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): 25 June 2018

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Jacksonville, Silverfield Group, SAJ-2017-01518

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: Florida County/parish/borough: St. Johns City: St. Augustine
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Latitude 29.958433°, Longitude -81.477817°
Name of nearest waterbody: Turnbull Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Sixmile Creek
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Palmo Cove - 030801031203
☒ 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: 25 June 2018
☐ Field Determination

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 and are not** "*waters of the U.S.*" within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [*Required*]

1. **Waters of the U.S.**
   a. **Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):** [1]
   ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas
   ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
   ☐ Relatively permanent 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: N/A
   Wetlands: 1.1 acres

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **1987 Delineation Manual**
   Elevation of established OHWM (if known): N/A

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: The Corps has determined that 0.46 acre of a distal section of a man-made upland-cut ditch and 0.05 acre of an upland-cut side ditch, which solely drain uplands as non-relatively permanent conveyances supporting only nominal wetland vegetation are non-jurisdictional. This determination is based, in part, on an evaluation of historic aerials, land-based photographs, National Wetland Inventory maps, the USGS National Hydrologic Datum map, and information submitted by the applicant's ecological agent.

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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:** N/A

2. **Wetland adjacent to TNW:** N/A

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: 34,934 acres
Drainage area: ditch drains ~33 acres
Average annual rainfall: 48 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:
☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
☒ Tributary flows through **3** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **5-10** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **2-5** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **1 (or less)** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries: N/A

Identify flow route to TNW[5]: Onsite waters flow from onsite Non-RPW into offsite headwaters of Turnbull Creek, which flows into Sixmile Creek, which becomes a TNW downstream
Tributary stream order, if known: 4

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):
Tributary is: ☐ Natural:
☒ Artificial (man-made): Upland-cut ditches are man-made
☒ Manipulated (man-altered): Wetland-cut portion of main ditch is man-altered

[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 properties (on-site system) with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: 4 feet
Average depth: 2 feet
Average side slopes: 3:1

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- ☐ Silts
- ☒ Sands
- ☐ Concrete
- ☐ Cobbles
- ☐ Gravel
- ☐ Muck
- ☐ Bedrock
- ☒ Vegetation
- ☐ Other

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]: stable, vegetated banks
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes: N/A
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: unknown; seasonally during heavy rain events
Describe flow regime: drainage from adjacent uplands
Other information on duration and volume: N/A

Surface flow is: descrete Characteristics: flow occurs during heavy rain events

Subsurface flow: N/A
☐ 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
  - ☒ changes in the character of soil
  - ☐ shelving
  - ☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent
  - ☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away
  - ☒ sediment deposition
  - ☐ water staining
  - ☐ other (list):
  - ☐ the presence of litter and debris
  - ☐ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
  - ☐ the presence of wrack line
  - ☐ sediment sorting
  - ☐ scour
  - ☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
  - ☐ abrupt change in plant community
- ☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[7] Explain: .

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

- ☐ High Tide Line indicated by:
  - ☐ oil or scum line along shore objects
  - ☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)
  - ☐ physical markings/characteristics
  - ☐ tidal gauges
  - ☐ other (list):
- ☐ Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
  - ☐ survey to available datum;
  - ☐ physical markings;
  - ☐ vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain: Ditches drain adjacent cropland during heavy rain events. Chemical composition is unknown.
Identify specific pollutants, if known: agricultural chemicals potentially present

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

- ☐ Riparian corridor:
- ☐ Wetland fringe:
- ☐ Habitat for:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species

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[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.

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW** – no onsite wetlands outside of the Non-RPW ditch; off-site wetlands comprise headwaters of Turnbull Creek (reference B.3, below)

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:
Properties:
Wetland size:
Wetland type:
Wetland quality:
Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries:

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:
Flow is:

Surface flow is:
Characteristics:

Subsurface flow:
☐ 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

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW
Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW
Flow is from: **Pick List**
Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.).
Identify specific pollutants, if known:

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):
☐ Riparian buffer: adjacent, offsite system encompasses a portion of Turnbull Creek
☐ Vegetation type/percent cover – mixed forested and pine flatwoods systems <80 percent coverage
☐ Habitat for:
☐ Federally Listed species
☐ Fish/spawn areas
☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species
☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity

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

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

Approximately >400 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)
Yes	>400		

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Offsite contiguous system east of the project site supports/forms the headwaters of Turnbull Swamp; forms the St. Johns County Turnbull Swamp Mitigation Area (SAJ-2006-07358, which is an advance mitigation – restoration/enhancement/preservation area); and, encompasses a section of Turnbull Creek. This area provides diverse habitat, stormwater retention/detention/filtration, suitable foraging habitat within a core foraging area for a colony of Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), and fish/spawn areas.

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: The wetland-cut section of the onsite Non-RPW is part of a larger wetland system over 400 acres in size that forms the headwaters of Turnbull Creek. This large system provides habitat for diverse species, water quality functions (stormwater retention and detention), and flow to Turnbull Creek and Sixmile Creek. The loss of these wetlands could adversely affect the TNW section of Sixmile Creek and the St. Johns River; and, potentially, fishery resources in those waterways.

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: 0.60 acre
   ☐ Other non-wetland waters:
   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.
☐ 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.

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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.*

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: The 0.51 acre distal sections of the upland-cut onsite drainage ditches only drain uplands (do not connect from waters of the United States), only conveys seasonal flow, and only supports nominal wetland vegetation.

☐ 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):
☐ Lakes/ponds:
☐ Other non-wetland waters:
☐ Wetlands:

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):

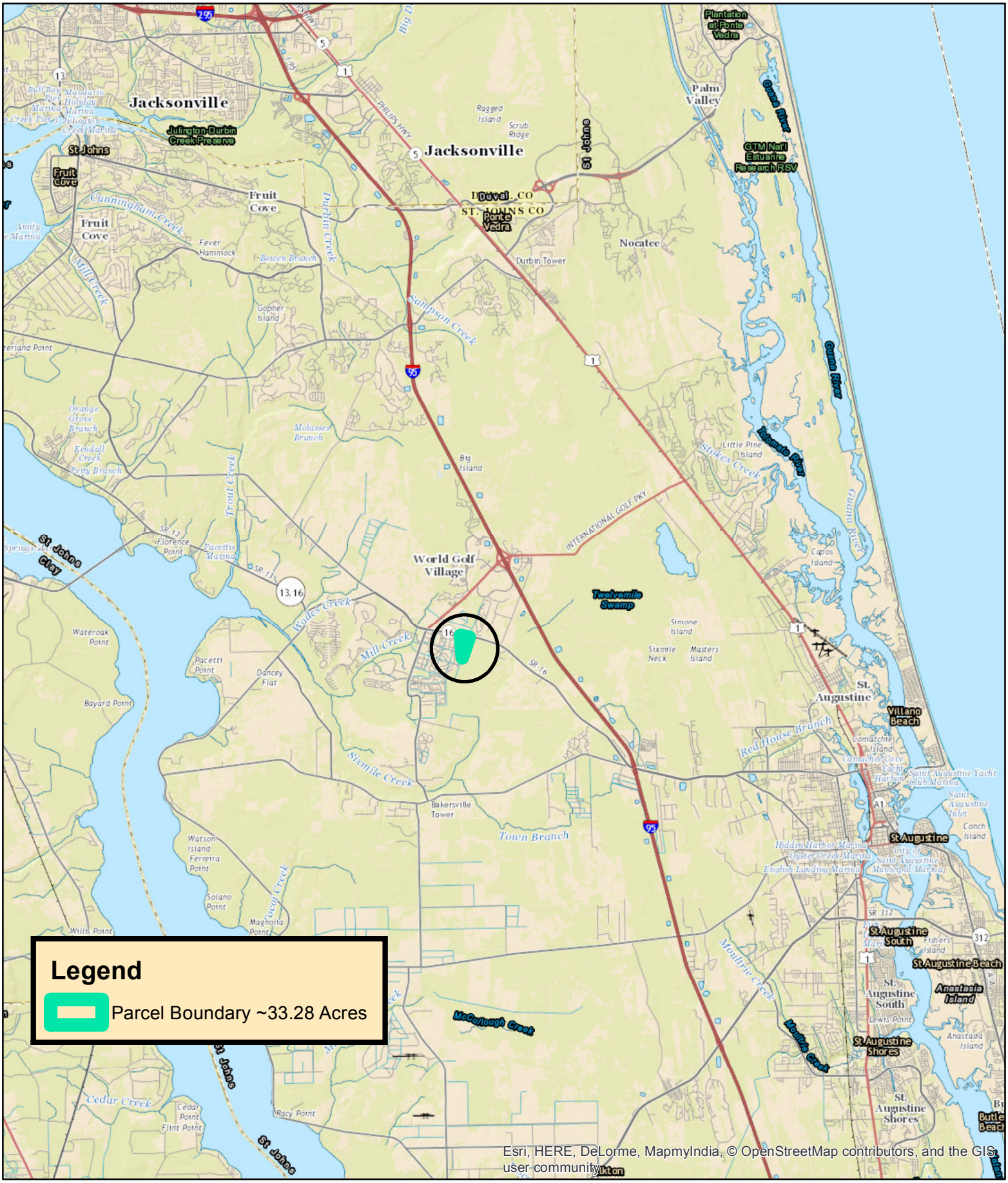
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams):
☐ Lakes/ponds:
☐ Other non-wetland waters
☒ Wetlands: 0.51acres of upland-cut drainage ditch

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

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

☒ Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant
☐ Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
  ☐ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
  ☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
☐ Corps navigable waters' study:
☒ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
  ☐ USGS NHD data.
  ☒ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps
☒ U.S. Geological Survey map(s)
☒ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey
☒ National wetlands inventory map(s)
☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
☐ FEMA/FIRM maps:
☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): University of Florida historic aerials (1942, 1952, 1960, 1971); GoogleEarth historic aerials (1994-forward)
  or ☒ Other (Name & Date): ground-level photographs from applicant's agent
☒ Previous determination(s): SAJ-2006-07358 – St. Johns County Turnbull Creek Mitigation Area
☐ Applicable/supporting case law:
☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
☒ Other information (please specify): Corps utilized top-of-bank to top-of-bank regarding the drainage ditches. The upland-cut drainage ditch drains an area cleared and converted to cropland pre-1960 that has remained in use as cropland since that conversion. The upland-cut drainage ditch does not drain waters of the United States or convey water from a waters of the United States to a waters of the United States. The 0.60-acre downstream, wetland-cut section of the ditch retains its historic wetland characteristics and was part of a larger wetland system that forms the headwaters of Turnbull Creek, a tributary to Sixmile Creek (which is a TNW downstream).

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:



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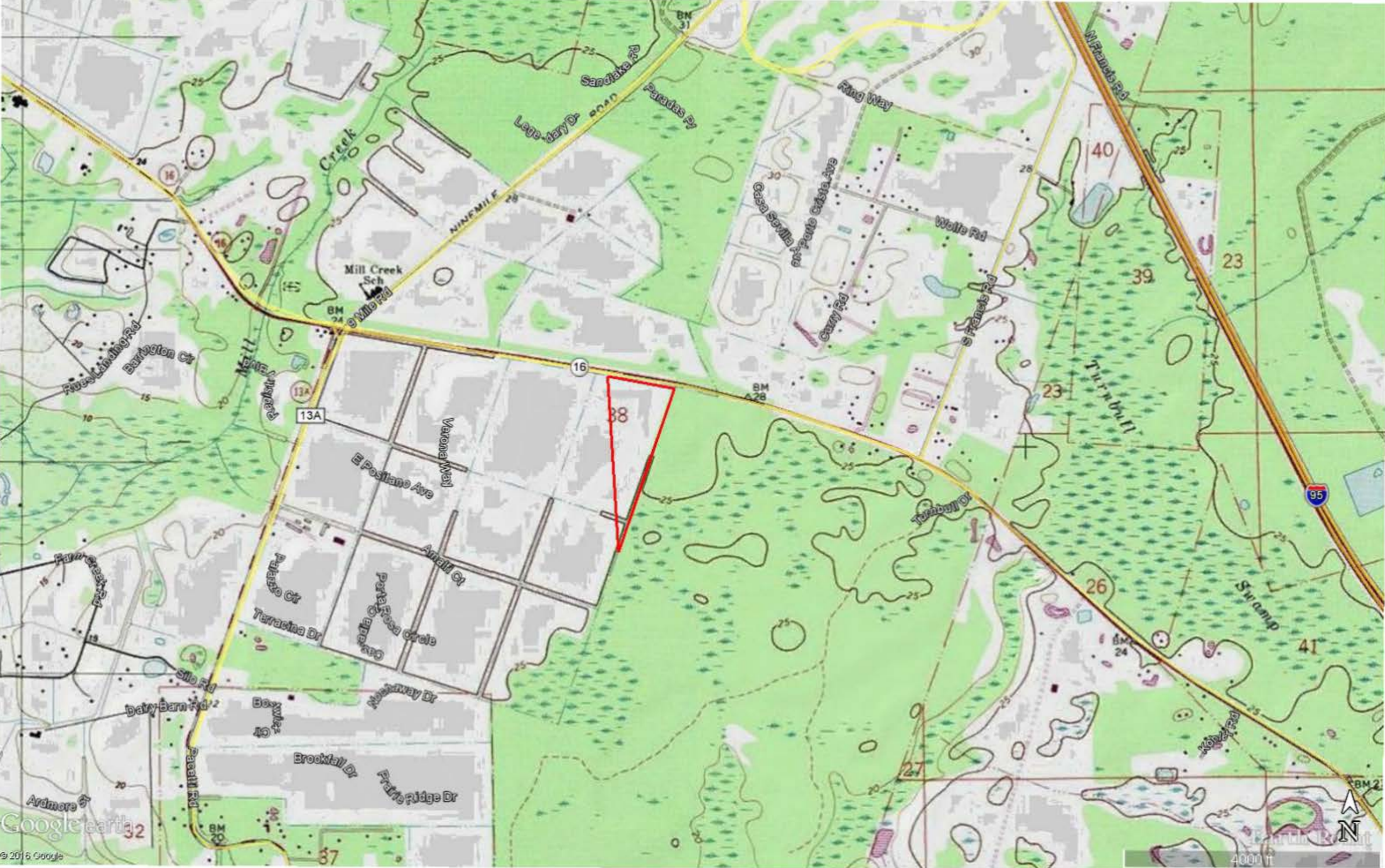
www.bio-techconsulting.com

Murabella Parcel
St. Johns County, Florida
Figure 2
Location Map

N
W E
S

23,000 Feet

Project #:
Produced By: JLU
Date: 5/12/2017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Legendary Dr
Paradas Pl
Ring Way
N Francis Rd
Casa Sevilla
Puerto Costa Ave
Wolle Rd
Cathy Rd
S Francis Rd
Mill Creek Sch
9 Mile Rd
Mill Creek
Fuzzy Landing Rd
Barrington Ct
Mill Creek Rd
13A
16
95
Varona Way
E Positano Ave
Amalfi Ct
Palazzo Ct
Terracina Dr
Porta Rosa Circle
Farm Creek Rd
Silo Rd
Dairy Barn Rd
Boxwood Ct
Northway Dr
Brookfall Dr
Prairie Ridge Dr
Pacatil Rd
Ardmore St
Turkey Run
Turkey Dr
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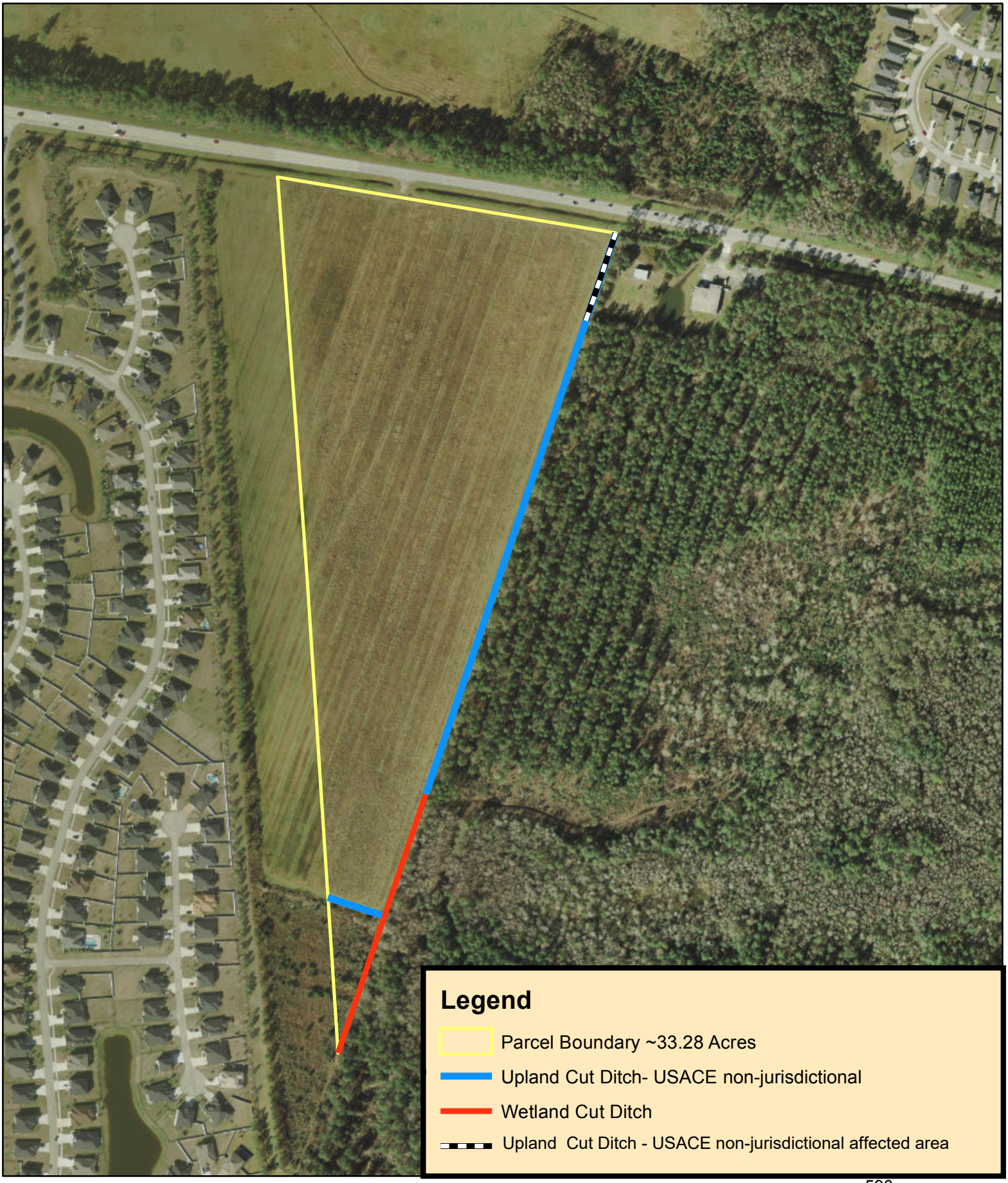
32
37
Google earth
© 2016 Google
Earthquake
4000 ft
N



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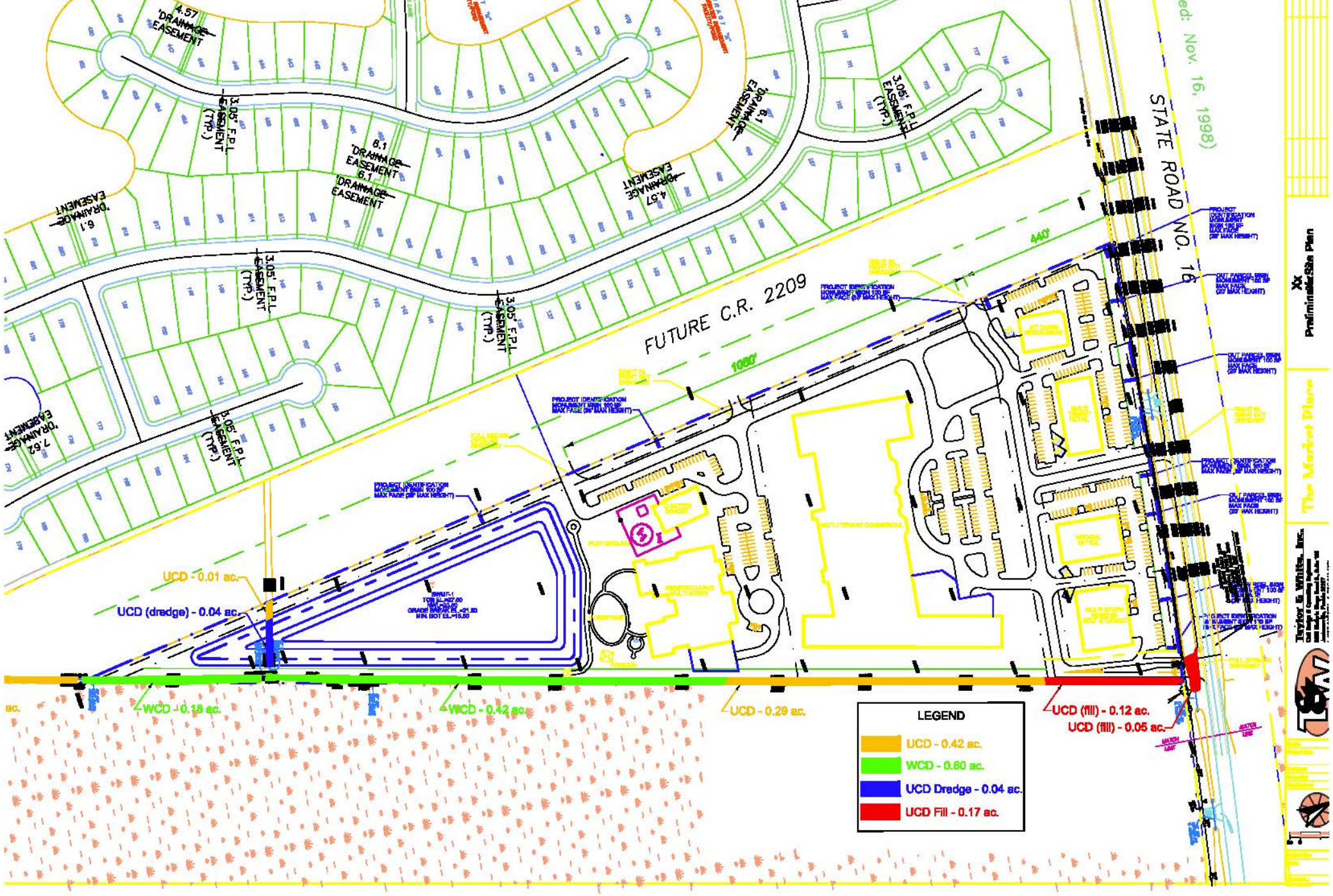
Murabella Parcel
St. Johns County, Florida
Figure 1
Upland Cut Ditch

N
W E
S

590
Feet


FUTURE C.R. 2209
STATE ROAD NO. 16
440'
1080'
4.57 DRAINAGE EASEMENT
6.1 DRAINAGE EASEMENT
3.05' F.P.L. EASEMENT (TYP.)
7.62 DRAINAGE EASEMENT
UCD - 0.01 ac.
UCD (dredge) - 0.04 ac.
WCD - 0.18 ac.
WCD - 0.42 ac.
UCD - 0.29 ac.
UCD (fill) - 0.12 ac.
UCD (fill) - 0.05 ac.
LEGEND
UCD - 0.42 ac.
WCD - 0.60 ac.
UCD Dredge - 0.04 ac.
UCD Fill - 0.17 ac.
Preliminary Site Plan
The Market Place
Taylor & Whitten, Inc.