U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
REGULATORY PROGRAM
APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM (INTERIM)
NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION RULE

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Completion Date of Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD): 8/20/2020
ORM Number: LRN-2020-00817
Associated JDs: N/A
Review Area Location[1]: State/Territory: TN City: Kingston Springs County/Parish/Borough: Cheatham
Center Coordinates of Review Area: Latitude 36.063975 Longitude -87.080047

II. FINDINGS

A. Summary: Check all that apply. At least one box from the following list MUST be selected. Complete the corresponding sections/tables and summarize data sources.

- ☐ The review area is comprised entirely of dry land (i.e., there are no waters or water features, including wetlands, of any kind in the entire review area). Rationale: N/A or describe rationale.
- ☐ There are "navigable waters of the United States" within Rivers and Harbors Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in Section II.B).
- ☒ There are "waters of the United States" within Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete appropriate tables in Section II.C).
- ☒ There are waters or water features excluded from Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in Section II.D).

B. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 Section 10 (§ 10)[2]

§ 10 Name	§ 10 Size		§ 10 Criteria	Rationale for § 10 Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A	N/A.	N/A.

C. Clean Water Act Section 404

Territorial Seas and Traditional Navigable Waters ((a)(1) waters):[3]				
(a)(1) Name	(a)(1) Size		(a)(1) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(1) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
STR-1	1338	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-1 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-1 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, hydric soils, macroinvertebrates, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
SPG-1/STR-2	370	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes	STR-2 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-2 was determined to have a verified groundwater connection, multiple

[1] Map(s)/figure(s) are attached to the AJD provided to the requestor.
[2] If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District's list of Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigable waters list, do NOT use this document to make the determination. The District must continue to follow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigability determination.
[3] A stand-alone TNW determination is completed independently of a request for an AJD. A stand-alone TNW determination is conducted for a specific segment of river or stream or other type of waterbody, such as a lake, where upstream or downstream limits or lake borders are established. A stand-alone TNW determination should be completed following applicable guidance and should NOT be documented on the AJD Form.

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
			surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	populations of lotic organisms, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
STR-3	954	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-3 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-3 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, algae, macroinvertebrates, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
STR-3	73	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-3 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-3 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, algae, macroinvertebrates, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
STR-4	664	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-4 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-4 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, large amounts of algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
STR-5	512	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-5 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-5 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, algae, macroinvertebrates, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
STR-6	2883	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-6 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-6 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, amphibians, macroinvertebrates, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
STR-7	1122	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes	STR-7 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-7 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, amphibians,

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
			surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	macroinvertebrates, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-8	2423	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-8 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-8 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, a naturally occurring groundwater connection, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-9	485	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-9 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-9 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, a naturally occurring groundwater connection, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-10	995	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-10 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-10 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, a naturally occurring groundwater connection, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-11	674	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-11 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-11 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, lots of algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-12	3815	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-12 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-12 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-13	766	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes	STR-13 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-13 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, a subsurface flow

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
			surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-14	1042	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-14 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-14 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, fish, a naturally occurring groundwater connection, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-15	1181	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-15 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-15 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, amphibians, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-16	720	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-16 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-16 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, riffle pool sequences, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-17	612	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-17 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-17 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, a naturally occurring groundwater connection, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-18	324	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-18 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-18 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-19	1366	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes	STR-19 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-19 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, a naturally

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
			surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	occurring ground water table connection, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, amphibians, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-20	366	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-20 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-20 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-21	571	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-21 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-21 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-22	145	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-22 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-22 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-23	897	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-23 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-23 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-24	236	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-24 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-24 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-25	586	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes	STR-25 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-25 was determined to have continuous bed and bank,

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
			surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-26	272	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-26 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-26 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, riffle pool sequences, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-27	258	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-27 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-27 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, macroinvertebrates, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-28	327	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-28 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-28 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, riffle pool sequences, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-29	323	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-29 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-29 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-30	174	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-30 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-30 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, riffle pool sequences, subsurface flow into the channel, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-31	421	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes	STR-31 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-31 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):				
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size		(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
			surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	populations of obligate lotic organisms, amphibians, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-32	98	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-32 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-32 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, macroinvertebrates, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-33	233	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-33 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-33 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, riffle pool sequences, macroinvertebrates, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-34	1853	linear feet	(a)(2) Perennial tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-34 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-34 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, multiple populations of obligate lotic organisms, fish, a naturally occurring ground water table connection, crayfish, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool
STR-35	282	linear feet	(a)(2) Intermittent tributary contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to an (a)(1) water in a typical year.	STR-35 was determined via DEM maps to contribute directly to an (a)(1) water. STR-35 was determined to have continuous bed and bank, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, algae, and base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season according to the APT tool

Lakes and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters ((a)(3) waters):				
(a)(3) Name	(a)(3) Size		(a)(3) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(3) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

Adjacent wetlands ((a)(4) waters):				
(a)(4) Name	(a)(4) Size		(a)(4) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(4) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

D. Excluded Waters or Features

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12)):[4]				
Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size		Exclusion[5]	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
EPH-1a	141	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-1a had weak flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool. No benthics observed.
EPH-1b	298	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-1b had weak flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool. No benthics observed.
EPH-2	172	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-2 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-3	110	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-3 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-4	103	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-4 had weak flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool. No benthics observed.
EPH-5	203	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-5 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-6	560	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-6 was directly observed on site by the ACOE. No base flow was present in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
EPH-7	603	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-7 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-8	130	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral	EPH-8 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season

[4] Some excluded waters, such as (b)(2) and (b)(4), may not be specifically identified on the AJD form unless a requestor specifically asks a Corps district to do so. Corps districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these waters within the review area.
[5] Because of the broad nature of the (b)(1) exclusion and in an effort to collect data on specific types of waters that would be covered by the (b)(1) exclusion, four sub-categories of (b)(1) exclusions were administratively created for the purposes of the AJD Form. These four sub-categories are not new exclusions, but are simply administrative distinctions and remain (b)(1) exclusions as defined by the NWPR.

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12)):[4]				
Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size		Exclusion[5]	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
			stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-9	579	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-9 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-10	866	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-10 was directly observed on site by the ACOE. No base flow was present in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
EPH-11	92	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-11 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-12	292	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-12 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-13	396	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-13 had no base flow for most of the channel in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-14	223	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-14 had no base flow most of the channel in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-15	103	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-15 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-16	123	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-16 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-17	213	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-17 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12)):[4]				
Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size		Exclusion[5]	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
EPH-18	311	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-18 was directly observed on site by the ACOE. No base flow was present in most of the channel in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
EPH-19	181	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-19 had weak flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool. The channel bottom was covered in a thick layer of leaf litter.
EPH-20	850	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-20 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-21	337	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-21 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool.
EPH-22	384	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-22 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-23	228	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-23 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-24	80	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-24 was directly observed on site by the ACOE. No base flow was present in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
EPH-25	88	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-25 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-26	393	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-26 was directly observed on site by the ACOE. No base flow was present in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
EPH-27	178	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including	EPH-27 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12)):[4]				
Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size		Exclusion[5]	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
			an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-28	71	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-28 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-29	168	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-29 was directly observed on site by the ACOE. No base flow was present in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season according to the APT tool.
EPH-30	120	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-30 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-31	381	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-31 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool
EPH-32	65	linear feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool.	EPH-32 had no base flow in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season after a recent rain event according to the APT tool

III. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A. Select/enter all resources that were used to aid in this determination and attach data/maps to this document and/or references/citations in the administrative record, as appropriate.

☒ Information submitted by, or on behalf of, the applicant/consultant: Jurisdictional Waters Determination, Ingram Parcels, dated July 7, 2020

This information is not sufficient for purposes of this AJD.
Rationale: Field visit required to determine validity of WWCs

☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: Title(s) and/or date(s).

☒ Photographs: Other: Hydrologic Determination Photo Summary, taken April 27 - May 1, 2020. ACOE field visit pictures taken September 3, 2020.

☒ Corps site visit(s) conducted on: September 3, 2020.

☐ Previous Jurisdictional Determinations (AJDs or PJDs): ORM Number(s) and date(s).

☒ Antecedent Precipitation Tool: *provide detailed discussion in Section III.B*.

☒ USDA NRCS Soil Survey: NRCS Soils Map, dated 5/28/2020

☒ USFWS NWI maps: National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Map, dated 5/28/2020

☒ USGS topographic maps: Site Location Map, dated 5/28/2020

Other data sources used to aid in this determination:

Data Source (select)	Name and/or date and other relevant information
USGS Sources	N/A.
USDA Sources	N/A.
NOAA Sources	N/A.
USACE Sources	N/A.
State/Local/Tribal Sources	N/A.
Other Sources	N/A.

B. Typical year assessment(s): Consultants site visits were from 4/27/2020 through 5/1/2020. A total of .71 inch of precipitation was recorded within 7 days prior to the site visit. Overall the field visits were conducted in wetter than normal conditions in the wet part of the growing season. The ACOE field visit on September 3, 2020 was in wetter than normal conditions in the dry part of the growing season.

C. Additional comments to support AJD: See MFR and AJD application package for more details.