

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): June 10, 2014

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: LRB 2006-01224 (Monroe County-Mill St Landfill)

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: New York County/parish/borough: Monroe City: Riga
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 43.044 °N, Long. -77.93 °W
Universal Transverse Mercator: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Name of nearest waterbody: Tributary 2 of Mill Creek (aka Blue Pond Inlet)

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Genesee River

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 04130003

- 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: April 23, 2014
- Field Determination. Date(s): November 15, 2013

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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 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 # acres.

Wetlands: 37.44 acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): [Click here to enter text.](#)

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:

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.

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Summarize rationale supporting determination: [Click here to enter text.](#)

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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 waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: # [Choose an item.](#)

Drainage area: # [Choose an item.](#)

Average annual rainfall: # inches

Average annual snowfall: # inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through [Choose an item.](#) tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are [Choose an item.](#) river miles from TNW.

Project waters are [Choose an item.](#) river miles from RPW.

Project waters are [Choose an item.](#) aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are [Choose an item.](#) aerial (straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Tributary stream order, if known: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):

Tributary is: Natural

Artificial (man-made). Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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.

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Average width: # feet

Average depth: # feet

Average side slopes: [Choose an item](#).

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Silts | <input type="checkbox"/> Sands | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobbles | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Muck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock | <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation. Type/% cover: Click here to enter text . | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Explain: Click here to enter text . | | |

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: [Click here to enter text](#).

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: [Click here to enter text](#).

Tributary geometry: [Choose an item](#).

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): #%

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: [Choose an item](#).

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: [Choose an item](#).

Describe flow regime: [Click here to enter text](#).

Other information on duration and volume: [Click here to enter text](#).

Surface flow is: [Choose an item](#). Characteristics: [Click here to enter text](#).

Subsurface flow: [Choose an item](#). Explain findings: [Click here to enter text](#).

- Dye (or other) test performed: [Click here to enter text](#).

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- Bed and banks
- OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> clear, natural line impressed on the bank | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of litter and debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> changes in the character of soil | <input type="checkbox"/> destruction of terrestrial vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shelving | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of wrack line |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation matted down, bent, or absent | <input type="checkbox"/> sediment sorting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leaf litter disturbed or washed away | <input type="checkbox"/> scour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sediment deposition | <input type="checkbox"/> multiple observed or predicted flow events |
| <input type="checkbox"/> water staining | <input type="checkbox"/> abrupt change in plant community Click here to enter text . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (list): Click here to enter text . | |
- Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain: [Click here to enter text](#).

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Tide Line indicated by: | <input type="checkbox"/> Mean High Water Mark indicated by: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oil or scum line along shore objects | <input type="checkbox"/> survey to available datum; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) | <input type="checkbox"/> physical markings; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical markings/characteristics | <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tidal gauges | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (list): Click here to enter text . | |

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain: [Click here to enter text](#).

Identify specific pollutants, if known: [Click here to enter text](#).

⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

⁷Ibid.

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Wetland quality. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: [Choose an item.](#) Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Surface flow is: [Choose an item.](#)

Characteristics: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Subsurface flow: [Choose an item.](#) Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Dye (or other) test performed: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Ecological connection. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are [Choose an item.](#) river miles from TNW.

Project waters are [Choose an item.](#) aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: [Choose an item.](#)

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the [Choose an item.](#) 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Identify specific pollutants, if known: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: [Choose an item.](#)

Approximately (#) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

| <u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u> | <u>Size (in acres)</u> | <u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u> | <u>Size (in acres)</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |
| Y/N | # | Y/N | # |

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

3. **Non-RPWs⁸ 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

⁸See Footnote # 3.

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: Wetland D(RG-33) (34.97 acres) represents the headwater wetlands of an unnamed tributary to Mill Creek (also know as Blue Pond Inlet). Also, Wetland D(RG-33) is a mapped, NYSDEC regulated wetland. The wetland continues to the southeast beyond the limits of the delineated parcel. Based on a review of the NYSDEC’s Environmental Resource Mapper and aerial photography, the wetland system continues east towards Route 166, where a mapped stream, an unnamed tributary to Mill Creek, begins. The unnamed tributary to Mill Creek is represented on the Churchville USGS as a solid blue line which indicates perennial flow.

Delineated wetland RG-7 (2.47 acres) is associated with an unnamed Tributary to Hotel Creek, NYSDEC mapped Class C stream and bline line on the USGS Churchville quad. A culvert crosses underneath O’Brien Road within the limits of the delineated parcel/review area. The culvert provides a hydrological connection between wetland RG-7 north and RG-7 south. According to the delineation report, wetland RG-7 that surrounds O’Brien road has been observed to have standing water throughout much of the year. The unnamed tributary to Hotel Creek is located within the delineated limits of wetland RG-7; the wetland represents the headwaters of this tributary.

- 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: # acres.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other factors. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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.

Other: (explain, if not covered above): [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Wetlands: # acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): # linear feet # width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: # acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: # acres. List type of aquatic resource: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- 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: Barton & Loguidice Delineation dated October 2013
- 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Corps navigable waters' study: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Churchville Quad, 1:20,000
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: USFWS Wetland Mapper; Mapped Federal wetlands are within the vicinity of the delineated parcel
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper, Multiple NYSDEC regulated are within the vicinity of the delineated parcel
- FEMA/FIRM maps: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: [Click here to enter text.](#) (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Bing/Google Maps
 - or Other (Name & Date): [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: None

Joseph M. Rowley
Project Manager

April 30, 2014

Date

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): ~~June 10, 2014~~

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: 2006-01224 (Monroe County-Mill St Landfill)

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: New York County/parish/borough: Monroe City: Riga
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 43.044 °N °, Long. -77.93 °W °
Universal Transverse Mercator: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Name of nearest waterbody: Hotel Creek

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Genesee River

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 04130003

- Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.
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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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

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

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):¹

- TNWs, including territorial seas
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
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- 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: 1500 linear feet: 4-8 width (ft) and/or 0.46 acres.

Wetlands: 13.46 acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: **I conducted a site visit on November 15, 2013 and also reviewed in-house resources including, topographical maps, aerial photography and soils maps. I walked the perimeter of Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 (Total = 0.68 acres) and I did not observe any surface flow or culverts going away from them or any shallow subsurface connections. No ecological nexus to any drainageways were seen in the vicinity of wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1. Wetland A1,B1,C1 & E1 appear to be only intermittently saturated, vernal pools that may support amphibian species. Wetlands A1,B1,C1 & E1 did not show evidence of standing water (no water marks or drift lines) and therefore may not hold water long enough for substantial flood storage. I didn't observe any drainages or flow**

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.

from Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 into any other the wetland or drainageway . Wetlands A1,B1,C1 & E1 are geographically isolated and therefore are not jurisdictional.

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Summarize rationale supporting determination: [Click here to enter text.](#)

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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 waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: # 2,373 square miles (Genesee River Watershed), 202 square miles(Black Creek Watershed)

Drainage area: # slightly over 100 acres

Average annual rainfall: 35 inches

Average annual snowfall: 63 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through 2 tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are 15-20 river miles from TNW.

Project waters are 1 (or less) river miles from RPW.

Project waters are 10-15 aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are 2-5 aerial (straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: No

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: Wetland RG-6 flows south into an unnamed and unmapped drainage (referred to as RG-6’s drainage) which empties into Hotel Creek. Hotel Creek is the ninth tributary of Black Creek, which is the 19th tributary of the Genesee River, the closet TNW.

Tributary stream order, if known: RG-6’s drainage is unmapped but Hotel Creek, where the drainage empties into this waterbody, is a first order stream.

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):

Tributary is: Natural

Artificial (man-made). Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: Channel has been excavated and modified in the past to carry runoff from adjacent agricultural fields and from RG-6 without the risk of flooding the fields themselves.

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Average width: 6 feet

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.

Average depth: 3 feet
Average side slopes: 2:1 to 3:1

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Silts | <input type="checkbox"/> Sands | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobbles | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Muck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vegetation. Type/% cover: herbaceous and woody vines in channel with shrubs overhanging/ Approximately 80% canopy cover along length of drainage. | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Explain: substrate is primarily a clay loam. Limited cobbles/rocks for most of its length. | | |

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: water elevation doesn't get high enough to affect banks. Due to the amount of vegetative cover, banks are fairly stable, despite a consistent 2:1 to 3:1 slope along the channel.

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: absent

Tributary geometry: relatively straight

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): 30%

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: intermittent

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: 20 (or greater)

Describe flow regime: Wetland RG-6 and associated drainages rely on area surface runoff and discharge from the landfill site stormwater detention basin for their flow. Groundwater is not a major factor contributing recharge and it is estimated that groundwater discharge accounts for less than 1/2% of the total flow to the wetland with precipitation and runoff providing the primary source of recharge

Other information on duration and volume: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Surface flow is: confined Characteristics: Surface water flow within RG-6's drainage is confined to a channel for most of its length.

Subsurface flow: Unknown Explain findings: amount of subsurface flow is unknown but estimated to be very limited based on previous hydrogeologic work performed on the landfill site and for the soil borrow area project.

Dye (or other) test performed: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bed and banks | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OHWM ⁶ (check all indicators that apply): | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> clear, natural line impressed on the bank | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of litter and debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> changes in the character of soil | <input type="checkbox"/> destruction of terrestrial vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shelving | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of wrack line |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vegetation matted down, bent, or absent | <input type="checkbox"/> sediment sorting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leaf litter disturbed or washed away | <input type="checkbox"/> scour |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sediment deposition | <input type="checkbox"/> multiple observed or predicted flow events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water staining | <input type="checkbox"/> abrupt change in plant community Click here to enter text. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (list): Click here to enter text. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinuous OHWM. ⁷ Explain: Click here to enter text. | |

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Tide Line indicated by: | <input type="checkbox"/> Mean High Water Mark indicated by: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oil or scum line along shore objects | <input type="checkbox"/> survey to available datum; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) | <input type="checkbox"/> physical markings; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical markings/characteristics | <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tidal gauges | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (list): Click here to enter text. | |

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain: Water flow within RG-6's drainage is generally clear, sometimes with an organic film on top of the water surface during low flow events or when the water is stagnant within the channel.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: No known pollutants

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

- | |
|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): woody shrubs and saplings line the channel on both sides with a variety of herbaceous vegetation along the bed and/or banks of the stream. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Click here to enter text. |

⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

⁷Ibid.

- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: 13.46 acres

Wetland type. Explain: Palustrine forested

Wetland quality. Explain: Perched – limited groundwater infiltration reliant on precipitation. Vegetative wetland type is of high quality.

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: not applicable

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: Intermittent Flow Explain: Much of the flow from Wetland RG-6 to its associated drainage is governed by precipitation events but discharges from the stormwater detention basin also contribute surface water to the wetland. Wetland RG-6 discharges to its drainage primarily via a culvert structure (installed to provide access to agricultural field to the west).

Surface flow is: Discrete

Characteristics: Water flow is not visually observed within wetland RG-6 except at the outlet and the stormwater detention basin discharge location. According to the delineation report, surface water has been observed within the wetland throughout much of the year.

Subsurface flow: No Explain findings: Subsurface flow is unknown

Dye (or other) test performed: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Ecological connection. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are 10-15 river miles from TNW.

Project waters are 2-5 aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: wetland to navigable waters

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the 500-year or greater 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: Water color is fairly clear. Heavy decomposition of vegetation within the wetland. Organic film on the water surface in some locations. Wetland is at the headwaters of the watershed. Stormwater detention basin and wetland RG-6 help to filter sediments from the surface water that flows to the adjacent non-TNW.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: none are known

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): [Click here to enter text.](#)

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: Primarily deciduous forest.

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: the wetland supports different wildlife species such as forest mammals, birds and amphibians/reptiles.

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: 1

Approximately (13.46) 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)

Wetland RG-6 - Yes

13.46

Y/N

#

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: A hydrological connection can be traced from wetland RG-6 and its drainage to Hotel Creek then to Black Creek the the Genesee River, a TNW. Wetland RG-6 is primarily forested and a riparian buffer lines the stream resource on both sides throughout its length. Wetland RG-6 and to an extent the drainage remove sediment and other potential pollutants from the surface water before it reaches Hotel Creek.

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
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:

Wetland RG-6 (13.46 acres) occurs entirely within the boundaries of the project site. During the site visit the wetland was in a relatively saturated condition. Flood attenuation/runoff storage, pollutant trapping/water quality, removal of suspended solids, dissolved solids, toxins and retention/treatment of nitrogen and phosphorus, functions are considered to be minimal for the subject wetland. Wildlife habitat functions are considered to be minimal.

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?

Moderate appreciable lifecycle support functions, with respect to Genesee River are performed by the non RPW unnamed tributary to Hotel Creek (1500 linear feet) and its adjacent wetland for this relevant reach. There is habitat in the wetland to support aquatic species, amphibians, insects that are also present in the TNW. The wetland provides habitat for local communities of insects, birds, some amphibians and small mammals and avian species. The avian species which likely use this wetland and tributary could be closely associated with use of 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?

Yes, the non-RPW unnamed tributary to Hotel Creek serves as a primary collector and processor of organic matter and nutrients for downstream waters which includes the TNW, Genesee River. The non-RPW carries nutrients and can transport organic debris to the TNW. The storage and transformation of organic matter is important to these types of systems because it prevents downstream water quality degradation as a result of excess organic matter. The non-RPW also transforms unusable organic matter (inorganic carbon) into food for aquatic organisms (organic carbon) that reside in the TNW

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

3. **Non-RPWs⁸ 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: 1500 linear feet 6 width (ft).

Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: 13.46 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Other factors. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)

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).

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰Prior 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.

- Waters do not meet the “Significant Nexus” standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: (explain, if not covered above): [Click here to enter text.](#)

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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Wetlands: 0.68 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: 0.68 acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

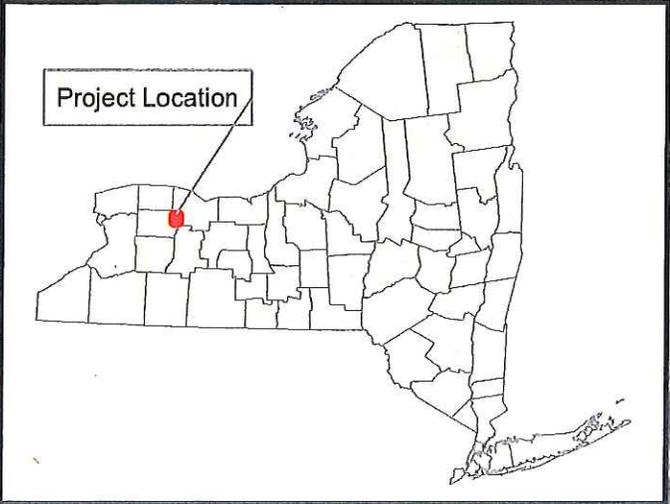
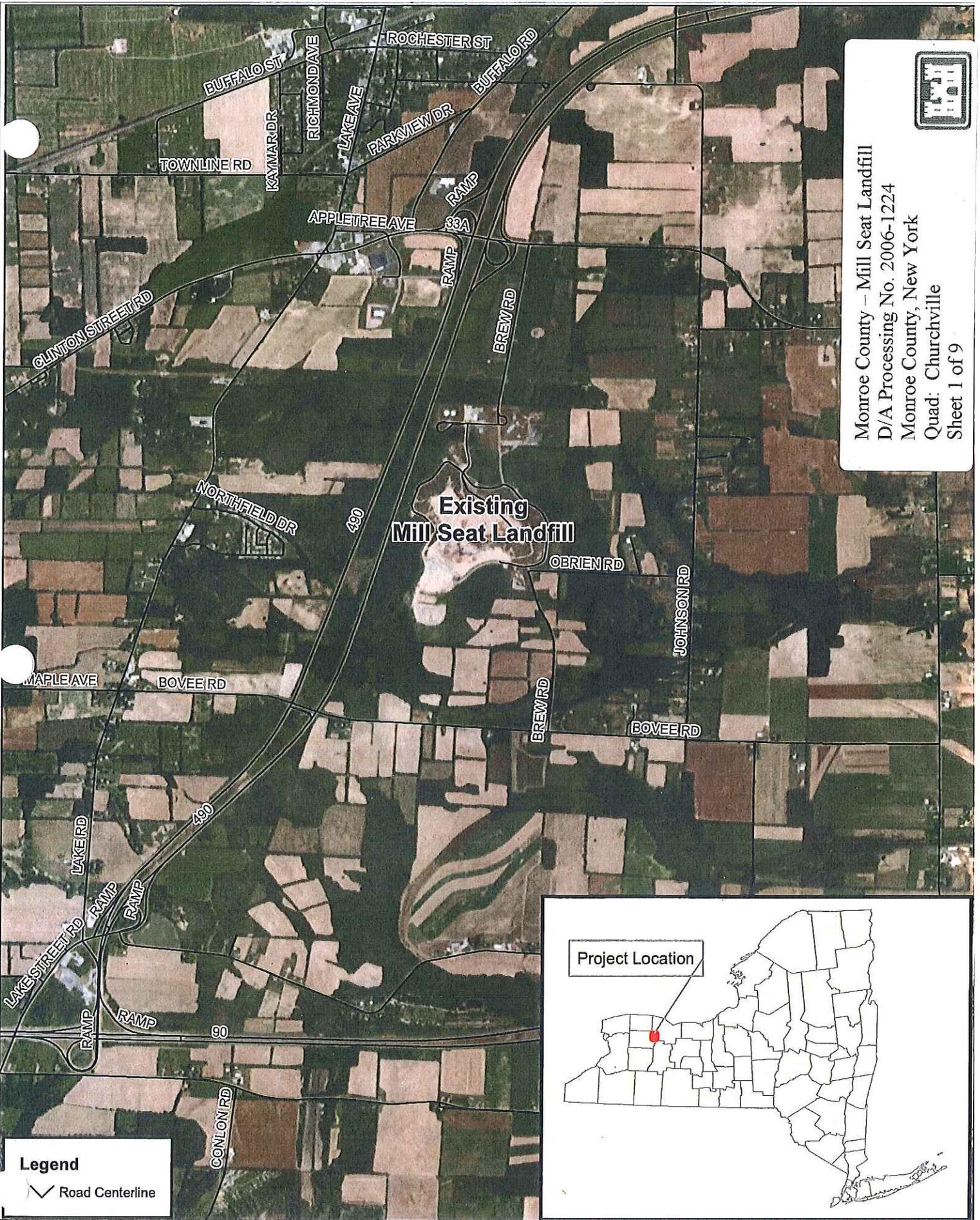
A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: Barton & Loguidice Delineation dated October 2013
- 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: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Corps navigable waters’ study: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Churchville Quad, 1:20,000
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: USFWS Wetland Mapper; Mapped Federal wetlands are within the vicinity of the delineated parcel
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper, Multiple NYSDEC regulated are within the vicinity of the delineated parcel
- FEMA/FIRM maps: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: [Click here to enter text.](#) (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Bing/Google Maps
 - or Other (Name & Date): [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

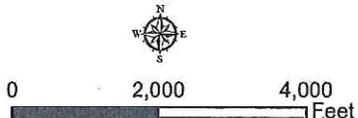
B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Isolated wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 (Total = 0.68 acres) were field verified by the Corps of Engineers on November 15, 2013. The perimeter of the wetlands were walked and no evidence of any connection to other waters were identified. There were no connections between Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 (Total = 0.68 acres) and any other waters on the Churchville USGS Quad or the USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey. Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 are isolated and outside the Department of the Army's jurisdiction. The determination is supported by the review of in-house resources and verified from a site visit. None of the 328.3(a)(3)(i-iii) factors are relevant in this case. Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 don’t support recreational or other use by interstate travelers, nor do they provide habitat for fish or shellfish. Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 offers no use for industrial or commercial purposes. Wetlands A1, B1, C1 & E1 (Total = 0.68 acres) were determined to be isolated and therefore non-jurisdictional.

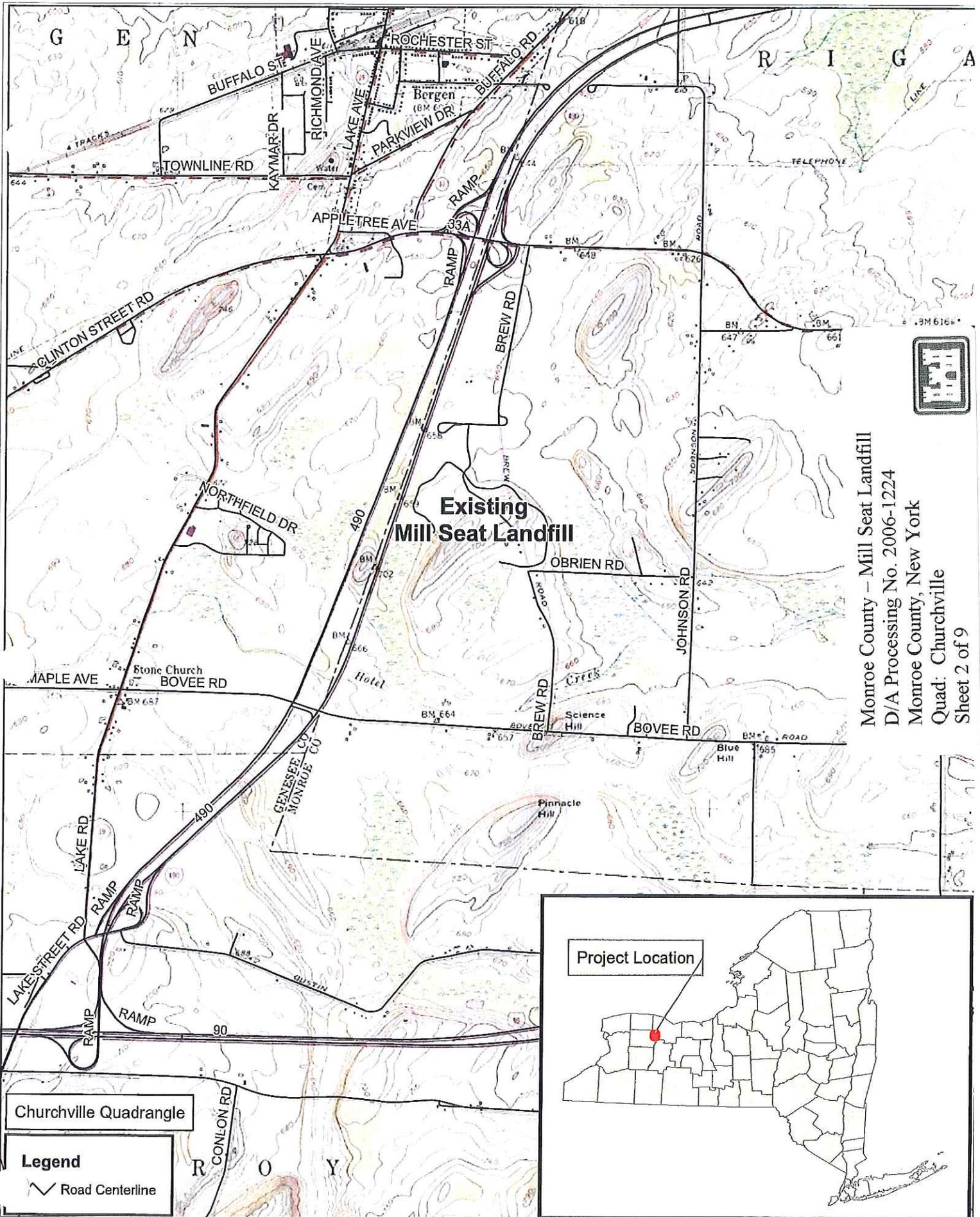


Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 1 of 9

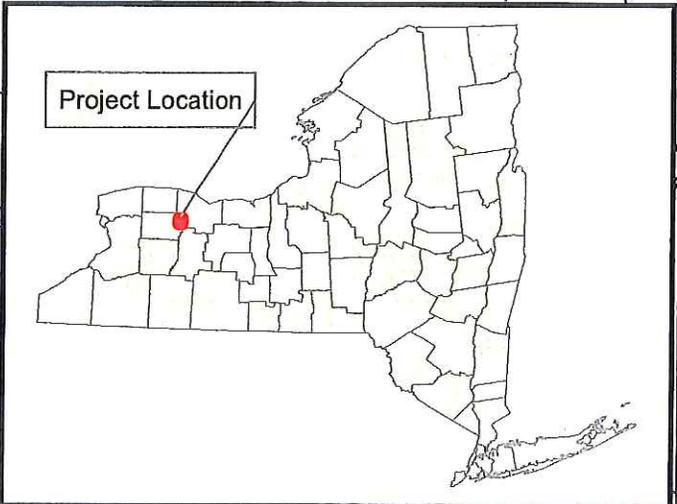


Legend
 ✓ Road Centerline



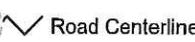


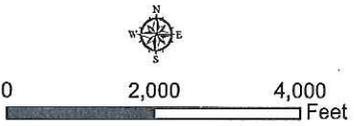
Monroe County - Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 2 of 9



Churchville Quadrangle

Legend

 Road Centerline

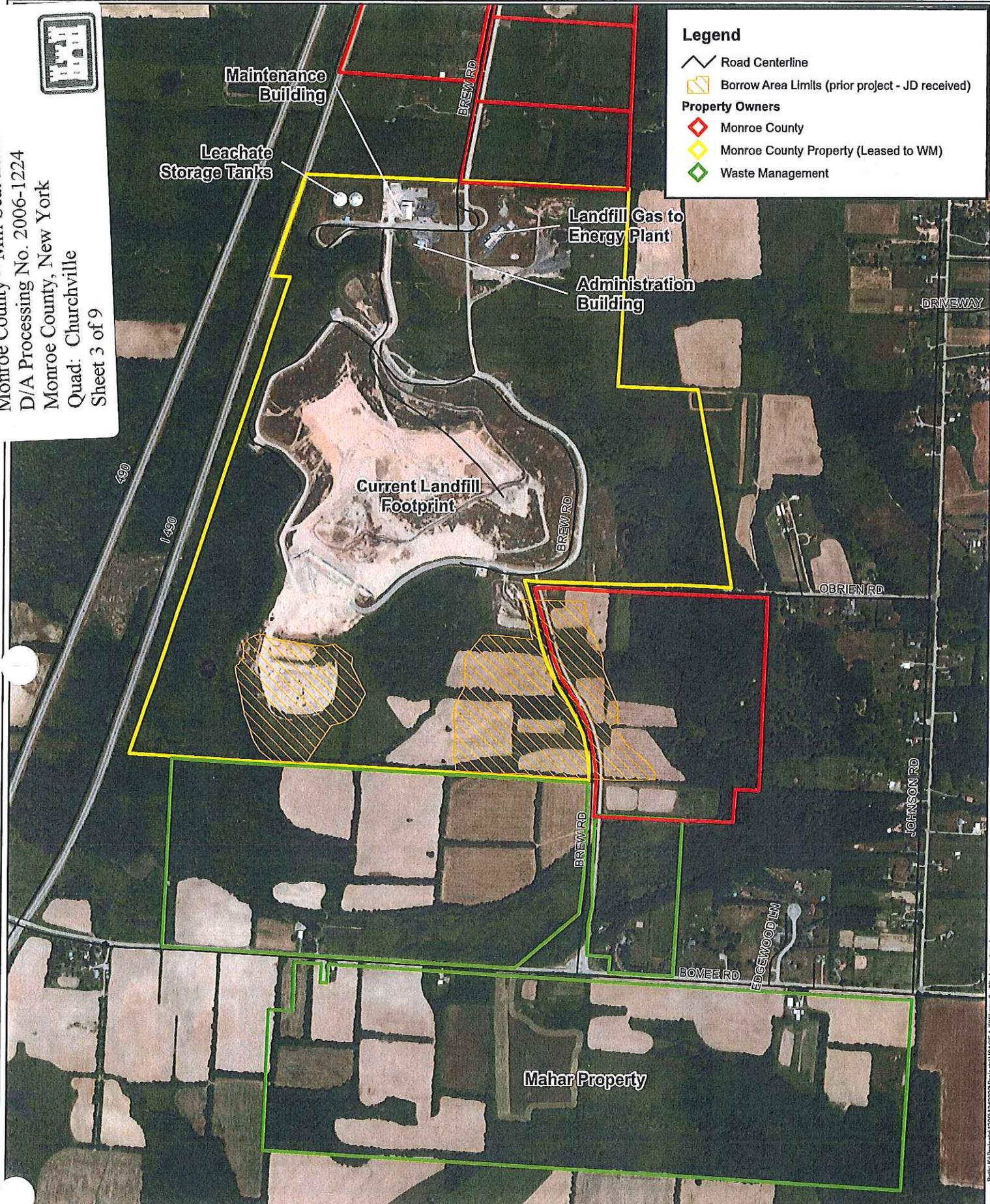


Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 3 of 9



Legend

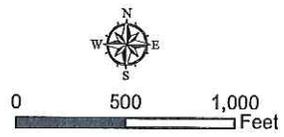
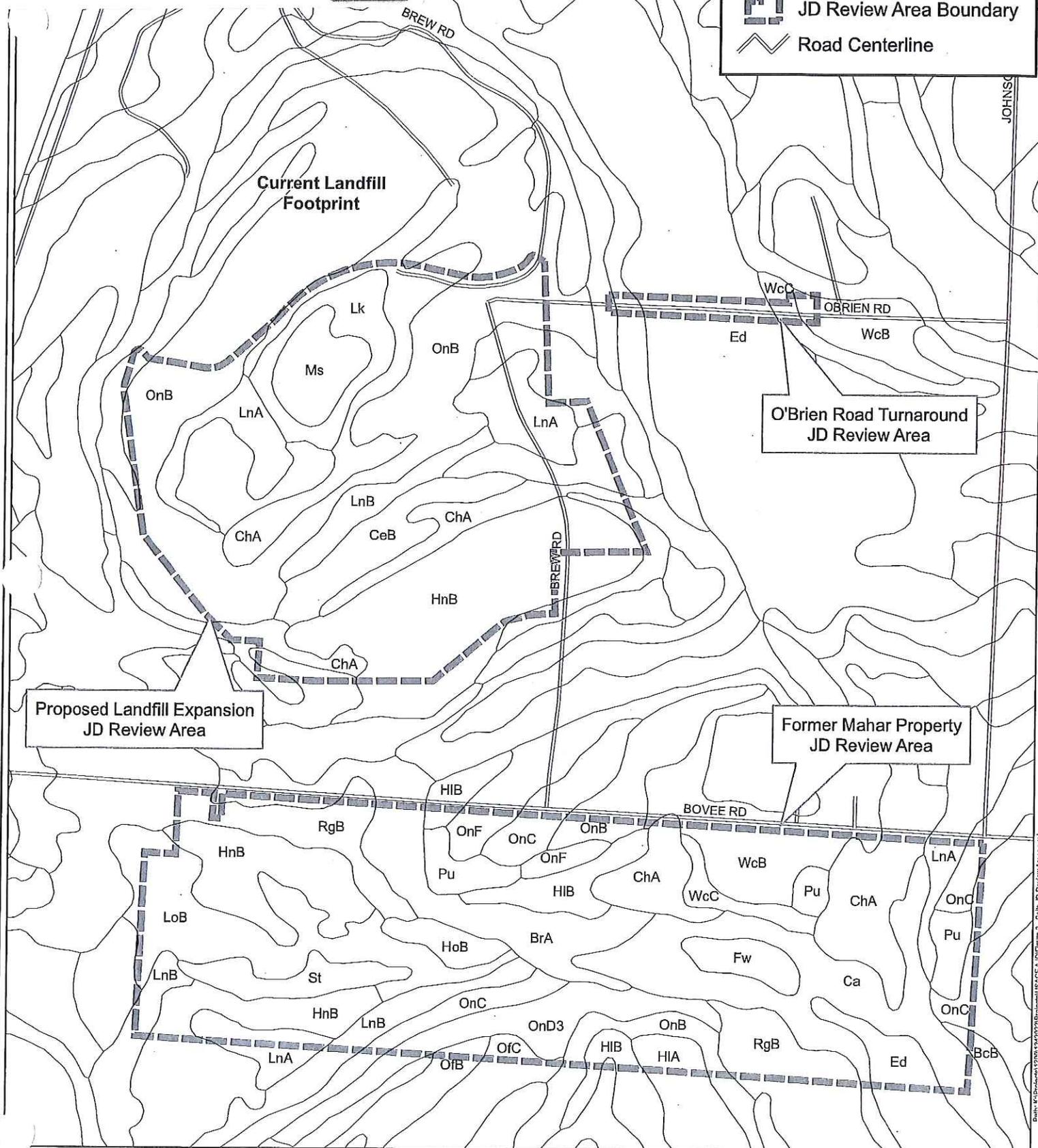
- Road Centerline
- Borrow Area Limits (prior project - JD received)
- Property Owners**
- Monroe County
- Monroe County Property (Leased to WM)
- Waste Management



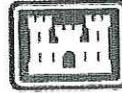


Legend

- Mapped Soil Boundary
- JD Review Area Boundary
- Road Centerline

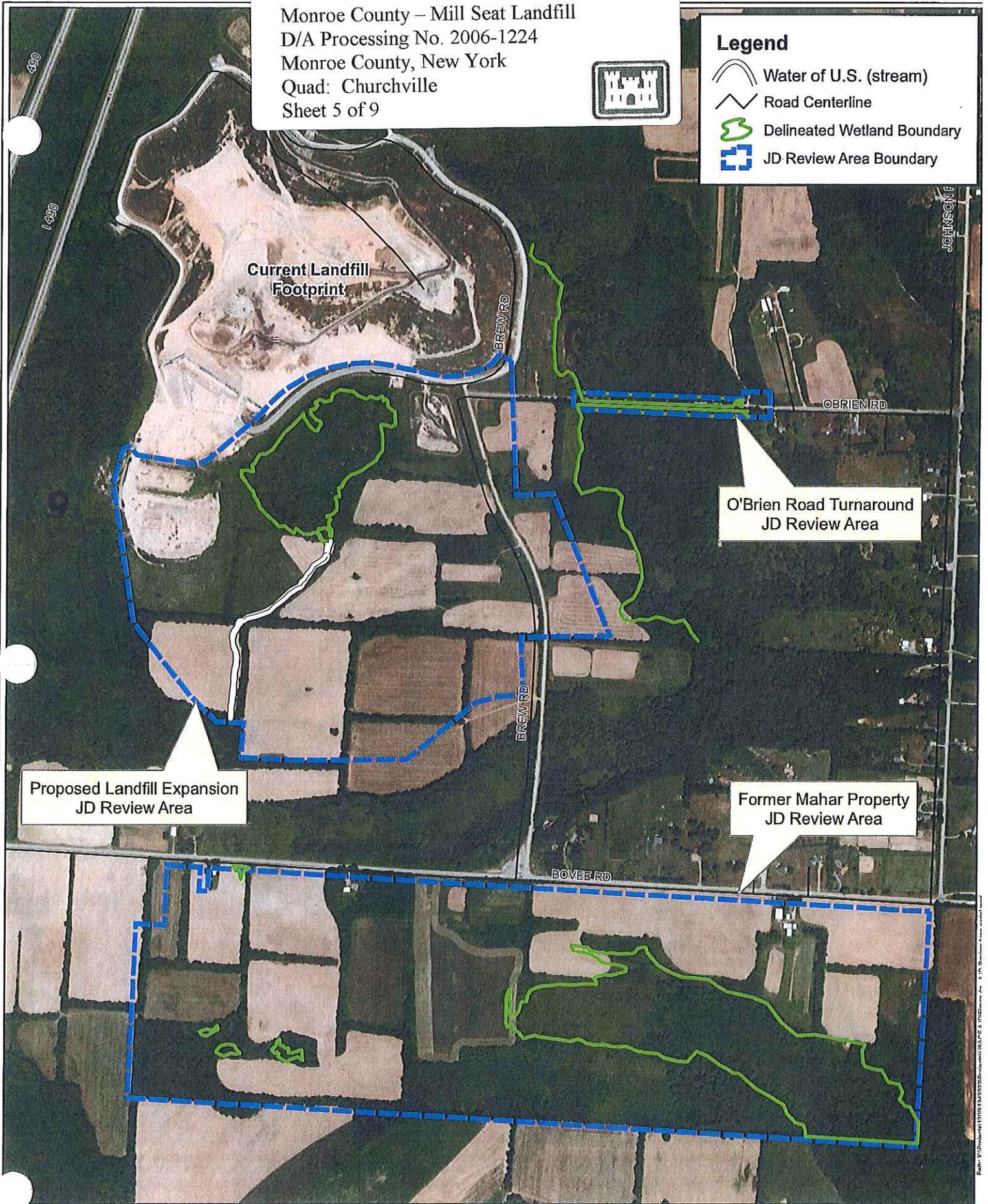


Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 5 of 9



Legend

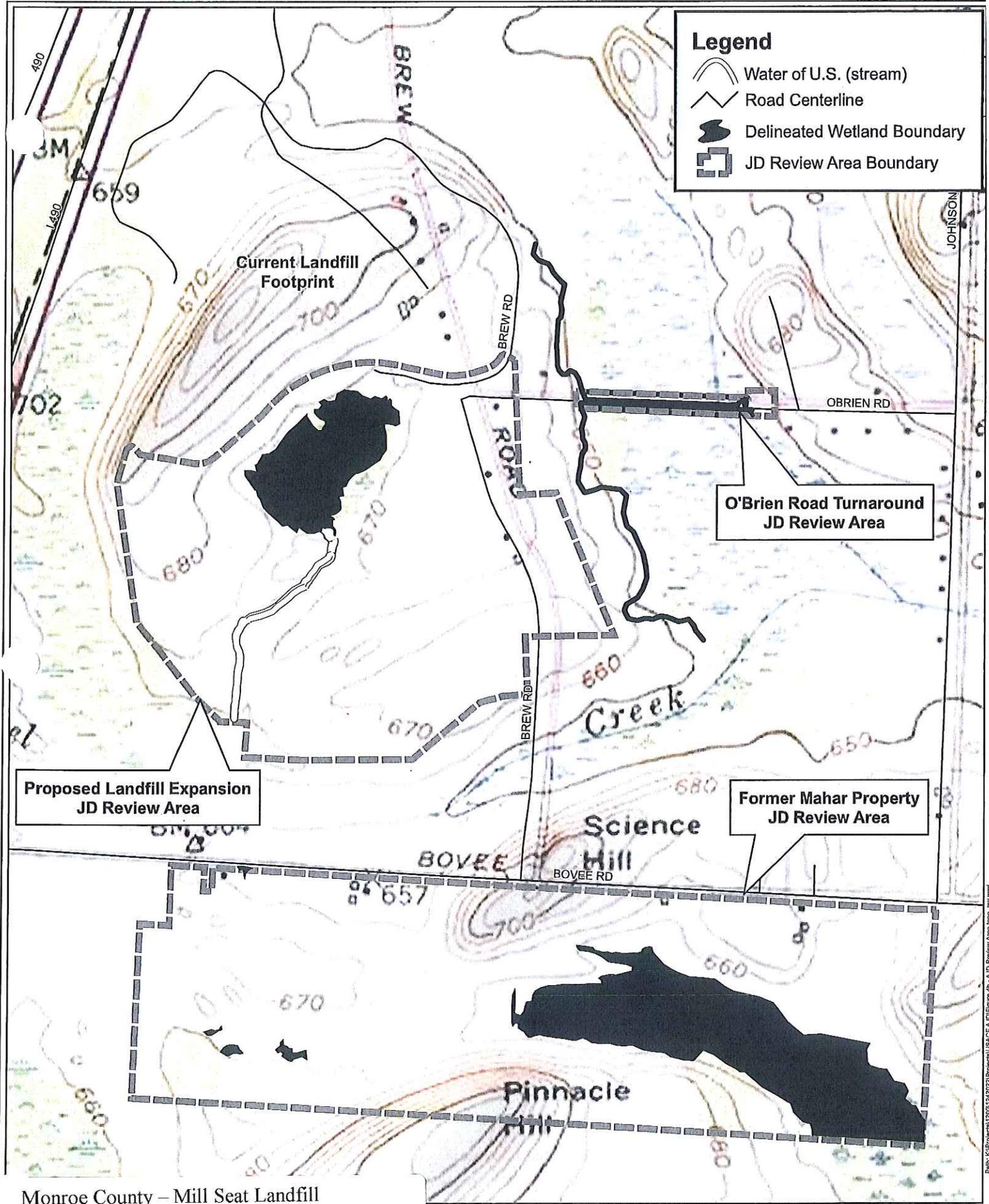
- Water of U.S. (stream)
- Road Centerline
- Delineated Wetland Boundary
- JD-Review Area Boundary



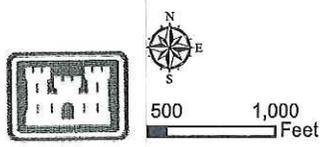
Proposed Landfill Expansion
 JD Review Area

O'Brien Road Turnaround
 JD Review Area

Former Mahar Property
 JD Review Area



Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 6 of 9



Proposed Mill Seat Landfill Expansion
 AJD Documentation

AJD Review Areas

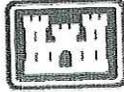
Monroe County October 2013 New York

Figure
 4b

Project
 No.
 1242.022

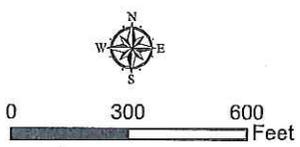
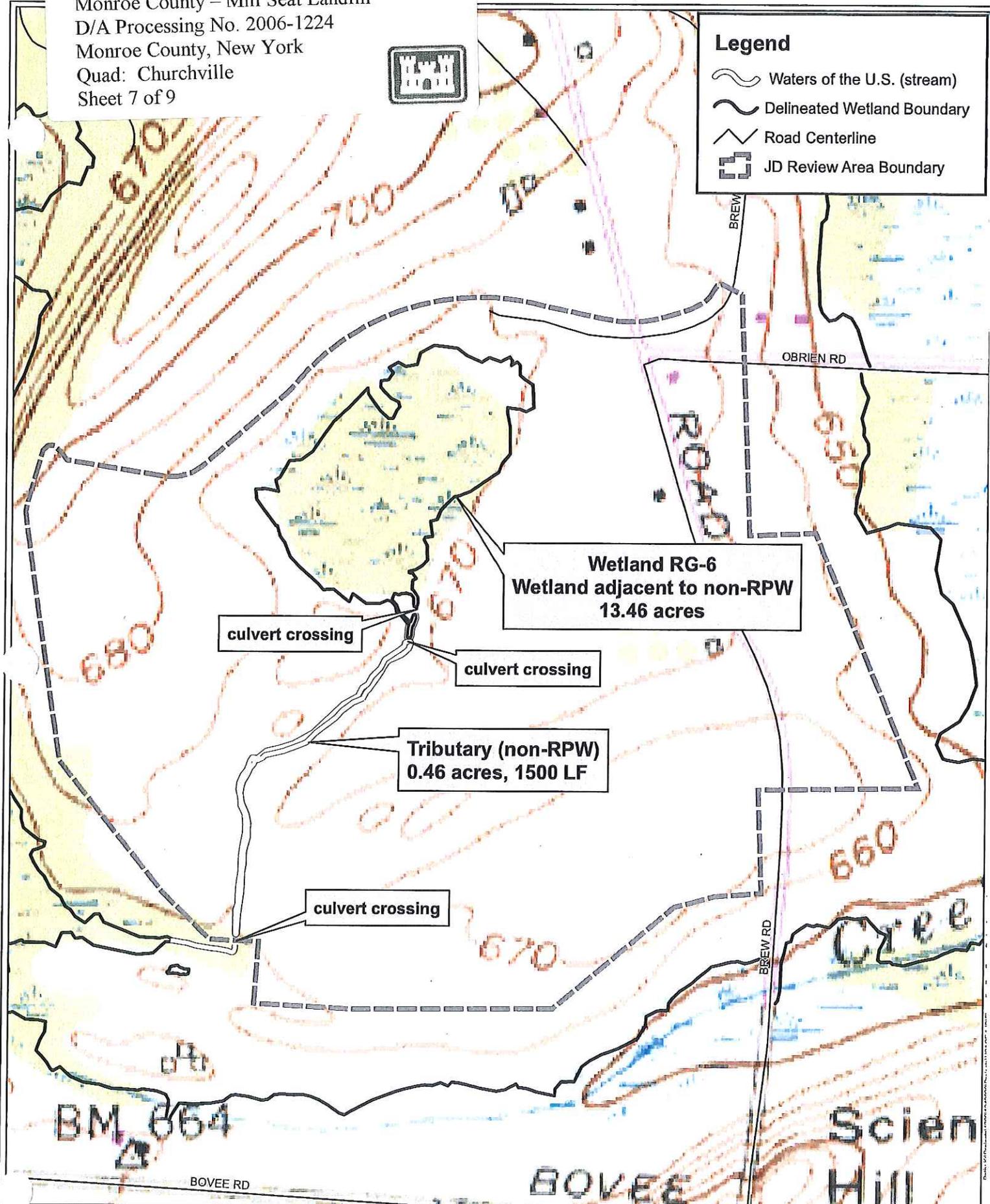
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Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 7 of 9



Legend

- Waters of the U.S. (stream)
- Delineated Wetland Boundary
- Road Centerline
- JD Review Area Boundary



Proposed Mill Seat Landfill Expansion
 AJD Documentation
Proposed Expansion Review Area
154 acres
 Monroe County October 2013 New York

Figure
 5a
 Project
 No.
 1242.022

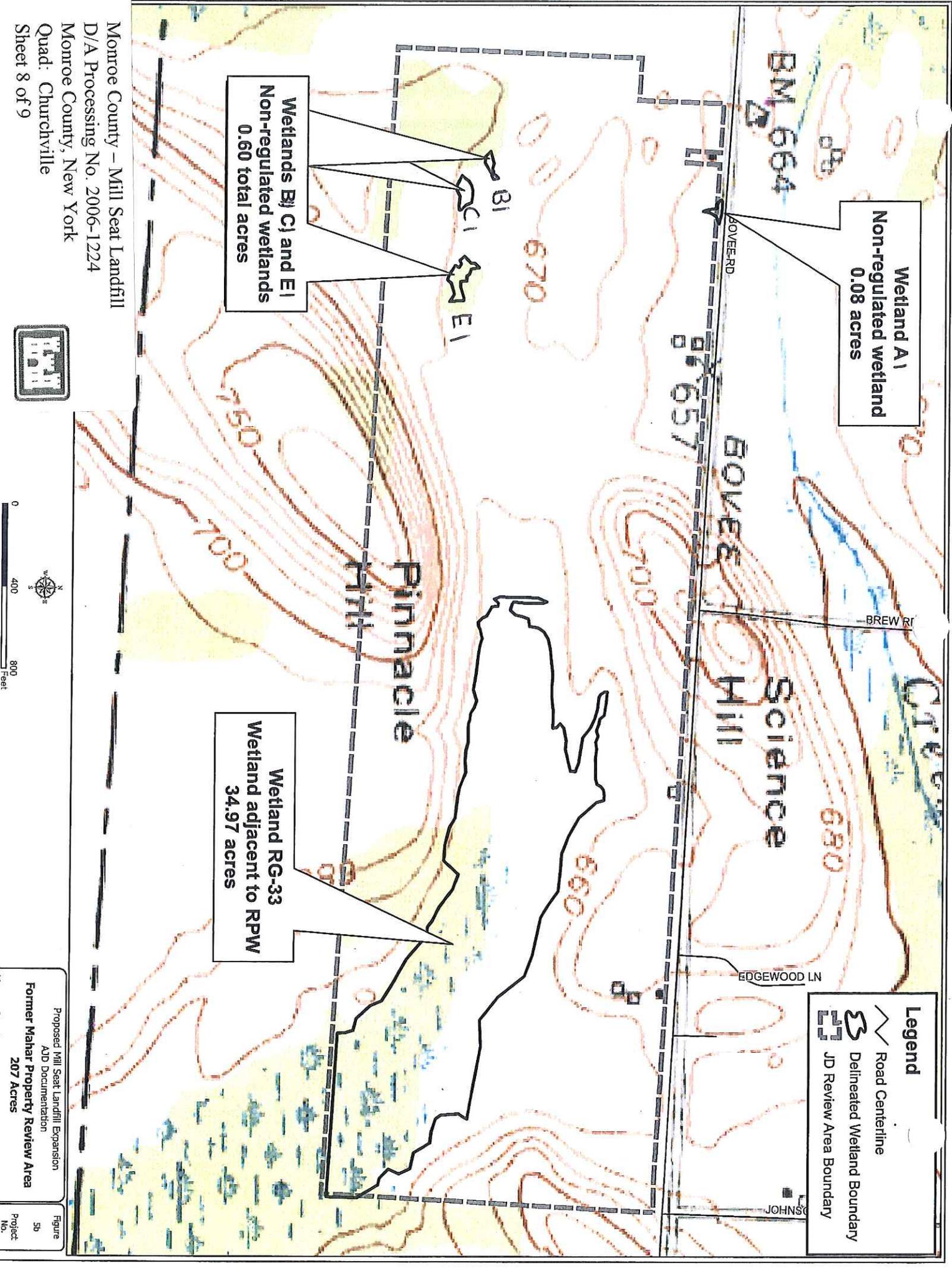
Wetland A1
Non-regulated wetland
0.08 acres

Wetlands B1, C1 and E1
Non-regulated wetlands
0.60 total acres

Wetland RG-33
Wetland adjacent to RPW
34.97 acres

Legend

-  Road Centerline
-  Delineated Wetland Boundary
-  JD Review Area Boundary



Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
 D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
 Monroe County, New York
 Quad: Churchville
 Sheet 8 of 9



Proposed Mill Seat Landfill Expansion
 ADD Documentation
 Former Mahar Property Review Area
 207 Acres

Figure
 5b
 Project
 No.

BREW RD

Monroe County – Mill Seat Landfill
D/A Processing No. 2006-1224
Monroe County, New York
Quad: Churchville
Sheet 9 of 9



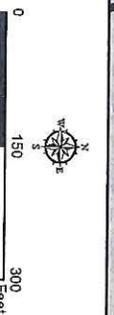
- Legend**
- Road Centerline
 - Delineated Wetland Boundary
 - JD Review Area Boundary

Wetland RG-7
Wetland directly abutting RPW
1.40 acres

Wetland RG-7
Wetland directly abutting RPW
0.02 acres

Wetland RG-7
Wetland directly abutting RPW
1.05 acres

O'BRIEN RD



Proposed Mill Seat Landfill Expansion
ADD Documentation
O'Brien Road Turnaround and
Embankment Removal Review Area
4.04 acres

Figure
5c
Project
No.

