

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):** Draft April 27, 2022

**B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER:** Buffalo District; National Grid – Military to Creekside Dr; File No. LRB-2021-01319

**C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** ROW extending from Military Rd to Creekside Dr  
State: New York County: Erie and Niagara City: Town of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda

Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat: 42.997954 Long: -78.8602  
Universal Transverse Mercator: X: 674420.258379 Y: 4762809.31156 Zone: 17

Name of nearest waterbody: Ellicott Creek and Erie Canal

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: N/A

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 04120104

- 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. A preliminary jurisdictional determination for Wetlands W3, W4, W8, W9, W10, W11, W12, W13, W14, W16, W19, W21, W22, W23, W26, and W27 is being processed concurrently with this approved jurisdictional determination using the same reference number (2021-01319)

**D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):**

- Office (Desk) Determination Date: 05/24/2022
- Field Determination. Date: 04/18/2022

**SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

**A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.**

There **ARE NO** “navigable waters of the U.S.” within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

- Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
- Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:

**B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.**

There **ARE NO** “waters of the U.S.” within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

**1. Waters of the U.S.**

**a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):<sup>1</sup>**

- TNWs, including territorial seas
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
- Relatively permanent waters<sup>2</sup> (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:**

<sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  
 Wetlands: acres.

c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **Pick List**  
 Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup>**

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined as non-jurisdictional.

Wetland W1	PEM	1.656 Acres
Wetland W2	PEM	0.233 Acres
Wetland W5	PEM	0.821 Acres
Wetland W6	PEM	0.885 Acres
Wetland W7	PEM	2.22 Acres
Wetland W15	PEM	0.053 Acres
Wetland W17	PEM	5.248 Acres
Wetland W18	PEM	0.265 Acres
Wetland W20	PEM	0.062 Acres
Wetland W24	PEM	0.389 Acres

Explain: Wetlands W1, W2, W5, W6, W7, W15, W17, W18, W20 and W24 established in depressional areas and are isolated, intrastate wetlands which have no interstate or foreign commerce nexus.

**SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

**A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs**

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

1. **TNW**

Identify TNW:  
 Summarize rationale supporting determination:

2. **Wetland adjacent to TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”:

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

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

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: **Pick List**  
Drainage area: **Pick List**  
Average annual rainfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.  
 Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW  
Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW  
Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW  
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW  
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW  
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:  
Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>:  
Tributary stream order, if known:

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

**Tributary is:**  Natural  
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:  
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:  
**Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):**  
Average width: feet  
Average depth: feet  
Average side slopes: **Pick List**  
**Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):**  
 Silts  Sands  Concrete  
 Cobbles  Gravel  Muck  
 Bedrock  Vegetation. Type/% cover:  
 Other. Explain:  
Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  
Tributary geometry: **Pick List**  
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**  
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**  
Describe flow regime:  
Other information on duration and volume:

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

Surface flow is: **Pick List**. Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings:

- Dye (or other) test performed:
- Tributary has (check all that apply):
- Bed and banks
- OHWM<sup>6</sup> (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"/> multiple observed or predicted flow events	<input type="checkbox"/> sediment deposition
<input type="checkbox"/> abrupt change in plant community	<input type="checkbox"/> water staining
<input type="checkbox"/> other (list):	
- Discontinuous OHWM.<sup>7</sup> Explain:

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

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Tide Line indicated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> oil or scum line along shore objects</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> physical markings/characteristics</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> tidal gauges</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> other (list):</li> </ul> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mean High Water Mark indicated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> survey to available datum;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> physical markings;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**(iii) Chemical Characteristics:**

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

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics:
- Habitat for:
  - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
  - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

**2. Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

**(i) Physical Characteristics:**

**(a) General Wetland Characteristics:**

Properties:

Wetland size:        acres

Wetland type. Explain:

Wetland quality. Explain:

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

**(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:**

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain:

Surface flow is: **Pick List**

<sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the 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.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:

Ecological connection. Explain:

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Pick List**.

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

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

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings:

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**

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

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

C. **SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION**

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

**Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:**

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D: .
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

**D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):**

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  
 TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**  
 Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: .  
 Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow “seasonally” (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:  
Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  
 Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  
 Other non-wetland waters: acres.  
Identify type(s) of waters:
3. **Non-RPWs<sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**  
 Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.  
  
Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  
 Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  
 Other non-wetland waters: acres.  
Identify type(s) of waters:
4. **Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**  
 Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

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<sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

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

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

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

- Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are 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.<sup>9</sup>**

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):<sup>10</sup>**

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
- from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
- which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
- Interstate isolated waters. Explain:
- Other factors. Explain:

**Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:**

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters:            linear feet            width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters:            acres.

Identify type(s) of waters:

- Wetlands:            acres.

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

<sup>10</sup> 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.

**F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):**

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

Wetland W1 (1.656 acres) is located within a utility right of way (ROW), south of Countrygate Lane and north of Crestmount Avenue. The topography suggests that the water from the surrounding area drains generally from west to east, with water ending up in a depressional feature that was delineated as wetland W1. This was confirmed during the 04/18/2022 site visit and no drainages leading out of the wetland were found. The southern border was examined for potential connection to roadway drainages that were located on Countrygate Lane. No connections to the sewer system were observed. Aerial photography showed a dark area at the southeastern corner of the wetland. During the site visit it was found that the dark area is an access point to a petroleum pipeline that does not contain a connection or potential water of the US. No culverts leading under the bike path were observed. No connections to downstream waters were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W1 is located in Schoharie silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 0; Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W1 is approximately 4,900 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W2 (0.233 acres) is located within a ROW, east of Military Road. During initial reviews of the delineation, it appeared that wetland W2 potentially extended off site to the southeast connecting with W3, where it potentially reached a roadside drainage feature that runs along the northern side of Interstate 290. Based on the 04/18/2022 site visit, no extension of the wetlands beyond a few feet outside of the investigation area and no connections to downstream waters off site or to wetland W3 were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W2 is located in Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5; Urban land-Schoharie complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 0. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W2 is approximately 5,100 feet from the nearest stream to the east (Twomile Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W5 (0.821 acres) is located within a ROW, north of Crestmount Avenue. During initial reviews of the delineation, wetland W5 appeared to be a depressional wetland that potentially extends off site to the south. The site visit on 04/18/2022 showed that the topography slopes away from Crestmount Lane, with no connections to the road drainage system and the sewer system. No connections to downstream waters were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W5 is located in Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W5 is approximately 7,100 feet from the nearest stream to the east (Twomile Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W6 (0.885 acres) is located within a ROW, east of a bike path, south of Youngmann Plaza and north of Interstate 290. During initial reviews of the delineation, wetland W6 appeared to potentially extend off-site to the southeast and potentially connecting with wetland W7. The topography suggests that water drains from the highway into wetland W6. A drainage feature potentially exists on the south side of the Youngmann Plaza driveway that extends southwest to northeast terminating approximately 500 feet from wetland W6. The linear drainage feature appears to not have an outlet and appears to be a depressional formation along the driveway. The feature appears to slope towards its center from the east and west. During the 04/18/2022 site visit, each of the potential connections were checked and no connections to downstream waters were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W6 is located in Lakemont silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 95; Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5; Udorthents, with hydric rating of 5; Urban land-Claverack complex, with a hydric rating of 2. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W6 is approximately 4,600 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined

that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W7 (2.22 acres) is located within a ROW, east of a bike path, south of Youngmann Plaza and north of Interstate 290. During initial reviews of the delineation, wetland W7 appeared to potentially extend off-site to the southeast and potentially connecting with a drainage feature that runs along the northern edge of Interstate 290. The topography suggests that water drains from the highway into wetland W7. The drainage continues north along Twin Cities Memorial Highway and terminates at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Young Street and Twin Cities Memorial Highway. During the 04/18/2022 site visit, each of the potential connections were checked and no connections to downstream waters were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W7 is located in Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5; Udorthents, with hydric rating of 5; Urban land-Claverack complex, with a hydric rating of 2. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W7 is approximately 4,200 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W15 (0.053 acres) is located within a ROW, south of Joseph Drive and north of Crestmount Avenue. During initial reviews of the delineation, wetland W15 appeared to be a depressional wetland that potentially extends south. Based on review of topography, aerial photographs and the 04/18/2022 site visit there are no connections to downstream waters that were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W24 is located in Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5; Urban land-Schoharie complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 0. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W15 is approximately 5,200 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W17 (5.248 acres) is located within a ROW, north of Paradise Lane and south of Creekside Drive. Wetland W17 is a depressional wetland that potentially extends off site to the south and to the north. There is a water feature that extends north to Creekside Dr, closer to the northeastern section of the wetland. Additionally, based on the topography, there is an increase of elevation going towards Creekside Drive. Based on the 04/18/2022 site examination it was discovered that the elevation seen on LIDAR map on the north side is a remnant of a railroad that used to run east-west. During the site visit, no culverts were found that connected to the drainage feature mentioned. To the south the topography changes, increasing in elevation, suggesting that surrounding area provides water flow into the wetland. No connections to downstream waters were observed. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W17 is located in Raynham silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5; Swormville clay loam, with hydric rating of 10. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W17 is approximately 280 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Erie Canal) with elevated topography, roadways, and residential development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W18 (0.265 acres) is located within a ROW, south of Joseph Drive and north of Crestmount Avenue. Wetland W18 is a depressional wetland that is entirely contained within the investigation area. No connections to downstream waters were observed using remote tool and none were observed during the 04/18/2022 site visit. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W18 is located in Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W18 is approximately 5,200 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W20 (0.062 acres) is located within the ROW, south of Countrygate Lane and north of Crestmount Avenue. Wetland W20 is a depressional wetland that is entirely contained within the investigation area. No connections to downstream waters were observed using remote tool and none were observed during the 04/18/2022 site visit. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W18 is located in Odessa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 5; Schoharie silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, with a hydric rating of 0. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W20 is approximately 5,100 feet from the nearest stream to the north (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography, roadways, residential and industrial development restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the

wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Wetland W24 (0.389 acres) is located within a ROW, south of Raintree Parkway and west of Colvin Boulevard. Wetland W24 is a depressional wetland that is entirely contained within the investigation area. No connections to downstream waters were observed using remote tool and none were observed during the 04/18/2022 site visit. According to the Web Soil Survey, Wetland W24 is located in Swormville clay loam, with hydric rating of 10. Using the Google Earth measuring tool, Wetland W24 is approximately 230 feet from the nearest stream to the south (Ellicott Creek) with elevated topography restrictions to connectivity. Based on this information it was determined that the wetland does not meet adjacency criteria. Further, due to topography and distance to the nearest tributary, the presence of a shallow subsurface flow connection is very unlikely.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
- Wetlands:
 

<b>Wetland W1</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>1.656 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W2</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.233 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W5</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.821 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W6</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.885 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W7</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>2.22 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W15</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.053 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W18</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.265 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W20</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.062 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W17</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>5.248 Acres</b>
<b>Wetland W24</b>	<b>PEM</b>	<b>0.389 Acres</b>

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

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
- Wetlands: acres.

**SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.**

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

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: National Grid
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
  - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report (after revision)
  - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters’ study:
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
  - USGS NHD data.
  - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Scale: 24k:1; Buffalo NE and Tonawanda
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: USDA on-line Web Soil Survey
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: USFWS online map
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): Cite name: NYS DEC resource map
- FEMA/FIRM maps: FEMA on-line map
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)

- Photographs:
  - Aerial (Name & Date): Google Earth Pro (2022); Connect Explorer: 2002, 2005, 2009, 2016, 2020
  - Other (Name & Date): Photographs dated June 26, 2020 contained in the Stantec delineation report
- Previous determination(s):
- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

**B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:**