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

C.

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): April 1, 2022

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Norfolk District, Gloucester Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad Station 1 Project, NAO-2022-00338

C.	PRO	OJECT LOC	CATION AND I	BACKGROUND	INFORMATI	ON:					
	Stat	e: Virginia		County/parish/b	oorough: Glouce	ester Cou	nty				
	Cen	ter coordinat		g in degree decin versal Transvers					V.		
	Nan	ne of nearest		verdam Swamp gable Water (TN c Unit Code (HU		he aquati	c resource f	lows: Ware Rive	er		
	\square		ner sites (e.g., of	riew area and/or prisite mitigation si						recorded on a	
	_			ED FOR SITE	EVALUATION	(CHEC	K ALL TH	IAT APPLY):			
		*	k) Determination	 Date: March 8, 2022 							
~											
			<u>MARY OF FIN</u> 10 DETERMIN	<u>DINGS</u> ATION OF JUI	RISDICTION.						
		rea. [<i>Required</i> Waters subj	d] ect to the ebb an	e U.S." within Rid flow of the tide rhave been used			, 3	`		• /	
В.	CWA	SECTION	404 DETERMI	NATION OF JU	RISDICTION	ī .					
The	re Aı	e No "water.	s of the U.S." wi	hin Clean Water	Act (CWA) juri	isdiction ((as defined b	by 33 CFR part	328) in the r	eview area. [Required]
		T1	presence of wat NWs, including Tetlands adjacent elatively perman on-RPWs that fluctions Tetlands directly Tetlands adjacent Tetlands adjacent repoundments of		Vs) that flow dir lirectly into TN nat flow directly y abutting RPW at flow directly ters	rectly or in Ws or indire or indirec	ndirectly intectly into TNow directly obtly into TN	NWs or indirectly into	TNWs		
	į	-	•	f waters of the U							
			and waters:	linear feet:	width (ft) and	l/or	acres.				
		Wetlands	: acres.								

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: Pick List

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).

		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:	
SEC	CTIC	ON III: CWA ANALYSIS	
A.	TN	Ws AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs	
	Sec	agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete tion 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 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.	СН	ARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):	
		s section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps ermine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under <i>Rapanos</i> have been met.	
	wat moi (pei	agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent ers" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 nths). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round rennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, to Section III.D.4.	
	EPA rela	retland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and A regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a tively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even ugh 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 it 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 onsit 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: Pick List	
		Drainage area: Pick List	
		Average annual rainfall: inches	
		Average annual snowfall: inches	
		(ii) Physical Characteristics: (a) Relationship with TNW: Tributary flows directly into TNW. Tributary flows through Pick List tributaries before entering TNW.	

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.
 Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

	Project waters are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow route to TNW ⁵ : .
	Tributary stream order, if known:
(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply): Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate): Average width: feet Average depth: feet
	Average side slopes: Pick List.
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply): Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:
	Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:
	Tributary geometry: Pick List Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
(c)	
	Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
	Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: .
	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 destruction of terrestrial vegetation shelving the presence of wrack line sediment sorting sediment deposition sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events abrupt change in plant community other (list):

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW. ⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

			☐ 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:
	(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain:
		Idei	ntify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iv)	Bio!	logical 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:
			Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
			Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .
2.	Cha	ıract	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		ysical Characteristics: General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres
			Wetland type. Explain: .
			Wetland quality. Explain: .
			Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(1-)	Consul Elon Delationalia mid New TNW.
		(0)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: .
			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 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.

⁷Ibid.

	(ii)	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:
		Identify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)	Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply): Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):
		
		☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: ☐ .
		☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	Aracteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List
		Approximately () 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)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

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:

	TERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL AT 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.

acres.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:

D.

⁸See Footnote # 3.

		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).
Е.	DEC SUC	CLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH 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:
Ide	-	water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
		vide 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.		N-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):
	facto	vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR ors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional genent (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.
		vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such ding 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.

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.

A.		PORTING 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: Map entitled "Figure 5: Delineation – Gloucester
		unteer Fire and Rescue Squad Station 1 Project", prepared by The Thrasher Group, Inc., dated February 14, 2022, and stamped as
		eived by the Corps on February 14, 2022, depicts the approximate limits of investigation.
	\boxtimes	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.
	\boxtimes	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Gloucester, Virginia.
	\boxtimes	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: USDA-NCSS Digital SSURGO and STATSGO Data.
	\boxtimes	National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: USFWS Digital Wetland and Riparian Data.
		State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
		FEMA/FIRM maps: .
		100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
	\boxtimes	Photographs: ☐ Aerial (Name & Date):2009IR; 2013IR; 2015IR; 2017IR; 2019.
		Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
		Applicable/supporting case law: .
		Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
		Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Based on information provided in the Aquatic Resources Report prepared by The Thrasher Goup, Inc. and received by the Corps on February 14, 2022 in combination with field observations made during a March 8, 2022 site visit, the property lacked areas that contained an ordinary high water mark or met the wetland criteria as defined by the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual, and the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Regional Supplement. No aquatic resources are present within the defined study area.