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): 10 October 2019

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Jacksonville, Golfway Centre, SAJ-1998-02518

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: Florida County/parish/borough: St. Johns City: St. Augustine
Approximate center coordinates of site (in degree decimal format): Latitude 29.9908°, Longitude – 81.4574°
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone:
Name of nearest waterbody: Turnbull Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Turnbull Creek
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC):
☒ 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): January 28, 2019

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 acres
   Wetlands: acres

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **Pick List**
   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: There are three stormwater treatment ponds onsite that were constructed in uplands and were permitted by the St. Johns River Water Management District for construction of the entrance road from International Golf Parkway (40-109-0277-ERP issued 12/18/97) and for the Golfway Centre development (4-109-0185-ERP issued 3/10/98). These treatment ponds

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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.

were established to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (stormwater – surface water management); and, as such, per 33 CFR 328.3(a)(8), are not waters of the United States. Additionally, one onsite wetland system (approximately 3.73 acres in size) does not have a significant nexus [reference *Rapanos v. United States and Carabell v. United States, 126 Supreme Court 2208 (2006)*] to downstream waters.

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) if there is a significant nexus. A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional if there is a significant nexus. A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW also 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 (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water.

If a significant nexus is required, 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 a significant nexus is required, 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: Twelvemile Swamp – Turnbull Creek sub-watershed is approximately 21,008 acres in size
Drainage area: site drainage encompasses approximately 40 acres
Average annual rainfall: 51 inches
Average annual snowfall: 0 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:
(a) Relationship with TNW:
☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
☒ Tributary flows through **5** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are 5-10 river miles from TNW.
Project waters are 1or less river miles from RPW.
Project waters are 5-10 aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are 1or less aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries.

Identify flow route to TNW[4]: from wetland through control structure into culvert into ditch into culvert into ditch into ditch into culvert into swamp into creek into larger creek into St. Johns River
Tributary stream order, if known:

[4] 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.

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

Tributary is: ☒ Natural
☒ Artificial (man-made). Explain: man-made stormwater pond(s) and drainage swales
☒ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: augmented natural swales

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: 20 to 30 feet for ditches
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: varies	
☐ Other. Explain:	.	

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Tributary is highly stable. The ponds have well stabilized banks/edges; the control structures are maintained; the road side ditches are periodically maintained.
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes: N/A
Tributary geometry: relatively straight
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 2 %

(c) Flow:
Tributary provides for: seasonal
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 11-20
Describe flow regime: flows after heavy rains.
Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: discrete and confined

Subsurface flow: unknown
☐ Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):
☐ Bed and banks
☒ OHWM[5] (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.[6] 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;
☐ physical markings/characteristics	☐ vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
☐ tidal gauges	
☐ other (list):	

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain: At time of inspection water was relatively stagnant and tannin stained. Ditches receive untreated runoff from adjacent roads.
Identify specific pollutants, if known: oil, fertilizer, pesticides.

[5]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.
[6]Ibid.

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

☐ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .

☐ Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .

☒ Habitat for:

☒ Federally Listed species: Wood Stork could use the tributary (tributary open-water areas are within the Core Foraging Area for at least one Wood Stork colony)

☒ Fish/spawn areas: large ponds support tadpoles and small ichthyoids

☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species

☒ Aquatic/wildlife diversity: wildlife utilizing road side ditches includes, but is not limited to, small ichthyoids, various aquatic insects, snakes, and frogs.

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: 3.73 acres

Wetland type: forested wetland with fringe of young red maple and interior of pond cypress.

Wetland quality: moderate quality; some degradation due to hydrologic alteration and amount of surrounding development.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries: no

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: very infrequent – due to control structures contiguous to the onsite wetland, flow from this system only occurs during heavy storm events

Surface flow is: discrete and confined

Characteristics: water in wetland would overflow into control structure after water starts staging up into surrounding uplands, so the frequency would likely only happen during significant storm events like hurricanes.

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**

☐ Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

☐ Directly abutting

☒ Not directly abutting

☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection

☐ Ecological connection

☒ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: see enclosed series of graphics

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are 5-10 river miles from TNW

Project waters are 5-10 aerial (straight) miles from TNW

Flow is from: wetland to TNW

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the no 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: water is stagnant and tannin stained; surrounding land is improved pasture (no livestock).

Identify specific pollutants, if known: no untreated stormwater flows into wetland pursuant to previously permitted engineering plans.

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

☐ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .

☒ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: 1.73 acres of young red maple around perimeter and 2.00 acres of pond cypress in center.

☒ Habitat for:

☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .

☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .

☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .

☒ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: likely habitat for frogs and perhaps water snakes and various passerine birds.

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

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

Approximately 3.73 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)
N	3.73		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Wetland contributes very little directly to downstream waters due to presence of control structure and intervening areas (culverts, stormwater pond and ditches). Wetland provides nominal habitat for various reptilian, avian, and mammalian (small) species. Due to adjacent development, immigration and emigration of fauna likely is limited/minimal. System provides some functions and services associated with water quality; however, the system likely only treats precipitation and runoff from immediately contiguous surfaces (negligible contribution to local/regional wetland functions).

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? Wetland does not treat any pollutants. Permitted stormwater system handles all runoff from developed areas. Ditch immediately downstream of wetland serves as an outfall ditch for stormwater ponds.
- 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? Wetland provides limited habitat for wildlife. Wetland does not provide habitat for fish. Ditches provide limited habitat for Gambusia minnows, frogs and water snakes.
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs? Wetland does not have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon downstream due to control structure. Road side ditches have limited capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon downstream and are man-made.
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW? None known

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: Upstream wetland does not have a regular hydrologic connection to any downstream water due to control structure that was installed specifically to keep water in wetland. Road side ditches at upper end of system are periodically dry and only convey water after prolonged heavy rains. The Corps concludes that these ditches at the northern end of the system do not have a significant nexus. Downstream segment receives increased flow from a larger area, has increased flow rate/volume/frequency, and contributes more to the TNW. The Corps concludes that the downstream segment of the non-RPW has a significant nexus to the TNW.

3. **Significant nexus findings for an RPW where the RPW flows directly or indirectly into a TNW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D: Farther downstream the ditches are much deeper and appear to hold water for most of the year. The Corps concludes that these ditches at the northern end of the system do not have a significant nexus.

4. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW where the RPW flows directly or indirectly into a TNW.** 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[7] 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: **500** linear feet **15**width (ft) for segment north of International Golf Parkway, **1,080** linear feet **15** width (ft) for segment along North Francis Road immediately south of International Golf Parkway.
   - ☐ 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.[8]**
   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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[7] See Footnote # 3.

[8] 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):[9]

- ☐ 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: only hydrologic connection is through a control structure then through culverts into a stormwater pond then through culverts to an upland-cut ditch then through more culverts and more upland-cut ditches to wetlands adjacent to RPW. .
- ☐ 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; i.e., SWANCC Decision), 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 (i.e., Rapanos Decision), 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: 3.73 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: Online GoogleEarth® overlay
- ☒ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
  - ☒ USGS NHD data
  - ☒ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps
- ☒ U.S. Geological Survey map(s): Online GoogleEarth® overlay
- ☒ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey: USDA WebSoil Survey
- ☒ National wetlands inventory map(s): Online GoogleEarth® overlay
- ☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- ☐ FEMA/FIRM maps:

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[9] 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.*

☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation:
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial: GoogleEarth®; Microsoft Bing®; University of Florida historic aerial imagery
or ☐ Other:
☐ Previous determination(s):
☐ Applicable/supporting case law:
☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
☒ Other information (please specify): Jurisdictional determination for adjacent properties (other Corps permit actions)

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

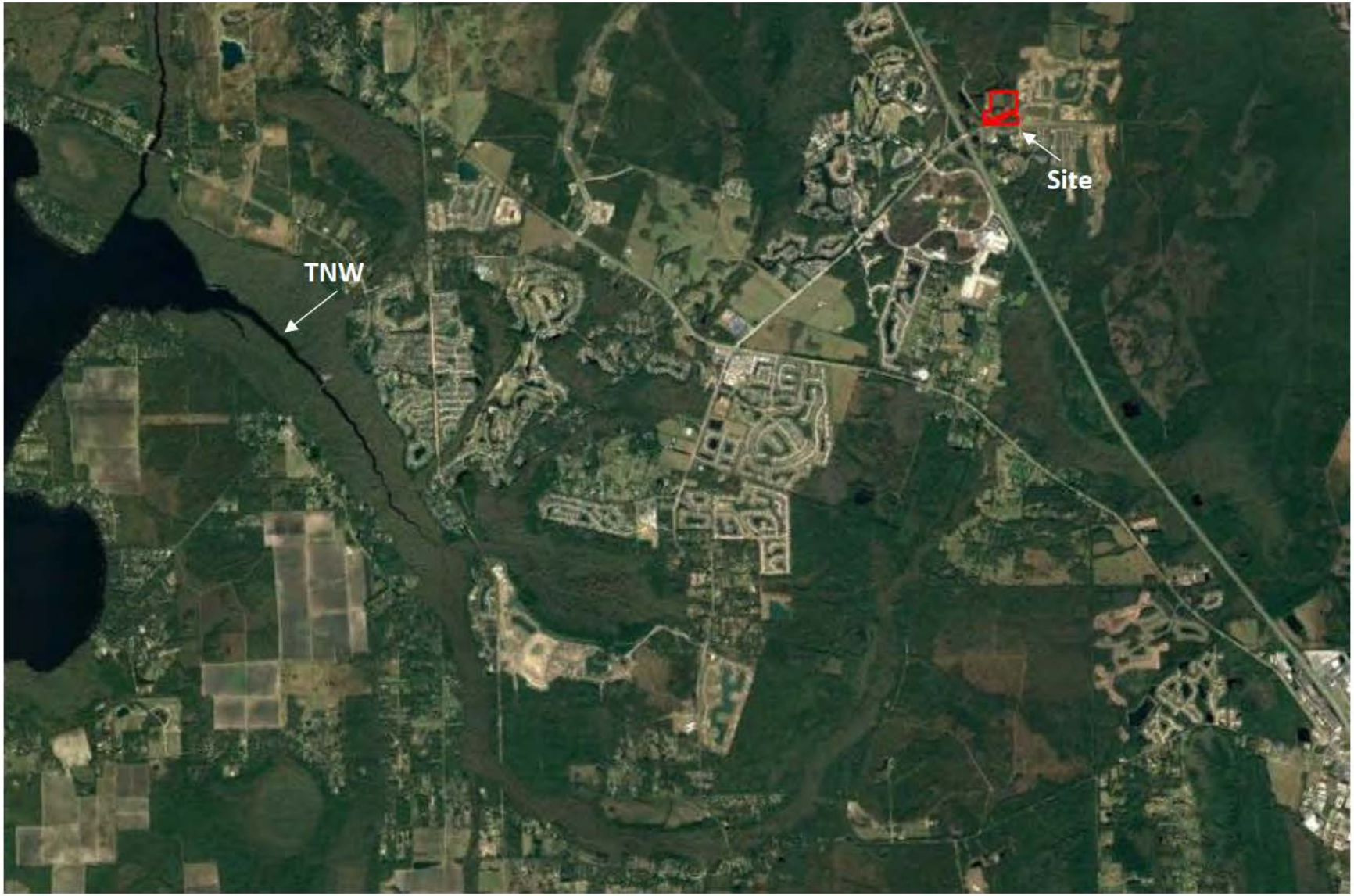

Site
TNW

Photo 10 View north of control structure in wetland

Photo 11 **View east of control structure in wetland**

Photo 12 View west of control structure in wetland

GOLFWAY CENTRE
SAJ-1998-02518

Photos Taken October 2, 2019

Photo 1 **Control structure in wetland**
Top of structure is at +32.0 feet NGVD
Top of slot (end of tape measure) is at +30.5 feet NGVD
Upper water stain line is at elevation +29.6 feet NGVD.
Average elevation along upper edge of wetland is +29.6 feet NGVD.
The wetland will need to start staging up into adjacent upland before discharging into control structure

Photo 2 **Green line of algal growth is 11 inches below the slot at +29.6 feet NGVD, which represents the ordinary high water line and average elevation along outer edge of wetland**
The highest water mark is approximately 6 inches below the slot at +30.0 feet NGVD which is just above the average elevation of the outer edge of the wetland

Photo 3 View looking into control structure from one side
Invert of pipe at bottom is at elevation +26.5 feet NGVD

Photo 4 View looking into control structure from the other side

Notice trash in water which back flushed up the culvert from the stormwater pond

Photo 5 **View looking west at outfall pipe from stormwater pond 640 feet away; pipe extends under Wendy's parking lot; note ditch bottom is dry**
This ditch extends parallel to International Golf Parkway along north side of road

Photo 6 Looking east along outfall ditch from stormwater pond

Photo 7 Looking north at ditch along west side of North Francis Road

Photo 8 Looking west across ditch along North Francis Road

Photo 9 Close up of ditch bottom which is almost completely dry at time of photo

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—St. Johns County, Florida

Map Scale: 1:3,450 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

Hydric (100%)

Hydric (66 to 99%)

Hydric (33 to 65%)

Hydric (1 to 32%)

Not Hydric (0%)

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

Hydric (100%)

Hydric (66 to 99%)

Hydric (33 to 65%)

Hydric (1 to 32%)

Not Hydric (0%)

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

Hydric (100%)

Hydric (66 to 99%)

Hydric (33 to 65%)

Hydric (1 to 32%)

Not Hydric (0%)

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Johns County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 17, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Sep 13, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
34	Tocoi fine sand	29	4.0	9.0%
62	Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	98	40.0	90.7%
65	Riviera fine sand	35	0.1	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**44.2**	**100.0%**

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

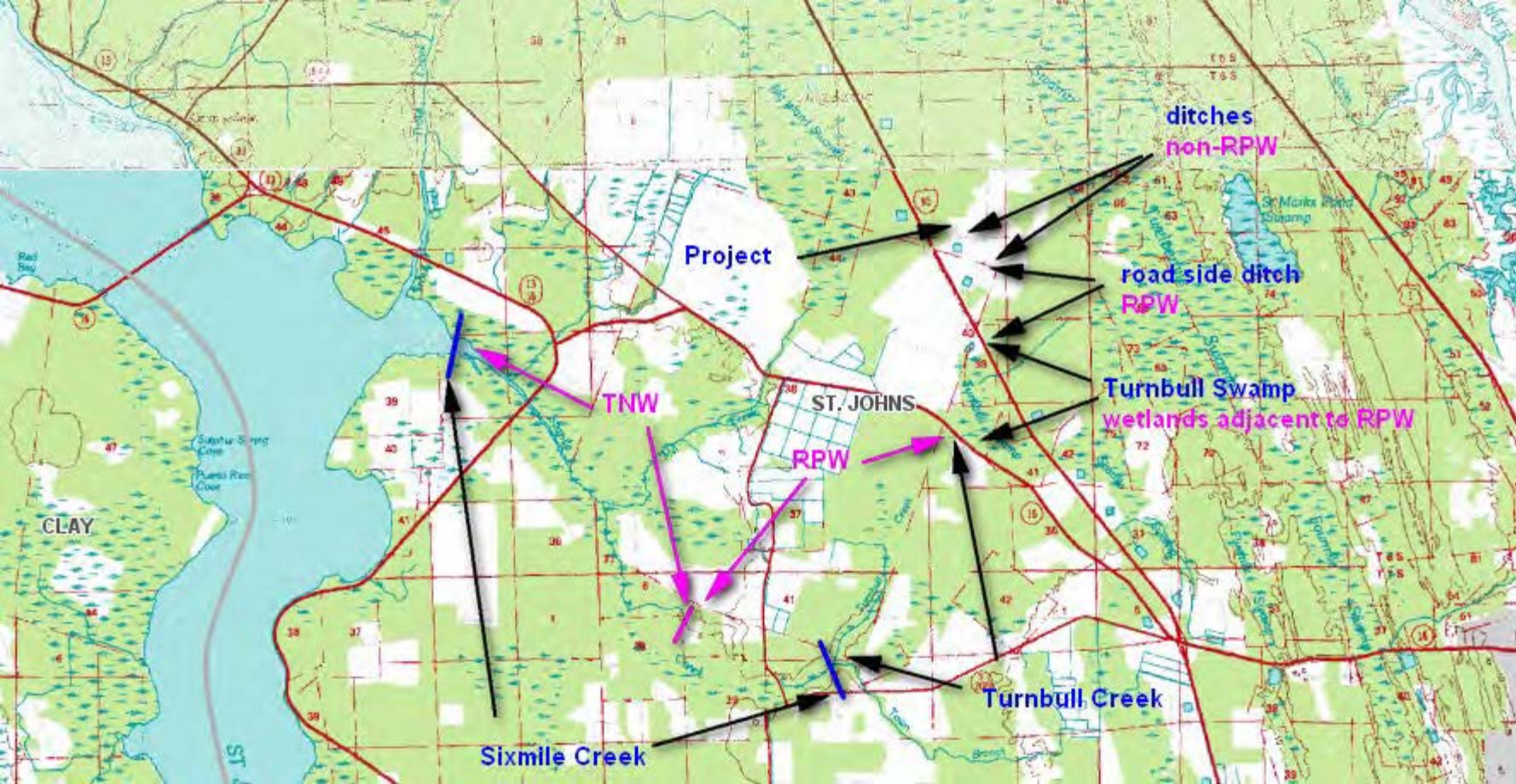
Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

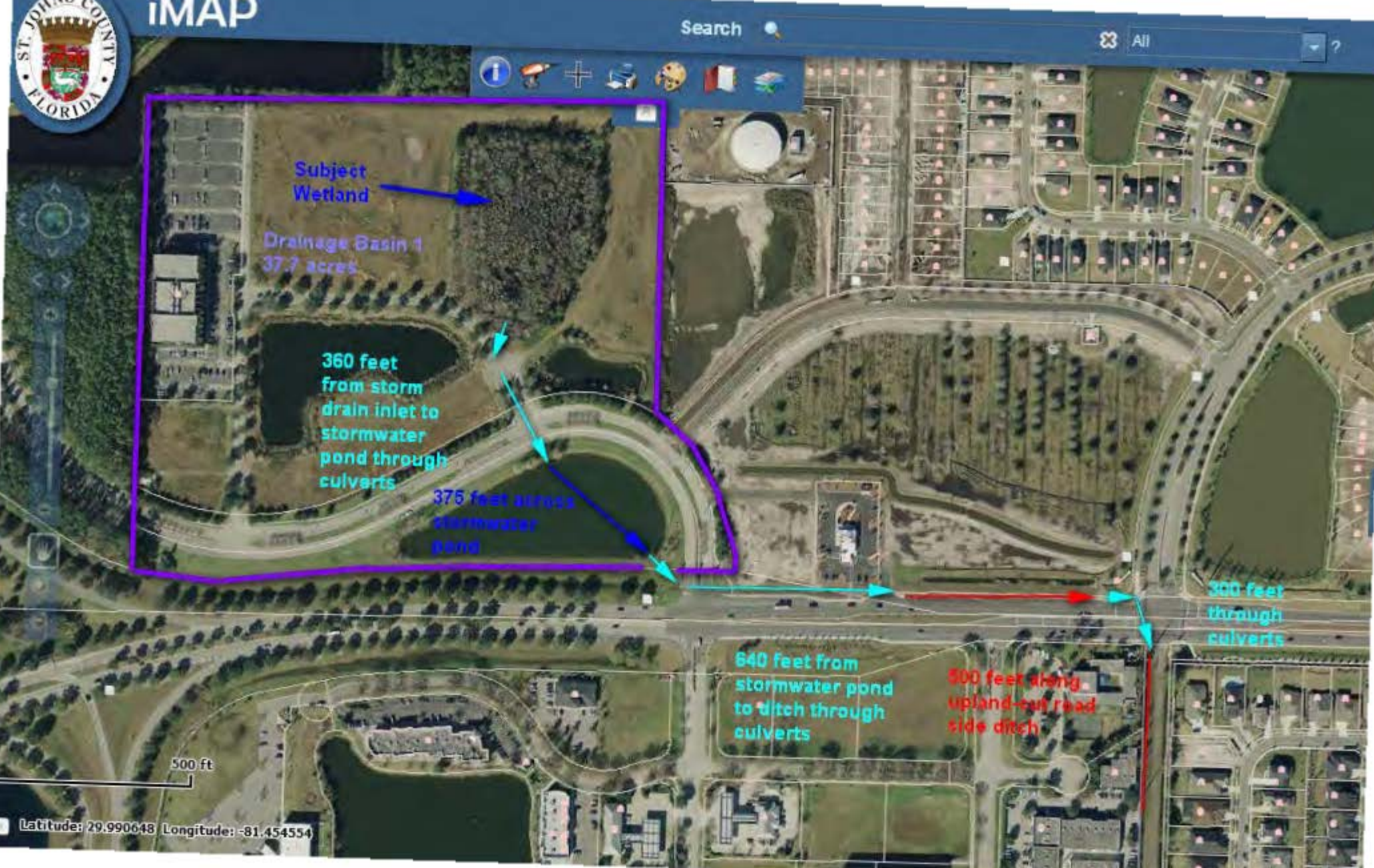
Rating Options

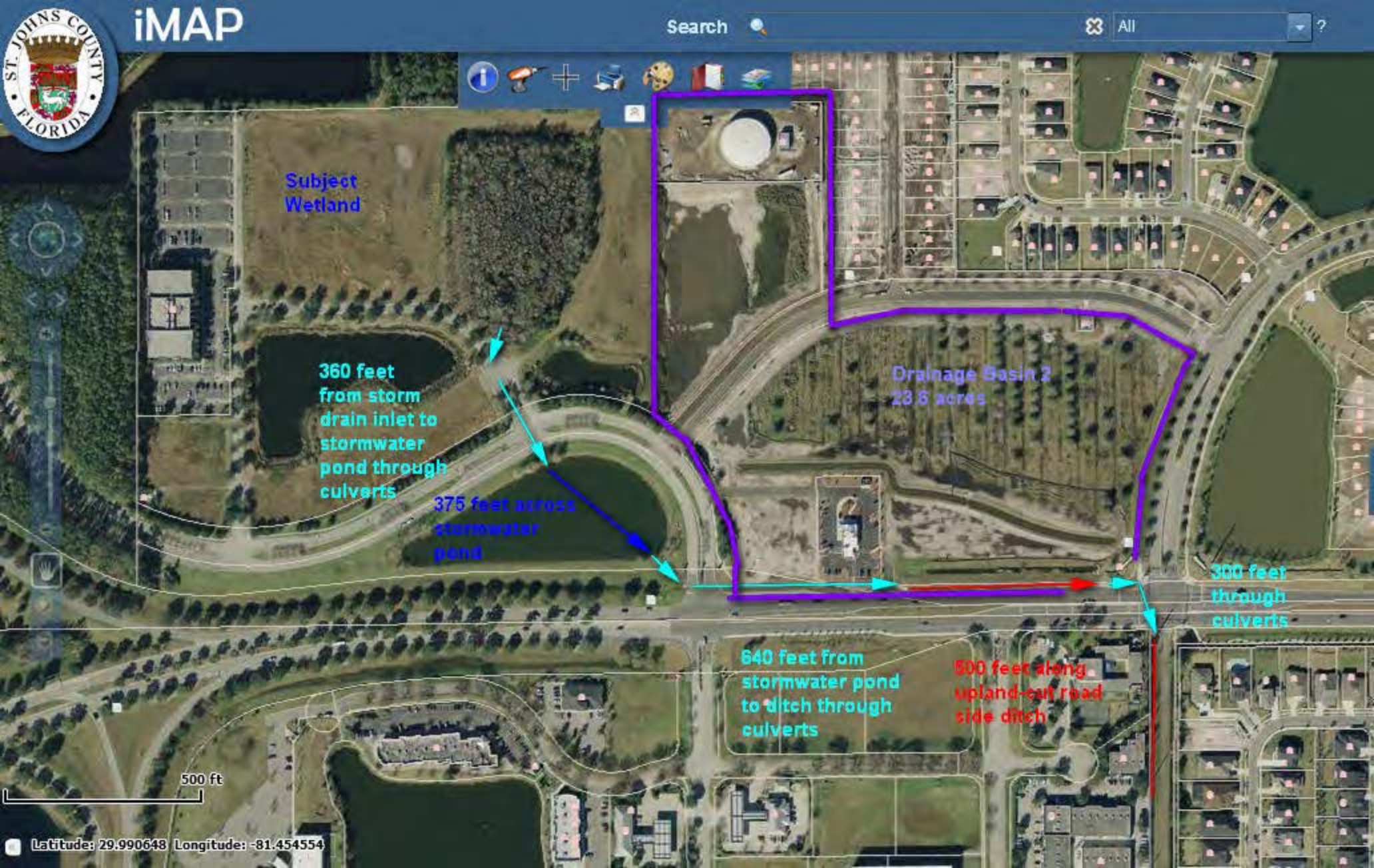
Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

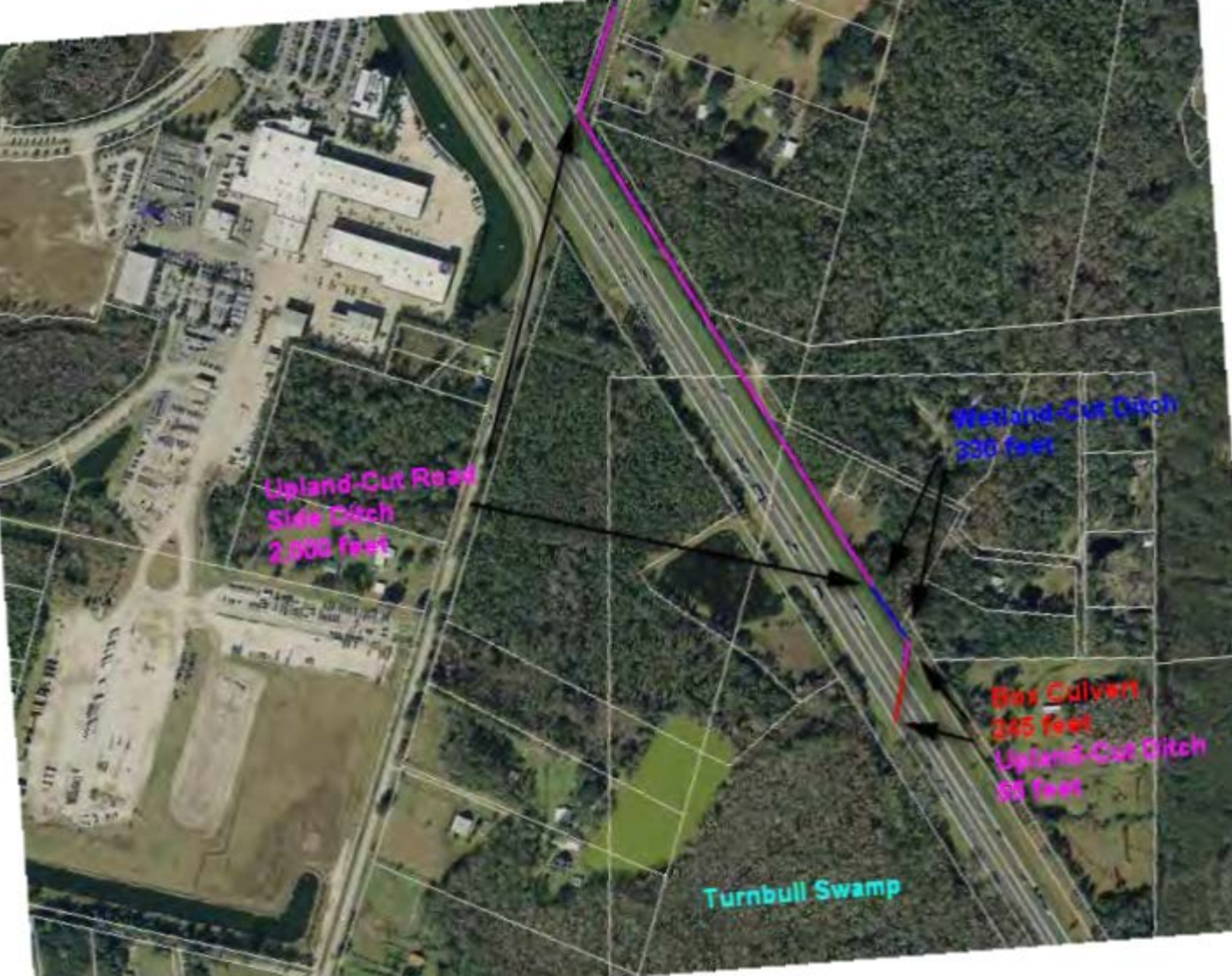
Tie-break Rule: Lower


ditches
non-RPW
Project
road side ditch
RPW
Turnbull Swamp
wetlands adjacent to RPW
TNW
ST. JOHNS
RPW
CLAY
Turnbull Creek
Sixmile Creek


iMAP
Search
All
Subject Wetland
Drainage Basin 1
37.7 acres
360 feet from storm drain inlet to stormwater pond through culverts
375 feet across stormwater pond
300 feet through culverts
640 feet from stormwater pond to ditch through culverts
500 feet along upland-cut road side ditch
500 ft
Latitude: 29.990648 Longitude: -81.454554

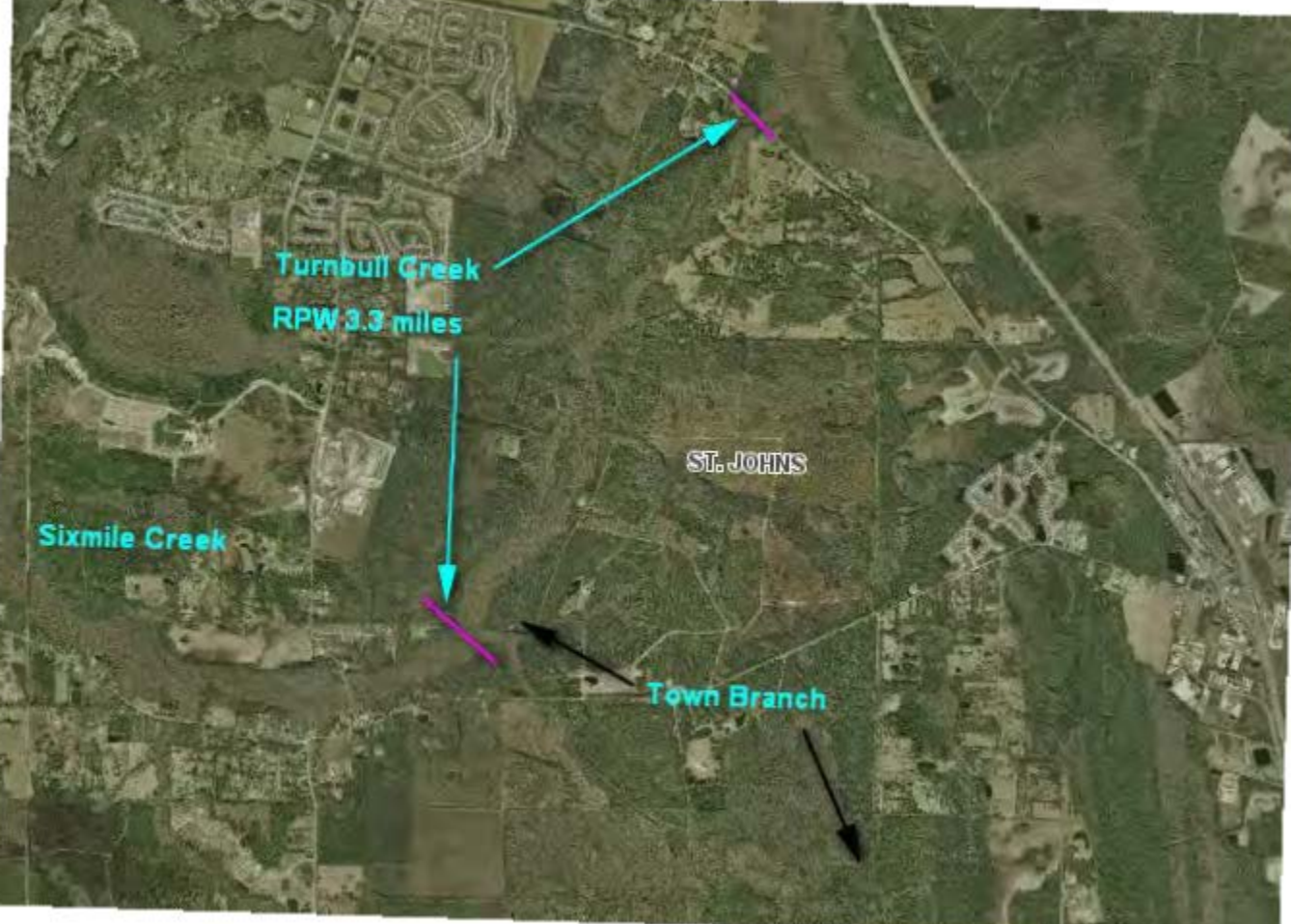

iMAP
Search
All
Subject Wetland
360 feet from storm drain inlet to stormwater pond through culverts
375 feet across stormwater pond
Drainage Basin 2
23.6 acres
300 feet through culverts
640 feet from stormwater pond to ditch through culverts
500 feet along upland-cut road side ditch
500 ft
Latitude: 29.990648 Longitude: -81.454554

Drainage Basin 3
114 acres
North Francis Road
Upland-Cut Ditch
4,996 feet


Upland-Cut Road
Side Ditch
2,000 feet
Wetland-Cut Ditch
330 feet
Box Culvert
245 feet
Upland-Cut Ditch
95 feet
Turnbull Swamp

North Francis Road
Upland-Cut Ditch
4,556 feet

Turnbull Swamp
wetlands adjacent to RPW
1.2 miles
Turnbull Creek


Turnbull Creek
RPW 3.3 miles
ST. JOHNS
Sixmile Creek
Town Branch

TNW
3.3 miles
ST. JOHNS
Sixmile Creek
RPW
3.8 miles