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): 29 August 2022

B.	DISTRICT	OFFICE.	FILE NAME.	AND NUMBER:	: CENAP-OPR-2022-00412-9

В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: CENAP-OPR-2022-00412-95
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: New Jersey County/parish/borough: Ocean County City: Toms River Township, South Toms River Borough, Berkeley Township, Beachwood Borough Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 39.955169° N, Long74.206696° W. Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Toms River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Toms River Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 020403010305 (Middle Toms River - Mid-Atlantic Coastal). 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 June 2022 by Robert Youhas, Biologist, USACE-Philadelphia District. ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): 10 June 2022 by Robert Youhas, Biologist, USACE-Philadelphia District.
	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	ere Are "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review a. [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.
The	ere 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): ¹ ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs ☐ Relatively permanent waters² (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 8.142 acres. Wetlands: 6.547 acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual

Elevation of established OHWM (if known):.

Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

A Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain: The following wetland features were determined to have no hydrologic or ecological connection to Waters of the U.S.: Wetland 1 (0.156-acres), Wetland 2 (0.026-acres), Wetland 3 (0.075-acres), Wetland 4 (1.806-acres), Wetland 5 (0.296-acres), Wetland 6 (0.263-acres), Wetland 22 (0.299-acres), Wetland 23 (2.391-acres), Wetland 24 (0.039-acres), Wetland 25 (0.033-acres), Wetland 26 (0.093-acres), Wetland 27 (1.422-acres), Wetland 28 (0.031-acres), Wetland 29

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).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

(0.024-acres), Wetland 30 (0.744-acres), Wetland 31 (0.102-acres), Wetland 32 (0.043-acres), Wetland 33 (0.134-acres), Wetland 34 (0.129-acres), Wetland 35 (0.013-acres), Wetland 36 (0.176-acres), Wetland 37 (3.099-acres), Wetland 43 (0.097-acres), Wetland 60 (0.002-acres), Wetland 63 (0.004-acres), Wetland 64 (0.042-acres), Wetland 65 (0.033-acres), Wetland 66 (0.057-acres), and Wetland 67 (0.056-acres). The nearest waterbody is the tidal Toms River (TNW), with the head of tide located at 39.961980, -74.210439 (https://gisdata-njdep.opendata.arcgis.com/). The above-mentioned wetland areas form a complex of low-lying areas which border existing highway and local roadway right-of-ways, as well as other upland infrastructure/development. Stormwater runoff and groundwater were determined to be the hydrologic sources for the above-mentioned wetland features. No observed field evidence or other data indicates that the above-mentioned wetland features are ecologically interconnected with the Toms River, nor connect hydrologically (i.e. via "overtopping") to the Toms River during storm events. Thus, the above-mentioned wetland features were determined to be wetlands that are not adjacent to a TNW. Given the lack of a hydrologic and/or ecological connection to Waters of the U.S., the above-mentioned wetland features were determined to be non-jurisdictional. This determination of non-jurisdiction is also in agreement with a U.S. Supreme Court decision (Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, No. 99-1178, January 9, 2001). The Court ruled that isolated, interstate waters can no longer be considered Waters of the U.S. based solely upon their use by migratory birds.

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: Toms River (8.142-acres).

Summarize rationale supporting determination: The Toms River a tidal waterbody, subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": The following wetland features were determined to be hydrologically and/or ecologically connected to the Toms River (TNW), and were thus determined to be adjacent to a TNW::

Wetland 38: 0.718-acres Wetland 39: 0.579-acres Wetland 40: 0.966-acres Wetland 41: 0.122-acres Wetland 42: 0.624-acres Wetland 44: 0.044-acres Wetland 45: 0.847-acres Wetland 46: 1.56-acres Wetland 47: 0.785-acres Wetland 56: 0.077-acres

Wetland 57: 0.225-acres

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

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

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody 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

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

	visical Characteristics: 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:
(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply): Tributary is:
	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 changes in the character of soil shelving the presence of litter and debris destruction of terrestrial vegetation the presence of wrack line sediment sorting sediment sorting sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events 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 appl

apply):

(ii)

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where the 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. 7lbid.

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 Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:	l, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

	, ,	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.	Chai	racteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		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.
	()	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:
		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.		racteristics 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.

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):						

	ar arthry.
l .	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area: ☐ TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, 8.142-acres. ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: 6.547-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: ☐ Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply): Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs ⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply): Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. □ Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands. □ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: □ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	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.	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).
SUC	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

E.

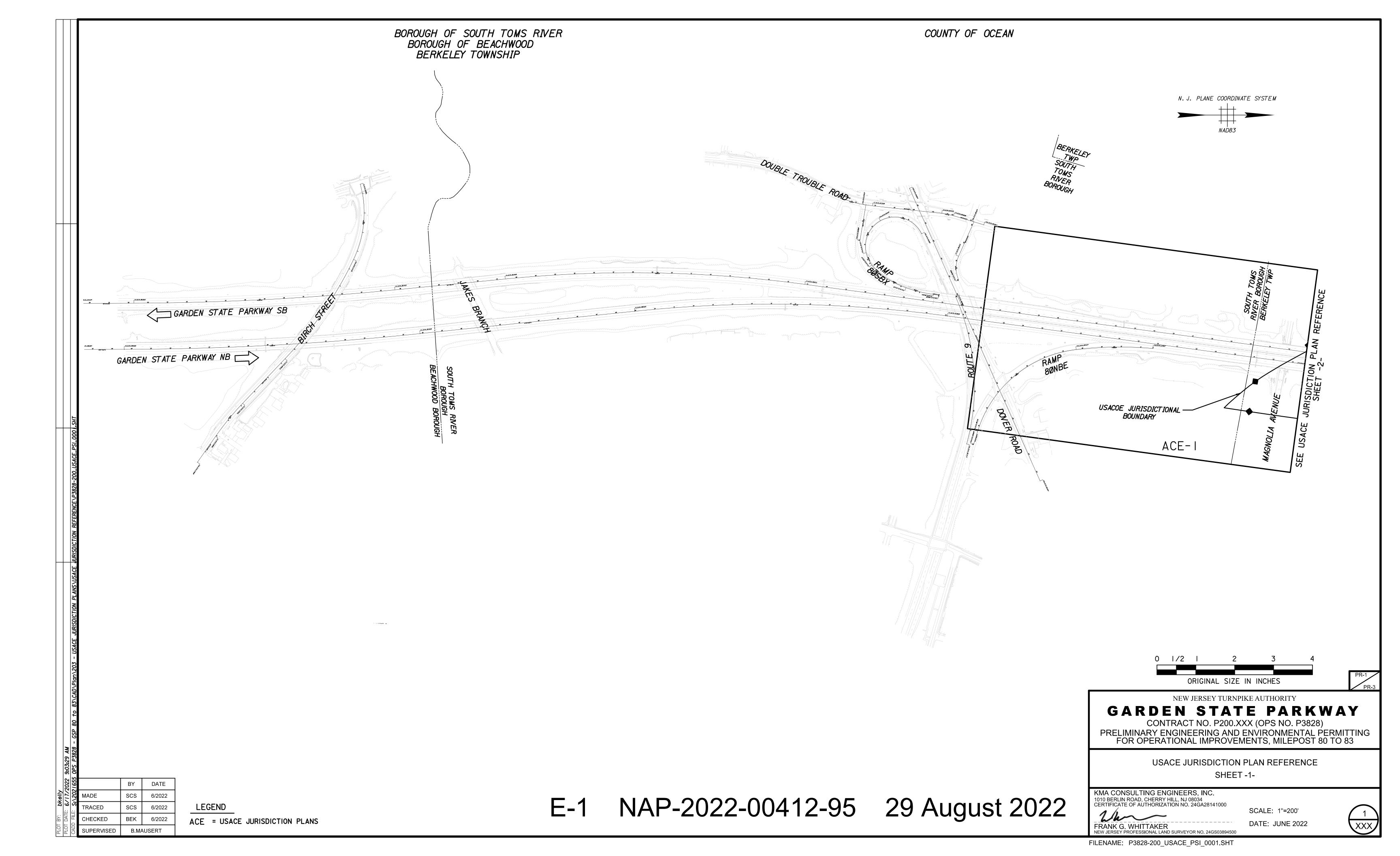
 ⁸See Footnote#3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

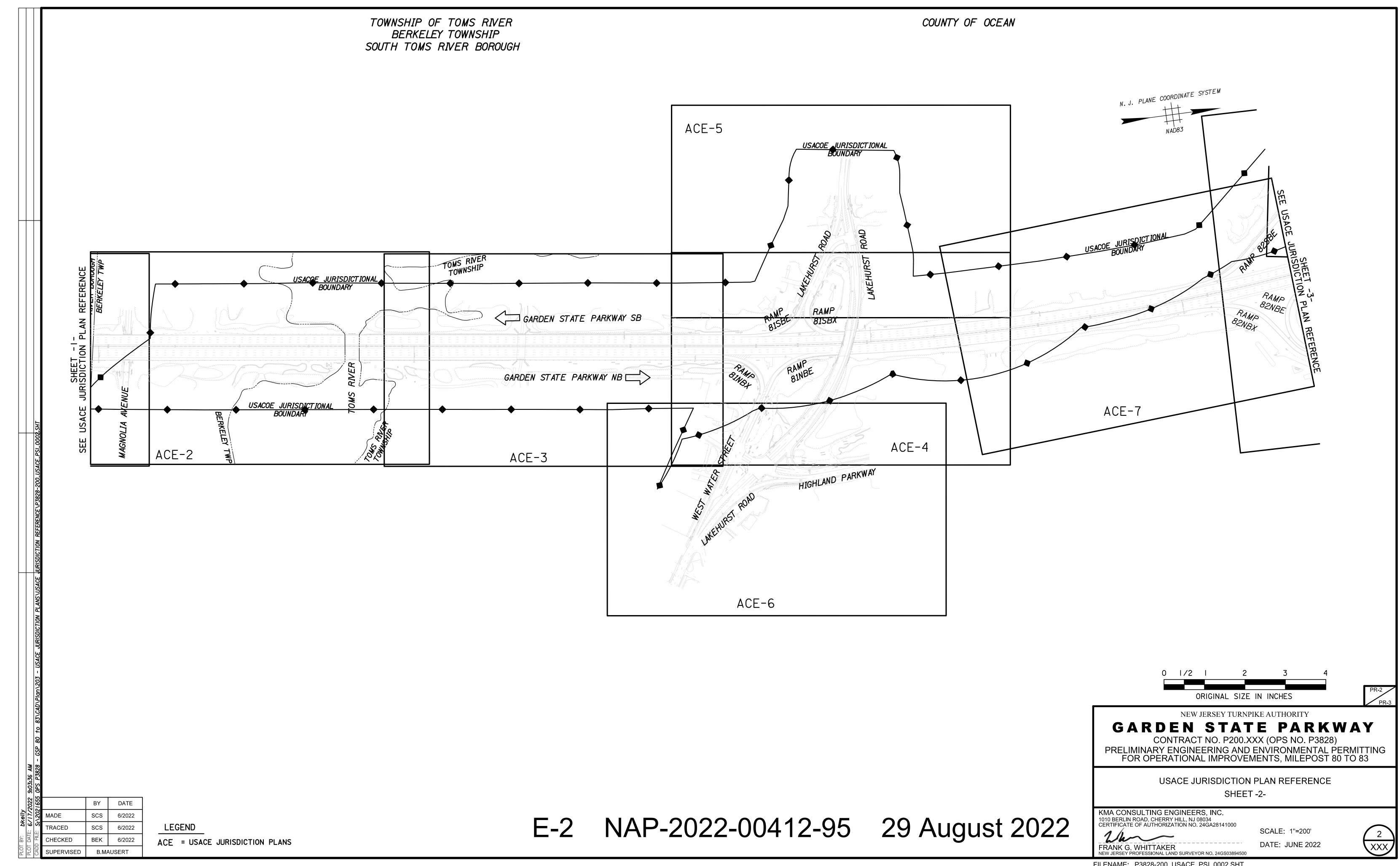
	ovide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply): Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: . Wetlands: acres.
	ON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): If potential wetlands were 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):
fa	Lakes/ponds: acres. Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
	Lakes/ponds: acres. Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: Wetlands: acres.
A. SU l an ⊠ 95	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: USDA-NRCS Soil Maps SSURGO STATSGO2. National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: NJDEP-Mapped Freshwater and Coastal Wetlands. State/Local wetland inventory map(s): FEMA/FIRM maps: FEMA Floodplain Map - NJDEP. 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

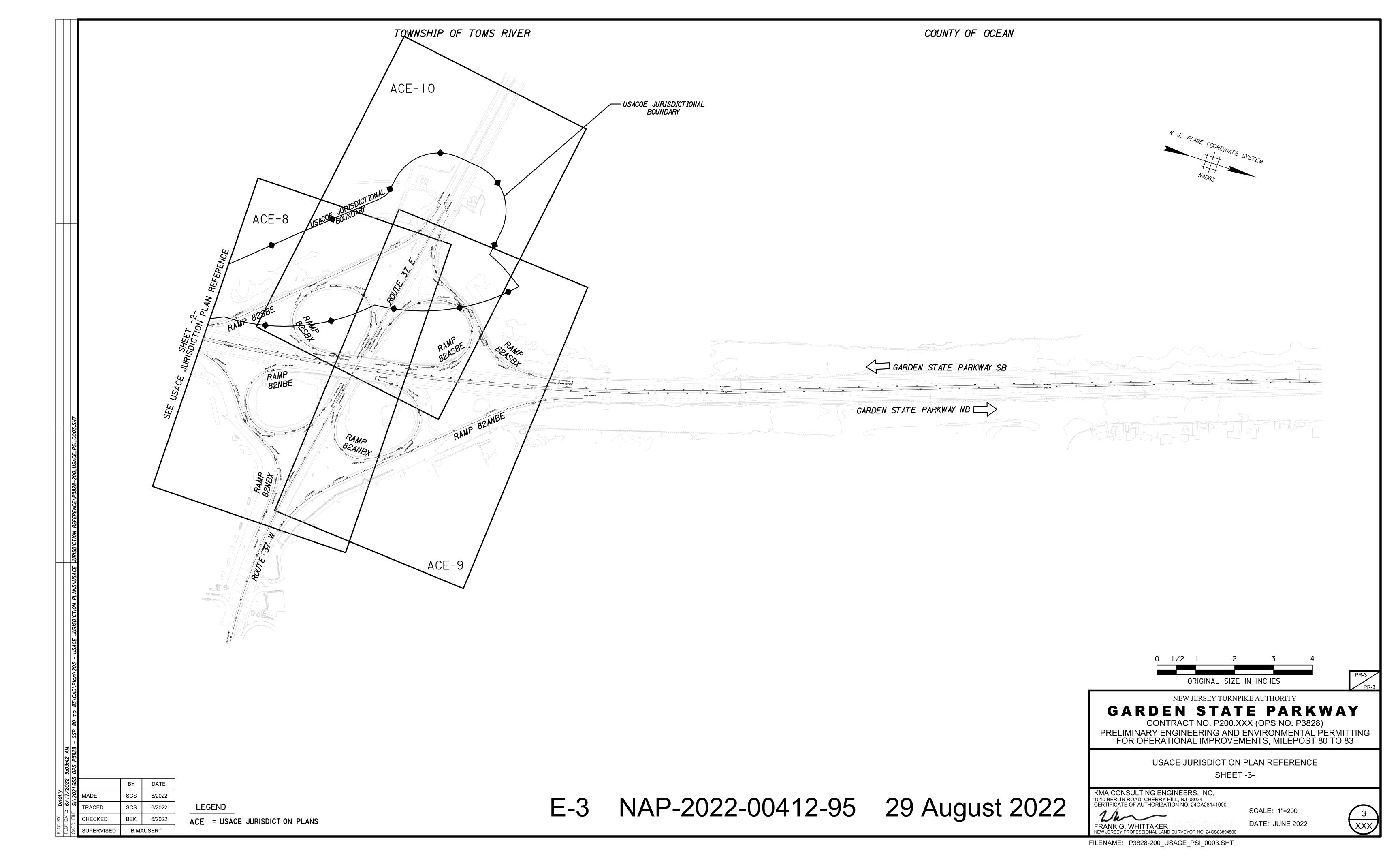
As per Section IIIA of the 04 March 1997 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the State of New Jersey and the Department of the Army regarding "assumption" Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 as amended: "All Waters of the U.S., as defined at 40 C.F.R. Section 232.2(q), within the State of New Jersey, will be regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection as part of their State program, with the exception of those waters which are presently used, or are susceptible to use in their natural condition or by reasonable improvement as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce shoreward to their ordinary highwater mark, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to their mean high water mark, including wetlands adjacent thereto. For the purposes of this agreement, the Corps will retain regulatory authority over those wetlands that are partially or entirely located within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark or mean high tide of the Delaware River, Greenwood Lake, and all water bodies which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. State waters will generally be determined by superimposing Head of Tide data on the State's freshwater wetlands quarter quadrangles which are at a scale of one inch equals 1,000 feet. A line will be established parallel to and 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water mark or mean high tide of the waters described above. The Corps will retain jurisdiction over all wetlands which are waterward of, or intersected by, the jurisdictional line above."

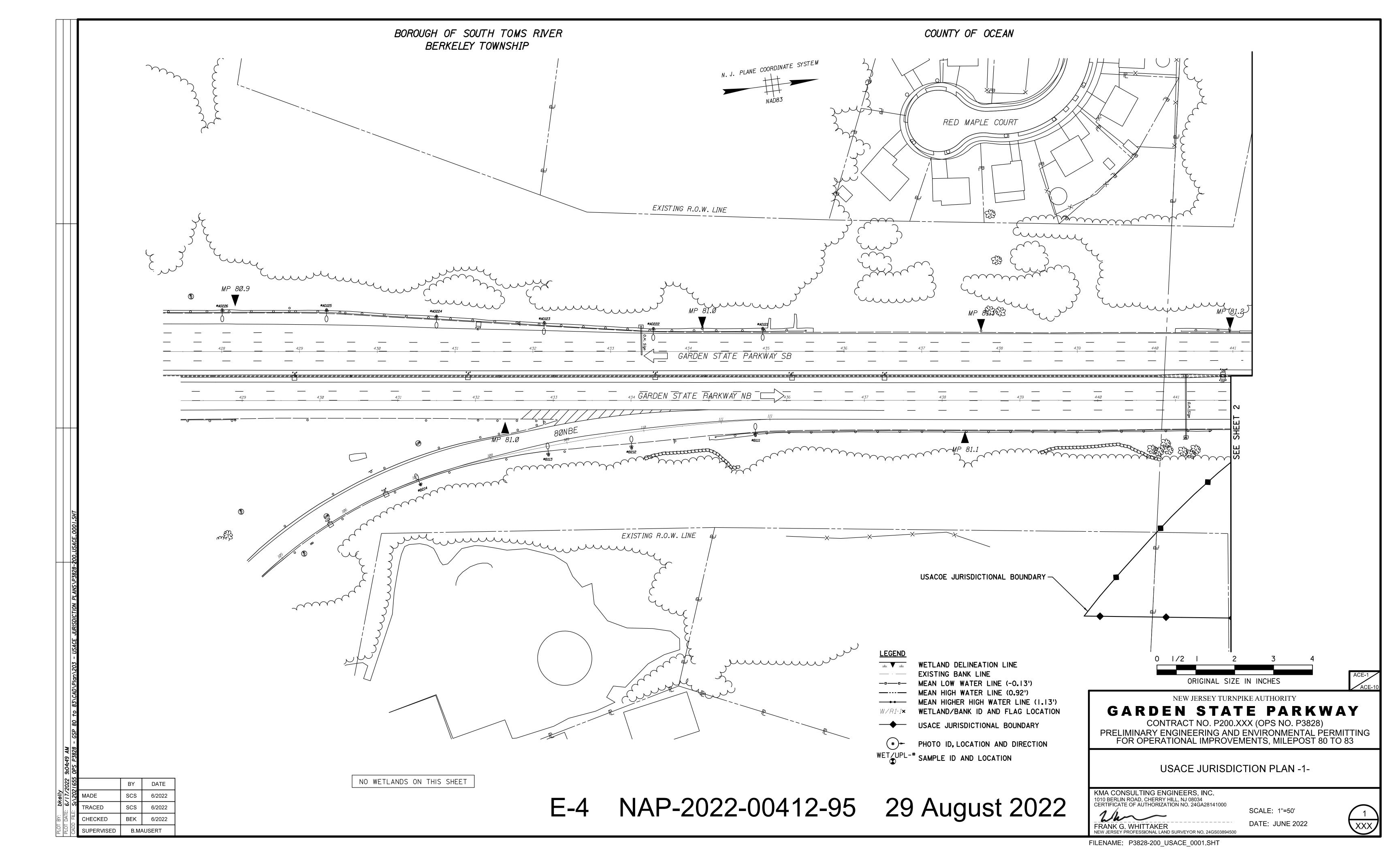
Thus, for the subject Approved Jurisdictional Determination, the Corps' extent of jurisdiction within the review area was determined to be limited to 1,000-linear feet laterally downstream from the head of tide of the Toms River.

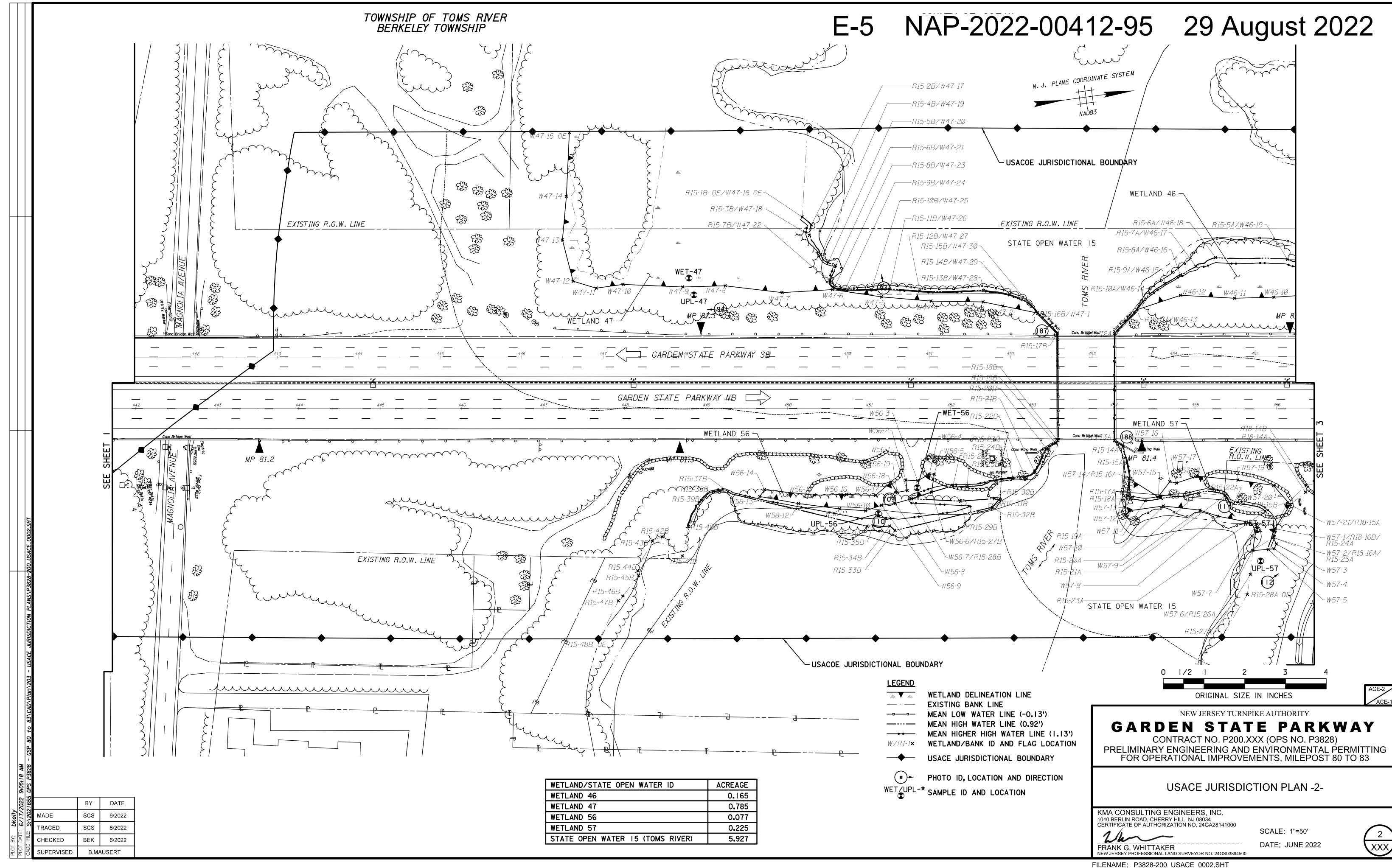




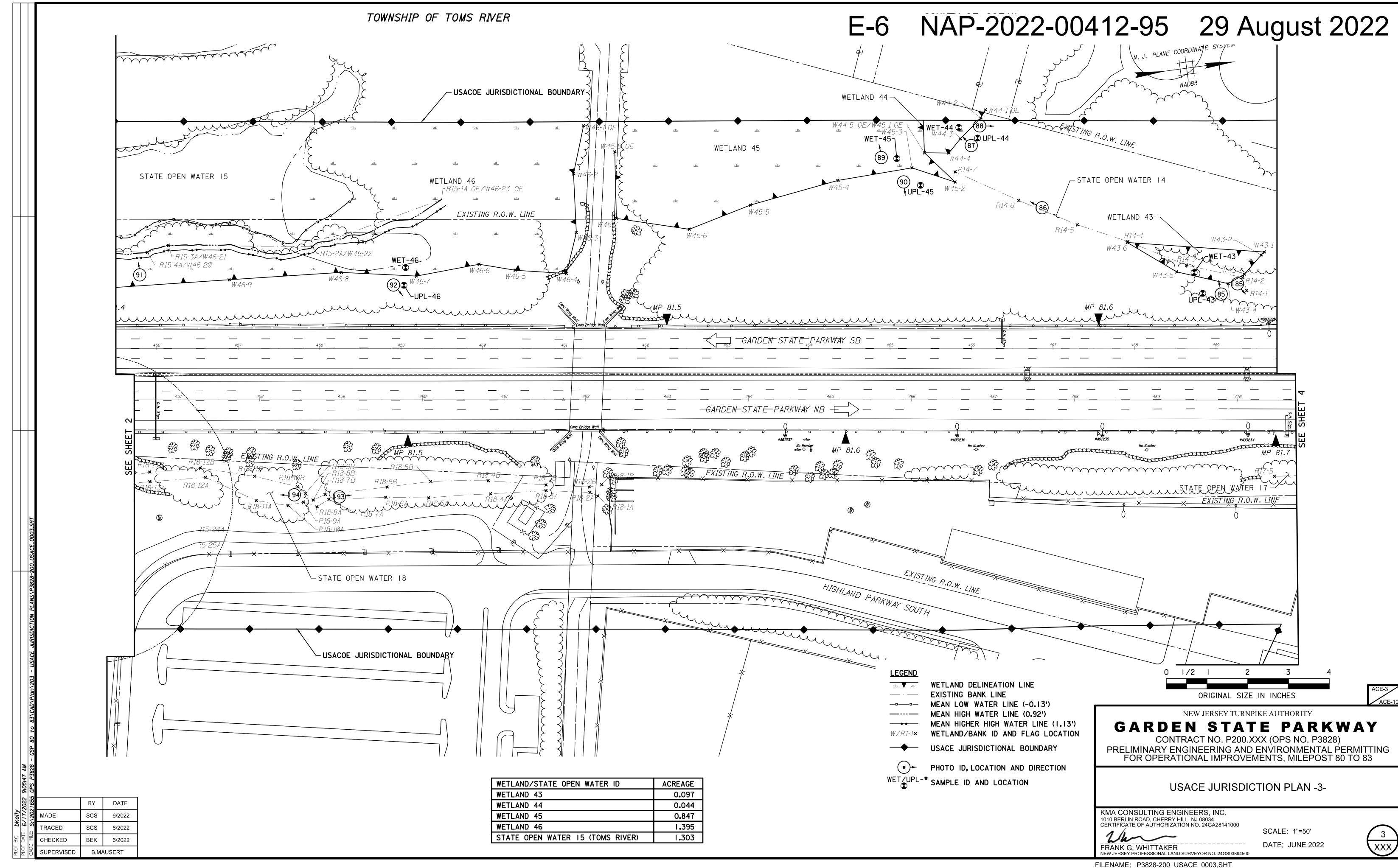
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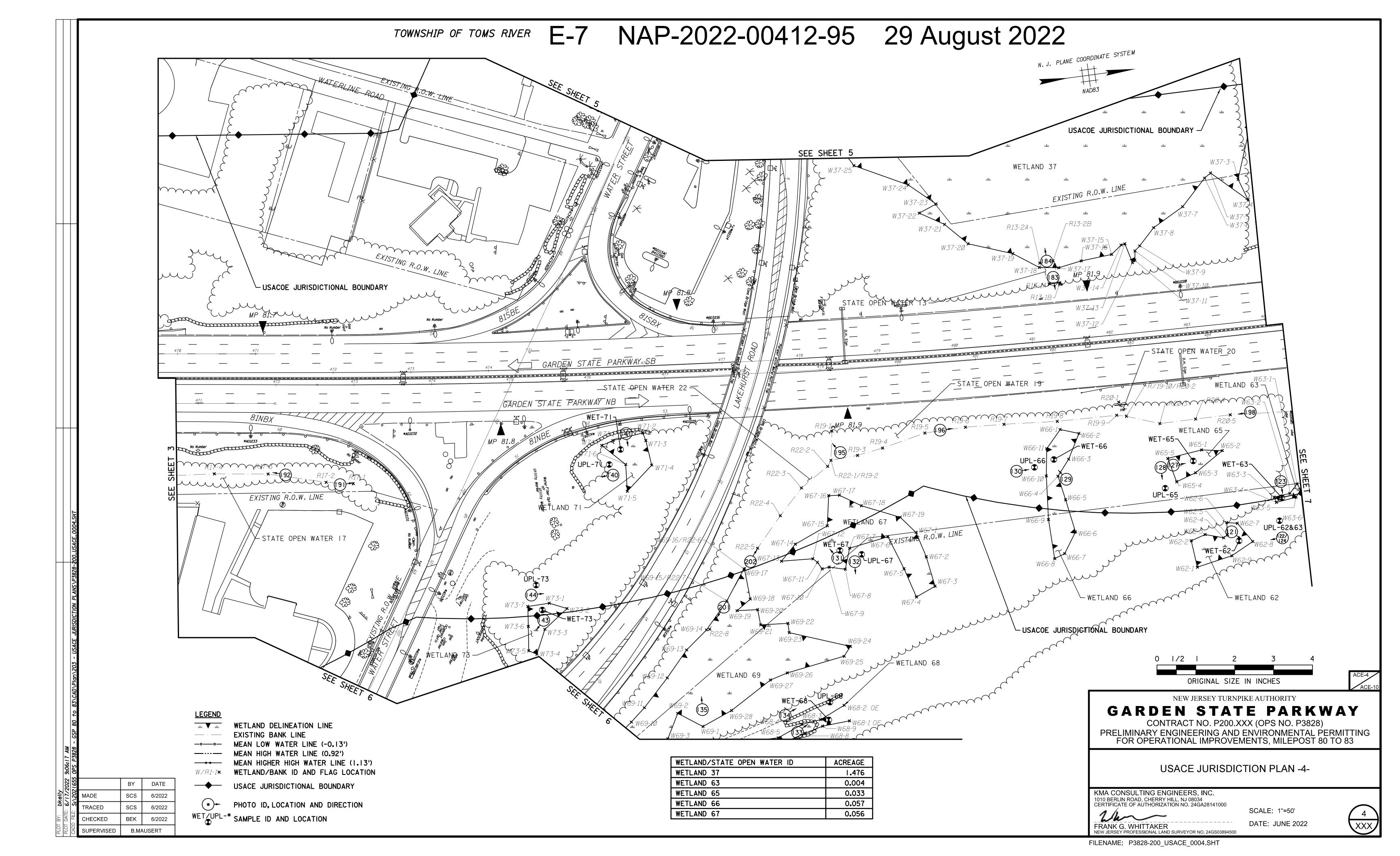


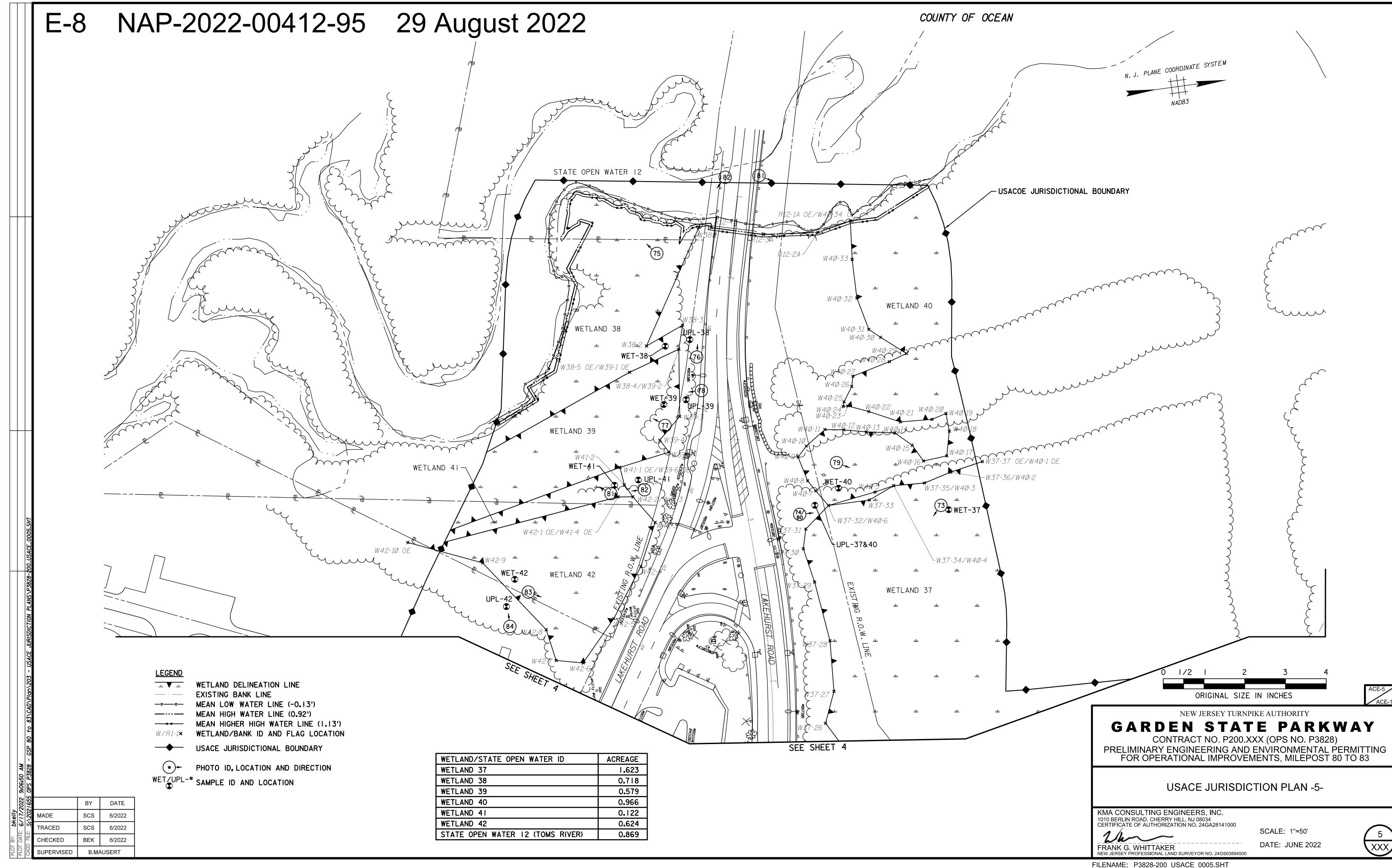


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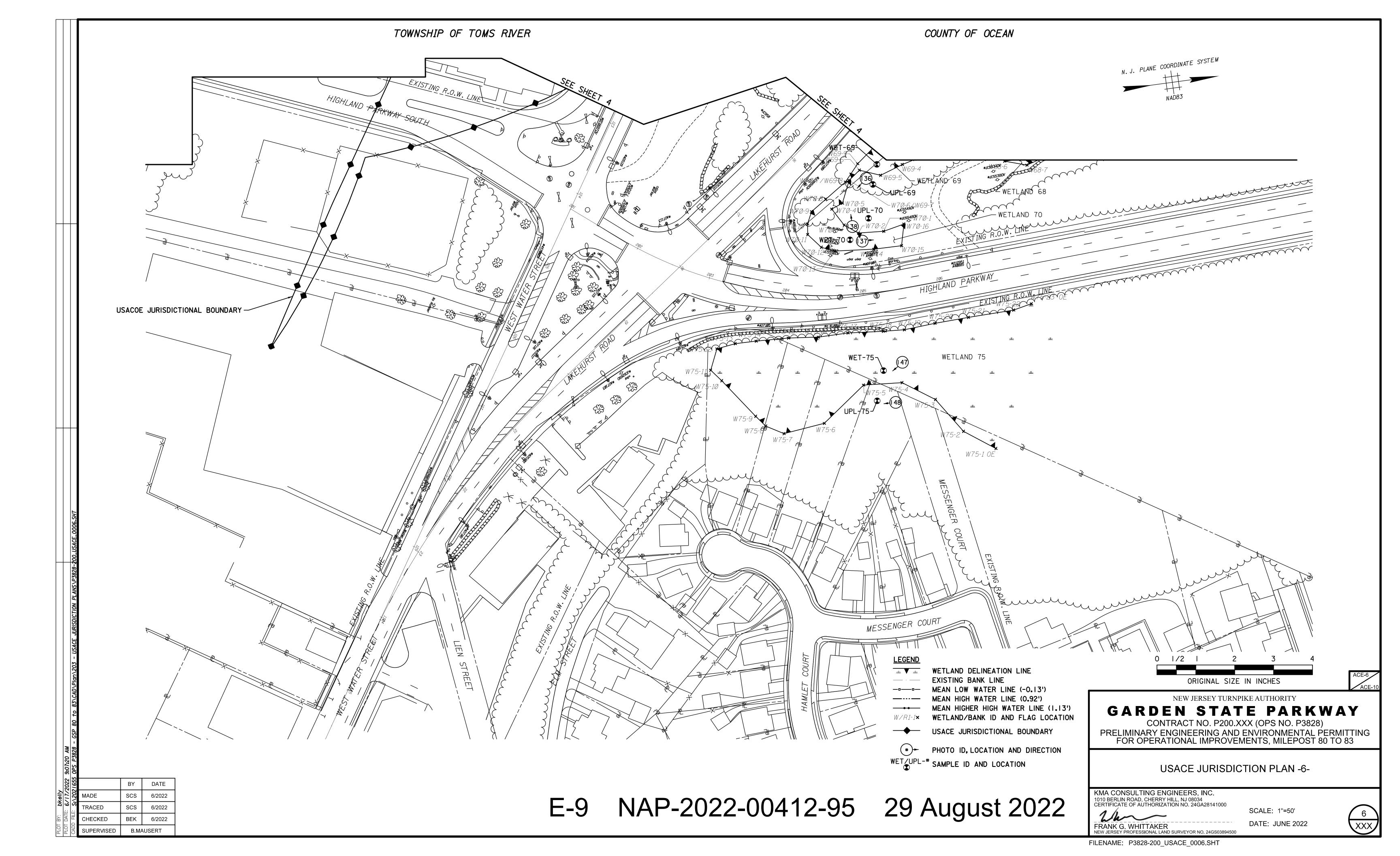


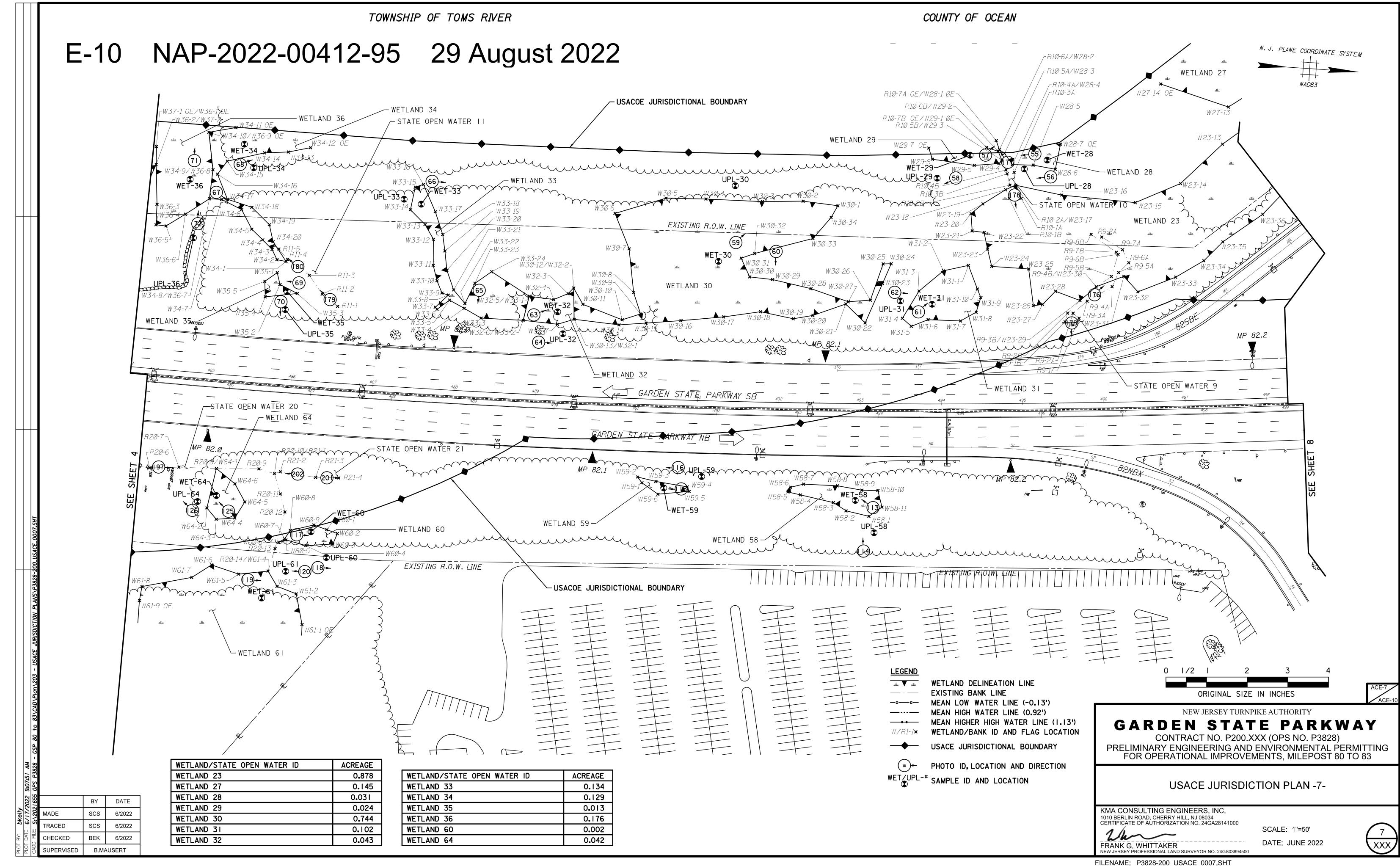
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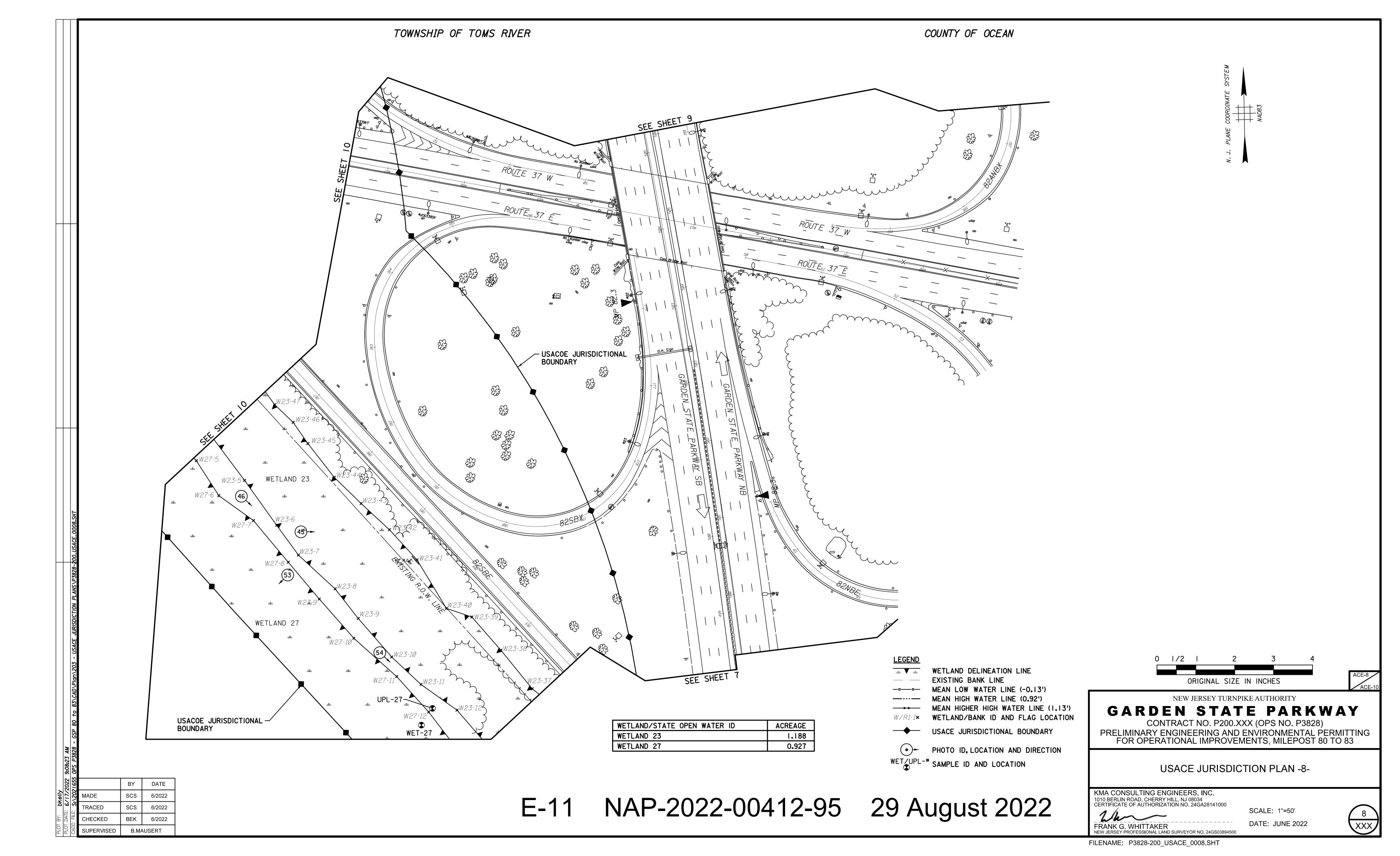


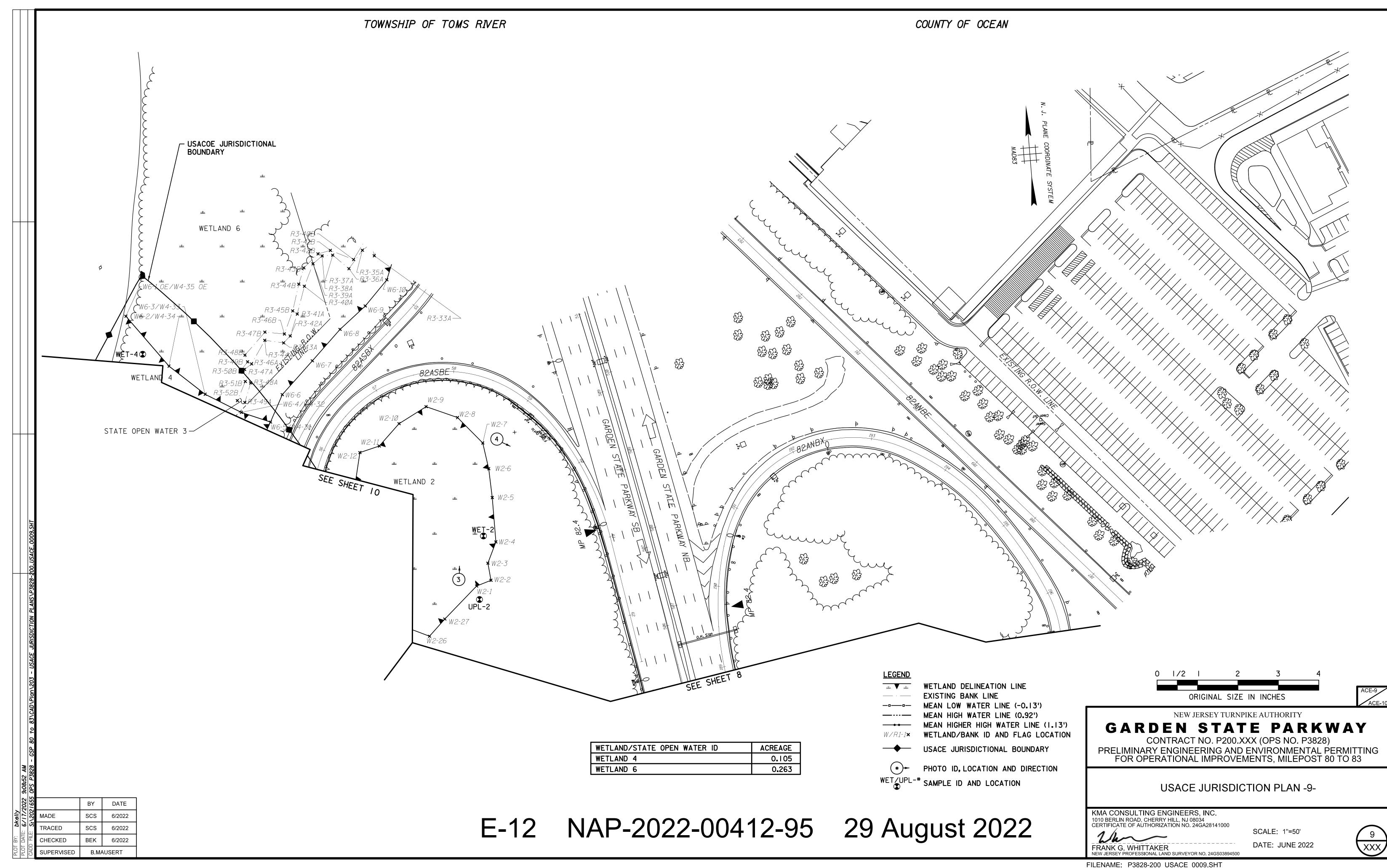
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