY DOES NOT CERTIFY TO THE LIMITS OF JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION BUT ONLY TO THE POSITIONAL TOLERANCE OF POINTS LOCATED IN THE FIELD, SET BY OTHER PARTIES, SO AS TO CALCULATE AREAS AND TO SHOWN SAID LIMITS GRAPHICALLY ON THIS DRAWING.

AUDIT

44024584.000

CERTIFIED TO:

DAN WYLIE ENTERPRISES
DREAM RV

ADDRESS:

6120 STATE ROAD 64 EAST
BRADENTON, FL

Imaged As is

LEGEND

○	= 1/2" IRON ROD SET – LB 613	RCP	= REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
⊛	= 60 PENNY NAIL FOUND	CMP	= CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
●	= IRON ROD FOUND – IRF	D.O.T.	= DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
◕	= IRON PIPE FOUND – IPF	F.D.O.T.	= FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
■	= 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND	GRD	= GROUND
LB	= LICENSED BUSINESS	FF	= FINISHED FLOOR
R/W	= RIGHT-OF-WAY	TOB	= TOP OF BANK
D/B/A	= DOING BUSINESS AS	5.00	= EL. = ELEVATION
(D)	= DEED DESCRIPTION	SH	= SEASONAL HIGH
(M)	= MEASURED	NP	= NORMAL POOL
△	= CURVE – SEE CURVE DATA	▵	= STAKE FOUND
L-#	= LINE – SEE WETLANDS LINE TABULATION	O.R.B.	= OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
P.O.L.	= POINT ON LINE	#1	= BENCHMARK – NAIL FOUND IN UTILITY POLE ON WEST PROPERTY LINE ELEVATION = 12.95
℄	= CENTERLINE		
—o—o—o—	= CHAIN-LINK FENCE		= SOIL BORING LOCATION
—x—	= BARBED WIRE FENCE		= ASPHALT
—//—	= OVERHEAD UTILITY LINES		= CONC. = CONCRETE
	= WOOD UTILITY POLE		= SHELL
	= LIGHT POLE		

CURVE DATA:

△1 ARC = 202.45'
DELTA = 03°05'07"
RADIUS = 3759.72'
CHORD = 202.42'
CHORD BEARING = S 75°41'25" E

△2 ARC = 151.28'
DELTA = 02°18'19"
RADIUS = 3759.72'

WETLANDS LINE TABULATION

LINE #	BEARING	DISTANCE
1	N 69°13'53" E	33.92'
2	S 65°11'07" E	36.94'
3	S 85°21'01" E	24.71'
4	S 15°59'57" E	35.83'
5	S 00°22'17" W	34.97'
6	S 81°44'12" W	32.58'
7	S 61°56'30" W	31.73'
8	S 64°00'18" W	19.90'
9	N 28°42'18" W	34.01'
10	N 16°41'12" E	42.44'
11	N 27°46'29" W	37.01'

RECEIVED
DEC 16 2002
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	DATE: 11-27-2002	JOB NO. C 2501 (A 5704)
FOR: DAN WYLIE ENTERPRISES D/B/A DREAM RV	SCALE: 1" = 40'	REVISIONS:
LYING IN SECTION 27 TOWNSHIP 34 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST, MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA.	DRAWN BY: LKC	
	CHECKED BY: MLM	

NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.

BY: Leo Mills
LEO MILLS, REGISTERED STATE OF FLORIDA PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER No. 1735

STATE OF FLORIDA

Leo Mills & Associates, Inc.
LICENSED BUSINESS #613
SURVEYING – LAND PLANNING
620 8th AVENUE
PALMETTO, FL 34221
(941) 722-2460
22 NORTH POLK AVENUE
ARCADIA, FL 34266
(863) 993-4141

FILE: C2501.DWG STA:1 PROCOGO: C2501.COGO STA:1 Dr. 23 # 56