

**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): June 18, 2015

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: CENAB-OP-RMS (CHESAPEAKE MARSHLANDS NWR COMPLEX/ FOG POINT) 2014-61926

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: **Maryland** County/parish/borough: **Somerset** City: **Closest unincorporated area is on Smith Island; Town of Ewell**
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): **At the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Glenn Martin National Wildlife Refuge (Martin NWR) extending from Silver Island north to Fog Point, then east to Fishing Point in the Chesapeake Bay and Tangier Sound, located on the northern end of Smith Island.**

Latitude (DMS) Longitude (DMS)
39° 1' .56" N 76° 1.' 56" W

Name of nearest waterbody: **Chesapeake Bay and Tangier Sound**

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: **Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay are both TNWs.**

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **02080110**

- 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: **27 April 2015**
 Field Determination. Date:

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **are** "*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: **Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay are both tidal navigable water bodies. Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay are both traditional navigable waterways that are currently used to transport interstate and foreign commerce.**

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **are** "*waters of the U.S.*" within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):

- TNWs, including territorial seas
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
 Relatively permanent waters¹ (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: **The size of the project site area open tidal waters and wetlands adjacent to TNW is listed below. The Glen Martin National Wildlife Refuge (Martin NWR) is approximately 4,423 acres of tidal marsh, shallow water, and isolated upland areas bisected by numerous tidal creeks and guts.****

¹ 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).

Reach A: No work proposed
Reach B: 4.20 acres
Reach C: 4.58 acres
Reach D: 2.21 acres
Reach E: 1.31 acres
Reach F: 3.67 acres

Non-wetland waters: linear feet: 21,000 linear feet of estuarine shoreline and/or 696,960 square foot (16-acre) area of tidal waters.

Wetlands: 5,882 square foot (0.13 acre) area of existing tidal fringe marsh impacted. Cowardin classification: E2EM1P tidal flat high/ low marsh geomorphic position.

c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: Approximate MHW shoreline/high tide line.
Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):**²

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

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: Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay are both TNWs.

Summarize rationale supporting determination: During the last low stand in sea level, about 15,000 years ago, the main channel of Chesapeake Bay and Tangier Sound were meandering rivers that exited into the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Charles, Virginia. Smith Island is part of a chain of islands that form the western Boundary of Tangier Sound.

2. **Wetland adjacent to TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": Approximately 696,960 square foot (16-acre) area of existing tidal salt marsh is adjacent to Martin NWR. These wetlands have a direct and continuous surface water connection to Tangier Sound and the larger Chesapeake Bay, both TNWs and are twice daily influenced by the tide. The definition of a(7) waters includes all wetlands adjacent to any water body defined as a water of the U.S. in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6). Therefore the Corps has jurisdiction over the area of wetlands adjacent and abutting to traditional navigable waters of Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay.

Transitioning from the back barrier marsh and dune systems are scattered upland features with vast expanses of tidal marsh. These upland habitats provide nesting for wading birds and other colonial waterbirds, waterfowl, and raptors. These are wooded uplands. During high stands in sea level the coast was a shallow marine/estuarine system where sands, silts and clays were eroded from older strata and redeposited in tidal flats, sand bars and other depositional environments that later became uplands as the sea receded. Over a large portion of the study area a sandy overwash berm resides near the shoreline. Where vegetated, this berm is characterized by orache (*Atriplex patula*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), saltmarsh fleabane (*Pluchea purpurascens*), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), American beach grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)³. For a wetland adjacent to a TNW, adjacent means "bordering, neighboring or contiguous." Wetlands separated from other waters of the U.S. by manmade dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like are also adjacent. Beach dunes and the like are adjacent waters of the U.S. There is a significant nexus due to the physical, chemical and biological proximity of these waters to down slope intertidal, tidal and subtidal wetland province typical of lower-eastern shore and mid-bay Chesapeake Bay islands.

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.

² Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Final Environmental Assessment – Fog Point Living Shoreline Project, Sandy Resiliency #31 Martin National Wildlife Refuge, Somerset County, Maryland.

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 waterbody⁴ 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: **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.

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 TNW⁵:
 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): %

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.

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime:

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

OHWM⁶ (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:

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

(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:

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

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: acres

Wetland type. Explain:

Wetland quality. Explain:

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain:

Surface flow is: **Pick List**

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.

⁷Ibid.

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.

(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):

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:

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: **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:

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

TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area: **The size of the project site area open tidal waters and wetlands adjacent and abutting TNWs are indicated below.**

- TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, 696,960 square foot (16-acre) area of tidal waters.
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: 5,882 square foot (0.13 acre) area of existing tidal fringe marsh impacted.

Transitioning from the back barrier marsh and dune systems are beach/dune features are scattered upland features with vast expanses of tidal marsh. These upland habitats provide nesting for wading birds and other colonial waterbirds, waterfowl, and raptors. These are wooded uplands. During high stands in sea level the coast was a shallow marine/estuarine system where sands, silts and clays were eroded from older strata and redeposited in tidal flats, sand bars and other depositional environments that later became uplands as the sea receded. Over a large portion of the study area a sandy overwash berm resides near the shoreline. Where vegetated, this berm is characterized by orache (*Atriplex patula*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), saltmarsh fleabane (*Pluchea purpurascens*), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), American beach grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)⁸. For a wetland adjacent to a TNW, adjacent means "bordering, neighboring or contiguous." Wetlands separated from other waters of the U.S. by manmade dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like are also adjacent. Beach dunes and the like are adjacent waters of the U.S. There is a significant nexus due to the physical, chemical and biological proximity of these waters to down slope intertidal, tidal and subtidal wetland province typical of lower-eastern shore and mid-bay Chesapeake Bay islands.

- 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-RPWs⁹ 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

⁸ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Final Environmental Assessment – Fog Point Living Shoreline Project, Sandy Resiliency #31
Martin National Wildlife Refuge, Somerset County, Maryland.

⁹See Footnote # 3.

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 jurisdictional. 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.¹⁰

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):¹¹

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
 from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
 which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
 Interstate isolated waters. Explain:
 Other factors. Explain:

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

Tributary waters: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).

Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.

Identify type(s) of waters:

Wetlands: _____ acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
 Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
 Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
 Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: _____
 Other: (explain, if not covered above): _____

¹⁰ To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹¹ 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.

Additional upland habitat occurs on scattered isolated hammocks. These upland hammocks are characterized by shrub and tree species such as wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). Understory vegetation is comprised of vine species such as Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*).⁸ These are uplands and not subject to the Corps jurisdiction presently. Martin Island is a dynamic system and these non-wetland areas are in continual fluctuation due to sea-level rise and land subsidence. At present the surface to water ratio does not present hydric soil features as the matrix is depleted and typical of upland beach systems. However, these areas are not within the scope of review.

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: 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: **Plans submitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dated February 2014; received by the Corps 24 December 2014.**
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
- Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report. **Delineation was prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by VHB, inc. on 18 September 2014 and contained in the Joint Permit Application received by the Corps on 24 December 2014 entitled “APPENDIX A.”**
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters’ study:
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name:
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation:
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps: Panel number
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): **Google Earth satellite imagery dated December 2014**
 - 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): **Draft Environmental Assessment – Fog Point Living Shoreline Project, Sandy Resiliency #31 Martin National Wildlife Refuge, Somerset County, Maryland prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.**

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: