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): 20 November 2018

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Galveston District, SWG-2018-00150, Cypress Creek Renewables LLC. Isolated Wetlands

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: Texas County/Parish: Brazoria City: Near West Columbia
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format, NAD-83): Lat. See Table° N, Long. ° W;
Universal Transverse Mercator: UTM: 15, See Table N., See Table E.,NAD: See Table
Name of nearest water body: Unnamed Tributaries of Varner Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: N/A
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 12070104 Lower Brazos
☒ 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: 20 November 2018
☒ Field Determination. Date(s): 26 June 2018

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: Based on review of available information and the 26 June 2018 site visit, we have determined that W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are isolated waters of the United States, as defined in 33 CFR 328.3(a). W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102

[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 identified using the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region Supplement to the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are depressional wetlands with precipitation as the primary source of hydrology.

W-102 is located approximately 5,000 south of an unnamed tributary that flows directly into Eagle Nest Lake then into Varner Creek, an RPW that flows directly into Brazos River, the nearest TNW. W-103 is located approximately 5,000 feet south of the unnamed tributary. W-104 is located approximately 4,000 feet west of an unnamed tributary that flows directly into Eagle Nest Lake then into Varner Creek, an RPW that flows directly into Brazos River, the nearest TNW. W-105 is located approximately 1,500 feet west of an unnamed tributary. W-106 is located approximately 1,800 feet west of an unnamed tributary. W-107 is located approximately 1,700 feet west of an unnamed tributary. W-108 is located approximately 2,000 feet north west of an unnamed tributary. W-109 is located approximately 2,500 feet northwest of an unnamed tributary. W-110 is located approximately 7,000 feet southwest of an unnamed tributary. WB-101 and WB-102 are located approximately 5,000 feet south of an unnamed tributary. There are no known hydrological connections between wetlands W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 and the two unnamed tributaries. There are no confined hydrological connections between these wetlands and any water of the U.S. These wetlands are isolated and are not waters of the U.S., as defined in 33 CFR 328.3(a). These wetlands are not currently used, or were used in the past, nor are susceptible to use for interstate or foreign commerce. These wetlands are not subject to the ebb and flow of the daily tide. These wetlands do not cross interstate or tribal boundaries. The destruction of these wetlands (intrastate wetlands) would not affect interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes, would not affect fish or shellfish that could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, and would not affect the current use or potential use for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. These wetlands are not impoundments of waters of the U.S. These wetlands are not part of a surface tributary system of any of the above. These wetlands are not part of the territorial seas. These wetlands are not adjacent to waters identified in any of the above. These wetlands have been determined by the Galveston District to NOT be adjacent (bordering, contiguous, or neighboring) as defined by 33 CFR 328.3(c). These wetlands are located out of the 100-year floodplain of any water of the U.S. and do not have a confined hydrological surface connection to any water of the U.S. These wetlands are isolated wetlands as defined in 33 CFR 330.2(e): those non-tidal waters of the United States that are not part of a surface tributary system to interstate or navigable waters of the United States, and are not adjacent to such tributary waterbodies. These wetlands have been determined not to be “ecologically adjacent”, as defined in the Rapanos guidance as being “reasonably close” such that an ecologic interconnectivity is beyond speculation or insubstantial. There are no known species in this georegion that require both the subject wetlands and the nearest waterbody (a water of the U.S. other than an adjacent wetland) to fulfill spawning and/or life cycle requirements. These isolated wetlands are located in a depressional landscape position. The principal source of hydrology is precipitation. These wetlands have been identified in accordance with requirements set forth in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region Supplement to the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual; which requires that, under normal circumstances, an area has predominantly hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and sufficient hydrology to support an aquatic ecosystem.

Therefore, it is SWG draft determination that wetlands W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are isolated, with no known nexus to interstate commerce. As such, W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are not subject to federal jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. TNW
Identify TNW:

Summarize rationale supporting determination:

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW
Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, fill out Section III.D.2 and 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 water body[4] is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the water body 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 TNW[5]:
Tributary stream order, if known:

[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.

(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) 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
☐ OHWM[6] (check all indicators that apply):

☐ clear, natural line impressed on the bank	☐ the presence of litter and debris
☐ changes in the character of soil	☐ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
☐ shelving	☐ the presence of wrack line
☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent	☐ sediment sorting
☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away	☐ scour
☐ sediment deposition	☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
☐ water staining	☐ abrupt change in plant community
☐ other (list):	

☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[7] Explain:

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:
Identify specific pollutants, if known:

[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 water body'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.

(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**

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):

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.

☐ Water body that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):
- ☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
- ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres
  Identify type(s) of waters:

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

☐ Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:

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

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

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

☐ Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

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

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

☐ Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.[9]

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.
- ☐ Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or
- ☐ Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
- ☐ Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):[10]
- ☐ which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
- ☐ 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:

[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.*

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft)
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres
Identify type(s) of waters:
☐ Wetlands: acres

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

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):
☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
☒ Wetlands: **Approximately 55.72** 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: **TRC Environmental Solutions**
☐ 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: **Site visit 26 June 2018**
☐ Corps navigable waters' study:
☒ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: **12070104 Lower Brazos**
☐ USGS NHD data
☒ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps
☒ Galveston District's Approved List of Navigable Waters
☒ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: **1952 West Columbia, Texas; 1953 Damon, Texas**
☐ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation:
☒ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: **USFWS NWI Google Earth Layer**
☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
☒ FEMA/FIRM maps: **Brazoria County, Texas Panel 48039C0220 H, 48039C0385 H**
☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☐ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): **See consultants wetland delineation report**
or ☒ Other (Name & Date): **2015 Infrared Data**
☐ 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 review of available information and the 26 June 2018 site visit, we have determined that W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are isolated waters of the United States, as defined in 33 CFR 328.3(a). W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 were identified using the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region Supplement to the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation

Manual. W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are depressional wetlands with precipitation as the primary source of hydrology.

Wetland W-102 is located approximately 5,000 south of an unnamed tributary that flows directly into Eagle Nest Lake then into Varner Creek, an RPW that flows directly into Brazos River, the nearest TNW. W-103 is located approximately 5,000 feet south of the unnamed tributary. W-104 is located approximately 4,000 feet west of an unnamed tributary that flows directly into Eagle Nest Lake then into Varner Creek, an RPW that flows directly into Brazos River, the nearest TNW. W-105 is located approximately 1,500 feet west of an unnamed tributary. W-106 is located approximately 1,800 feet west of an unnamed tributary. W-107 is located approximately 1,700 feet west of an unnamed tributary. W-108 is located approximately 2,000 feet north west of an unnamed tributary. W-109 is located approximately 2,500 feet northwest of an unnamed tributary. W-110 is located approximately 7,000 feet southwest of an unnamed tributary. WB-101 and WB-102 are located approximately 5,000 feet south of an unnamed tributary. There are no known hydrological connections between wetlands W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 and the two unnamed tributaries. There are no confined hydrological connections between these wetlands and any water of the U.S. These wetlands are isolated and are not waters of the U.S., as defined in 33 CFR 328.3(a). These wetlands are not currently used, or were used in the past, nor are susceptible to use for interstate or foreign commerce. These wetlands are not subject to the ebb and flow of the daily tide. These wetlands do not cross interstate or tribal boundaries. The destruction of these wetlands (intrastate wetlands) would not affect interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes, would not affect fish or shellfish that could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, and would not affect the current use or potential use for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. These wetlands are not impoundments of waters of the U.S. These wetlands are not part of a surface tributary system of any of the above. These wetlands are not part of the territorial seas. These wetlands are not adjacent to waters identified in any of the above. These wetlands have been determined by the Galveston District to NOT be adjacent (bordering, contiguous, or neighboring) as defined by 33 CFR 328.3(c). These wetlands are located out of the 100-year floodplain of any water of the U.S. and do not have a confined hydrological surface connection to any water of the U.S. These wetlands are isolated wetlands as defined in 33 CFR 330.2(e): those non-tidal waters of the United States that are not part of a surface tributary system to interstate or navigable waters of the United States, and are not adjacent to such tributary waterbodies. These wetlands have been determined not to be "ecologically adjacent", as defined in the Rapanos guidance as being "reasonably close" such that an ecologic interconnectivity is beyond speculation or insubstantial. There are no known species in this georegion that require both the subject wetlands and the nearest waterbody (a water of the U.S. other than an adjacent wetland) to fulfill spawning and/or life cycle requirements. These isolated wetlands are located in a depressional landscape position. The principal source of hydrology is precipitation. These wetlands have been identified in accordance with requirements set forth in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region Supplement to the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual; which requires that, under normal circumstances, an area has predominantly hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and sufficient hydrology to support an aquatic ecosystem.

Therefore, it is SWG draft determination that wetlands W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are isolated, with no known nexus to interstate commerce. As such, W-102, W-103, W-104, W-105, W-106, W-107, W-108, W-109, W-110, WB-101, and WB-102 are not subject to federal jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

TABLE:

Wetland	Latitude	Longitude	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Approximate Acreage
W-102	29.244544	-95.664136	15	241077	328021	10.20
W-103	29.247176	-95.668373	15	240672	3238322	11.80
W-104	29.239668	-95.652477	15	242198	3237455	6.00
W-105	29.243884	-95.645869	15	242851	3237908	1.78
W-106	29.239731	-95.646169	15	242812	3237448	10.70
W-107	29.245052	-95.647081	15	242736	3238040	1.18
W-108	29.248545	-95.645647	15	242884	3238424	0.25
W-109	29.250381	-95.645813	15	242873	3238628	1.22
W-110	29.234899	-95.661273	15	241331	3236946	8.79
WB-101	29.246608	-95.661124	15	241375	3238243	2.70
WB-102	29.246413	-95.661847	15	241304	3238223	0.03