



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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CESWL-RD

2 February 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Pre-2015 Regulatory Regime
Approved Jurisdictional Determination in Light of *Sackett v. EPA*, 143 S. Ct. 1322
(2023),¹ **SWL 2023-00285**

BACKGROUND. An Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) is a Corps document stating the presence or absence of waters of the United States on a parcel or a written statement and map identifying the limits of waters of the United States on a parcel. AJDs are clearly designated appealable actions and will include a basis of JD with the document.² AJDs are case-specific and are typically made in response to a request. AJDs are valid for a period of five years unless new information warrants revision of the determination before the expiration date or a District Engineer has identified, after public notice and comment, that specific geographic areas with rapidly changing environmental conditions merit re-verification on a more frequent basis.³ For the purposes of this AJD, we have relied on section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA),⁴ the Clean Water Act (CWA) implementing regulations published by the Department of the Army in 1986 and amended in 1993 (references 2.a. and 2.b. respectively), the 2008 *Rapanos-Carabell* guidance (reference 2.c.), and other applicable guidance, relevant case law and longstanding practice, (collectively the pre-2015 regulatory regime), and the *Sackett* decision (reference 2.d.) in evaluating jurisdiction.

This Memorandum for Record (MFR) constitutes the basis of jurisdiction for a Corps AJD as defined in 33 CFR §331.2. The features addressed in this AJD were evaluated consistent with the definition of "waters of the United States" found in the pre-2015 regulatory regime and consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in *Sackett*. This AJD did not rely on the 2023 "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States,'" as amended on 8 September 2023 (Amended 2023 Rule) because, as of the date of this decision, the Amended 2023 Rule is not applicable in this state due to litigation.

1. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

¹ While the Supreme Court's decision in *Sackett* had no effect on some categories of waters covered under the CWA, and no effect on any waters covered under RHA, all categories are included in this Memorandum for Record for efficiency.

² 33 CFR 331.2.

³ Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-02.

⁴ USACE has authority under both Section 9 and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 but for convenience, in this MFR, jurisdiction under RHA will be referred to as Section 10.

- a. Provide a list of each individual feature within the review area and the jurisdictional status of each one (i.e., identify whether each feature is/is not a water of the United States and/or a navigable water of the United States).
 - i. S-1, non-Relatively Permanent Water, non-jurisdictional feature
 - ii. S-2, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - iii. S-3, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - iv. S-4, non-Relatively Permanent Water, non-jurisdictional feature
 - v. S-5, non-Relatively Permanent Water, non-jurisdictional feature
 - vi. S-6, non-Relatively Permanent Water, non-jurisdictional feature
 - vii. S-7, non-Relatively Permanent Water, non-jurisdictional feature
 - viii. S-8, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - ix. S-8b, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - x. S-9, non-Relatively Permanent Water, non-jurisdictional feature
 - xi. S-10, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - xii. S-11, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - xiii. Historical Intermittent, Relatively Permanent Water, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - xiv. W-1, Palustrine Forested Wetland, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - xv. W-2, Palustrine Forested Wetland, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - xvi. W-3, Palustrine Forested Wetland, jurisdictional under Section 404
 - xvii. W-4, Palustrine Forested Wetland, non-jurisdictional feature
 - xviii. W-5, Palustrine Forested Wetland, non-jurisdictional feature
 - xix. W-6, Palustrine Scrub/Shrub Wetland, non-jurisdictional feature

- xx. W-7, Palustrine Forested Wetland, non-jurisdictional feature
- xxi. W-8, Palustrine Forested Wetland, non-jurisdictional feature
- xxii. W-9, Palustrine Forested Wetland, non-jurisdictional feature
- xxiii. P-1, man-made pond, non-jurisdictional feature
- xxiv. P-2, man-made pond, non-jurisdictional feature
- xxv. P-3, man-made pond, non-jurisdictional feature

2. REFERENCES.

- a. Final Rule for Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers, 51 FR 41206 (November 13, 1986).
 - b. Clean Water Act Regulatory Programs, 58 FR 45008 (August 25, 1993).
 - c. U.S. EPA & U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in *Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States* (December 2, 2008)
 - d. *Sackett v. EPA*, 598 U.S. ___, 143 S. Ct. 1322 (2023)
 - e. 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Regional Supplement to the Corps Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region (Version 2.0) (USACE, 2012).
 - f. U.S. Army / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers / U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Continuous Surface Memorandum to the Field (March 12, 2025)
3. REVIEW AREA. The review area is approximately 170 acres in Maumelle, Pulaski County, Arkansas located adjacent to Long Fisher Rd and Interstate 40. The coordinates for the center of the review area are LAT: 34.881221°, LON: -92.379481°. The property is privately owned and largely undeveloped with a powerline easement running through on an existing right of way. Since the early 2000s, surrounding land-use intensity and development has increased significantly. Features in the AJD review area contribute downstream flow to White Oak Bayou. Attached Figures highlight topography and aquatic resources located in the subject property.

4. NEAREST TRADITIONAL NAVIGABLE WATER (TNW), INTERSTATE WATER, OR THE TERRITORIAL SEAS TO WHICH THE AQUATIC RESOURCE IS CONNECTED. Arkansas River, TNW⁵
5. FLOWPATH FROM THE SUBJECT AQUATIC RESOURCES TO A TNW, INTERSTATE WATER, OR THE TERRITORIAL SEAS. The jurisdictional aquatic resources described above contribute flow and congregate at the confluence of S-3 (RPW) and S-8 (RPW) to form S-11 (RPW; Unnamed Tributary of White Oak Bayou) which exits the review area south to White Oak Bayou (RPW) to the Arkansas River (TNW).
6. SECTION 10 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS⁶: Describe aquatic resources or other features within the review area determined to be jurisdictional in accordance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Include the size of each aquatic resource or other feature within the review area and how it was determined to be jurisdictional in accordance with Section 10.⁷ N/A
7. SECTION 404 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS: Describe the aquatic resources within the review area that were found to meet the definition of waters of the United States in accordance with the pre-2015 regulatory regime and consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in *Sackett*. List each aquatic resource separately, by name, consistent with the naming convention used in section 1, above. Include a rationale for each aquatic resource, supporting that the aquatic resource meets the relevant category of "waters of the United States" in the pre-2015 regulatory regime. The rationale should also include a written description of, or reference to a map in the administrative record that shows, the lateral limits of jurisdiction for each aquatic resource, including how that limit was determined, and incorporate relevant references used. Include the size of each aquatic resource in acres or linear feet and attach and reference related figures as needed.
 - a. TNWs (a)(1): N/A

⁵ This MFR should not be used to complete a new stand-alone TNW determination. A stand-alone TNW determination for a water that is not subject to Section 9 or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA) 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.

⁶ 33 CFR 329.9(a) A waterbody which was navigable in its natural or improved state, or which was susceptible of reasonable improvement (as discussed in § 329.8(b) of this part) retains its character as "navigable in law" even though it is not presently used for commerce or is presently incapable of such use because of changed conditions or the presence of obstructions.

⁷ This MFR is not to be used to make a report of findings to support a determination that the water is a navigable water of the United States. The district must follow the procedures outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a determination that water is a navigable water of the United States subject to Section 10 of the RHA.

- b. Interstate Waters (a)(2): N/A
- c. Other Waters (a)(3): N/A
- d. Impoundments (a)(4): N/A
- e. Tributaries (a)(5): Seven RPW tributaries were identified on the subject site:
 - a. S-2 (RPW, 758 lf) is an intermittent stream with run-pool morphology, ~11-foot-wide OHWM, ~2.1-foot OHWD, and predominantly silt/clay substrate. W-1 directly abuts S-2 (RPW) and contributes seasonal flow to S-3 (RPW).
 - b. S-3 (RPW, 2312 lf) is an intermittent stream with run-pool morphology, ~5.8-foot-wide OHWM, ~1.4-foot OHWD, and predominantly silt/clay substrate. W-1 directly abuts S-3 (RPW), then converges with S-8 (RPW), which contributes seasonal flow to S-11 (RPW).
 - c. S-8 (RPW, 2421 lf) is an intermittent braided stream with run-pool morphology, ~18.3-foot-wide OHWM, ~1.7-foot OHWD, and predominantly silt/clay substrate. W-2 directly abuts S-8 (RPW) which provides a continuous surface connection with W-1 where S-8 (RPW) then converges with S-3 (RPW) which contributes seasonal flow to S-11 (RPW).
 - d. S-8b (RPW, 798 lf) is an intermittent braided stream with run-pool morphology, ~15-foot-wide OHWM, ~2.0-foot OHWD, and predominantly silt/clay substrate. W-3 directly abuts S-8b (RPW) which provides a continuous surface connection with W-1 and contributes seasonal flow to S-8 (RPW).
 - e. S-10 (RPW, 154 lf) is an perennial stream with meander-pool morphology, ~35.0-foot-wide OHWM, ~4.0-foot OHWD, and predominantly silt/clay substrate. W-1 directly abuts S-10 (RPW) and flows off-site to White Oak Bayou (RPW) then to Arkansas River (TNW).
 - f. S-11 (RPW, 457 lf) is an intermittent stream with run-pool morphology, ~9.0-foot-wide OHWM, ~2.5-foot OHWD, and predominantly silt/clay substrate and directly abuts W-1. Conveys cumulative flow from S-2 (RPW), S-3 (RPW), S-8 (RPW), S-8b (RPW), Historical Intermittent (RPW), W-1, W-2, and W-3 which drains off sight in the southeast corner of the project to S-10 (RPW) then to White Oak Bayou (RPW) then to Arkansas River (TNW).

- g. Historical Intermittent (RPW, 2,718 lf) are large intermittent stream channels seasonally submerged within W-1 that contribute cumulative flow through W-1 and ultimately through S-11 (RPW) off sight. Channel dimensions typically range from 15 ft to 25 ft wide and their physical characteristics similar to the intermittent sections of S-8, S-8b and S-10 based on historic aerial photographs.
- f. The territorial seas (a)(6): N/A
- g. Adjacent wetlands (a)(7): The wetland complex within the review area displays features typical of the ecoregion within the Arkansas River Floodplain and contains several jurisdictional delineated wetlands via continuous surface connections with the above mentioned RPWs.
 - a. W-1 (52.7 acres) is a large wetland located on the south and eastern sides of the property. It covers approximately 52.7 acres within the property boundary. Wetland W-1 includes areas of herbaceous, scrub-shrub, and forested habitat types. W-1 directly abuts streams S-1 (non-RPW), S-2 (RPW), S-3 (RPW), S-8 (RPW), S-10 (RPW) and S-11 (RPW) which flow to White Oak Bayou (RPW), to the Arkansas River (TNW). Predominant hydrology indicators included surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, inundation visible on aerial imagery, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Soils in W-1 meet the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix. W-1 is also located within FEMA Zone AE is a high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with a 1% annual chance of flooding (100-year flood).
 - b. W-2 (0.41 acres) is a depressional, forested wetland. W-2 directly abuts with S-8 (RPW) that provides a continuous surface connection with W-1 that joins S-11 (RPW) flowing south from the review area to White Oak Bayou (RPW) and to the Arkansas River (TNW). Predominant hydrology indicators included surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and Gray's sedge (*Carex grayi*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix. W-2 is also located within FEMA Zone AE is a high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with a 1% annual chance of flooding (100-year flood).
 - c. W-3 (1.4 acres) is a depressional, forested wetland, which originates at a pond located outside of the western property boundary and eventually flowing into streams S-8 and S-8b. Predominant hydrology indicators

included surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and Gray's sedge (*Carex grayi*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix. W-3 is also located within FEMA Zone AE is a high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with a 1% annual chance of flooding (100-year flood).

8. NON-JURISDICTIONAL AQUATIC RESOURCES AND FEATURES

- a. Describe aquatic resources and other features within the review area identified as “generally non-jurisdictional” in the preamble to the 1986 regulations (referred to as “preamble waters”).⁸ Include size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and describe how it was determined to be non-jurisdictional under the CWA as a preamble water.
 - a. P-1 (0.35 acres) is a depressional area located on the southeast boundary of the review area. Long Fisher Road acts as an artificial berm that contains the water in this location in direct response to storm events. P-1 was nearly dry during the time of the Corps site visit. No surface indication of a connection to downstream TNWs was noted.
 - b. P-2 (0.31 acres) is an open water feature on the north end of the review area located in a depressional area that holds water in direct response to storm events. No water was noted in P-2 during Corps site visit and no surface connected to a downstream TNW could be located.
 - c. P-3 (0.24 acres) is an open water feature that is located in the existing powerline easement. An artificial berm has been constructed in uplands that catches water in direct response to storm events. During Corps site visit, minimal water was present in P-3 and no surface connection could be located to a downstream TNW.
- b. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area identified as “generally not jurisdictional” in the *Rapanos* guidance. Include size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and describe how it was determined to be non-jurisdictional under the CWA based on the criteria listed in the guidance.
N/A
- c. Describe aquatic resources and features identified within the review area as waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA. Include the size of the waste treatment system within

⁸ 51 FR 41217, November 13, 1986.

the review area and describe how it was determined to be a waste treatment system. N/A

- d. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area determined to be prior converted cropland in accordance with the 1993 regulations (reference 2.b.). Include the size of the aquatic resource or feature within the review area and describe how it was determined to be prior converted cropland. N/A
- e. Describe aquatic resources (i.e. lakes and ponds) within the review area, which do not have a nexus to interstate or foreign commerce, and prior to the January 2001 Supreme Court decision in “*SWANCC*,” would have been jurisdictional based solely on the “Migratory Bird Rule.” Include the size of the aquatic resource or feature, and how it was determined to be an “isolated water” in accordance with *SWANCC*. N/A
- f. Describe aquatic resources and features within the review area that were determined to be non-jurisdictional because they do not meet one or more categories of waters of the United States under the pre-2015 regulatory regime consistent with the Supreme Court’s decision in *Sackett* (e.g., tributaries that are non-relatively permanent waters; non-tidal wetlands that do not have a continuous surface connection to a jurisdictional water). Four non-jurisdictional streams were identified on the subject site:
 - a. S-1 (non-RPW, 509 lf) is an ephemeral stream which flows in direct response to storm water events from W-7 to W-1. S-1 does not exhibit a continuous surface connection to W-7. Substrates are predominantly silt/clay.
 - b. S-4 (non-RPW, 1910 lf) is an ephemeral stream that exhibits a discontinuous ordinary high water mark with no bed and bank which flows in direct response to storm water events from W-9 to W-6 to W-1. S-4 does not exhibit a continuous surface connection to W-9 or W-6. Substrates are predominantly silt/clay.
 - c. S-5 (non-RPW, 954 lf) is an ephemeral stream that exhibits a discontinuous ordinary high highwater mark and no bed and bank which flows in direct response to storm water events from W-9 to W-6. S-5 does not exhibit a continuous surface connection to W-9 or W-6. Substrates are predominantly silt/clay.
 - d. S-6 (non-RPW, 2623 lf). is an ephemeral stream which flows in direct response to storm water events from the western limits of the project area to W-5 to W-1. S-6 does not exhibit a continuous surface connection to W-5 or to W-1. Substrates are predominantly silt/clay.

- e. S-7 (non-RPW, 248 lf). is an ephemeral stream which flows in direct response to storm water events to S-6 (non-RPW). Substrates are predominantly silt/clay.
- f. S-9 (non-RPW, 186 lf). is an ephemeral stream which flows in direct response to storm water events from the southwestern limits of the project area to S-8. Substrates are predominantly silt/clay.
- g. W-4 (1.56 acres) is a forested wetland which is connected to stream S-8 (RPW) by a small swale on the east side of the wetland in direct response to storm events only. Predominant hydrology indicators included surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and Gray's sedge (*Carex grayi*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix. W-4 is also located within FEMA Zone AE is a high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with a 1% annual chance of flooding (100-year flood).
- h. W-5 (0.52 acres) is a depressional forested wetland located on the southwest and central portion of the property that receives flow from Pond-3 in direct response to storm events and contributes flow to S-6 (non-RPW). Predominant hydrology indicators included surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and Gray's sedge (*Carex grayi*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix.
- i. W-6 (0.42 acres) is a young successional scrub/shrub wetland located in the central portion of the property. Stream S-5 (no-RPW) drains into wetland W-6 which connects to stream S-4 (non-RPW) in direct response to storm events. Hydrology indicators included surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, water-stained leaves, drainage patterns, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation for this area included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix.
- j. W-7 (2.38 acres) is a predominantly forested wetland located on the north side of the review area. W-7 is physically separated from W-1 by S-1 (non-RPW) which only flows in direct response to storm events from W-7 over a non-culverted access crossing from Long Fisher Road lacking the direct

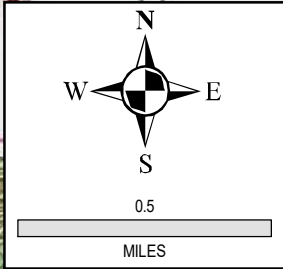
abut requirement for adjacent wetlands. Predominant hydrology indicators include surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, water stained leaves, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix. Portions of W-7 is also located within FEMA Zone AE is a high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with a 1% annual chance of flooding (100-year flood).

- k. W-8 (0.18 acres) is a depressional forested wetland located on the north side of the review area that appears to hold water in direct response to storm events and is adjacent to P-2. W-8 is isolated from jurisdictional waters (approx. linear distance to nearest RPW: 816 feet). Predominant hydrology indicators include surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, water stained leaves, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix.
 - l. W-9 (1.83 acres) is a depressional area adjacent to the northern boundary of the review area that supports palustrine emergent wetland communities. W-9 appears to have been historically impacted by development north of the review area and abuts S-5 (non-RPW) and S-4 (non-RPW). W-9 only contributes flow in response to direct storm events to jurisdictional waters (approx. linear distance to nearest RPW: 1,890 lf). Predominant hydrology indicators include surface water in close proximity to the sampling point, a high-water table, saturation, water stained leaves, and a positive FAC-neutral test. Dominant vegetation included willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Soils met the hydric indicator of a depleted matrix.
9. DATA SOURCES. List sources of data/information used in making determination. Include titles and dates of sources used and ensure that information referenced is available in the administrative record.
- a. A Corps site visit was conducted on November 29, 2023 and on August 19, 2025.
 - b. Agent Report: Industrial Realty – Morgan Site JD, October 04, 2023
 - c. NHD data accessed via Nation Regulatory Viewer, January 30, 2026
 - d. Google Earth Pro. (1994-2023 Imagery) Lat. 34.879787, Long. -92.379437, January 30, 2026

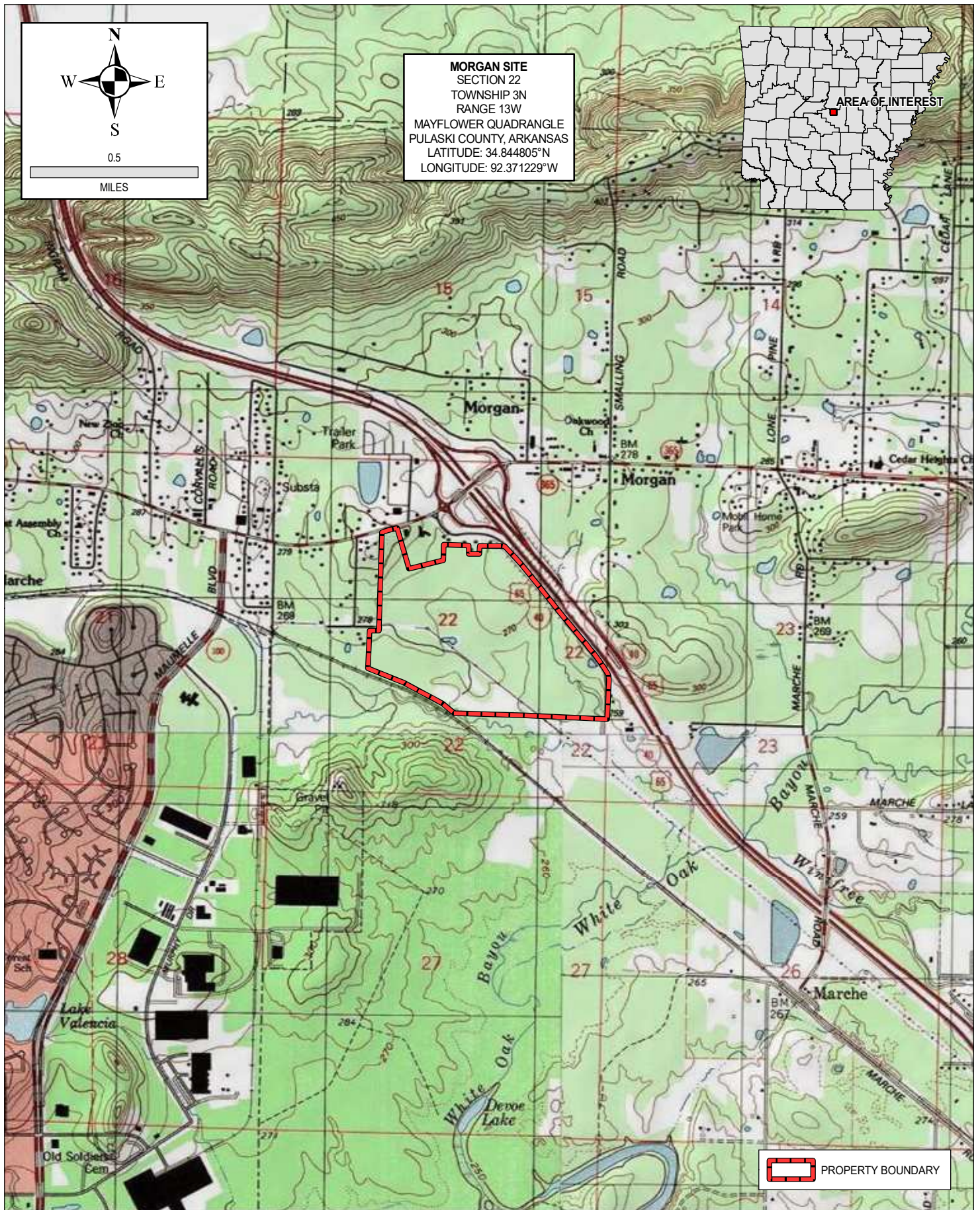
- e. USGS Topographic Quadrangle North Little Rock (1:24K), Accessed January 30, 2026
- f. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Soil Survey of Pulaski County, Arkansas (1977), January 30, 2026.
- g. FEMA Flood hazard Information accessed via National Regulatory Viewer, August 22, 2025
- h. 3DEP Digital Elevation Model (DEM), 3DEP 2-ft Contour Data via National Regulatory Viewer, January 30, 2026

10. OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION. N/A

11. NOTE: The structure and format of this MFR were developed in coordination with the EPA and Department of the Army. The MFR's structure and format may be subject to future modification or may be rescinded as needed to implement additional guidance from the agencies; however, the approved jurisdictional determination described herein is a final agency action.



MORGAN SITE
 SECTION 22
 TOWNSHIP 3N
 RANGE 13W
 MAYFLOWER QUADRANGLE
 PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS
 LATITUDE: 34.844805°N
 LONGITUDE: 92.371229°W



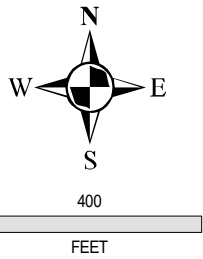
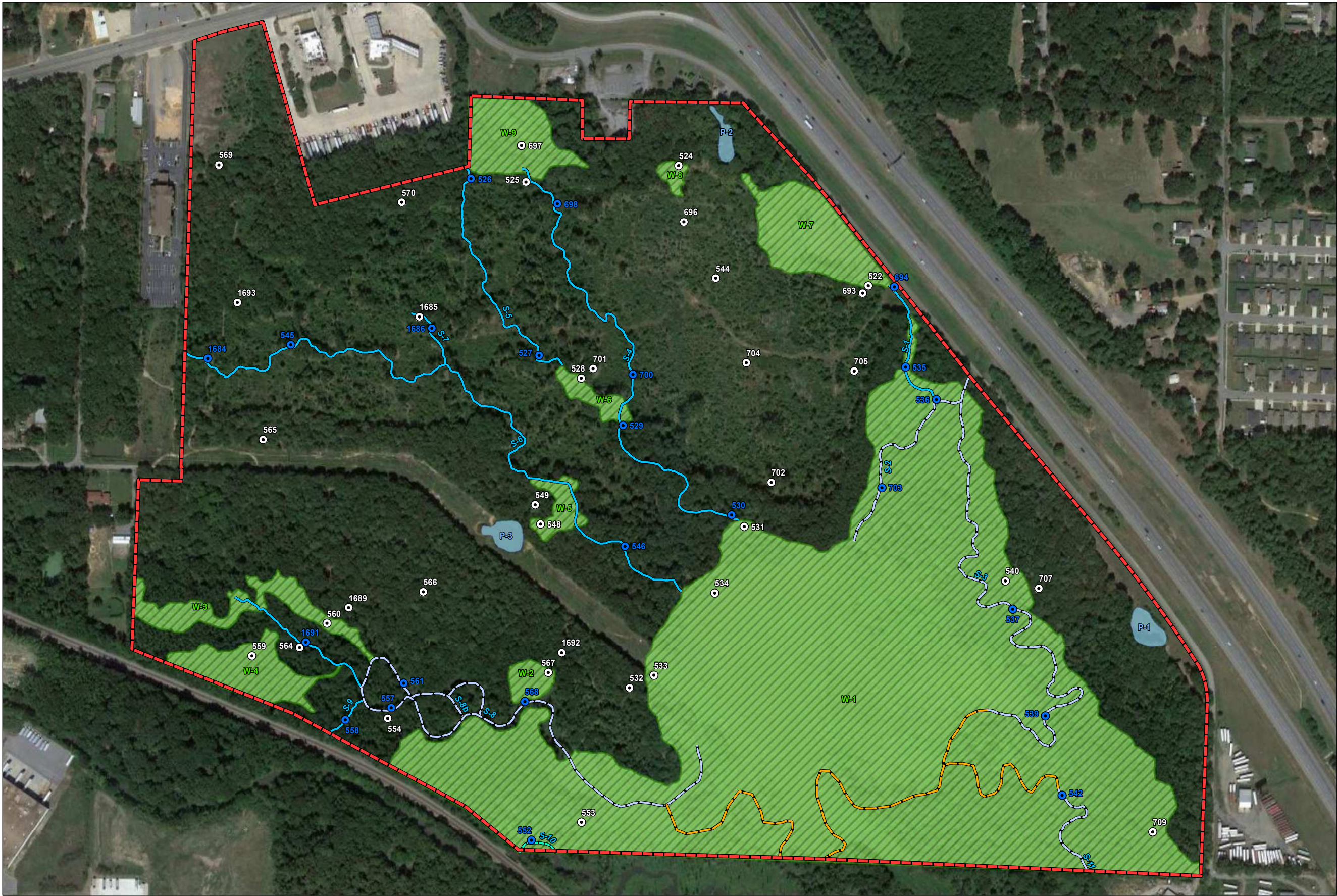
DESIGNED BY TLG
 CHECKED BY TLG
 APPR. BY TLG
 DRAWN BY IT



SHEET TITLE
**TOPOGRAPHIC
 LOCATION MAP**

JOB NAME
MORGAN SITE
 INDUSTRIAL REALTY
 MAUMELLE, ARKANSAS

PROJECT NO. 3145-20-300	REV. NO.
DATE 05/08/2020	DWG. NO.
SCALE SHOWN	S1



Stream	Length (ft)
S-1	509
S-2	758
S-3	2312
S-4	1910
S-5	954
S-6	2623
S-7	248
S-8	2421
S-8b	798
S-9	186
S-10	154
S-11	457
Historical Intermittent	
2718 ft	
Type	Length (ft)
Ephemeral	7028
Intermittent	8865
Perennial	154
Wetland	Area (acres)
W-1	52.7
W-2	0.41
W-3	1.4
W-4	1.56
W-5	0.52
W-6	0.42
W-7	2.38
W-8	0.18
W-9	1.83
Pond	Area (acres)
P-1	0.35
P-2	0.31
P-3	0.24

● Stream Data Points

○ Wetland Determination Points

Ponds

Wetlands

Property Boundary

Streams

Ephemeral

Intermittent

Perennial

Historical Intermittent

NO	DATE	REVISION	BY	CK.	APPR.

DESIGNED BY	GLP
CHECKED BY	GLP
APPR. BY	GLP
DRAWN BY	IT



SHEET TITLE

AERIAL
SITE MAP

JOB NAME

MORGAN SITE
INDUSTRIAL REALTY COMPANY
MAUMELLE, ARKANSAS

PROJECT NO.	3145-20-300	REV. NO.	
DATE	10/04/2023		
SCALE	SHOWN	DWG. NO.	S2