		APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
SECTION I: BA	ACKGROUND INFORMATION	
A. REPORT COI	MPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JU	JRISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 13-Jan-2014
B. DISTRICT OF	FICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Ne	w York District, NAN-2013-00833-JD1
	DCATION AND BACKGROUND INFOR	
State :	JOANION AND BACKGROUND IN OR	NY - New York
County/parish/l	borough:	Sullivan
City:		Callicoon
Lat:		41.7814
Long:		-74.9435
Universal Trans	sverse Mercator	Folder UTM List UTM list determined by folder location
		NAD83 / UTM zone 18N
		Waters UTM List
		UTM list determined by waters location
		NAD83 / UTM zone 18N
Name of neares		Unnamed tributary to Callicoon Creek
	st Traditional Navigable Water (TNW): shed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC):	
Name of waters	siled of Trydrologic Offic Gode (1100).	02040101
Check if ma	ap/diagram of review area and/or potent	tial jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.
Check if otl	her sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, di	sposal sites, etc¿) are associated with the action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D. REVIEW PER	REFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION:	
Office Dete	ermination Date:	
Field Deter	mination Date(s): 09-Jul-2013	
4		,
SECTION II: S	UMMARY OF FINDINGS	
A RHA SECTIO	N 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDIC	TION
		Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area.
There havigable	e waters of the 0.5. Within Tilvers and i	laibors Act (NTIA) jurisdiction (as defined by 55 of IX part 525) in the review area.
W	aters subject to the ebb and flow of the	tide.
W	aters are presently used, or have been	used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain:		
D CWA SECTIO	ON 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDI	CTION
		VA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area.
There waters	of the 0.5. Within Glean Water Act (OV)	// jurisdiction (as defined by 55 of it part 520) in the review area.
I. Waters of the L		
	nce of waters of U.S. in review area:1	o/a) Prescont
Water Name Wetland Area 1	Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that	flow directly or indirectly into TNIWe
Stream 1) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
Oli Culli 1	relatively i cimalicit vvaters (iti vva	and now directly of indirectly into 111115
o. Identify (estima	ate) size of waters of the U.S. in the re	eview area:
Area: (m²)	,	
Linear: (m)		
. Limits (bounda	ries) of jurisdiction:	
based on:		
OHWM Elevation	: (if known)	
Non-regulated	waters/wetlands:3	
Potentially juriso	lictional waters and/or wetlands were	assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:
		N. Control of the Con
SECTION III: 0	CWA ANALYSIS	
A. TNWs AND V	VETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs	
		,
I.TNW		
Not Applicable.		
2. Wetland Adjace Not Applicable.	ent to TNW	
Not Applicable.		
3. CHARACTERIS	STICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT	A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):
. JIIAIAO I ERIO	THE TAKE (THAT IS NOT	,
I. Characteristics	s of non-TNWs that flow directly or inc	directly into TNW
	-	· ·····•
i) General Area C Watershed size:	conditions:	
vvatersned size: Drainage area:		
A		

Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics (a) Relationship with TNW:

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through [] tributaries before entering TNW.

:Number of tributaries

Project waters are river miles from TNW.

Project waters are river miles from RPW.

Project Waters are aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are aerial(straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries.

Explain:

Identify flow route to TNW:5

Tributary Stream Order, if known:

Order	Tributary Name
2	Stream 1

(b) General Tributary Characteristics:

i i ibutai y is.					
Tributary Name	Natural	Artificial	Explain	Manipulated	Explain
Stream 1	-	-	-	x	Approximately 3234 square feet of the stream was previously filled by the school district when the athletic fields were constructed in 1994. The rest of the stream is natural.

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

Tributary Name	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Side Slopes
Stream 1	10	1	2:1

Primary tributary substrate composition:

Tributary Name	Silt	Sands	Concrete	Cobble	Gravel	Muck	Bedrock	Vegetation	Other	l
Stream 1	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	

Tributary (conditions, stability, presence, geometry, gradient):

Tributary Name	Condition\Stability	Run\Riffle\Pool Complexes	Geometry	Gradient (%)
Stream 1	Relatively stable.	None	Relatively straight	3

(c) Flow:

Tributary Name	Provides for	Events Per Year	Flow Regime	Duration & Volume
Stream 1	Seasonal flow	20 (or greater)	-	-

Surface Flow is:

Tributary Name	Surface Flow	Characteristics		
Stream 1	Discrete and confined	-		

Subsurface Flow:

Tributary Name	Subsurface Flow	Explain Findings	Dye (or other) Test
Stream 1	Unknown	-	-

Tributary has:

Tributary Name	Bed & Banks	онwм	Discontinuous OHWM ⁷	Explain
Stream 1	X	Х	-	-

Tributaries with OHWM⁶ - (as indicated above)

Tributary Name	онwм	Clear	Litter	Changes in Soil	Destruction Vegetation	Shelving	Wrack Line	Matted\Absent Vegetation	Sediment Sorting	Leaf Litter	Scour	Sediment Deposition	Flow Events	Water Staining	Changes Plant	Other
Stream 1	X	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	Х	X	-	-	-	-

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction:

High Tide Line indicated by: Not Applicable.

Mean High Water Mark indicated by: Not Applicable.

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

Tributary Name	Explain	Identify specific pollutants, if known
Stream 1	-	No known source of pollutants

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports:

Tributary Name	Riparian Corridor	Characteristics	Wetland Fringe	Characteristics	Habitat
Stream 1	X	-	X	-	-

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

(i) Physical Characteristics: (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties:

Wetland Name	Size (Acres)	Wetland Type	Wetland Quality	Cross or Serve as State Boundaries. Explain
Wetland Area 1	.24	Scrub shrub	Fair	No

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

Wetland Name	Flow	Explain
Wetland Area 1	Perennial flow.	-

Surface flow is:

Wetland Name	Flow	Characteristics
Wetland Area 1	Discrete and confined	-

Subsurface flow:

Wetland Name	Subsurface Flow	Explain Findings	Dye (or other) Test
Wetland Area 1	-	-	-

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Wetland Name	Directly Abutting	Discrete Wetland Hydrologic Connection	Ecological Connection	Separated by Berm/Barrier
Wetland Area 1	Yes	-	-	-

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW:

Wetland Name	River Miles From TNW	Aerial Miles From TNW	Flow Direction	Within Floodplain	
Wetland Area 1	10-15	5-10	Wetland to navigable waters	100 - 500-year	

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

Wetland Name		Identify specific pollutants, if known		
Wetland Area 1	_	No known pollutants		

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports:

Wetland Name	Riparian Buffer	Characteristics	Vegetation	Explain
Wetland Area 1	X	-	X	Scrub shrub/85%

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

All wetlands being considered in the cumulative analysis:

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: Not Applicable

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.

Significant Nexus: Not Applicable

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE:

1. TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands:

2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:

Wetland Name	Flow	Explain
Stream 1		This stream is a perennial unnamed tributary to Callicoon Creek, flowing roughly south, through a culvert, then off the property. Aerial photography, the Jeffersonville, NY USGS quadrangle map, field observations clearly showing the on-site perennial stream, annual rainfall of 44.14 inches and annual snowfall of 51.2 inches, indicate that the on-site stream flows all year.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Wetland Name	Туре	Size (Linear) (m)	Size (Area) (m²)
Stream 1	Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs	250.2408	-
Total:		250.2408	0

3. Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:8

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Not Applicable

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

Wetland Nam	e Flow	Explain
Wetland Area 1	PERENNIAL	Water within this wetland flows within the channel of a perennial unnamed tributary to Callicoon Creek, flowing roughly south, through a culvert, then off the property. Aerial photography, the Jeffersonville, NY USGS quadrangle map, field observations clearly showing the on-site perennial stream, annual rainfall of 44.14 inches and annual snowfall of 51.2 inches, indicate that the on-site stream flows all year.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:

Wetland Name	Туре	Size (Linear) (m)	Size (Area) (m²)
Wetland Area 1	Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs	-	971.24544
Total:		0	971.24544

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

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:

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

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: Not Applicable.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters:9

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:10 Not Applicable

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Not Applicable

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS. INCLUDING WETLANDS

	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	3:

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 soley 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):

----Aerial ----Other

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (ie., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment: Not Applicable.

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.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES. A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (listed items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference below): Data Reviewed Source Label Source Description --Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant --Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant ----Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report --U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Jeffersonville, NY -- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Sullivan County, NY --National wetlands inventory map(s). Jeffersonville, NY --State/Local wetland inventory map(s): Jeffersonville, NY --Photographs

https://orm.usace.army.mil/orm2/f?p=106:34:2689989921235827::NO::

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Not Applicable.

- 1-Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
- 2-For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
- Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

 Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

 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.
- *-row founce can be described by identifying, e.g., initiation in wis finite forms into Trive.

 6. An antural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the row into includary by mich tien moves into Trive.

 6. An antural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., 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.

 7. Ibid.

 8. See Footnote #3.
- 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.