EDR

Memorandum

To:	Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission (ORES)
From:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR)
Date:	October 23, 2024
Reference:	Agricola Wind Project Wetland and Stream Delineation Report - Revision 2
EDR Project No:	21029

The Agricola Wind Project is a proposed wind energy generating facility located in the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York (the Facility). The Facility is being reviewed under Article VIII of the Public Service Law (Article VIII), which is being administered by the Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission (ORES).

A Wetland and Stream Delineation Report (WDR) was sent to ORES on June 20, 2024. Following the submission of the June 20, 2024 WDR, the Applicant made small changes to the layout and design of the Facility. The layout and design changes affected the limits of disturbance (LOD) and increased the Study Area by approximately 54.6 acres.

To support these layout changes, EDR conducted additional wetland delineations in August and September 2024 within the updated Study Area identified in Figure 1. The majority of the additional delineation area was found to be upland. No new wetlands and two streams were identified (99-ST001, 99-ST002) within the updated Study Area (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Although no new wetlands were identified, the boundaries of 10 wetlands (12-W018, 17-W005, 23-W007, 23-W009, 23-W018, 23-W024, 33-W003, 66-W001, 66-W003, 93-W001) were extended and an additional 0.6 acres of wetlands were delineated within the Study Area (see Figure 1). In addition to the two new streams that were identified, the boundaries of five additional streams were extended and an additional 578.73 linear feet of streams were delineated (see Figure 1). The extensions to the boundaries of the identified wetlands and streams are not anticipated to change the jurisdictional status of these features. The additional streams delineated in August and September 2024 (99-ST001, 99-ST002) are not anticipated to fall under state jurisdiction as they lack any apparent connection to state-protected resources.

To support these additional delineations and to update the WDR to be consistent with the Surface Water and Wetland Jurisdictional Determinations (JDs) issued by ORES staff on August 19, 2024 and September 3, 2024, EDR revised the WDR to summarize the results of all delineation efforts to date and reflect the current jurisdictional status of all features.

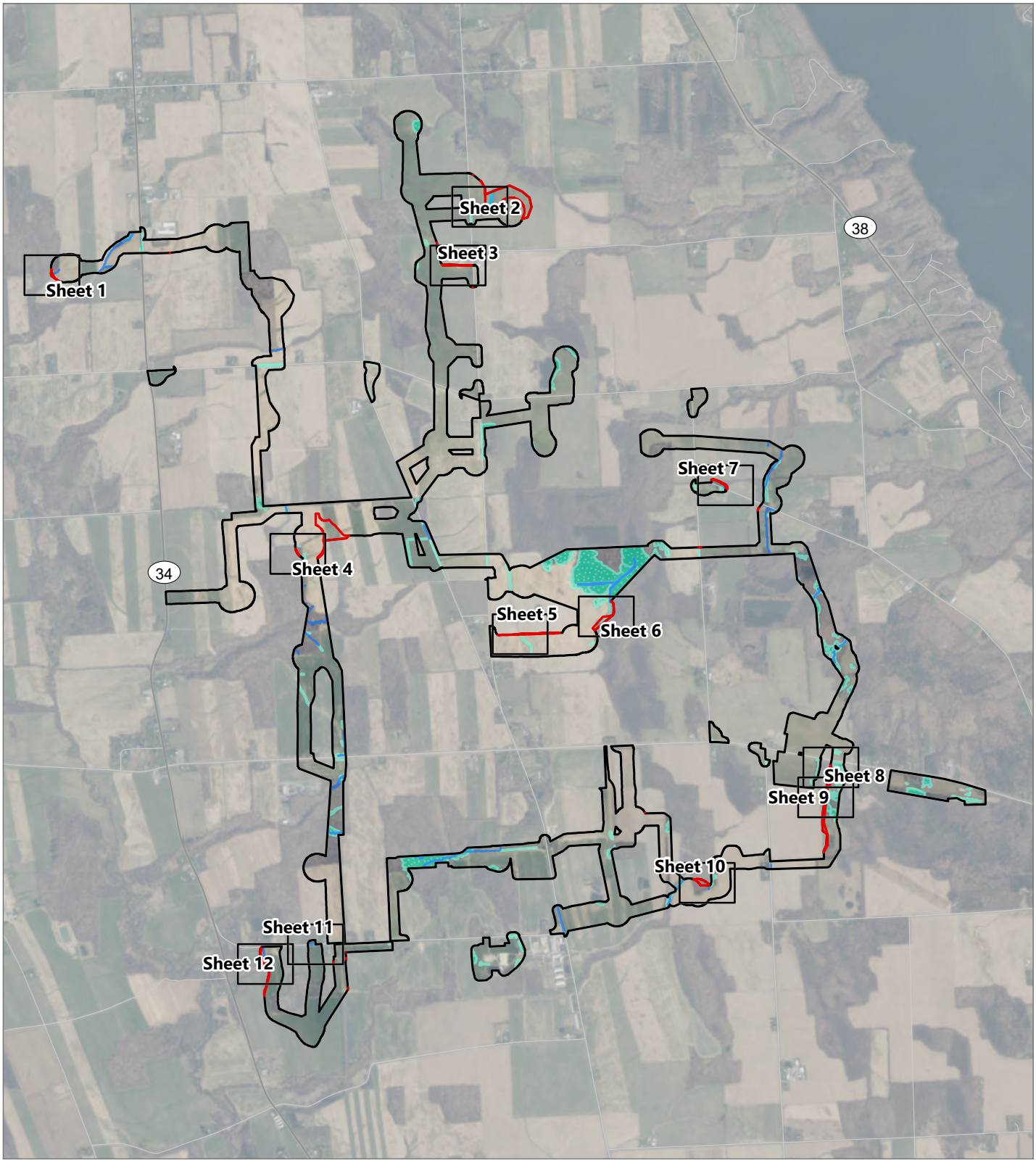
Table 1. Delineated Streams

Stream Delineation ID[1]	Linear Feet of Stream Within Study Area	Stream Type[2]	Stream Name[3]	NYSDEC Stream Class[4]	Waterbody Identification Number (WIN)[5]	Stream Order[6]	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[7]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[8]	Anticipated State Jurisdiction[9]
99-ST001	324.77	R4	--	--	--	1	Yes	Trib to TNW	No
99-ST002	46.53	R4	--	--	--	1	Yes	Trib to TNW	No

1 Field ID assigned by EDR.
2 Stream type is based upon the Cowardin et al. (1979) classification system: perennial stream (R3), intermittent stream (R4), and ephemeral stream (R6).
3 UNT = unnamed tributary.
4 Based on publicly available NYSDEC stream mapping.
5 See 6 NYCRR (Parts 800-941).
6 Using Strahler method in which stream order increases when streams of the same order converge.
7 Based on EDR's field observations and desktop analysis. Final jurisdictional determination to be made by the USACE.
8 Based on the September 8, 2023, Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming. See Table 1 and Table 2 for more information.
9 Based on EDR's field observations and/or existing NYSDEC stream mapping and classifications. Final jurisdictional determination to be made by ORES.

Figure 1. Supplemental Wetland and Stream Delineations

Index Sheet



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

September 2024 Delineated Wetland
Previously Delineated Wetland
September 2024 Delineated Stream
Previously Delineated Stream
September 2024 Study Area
Previous Study Area

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Miles

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Figure 1. Supplemental Wetland and Stream Delineations

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- September 2024 Delineated Stream
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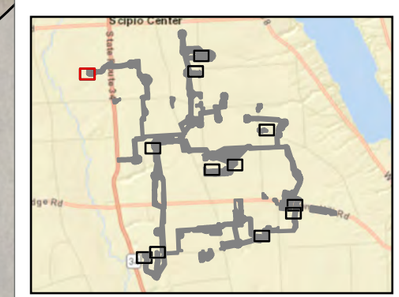

Sheet 1 of 12

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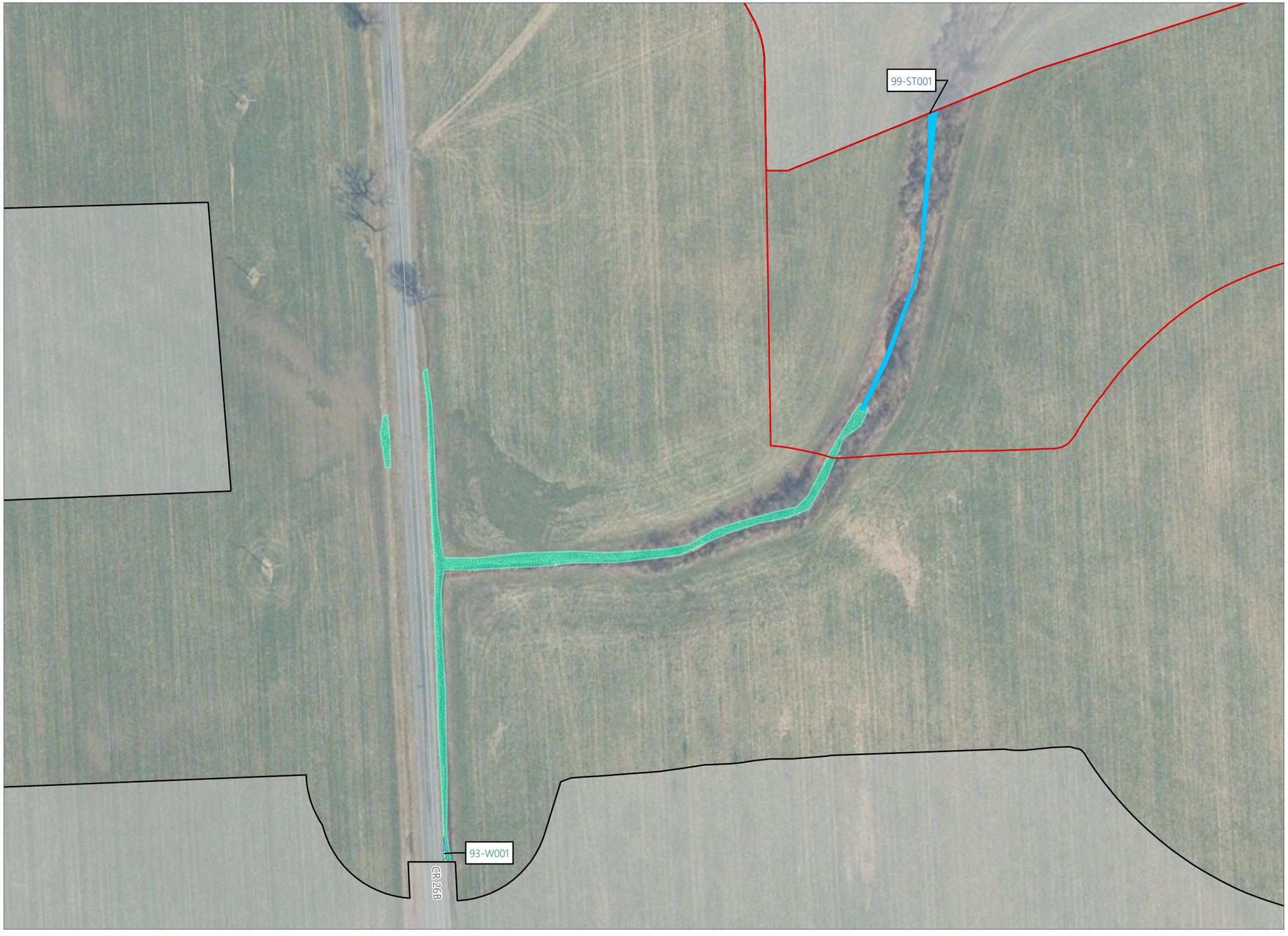
Figure 1. Supplemental Wetland and Stream Delineations



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

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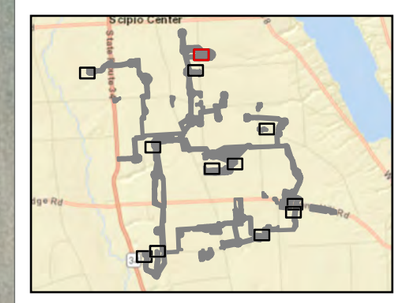

Sheet 2 of 12

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Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
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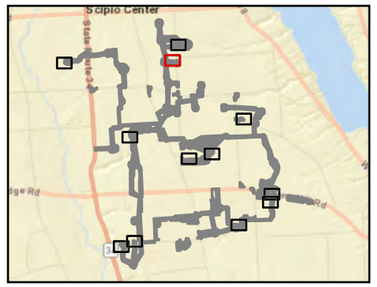

Sheet 3 of 12

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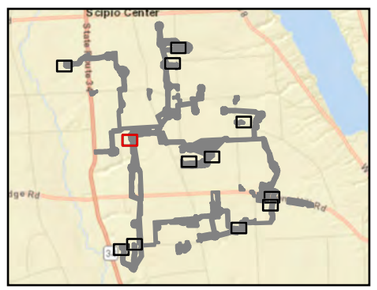

Sheet 4 of 12

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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Agricola Wind Project

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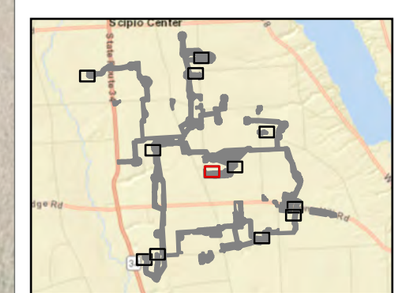

Sheet 5 of 12

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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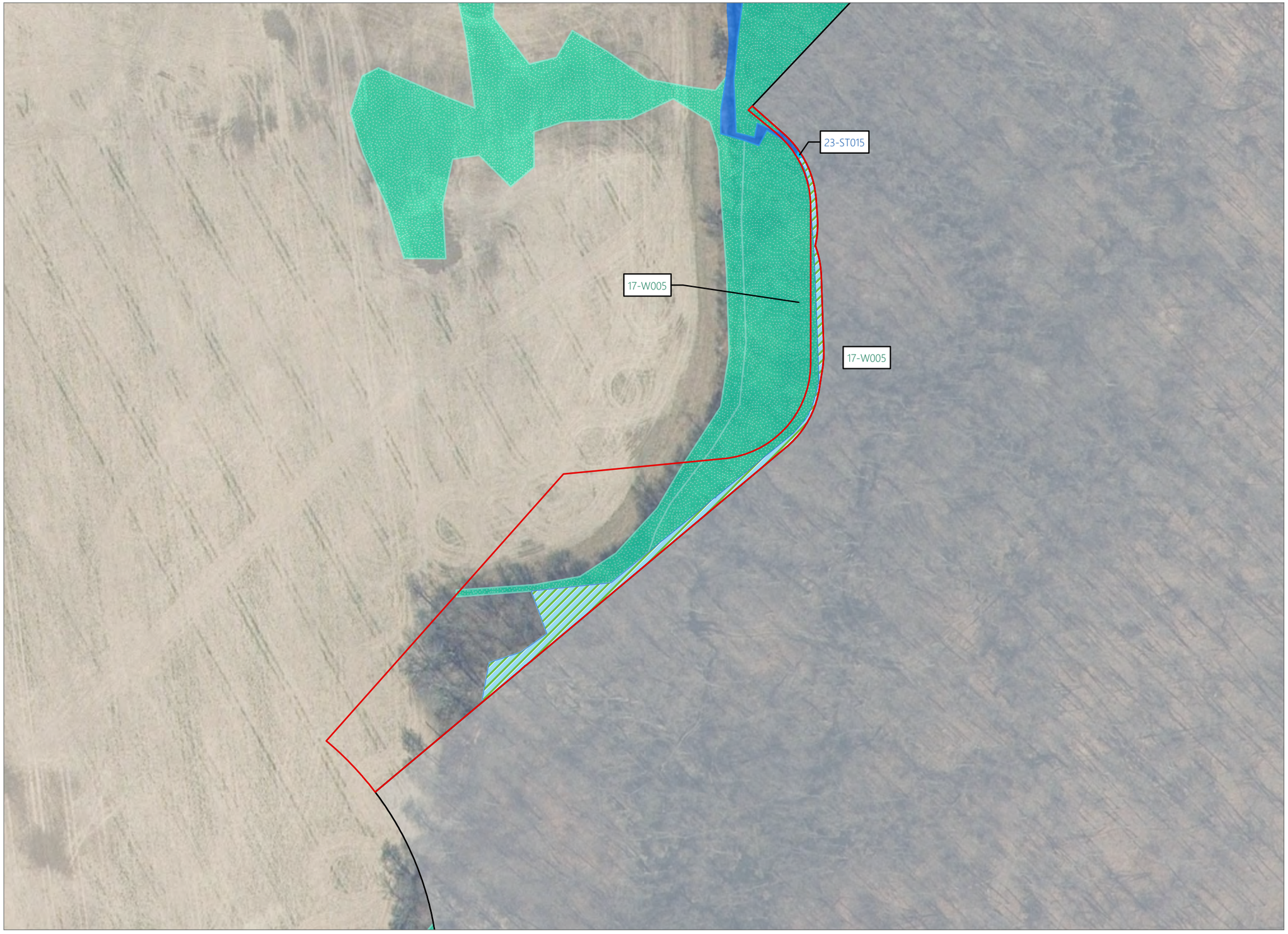

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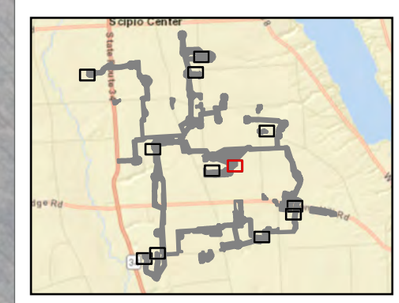

Sheet 6 of 12

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 23, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

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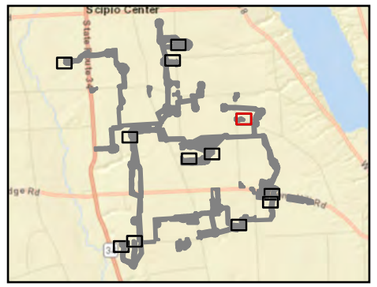

Sheet 7 of 12

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Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

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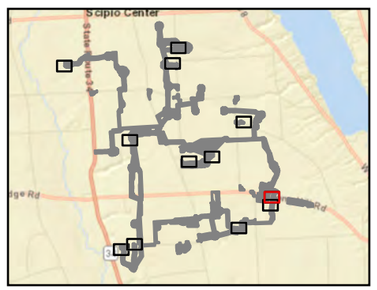

Sheet 8 of 12

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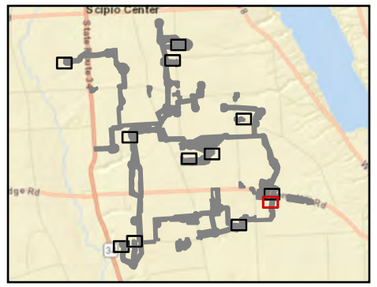

Sheet 9 of 12

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Feet

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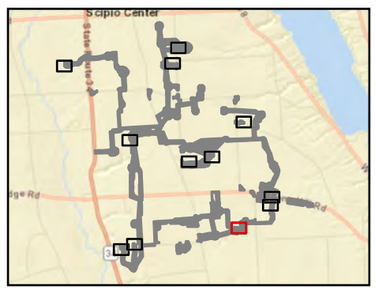

Sheet 10 of 12

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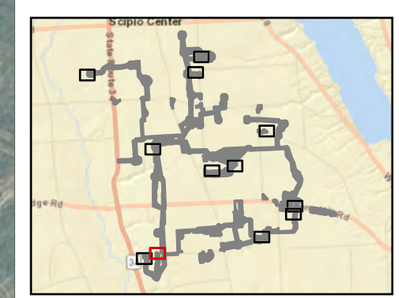

Sheet 11 of 12

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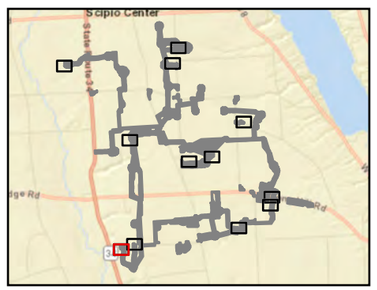

Sheet 12 of 12

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Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio
Cayuga County, New York

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September 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Agricola Wind LLC. (the Client), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted an on-site wetland and stream delineation for the Agricola Wind Project (the Facility). The Facility is anticipated to be reviewed under Article VIII of the Public Service Law (formerly Section 94c of the New York Executive Law[1]). This *Wetland and Stream Delineation Report* summarizes the results of on-site delineations.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Agricola Wind LLC is proposing to construct a wind energy generation facility and associated necessary infrastructure on parcels totaling approximately 3,989 acres in the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York (the Facility Site; see Figure 1[2]). The Facility Site is roughly bounded by Center Road to the north, West Lake Road (New York State [NYS] Route 38) to the east, Bruton Road and School House Road to the south, and Big Salmon Creek to the west. The Facility will consist of up to 24 utility scale wind turbines with a total generating capacity of up to 99 megawatts. Other proposed components will include access roads, collection lines, two meteorological towers, an aircraft detection lighting system tower, an operations and maintenance facility, temporary laydown yards, a temporary concrete batch plant, a collection substation, and a point of interconnection switchyard.

EDR was retained to identify all wetlands and streams within 100 feet of the Facility's proposed limits of disturbance that are located within the Facility Site, as well as other areas identified by the Client within and adjacent to the proposed Facility components described above, hereafter referred to as the Study Area. The Study Area totals approximately 1,253.2 acres.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to delineate and describe all wetlands and streams that occur within the Study Area and their state and/or federal jurisdiction. Specific tasks performed for this study included: 1) reviewing background resource data/mapping, 2) field delineating and flagging wetlands and streams, 3) surveying delineated wetland and stream boundaries using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, 4) quantifying the area of on-site wetlands and streams, and 5) describing delineated wetlands and streams based on hydrology, vegetation, soils and/or other data collected in the field.

This report describes the relevant regulatory authorities and potential permits required, summarizes the desktop review, and presents the results of the wetland and stream delineations conducted by EDR. The report also provides the necessary information to support any jurisdictional determinations by, and/or related permit application submittals to, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the NYS Office

[1] Effective April 20, 2024, the Renewable Action through Project Interconnection and Deployment (RAPID) Act repealed Article VIII and enacted Article VIII. The RAPID Act transferred ORES from the Department of State to the Department of Public Service, continuing all existing functions, powers, duties, and obligations under the former Article VIII. With respect to ORES's regulations at 19 NYCRR part 900 (Part 900), the RAPID Act transfers Part 900 to 16 NYCRR chapter XI and continues Part 900 in full force and effect subject to conforming changes, such as the substitution of numbering, names, titles, citations, and other non-substantive changes to be filed with the Secretary of State (see RAPID Act § 7). Inasmuch as the conforming changes have not yet been filed, this report retains the numbering of the former Part 900.

[2] All figures are in Appendix A

of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), along with any other surface water impact evaluations that may be conducted in support of the Facility (e.g., the Article VIII Application).

2.0 REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND PERMITS

Wetlands, streams, and other surface water features are regulated by both federal and state authorities. This section discusses the regulatory frameworks applicable to surface waters in New York State.

2.1 WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

In accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the USACE has regulatory jurisdiction over waters of the United States (WOTUS). According to the USACE, WOTUS include lakes, ponds, streams (as defined by an ordinary high water mark [OHWM]), tidal waters, and wetlands. Wetlands are defined as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (33 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 328.3). Such areas are indicated by the presence of three conditions: 1) a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, 2) the presence of hydric soils, and 3) evidence of wetland hydrology during the growing season (Environmental Laboratory, 1987).

The *Clean Water Rule: Definition of "Waters of the United States"* (the 2015 Rule), effective August 28, 2015, was adopted to provide a clear and consistent approach to defining the scope of the CWA and WOTUS. However, on December 30, 2022, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and USACE announced a final rule founded upon the pre-2015 definition of WOTUS and updated to reflect consideration of Supreme Court decisions, the scientific record, and the agencies' technical expertise. The *Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"* rule (the 2023 Rule) became effective on March 20, 2023 (USACE and USEPA, 2023a).

On May 25, 2023, the Supreme Court issued a decision in the Sackett v. USEPA case that narrowed the scope of federally protected wetlands according to the CWA. Subsequently, on August 29, 2023, the USEPA and USACE issued a final rule that amends the 2023 Rule to conform key aspects of the regulatory text to the Supreme Court's decision in the Sackett v. USEPA case. The amended rule, *Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming*, was published in the Federal Register and became effective on September 8, 2023 (USACE and USEPA, 2023b).

Broadly, this conforming amendment:

1. Removes the significant nexus standard from the definition of adjacent wetlands, tributaries, and other waters categories of WOTUS.
2. Leaves in place the relatively permanent standard in determining WOTUS.
3. Revises the definition of "adjacent wetlands" to include only those wetlands with a direct surface water connection to a WOTUS that meets the relatively permanent standard.
4. Removes interstate wetlands from the interstate waters category of WOTUS.

This updated definition of WOTUS includes the original seven jurisdictional categories (Table 1) and eight categories that are specifically not considered WOTUS (Table 2). Due to ongoing litigation, the 2023 Rule, as amended, is only active in 23 states plus the District of Columbia. The pre-2015 regulatory regime, consistent with the Sackett v. USEPA case that defines WOTUS similar to the amended 2023 Rule, is in effect

in the remainder of the 27 states. As such, jurisdictional results are functionally the same when the amended 2023 Rule is applied. New York is included in the list of states where the 2023 Rule, as amended, is in effect (USEPA, 2023). As a result, anticipated jurisdiction in this report is consistent with the 2023 Rule, as amended effective September 8, 2023.

Table 1. Jurisdictional Waters as Defined in the 2023 Rule, as Amended

Water Type	Regulatory Definition
Traditional navigable water (TNW)	A waterbody that is "navigable-in-fact." TNWs include large rivers and lakes that could be used in interstate or foreign commerce, as well as waterbodies affected by tides.
Territorial seas	Territorial seas that extend 3 miles out to sea from the coast.
Interstate waters	Waters such as streams or lakes that cross or form part of state boundaries.
Impoundments of WOTUS	Impoundments created by impounding one of the WOTUS that was jurisdictional under this rule's definition at the time the impoundment was created, and impoundments of waters that at the time of assessment meet the definition of WOTUS under the rule as a TNW, the territorial seas, interstate water, jurisdictional tributary, or jurisdictional adjacent wetland, regardless of the water's jurisdictional status at the time the impoundment was created.
Tributaries to TNWs, territorial seas, interstate waters, or impoundments	Branches of creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, ditches, and impoundments that ultimately flow into TNWs, the territorial seas, interstate waters, or impoundments of jurisdictional waters. Tributaries are jurisdictional if they meet the relatively permanent standard.[1]
Adjacent wetlands[2]	Wetlands adjacent to TNWs, the territorial seas, or interstate waters. Wetlands with a continuous surface connection to relatively permanent impoundments or to jurisdictional tributaries when the jurisdictional tributaries meet the relatively permanent standard.
Other waters	Intrastate lakes and ponds that are not identified in the categories above but do meet the relatively permanent standard and have continuous surface water connections to the waters identified above.

[1] The relatively permanent standard identifies WOTUS as having relatively permanent, standing, or continuously flowing waters.

[2] A wetland is defined as adjacent when it has a continuous surface water connection to a WOTUS as defined above in its own right.

Table 2. Non-Jurisdictional Waters as Defined in the 2023 Rule, as Amended

Water Type	Regulatory Definition
Waste treatment systems	Includes lagoons and treatment ponds (such as settling or cooling ponds), designed to either convey or retain, concentrate, settle, reduce, or remove pollutants, either actively or passively, from wastewater prior to discharge (or eliminating any such discharge).
Prior converted cropland	Any area that, prior to December 23, 1985, was drained or otherwise manipulated for the purpose, or having the effect, of making production of an agricultural product possible. The USEPA and USACE recognize designations of prior converted cropland made by the Secretary of Agriculture. An area is no longer considered prior converted cropland for purposes of the CWA when the area is abandoned and has reverted to wetlands. Abandonment occurs when prior converted cropland is not used for, or in support of, agricultural purposes at least once in the immediately preceding five years. For the purposes of the CWA, the USEPA has the final authority to determine whether prior converted cropland has been abandoned.
Ditches (including roadside ditches)	Excavated wholly in, and draining only, dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.
Artificially irrigated areas	Areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased.
Artificial lakes or ponds	Created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing.
Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water	Created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons.
Waterfilled depressions	Created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of WOTUS.
Swales and erosional features	Gullies or small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.

A Section 404 permit from the USACE is required for activities that result in the placement of dredged or fill materials in WOTUS. In addition, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act requires a permit from the USACE to construct any structure in, under, or over any TNWs, as well as any proposed action that would alter or disturb these waters (such as excavation/dredging or deposition of materials).

2.2 NEW YORK STATE FRESHWATER WETLANDS AND PROTECTED STREAMS

The Freshwater Wetlands Act (Article 24 and Title 23 of Article 71 of the Environmental Conservation Law [ECL]) gives the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) jurisdiction over state-protected wetlands and adjacent areas. The Freshwater Wetlands Act requires the NYSDEC to map all state-protected wetlands to allow landowners and other interested parties a means of determining where state-jurisdictional wetlands exist.[3] To implement the policy established by this Act, regulations were promulgated by the state under 6 New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR) Parts 663 and 664. Part 663 implements the wetlands protection policy, defines the procedural requirements to be followed for different activities in wetlands and adjacent areas, and establishes standards for issuance of permits. Part 664 designates wetlands into four class ratings, with Class I being the highest or best quality wetland and Class IV being the lowest. In general, wetlands regulated by the state are 12.4 acres in size or larger. Smaller wetlands can also be regulated if they are considered of unusual local importance. A 100-foot adjacent area around the delineated boundary of any state-regulated wetland is also under state jurisdiction. An Article 24 permit is required from the NYSDEC for any disturbance to a state-protected wetland or adjacent area.

Under Article 15 of the ECL (Protection of Waters), the NYSDEC has regulatory jurisdiction over any activity that disturbs the bed or banks of protected streams or other watercourse. In addition, small lakes and ponds with a surface area of 10 acres or less, located within the course of a stream, are considered to be part of a stream and are subject to regulation under the stream protection category of Article 15. According to 6 NYCRR Part 608.1(aa), protected streams include any stream, or particular portion of a stream, that has been assigned by the NYSDEC any of the following classifications or standards: AA, A, B, or C(T) or C(TS). A classification of AA or A indicates that the best use of the stream is as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes, primary and secondary contact recreation, and fishing. The best usages of Class B waters are primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing. The best usage of Class C waters is fishing. Streams designated (T) indicate that they support trout, while those designated (TS) support trout spawning. An Article 15 permit is required from the NYSDEC for any disturbance to the bed and banks of protected streams, with special requirements applied to streams designated as supporting trout or trout spawning. Where banks are not clearly defined, the NYSDEC may extend permitting jurisdiction to 50 feet beyond the stream.

In addition to the protection of waters permit required to change, modify, or disturb protected streams, Article 15 also requires a permit from the NYSDEC to construct any structure in or above any navigable waters of the state, as well as any proposed action that would alter or disturb these waters (such as excavation/dredging or deposition of materials). The state defines navigable waters as "lakes, rivers and other waterways and water bodies on which water vessels with a capacity of one or more persons are operated or can be operated notwithstanding interruptions to navigation by artificial structures, shallows, rapids or other obstructions, or by seasonal variations in capacity to support navigation."

[3] On April 9, 2022, the 2022-2023 New York State Fiscal Year budget was approved and included amendments to the Freshwater Wetlands Act. Beginning in 2025, the state wetland maps will no longer be used to determine jurisdiction and will be for informational purposes only. Any wetland that is 12.4 acres or larger, or that possess unusual importance (as determined by the NYSDEC) will be subject to state jurisdiction. In 2028, the size threshold will be reduced to include any wetland that meets or exceeds 7.4 acres.

Because the proposed Project will be permitted under the Article VIII process, permits under Article 15 or Article 24 of the ECL will not be required. The Article VIII process supersedes these specific permitting requirements. However, it is anticipated that the Article VIII certificate conditions may include state jurisdictional requirements equivalent or similar to those applicable under Article 15 and/or Article 24. The Project will comply with the wetland and stream requirements identified in the Article VIII regulations (e.g., 16 NYCRR Section 1100-2.14 and 16 NYCRR Section 1100-2.15).

3.0 REVIEW OF BACKGROUND DATA AND MAPPING

In preparation for the field delineations, EDR reviewed publicly available data related to physiography, soils, hydrology, and vegetation in the Study Area. Mapping and data were obtained from various sources, including but not limited to the following:

- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping (Genoa, Moravia, Owasco, and Scipio Center 7.5-minute quadrangles)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping
- NYSDEC Freshwater Wetlands mapping (Environmental Resource Mapper)
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff, 2024)
- The NRCS List of Hydric Soils of the State of New York (NRCS, 2024)
- The National Land Cover Database land cover and vegetation classes (Dewitz, 2023)
- Recent aerial photography.

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The Study Area is located within the Allegheny Plateau physiographic province of New York State. The local geography is transitional with pronounced gorges where tributaries discharge into the Finger Lakes. Soils are primarily classified under two soil orders, Alfisols (soils with clay-enriched subsoil) and Inceptisols (moderately weathered), with Alfisols becoming the dominant soil order in the northern portion of the region (Bryce et al., 2010). Elevations within the Study Area range from approximately 1,050 to 1,410 feet above mean sea level (Figure 2).

The Web Soil Survey of Cayuga County (Soil Survey Staff, 2024) indicates the presence of 24 soil mapping units within the Study Area (Figure 3). Honeoye silt loam (HnB) is the predominant soil mapping unit, with Lima silt loam (LtA and LtB) and Kendaia and Lyons soils (KlA) also common within the Study Area. These soils range from well drained to very poorly drained, and generally have a silt loam texture. Table 3 lists the soil mapping units within the Study Area and their slope, drainage class, hydric rating, and hydric classification. Hydric ratings and hydric soil classifications are based on information obtained from the NRCS Web Soil Survey (NRCS, 2024). Although soil mapping units may have a non-hydric or predominantly non-hydric rating in the online databases indicating non-hydric or potentially non-hydric conditions, this is for general use and does not supersede specific conditions documented in the field.

Table 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units

Mapping Unit Symbol	Soil Mapping Unit	Percent of Study Area	Slope	Drainage[1]	Hydric Rating[2]	Hydric Classification[3]
HnB	Honeoye silt loam	30.4%	3-8%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
LtA	Lima silt loam	15.4%	0-3%	MWD	0%	Non-hydric
LtB	Lima silt loam	11.7%	3-8%	MWD	0%	Non-hydric
KlA	Kendaia and Lyons silt loams	10.3%	0-3%	SPD	34%	Partially hydric
LsB	Lansing gravelly silt loam	6.8%	3-8%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
LgB	Langford channery silt loam	5.8%	2-8%	MWD	0%	Non-hydric
CsB	Conesus gravelly silt loam	5.3%	3-8%	MWD	10%	Predominantly non-hydric
Ad	Alden mucky silt loam, till substratum	4.0%	2%	VPD	88%	Predominantly hydric
HnC	Honeoye silt loam	3.5%	8-15%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
KeB	Kendaia silt loam	1.5%	3-8%	SPD	5%	Predominantly non-hydric
CsA	Conesus gravelly silt loam	1.5%	0-3%	MWD	10%	Predominantly non-hydric
LsC	Lansing gravelly silt loam	0.7%	8-15%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
AwC3	Aurora silt loam	0.6%	6-12%	MWD	0%	Non-hydric
HsD	Honeoye and Lansing soils	0.6%	14-20%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
ErA	Erie channery silt loam	0.5%	0-3%	SPD	10%	Predominantly non-hydric
Ms	Muck, shallow	0.3%	2%	VPD	100%	Hydric
AwB	Aurora silt loam	0.2%	2-6%	MWD	0%	Non-hydric
OtE	Ontario, Honeoye, and Lansing soils	0.2%	20-35%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
Al	Alluvial land	0.2%	3%	VPD	55%	Partially hydric
W	Water	0.1%	--	--	0%	Non-hydric
PgC	Palmyra gravelly loam	0.1%	8-15%	WD	0%	Non-hydric
Fo	Fonda mucky silt loam	0.1%	1%	VPD	95%	Predominantly hydric
AwC	Aurora silt loam	<0.1%	6-12%	MWD	0%	Non-hydric

Table 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units

Mapping Unit Symbol	Soil Mapping Unit	Percent of Study Area	Slope	Drainage[1]	Hydric Rating[2]	Hydric Classification[3]

[1]WD = well drained, MWD = moderately well drained, SPD = somewhat poorly drained, and VPD = very poorly drained.
[2] Map units are composed of one or more component soil types, each of which is individually rated as hydric or not hydric. The hydric rating, as provided in the USDA Web Soil Survey, indicates the percentage of the map unit that meets hydric criteria.
[3] Hydric classification categories are based on the total percentage of hydric soils in the map unit. as listed on the USDA Web Soil Survey. Hydric = 100% of map unit components rated as hydric. Predominantly hydric = 66%–99% of map unit components rated as hydric. Partially hydric = 33%–66% of map unit components rated as hydric. Predominantly non-hydric = up to 33% of map unit components rated as hydric. Non-hydric = 0% of map unit components rated as hydric.

3.2 HYDROLOGY

The Study Area is located entirely within the Seneca Hydrologic Unit (04140201). Most of the surface water occurring within the Study Area is generated by direct precipitation and run-off from adjacent land. In areas associated with large wetland complexes and streams, surface hydrology is also influenced by periodic flooding during heavy precipitation or seasonal run-off events. The average annual precipitation from 2004 to 2024 was 48.45 inches at the nearby Auburn, New York weather station (NOAA, 2024).

The Study Area does not include any listed TNWs or any state navigable waters (USACE, 1999). Cayuga Lake is the closest TNW, located approximately 7.4 miles west of the Study Area. Cayuga Lake has a drainage area of approximately 1,570 square miles with the outlet on the north end of the lake connecting to the Erie Canal/Seneca River (USGS, 2024). The Seneca River flows approximately 40 miles east to its confluence with the Oneida River to form the Oswego River, which ultimately flows north to Lake Ontario. Big Salmon Creek, located approximately 1,275 feet west of the Study Area, is the closest waterbody that may qualify as a state navigable water. Big Salmon Creek has a drainage area of approximately 36 square miles and flows south until it converges with Little Salmon Creek (USGS, 2024). Downstream of the convergence is Salmon Creek, which continues to flow south until its outlet into Cayuga Lake.

3.2.1 Federal and State Mapped Wetlands and Streams

Review of NWI mapping indicates the presence of 43 water resources within the Study Area (Figure 4). Freshwater forested/shrub wetland communities are the dominant community types mapped on site, totaling approximately 58.1 acres. Other NWI-mapped communities within the Study Area include riverine resources (6.0 acres), freshwater ponds (1.8 acres), and freshwater emergent wetlands (1.2 acres).

Review of New York State (NYS) Freshwater Wetlands mapping indicates that there are four state-mapped wetlands intersecting the Study Area that are regulated under Article 24 of the ECL (Figure 4). One is a Class III wetland (SC-11) and the other three are Class II wetlands (SC-12, G-4, and MO-2). Based on available NYSDEC stream classification mapping, all streams within the Study Area are Class C streams (Figure 4). The closest state-protected waterway is Owasco Lake, located approximately 1 mile east of the Study Area, which is classified as Class AA(T).

3.2.2 Mapped Floodplains

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency map services, no portion of the Study Area is located within a mapped floodplain. The closest mapped 100-year flood hazard area is associated with Big Salmon Creek and is located approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the Study Area (Figure 5).

3.3 MAPPED VEGETATION

Mapped land cover and vegetation occurring within the Study Area were evaluated by consulting current National Land Cover Database mapping (Dewitz, 2023). The Study Area encompasses approximately 1,253.2 acres and primarily mapped as actively managed agricultural land (crops and hay/pasture), deciduous forest, and woody wetlands (Table 4 and Figure 6).

Table 4. Vegetation/Land Cover Within the Study Area

Land Cover Class	Acres	Percent of the Study Area
Cultivated Crops	912.9	72.8%
Hay/Pasture	122.1	9.7%
Deciduous Forest	76.8	6.1%
Woody Wetlands	73.9	5.9%
Developed, Open Space	38.7.0	3.0%
Developed, Low Intensity	17.9	1.4%
Evergreen Forest	5.1	0.4%
Developed, Medium Intensity	4.2	0.3%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.6	<0.1%
Open Water	0.4	<0.1%
Mixed Forest	0.3	<0.1%
Developed, High Intensity	0.1	<0.1%
Herbaceous	<0.1	<0.1%
Total	**1,253.2**	**100%**

Source: Dewitz, 2023.

4.0 ON-SITE WETLAND AND STREAM DELINEATION

EDR Environmental Scientists conducted field delineations of wetlands and streams in the Study Area in the summer and fall 2023 and spring and fall 2024. Precipitation for the summer 2023 through summer 2024 was slightly higher (57.09 inches) than the long-term average of 53.21 inches for the same period over the past 20 years (NOAA, 2024).

4.1 METHODOLOGY

Wetlands and streams were identified, mapped, and classified by type according to relevant federal and state standards.

4.1.1 Identification of Wetlands

The identification of wetland boundaries was based on the methodology described in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). Determination of wetland boundaries was also guided by the methodologies presented in the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, Version 2.0* (Regional Supplement) (USACE, 2012). Attention was given to the size of the wetland (including portions that may extend outside the Study Area), evidence of disturbance, and the identification of potential hydrologic connections between other waters, as these factors could influence jurisdictional status. Wetland boundaries were defined in the field with sequentially numbered pink surveyor's flagging and mapped using a GPS unit with reported sub-meter accuracy.

Delineated features were characterized according to the wetlands and deepwater habitats classification system used in NWI mapping (Cowardin et al., 1979). Data were collected from sample plots in representative wetland cover types and recorded on USACE Routine Wetland Determination forms (Appendix B). The data collected at each delineated wetland included dominant vegetation, hydrology indicators, and soil characteristics. Data to confirm upland areas were also collected adjacent to wetland boundaries and in areas where aerial photograph signatures or existing wetland mapping suggested potential wet conditions. Upland data were also documented and recorded on USACE Routine Wetland Determination forms (Appendix B). Photographs were taken of each wetland delineated within the Study Area. Representative photographs of each wetland community delineated are included in Appendix C.

Wetland hydrology was evaluated based on the presence of primary and secondary indicators. The Regional Supplement lists the following primary indicators of wetland hydrology: (A1) surface water, (A2) high water table, (A3) saturation, (B1) water marks, (B2) sediment deposits, (B3) drift deposits, (B4) algal mat or crust, (B5) iron deposits, (B7) inundation visible on aerial imagery, (B8) sparsely vegetated concave surface, (B9) water-stained leaves, (B13) aquatic fauna, (B15) marl deposits, (C1) hydrogen sulfide odor, (C3) oxidized rhizospheres on living roots, (C4) presence of reduced iron, (C6) recent iron reduction in tilled soils, and (C7) thick muck surface. Per the Regional Supplement, the presence of any one of these primary indicators is sufficient evidence that wetland hydrology is present. In addition, the Regional Supplement identifies the following secondary indicators, which were also used by EDR to determine wetland hydrology: (B6) surface soil cracks, (B10) drainage patterns, (B16) moss trim lines, (C2) dry-season water table, (C8) crayfish burrows, (C9) saturation visible on aerial imagery, (D1) stunted or stressed plants, (D2) geomorphic position, (D3)

shallow aquitard, (D4) microtopographic relief, and (D5) results of the FAC-neutral test. In accordance with the Regional Supplement, in the absence of a primary indicator, the presence of any two secondary indicators is considered a suitable indication of wetland hydrology.

Wetland vegetation is indicated by a dominance of hydrophytic plant species, or species that have adapted to grow in areas of inundation and soil saturation. Assessment of vegetation focused on the identification of dominant plant species in four categories: trees (greater than or equal to 3 inches diameter at breast height), saplings/shrubs (less than 3 inches diameter at breast height and greater than 3.2 feet tall), herbs (all vegetation less than 3.2 feet tall), and woody vines. Dominance was determined by visually estimating those species having the greatest absolute percent cover within each stratum. Vascular plant nomenclature and wetland indicator status for dominant plant species were determined by the Wildnote field data collection application, which refers to the USDA PLANTS Database (USDA NRCS, 2021) and the National Wetland Plant List, an interagency effort compiled by the USACE (2020). The indicator status represents a plant's likelihood of occurring in wetlands. The five indicator statuses and their probability of being observed in a wetland are as follows:

- Obligate (OBL): Plants occur within wetlands more than 99% of the time
- Facultative Wetland (FACW): Plants occur within wetlands 67 to 99% of the time
- Facultative (FAC): Plants occur within wetlands 33 to 67% of the time
- Facultative Upland (FACU): Plants occur within wetlands 1 to 33% of the time
- Upland (UPL): Plants occur within wetlands less than 1% of the time.

Those plant species that are not assigned an indicator status in the National Wetland Plant List are assumed to always be found in uplands and assigned an indicator status of UPL. Wetlands are indicated by a dominance and/or prevalence of hydrophytic plant species (i.e., those assigned an indicator status of OBL, FACW, or FAC).

Hydric soils are those that are poorly drained and are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil layer. The presence of hydric soils is indicative of the possible presence of wetlands (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). Hydric soil conditions were determined in the field through observation of soils composition, color, and morphology. Soils data were collected by using a Dutch auger and tiling spade to examine the soil profile. Soil colors were determined using Munsell Soil Charts (Munsell Color, 2009). Information concerning soil mapping units, color, texture, and matrix and concentration color was recorded at each sample location and used to determine whether the soils displayed hydric characteristics.

4.1.2 Identification of Streams

Streams were identified according to the Cowardin et al. (1979) classification system, and stream boundaries were determined based on the presence of OHWM characteristics, including a "clear, natural line impressed on the bank; shelving; changes in the character of soil; destruction of terrestrial vegetation; the presence of litter and debris" (33 CFR 329.11). Stream boundaries were defined and mapped in the field using the same method as described above for wetlands. The OHWM, if present, was determined through evaluation of

hydrologic, geomorphic, and biological characteristics in accordance with the USACE *National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams: Interim Version* (David et al., 2022). Data regarding stream morphology, stream bank and channel width, water depth, stream bed substrate, in-stream cover, and biological indicators were collected and recorded on OHWM data forms (Appendix B).

Photographs were taken of each stream delineated within the Study Area. Representative photographs of each stream community delineated are included in Appendix C.

4.2 RESULTS

EDR identified 98 wetlands and 49 streams within the Study Area (Figure 7). The data collected at each delineated wetland and stream are summarized in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively. In accordance with the Cowardin et al. (1979) classification system, the features delineated within the Study Area consist of the following community types: palustrine emergent wetland (PEM), palustrine forested wetland (PFO), palustrine scrub-shrub wetland (PSS), open water wetland (POW), intermittent stream (R4), perennial stream (R3), and ephemeral stream (R6).

No TNWs or state navigable waters were identified within the Study Area.

Descriptions of the delineated wetlands within the Study Area are provided in Section 4.2.1, while Section 4.2.2 provides descriptions of the delineated streams within the Study Area, and Section 4.2.3 discusses upland verification points.

Table 5. Delineated Wetlands

Wetland Delineation ID[1]	Wetland Acreage Within Study Area by Type[2]					Stream Present in Wetland[3]	NYS Wetland ID/ Wetland Class[4]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[5]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[6]	State Jurisdiction[7]	Figure 7 Sheet Number
	PEM	PSS	PFO	POW	Total								
05-W001	0.08	--	--	--	0.08	--	--	42.7731	-76.5581	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	2, 3
05-W003	0.51	--	--	--	0.51	--	--	42.7528	-76.5337	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	94, 95
05-W004	0.05	--	0.22	--	0.27	05-ST004, 05-ST005	--	42.7559	-76.5332	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	98, 95
05-W005	0.11	--	--	--	0.11	--	--	42.7508	-76.5268	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	93, 92
05-W006	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7325	-76.5014	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	58
10-W001	--	0.41	--	--	0.41	10-ST003	--	42.7736	-76.5594	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	2, 3
10-W002	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7727	-76.5583	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	2, 3
10-W003	0.20	--	--	--	0.20	--	--	42.7464	-76.5265	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	89
10-W004	0.05	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	42.7464	-76.5174	No	Isolated	No	87
12-W001	0.08	--	0.11	--	0.19	12-ST002	--	42.7583	-76.5007	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	77, 76
12-W002	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7578	-76.5015	No	Isolated	No	76
12-W003	--	0.90	--	--	0.90	12-ST003, 12-ST004	--	42.7569	-76.5016	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	76, 74
12-W004	0.12	--	--	--	0.12	--	--	42.7651	-76.5465	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	8
12-W005	--	--	--	1.34	1.34	--	SC-11 Class 3	42.7646	-76.5207	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	105, 104
12-W006	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7635	-76.5208	No	Isolated	No	104, 102
12-W007	--	--	0.60	--	0.60	--	SC-11 Class 3	42.7659	-76.5191	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	105
12-W008	0.15	--	0.33	--	0.49	--	Unmapped	42.7341	-76.5104	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	48
12-W009	0.49	--	--	--	0.49	12-ST006	Unmapped	42.7294	-76.5103	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	50, 51, 49
12-W010	0.06	--	0.43	--	0.49	12-ST007	Unmapped	42.7307	-76.5065	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	57, 50
12-W011	0.03	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	42.7367	-76.4832	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	63
12-W012	0.69	--	--	--	0.69	--	--	42.7360	-76.4833	No	Isolated	No	63
12-W013	0.08	--	--	--	0.08	--	--	42.7364	-76.4833	No	Isolated	No	63
12-W014	2.27	--	--	--	2.27	--	MO-2 Class 2	42.7367	-76.4876	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	62
12-W015	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7371	-76.4889	No	Isolated	No	62
12-W016	0.20	--	--	--	0.20	--	--	42.7370	-76.4949	No	Isolated	No	61
12-W017	0.14	--	0.44	--	0.58	--	MO-2 Class 2	42.7362	-76.4952	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	61, 60
12-W018	0.26	--	1.79	--	2.05	--	MO-2 Class 2	42.7354	-76.4957	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	61, 60
12-W019	--	--	0.02	--	0.02	--	MO-2 Class 2	42.7324	-76.4952	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	59
12-W020	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	42.7400	-76.5065	No	Isolated	No	66
12-W022	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7471	-76.5431	No	Isolated	No	22, 21
12-W023	0.10	--	--	--	0.10	--	Unmapped	42.7269	-76.5246	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	55

Table 5. Delineated Wetlands

Wetland Delineation ID[1]	Wetland Acreage Within Study Area by Type[2]					Stream Present in Wetland[3]	NYS Wetland ID/ Wetland Class[4]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[5]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[6]	State Jurisdiction[7]	Figure 7 Sheet Number
	PEM	PSS	PFO	POW	Total								
12-W024	--	0.05	--	--	0.05	--	Unmapped	42.7271	-76.5249	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	55
12-W025	0.39	--	--	--	0.39	--	--	42.7262	-76.5238	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	55
12-W026	0.32	--	--	--	0.32	--	--	42.7251	-76.5241	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	55, 56
12-W027	0.59	--	--	--	0.59	--	--	42.7255	-76.5281	No	Isolated	No	55, 56
12-W028	0.14	--	--	--	0.14	--	--	42.7250	-76.5273	No	Isolated	No	55, 56
12-W029	0.03	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	42.7269	-76.5246	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	55
17-W001	0.13	--	--	--	0.13	--	--	42.7732	-76.5324	No	Isolated	No	116
17-W002	0.19	--	--	--	0.19	--	--	42.7717	-76.5333	No	Isolated	No	116, 114
17-W003	0.06	--	--	--	0.06	--	--	42.7525	-76.5077	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	82
17-W004	0.03	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	42.7528	-76.5087	No	Isolated	No	82
17-W005	9.48	--	22.89	--	32.37	--	SC-12 Class 2	42.7510	-76.5165	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	83, 85, 90, 87, 84, 86, 82
17-W005A	0.43	--	0.62	--	1.05	--	--	42.7527	-76.5106	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	83, 84, 82
17-W006	0.25	--	--	--	0.25	--	--	42.7336	-76.5157	No	Isolated	No	45
23-W001	0.03	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	42.7650	-76.5463	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	8
23-W002	0.25	--	0.56	0.09	0.90	--	--	42.7558	-76.5478	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	13, 14
23-W003	0.07	--	--	--	0.07	23-ST004	--	42.7553	-76.5451	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	13, 18
23-W004	0.26	--	0.09	--	0.35	23-ST006	Unmapped	42.7402	-76.5398	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	27, 25
23-W005	0.06	--	--	--	0.06	23-ST007	--	42.7461	-76.5420	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	22
23-W006	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7530	-76.5441	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	19
23-W007	0.12	--	--	--	0.12	--	--	42.7522	-76.5434	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	20, 19
23-W008	0.10	--	--	--	0.10	--	--	42.7524	-76.5315	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	94, 95
23-W009	0.96	--	--	--	0.96	--	SC-12 Class 2	42.7486	-76.5241	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	93, 92, 88
23-W010	0.04	--	--	--	0.04	--	--	42.7410	-76.5400	No	Isolated	No	25
23-W011	0.21	--	--	--	0.21	23-ST018	--	42.7327	-76.5240	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	44, 43, 42
23-W012	--	--	8.30	--	8.30	23-ST018, 23-ST019, 23-ST020	Unmapped	42.7319	-76.5322	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	42, 41, 40
23-W013	--	--	0.47	--	0.47	--	Unmapped	42.7314	-76.5263	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	42
23-W014	0.08	--	--	--	0.08	--	--	42.7266	-76.5348	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	38
23-W015	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	42.7264	-76.5358	No	Isolated	No	38
23-W016	--	--	--	0.36	0.36	--	--	42.7291	-76.5167	No	Isolated	No	52
23-W018	0.15	--	--	--	0.15	--	--	42.7250	-76.5466	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	36, 37

Table 5. Delineated Wetlands

Wetland Delineation ID[1]	Wetland Acreage Within Study Area by Type[2]					Stream Present in Wetland[3]	NYS Wetland ID/ Wetland Class[4]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[5]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[6]	State Jurisdiction[7]	Figure 7 Sheet Number
	PEM	PSS	PFO	POW	Total								
23-W019	0.07	--	--	--	0.07	--	--	42.7265	-76.5410	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	32
23-W020	--	--	0.33	--	0.33	--	--	42.7352	-76.5407	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	28, 29
23-W021	0.15	--	--	--	0.15	23-ST028	--	42.7374	-76.5402	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	27, 28
23-W022	0.10	--	--	--	0.10	--	--	42.7387	-76.5403	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	27
23-W023	0.21	--	--	--	0.21	--	--	42.7392	-76.4953	No	Isolated	No	67
23-W024	0.22	0.56	--	--	0.78	--	MO-2 Class 2	42.7383	-76.4951	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	67, 61
23-W026	0.06	--	--	--	0.06	--	--	42.7379	-76.4946	No	Isolated	No	61
23-W027	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7385	-76.5016	No	Isolated	No	65
26-W001	0.07	--	0.06	--	0.13	26-ST001	--	42.7550	-76.5014	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	74
26-W002	0.12	--	0.28	--	0.40	--	--	42.7522	-76.4983	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	72, 73
26-W003	--	--	0.08	--	0.08	--	--	42.7507	-76.4987	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	71, 72
26-W004	0.34	--	1.30	--	1.64	26-ST002	--	42.7493	-76.4971	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	71, 70
26-W005	--	--	0.30	--	0.30	--	--	42.7470	-76.4952	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	70
26-W006	0.49	2.03	--	--	2.52	26-ST003	Unmapped	42.7459	-76.4957	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	70, 69
26-W007	<0.01	0.40	--	--	0.40	--	Unmapped	42.7433	-76.4939	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	68, 69
26-W008	0.07	--	--	--	0.07	--	--	42.7449	-76.4938	No	Isolated	No	69
26-W009	--	--	0.72	--	0.72	--	--	42.7437	-76.4946	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	68, 69
26-W010	--	0.16	0.53	--	0.70	--	MO-2 Class 2	42.7376	-76.4971	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	67, 64, 61
26-W011	--	--	0.12	--	0.12	--	SC-12 Class 2	42.7596	-76.5227	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	103
26-W012	0.12	0.97	0.30	--	1.39	--	--	42.7608	-76.5269	No	Isolated	No	100, 101
26-W013	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	42.7593	-76.5335	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	99
26-W014	--	--	0.03	--	0.03	--	--	42.7498	-76.4965	No	Isolated	No	71
33-W001	0.73	--	3.15	--	3.88	--	SC-12 Class 2	42.7518	-76.5206	Yes	Adjacent wetland	Yes	91, 85
33-W002	0.35	--	--	--	0.35	--	--	42.7433	-76.5435	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	25, 26, 23
33-W003	0.05	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	42.7717	-76.5295	No	Isolated	No	116, 115
33-W004	--	--	0.85	--	0.85	23-ST026	--	42.7339	-76.5409	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	29
33-W005	0.21	--	--	0.24	0.45	--	--	42.7325	-76.5157	No	Isolated	No	45, 53
66-W001	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7568	-76.5080	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	75
66-W002	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	42.7569	-76.5079	No	Isolated	No	75
66-W003	--	0.10	--	0.04	0.14	66-ST005	--	42.7568	-76.5056	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	75
66-W004	0.06	--	--	--	0.06	--	--	42.7631	-76.5376	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	109, 110
66-W005	0.05	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	42.7651	-76.5372	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	110

Table 5. Delineated Wetlands

Wetland Delineation ID[1]	Wetland Acreage Within Study Area by Type[2]					Stream Present in Wetland[3]	NYS Wetland ID/ Wetland Class[4]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[5]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[6]	State Jurisdiction[7]	Figure 7 Sheet Number
	PEM	PSS	PFO	POW	Total								
66-W006	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	42.7648	-76.5552	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	10
93-W001	0.19	--	--	--	0.19	--	--	42.7753	-76.5279	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	118, 119
93-W002	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	42.7757	-76.5285	No	Isolated	No	118
93-W003	--	--	1.17	--	1.17	--	--	42.7810	-76.5332	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	122, 123
93-W004	<0.01	--	--	--	<0.01	--	Unmapped	42.7737	-76.5329	Yes	Adjacent wetland	No	116, 117

[1] Field ID assigned by EDR.
[2] Wetland community types are based upon the Cowardin et al. (1979) classification system: open water wetland (POW), palustrine emergent wetland (PEM), palustrine forested wetland (PFO), palustrine scrub-shrub wetland (PSS).
[3] Field ID for stream features assigned by EDR.
[4] If applicable.
[5] Based on visual observation of hydrologic connectivity in the field and review of available spatial data. Final jurisdictional determination to be made by the USACE.
[6] Based on the September 8, 2023, *Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming*. See Table 1 and Table 2 for more additional information.
[7] Based on the Jurisdictional Determination issued by ORES on September 3, 2024.

Table 6. Delineated Streams

Stream Delineation ID[1]	Linear Feet of Stream Within Study Area	Stream Type[2]	Stream Name[3]	Stream Class[4]	Waterbody Identification Number (WIN)[5]	Stream Order[6]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[7]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[8]	State Jurisdiction[9]	Figure 7 Sheet Number
05-ST001	241.62	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7712	-76.5659	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	1
05-ST002	36.52	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7676	-76.5324	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	113
05-ST003	121.88	R4	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-31	1	42.7315	-76.5012	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	58
05-ST004	92.55	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7318	-76.5065	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	57
05-ST005	76.51	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7560	-76.5329	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	98
10-ST001	187.56	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-44	2	42.7714	-76.5619	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	2
10-ST002	259.84	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7716	-76.5611	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	2
10-ST003	1168.78	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-44	1	42.7728	-76.5604	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	2, 3
12-ST001	120.32	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7598	-76.5014	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	77
12-ST002	743.94	R4	--	--	--	2	42.7584	-76.5008	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	77, 76
12-ST003	116.62	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7575	-76.5016	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	76
12-ST004	334.78	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7573	-76.5015	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	76, 74
12-ST005	357.52	R4	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-42	1	42.7660	-76.5460	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	8
12-ST006	665.01	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-31	2	42.7298	-76.5100	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	50, 51, 49
12-ST007	196.48	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7302	-76.5069	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	50
12-ST008	359.46	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7539	-76.5324	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	98, 94, 95
23-ST002	68.08	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7557	-76.5441	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	13, 18
23-ST004	174.29	R4	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-37d-1	2	42.7554	-76.5451	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	13, 18
23-ST005	190.33	R4	--	--	--	2	42.7390	-76.5401	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	27
23-ST006	569.37	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7397	-76.5398	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	27, 25
23-ST007	497.42	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7467	-76.5427	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	22, 21
23-ST008	280.49	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7487	-76.5429	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21
23-ST009	650.23	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-37d	2	42.7479	-76.5424	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21
23-ST010	1.55	R3	--	C	--	1	42.7481	-76.5414	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21
23-ST011	5.09	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-37d	1	42.7481	-76.5414	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21
23-ST012	43.86	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7478	-76.5421	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21

Stream Delineation ID[1]	Linear Feet of Stream Within Study Area	Stream Type[2]	Stream Name[3]	Stream Class[4]	Waterbody Identification Number (WIN)[5]	Stream Order[6]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[7]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[8]	State Jurisdiction[9]	Figure 7 Sheet Number
23-ST013	89.47	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7482	-76.5415	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21
23-ST015	548.41	R3	--	--	--	1	42.7499	-76.5156	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	84, 86
23-ST016	895.78	R3	--	--	--	1	42.7504	-76.5171	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	90, 84, 86
23-ST017	846.63	R3	--	--	--	2	42.7512	-76.5142	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	83, 84, 86
23-ST018	2152.46	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-35	1	42.7323	-76.5296	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	42, 41, 40
23-ST019	17.24	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7322	-76.5340	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	40
23-ST020	358.44	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7322	-76.5331	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	41, 40
23-ST024	785.11	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7279	-76.5202	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	54
23-ST025	186.60	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7264	-76.5428	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	32
23-ST026	491.99	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7338	-76.5407	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	29
23-ST028	797.05	R3	UNT to Big Salmon Creek	C	Ont. 66-12-P 296-57-36	1	42.7371	-76.5405	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	27, 28
23-ST029	12.48	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7383	-76.4958	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	67, 61
26-ST001	1510.76	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7540	-76.5014	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	73, 74
26-ST002	361.41	R4	UNT to Owasco Lake	C	Ont. 66-12-43-P 212-30	1	42.7498	-76.4970	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	71
26-ST003	564.26	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7461	-76.4949	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	70, 69
33-ST001	172.08	R6	--	--	--	1	42.7459	-76.5441	No	Does not meet relative permanence test	No	22
66-ST001	39.80	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7491	-76.5434	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	21
66-ST002	87.70	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7503	-76.5435	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	20
66-ST003	48.76	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7517	-76.5436	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	20
66-ST004	399.76	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7256	-76.5471	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	36, 37
66-ST005	88.84	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7568	-76.5055	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	75
99-ST001	324.77	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7762	-76.5265	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	118, 119
99-ST002	46.53	R4	--	--	--	1	42.7250	-76.5469	Yes	Tributary to TNW	No	36, 37

[1] Field ID assigned by EDR.
[2] Stream type is based upon the Cowardin et al. (1979) classification system: perennial stream (R3), intermittent stream (R4), and ephemeral stream (R6).
[3] UNT = unnamed tributary.
[4] Based on publicly available NYSDEC stream mapping.
[5] See 6NYCRR (Parts 800-941).
[6] Using Strahler method in which stream order increases when streams of the same order converge.
[7] Based on EDR's field observations and desktop analysis. Final jurisdictional determination to be made by the USACE.
[8] Based on the September 8, 2023, *Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming*. See Table 1 and Table 2 for more information.

Stream Delineation ID[1]	Linear Feet of Stream Within Study Area	Stream Type[2]	Stream Name[3]	Stream Class[4]	Waterbody Identification Number (WIN)[5]	Stream Order[6]	Latitude of Centroid	Longitude of Centroid	Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction[7]	Rationale for Federal Jurisdiction[8]	State Jurisdiction[9]	Figure 7 Sheet Number

[9] Based on the Jurisdictional Determination issued by ORES on August 19, 2024.

4.2.1 Wetlands

Within the Study Area, EDR identified 98 wetlands totaling 77.9 acres. Descriptions of each wetland community type are presented herein. Note that many wetlands identified contained more than one community type. For all delineated wetlands within the Study Area, Table 5 indicates the area occupied by each community type.

Emergent Wetlands – (Photographs 1 and 2 in Appendix C)

A total of 79 wetlands identified within the Study Area contained persistent emergent vegetation. These wetlands were typically located in natural depressional areas or excavated drainage features within or adjacent to active agricultural fields where they receive sheet flow run-off from the open fields.

The emergent wetlands within the Study Area were characterized by the dominance of erect rooted herbaceous wetland plants, including reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), spotted jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), cattail (*Typha* spp.), spotted trumpetweed (*Eutrochium maculatum*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*), and willowherb (*Epilobium* spp.).

Indicators of wetland hydrology in the emergent wetlands included standing surface water (A1), a high water table (A2), soil saturation (A3), oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3), algal mat or crust (B4), sparsely vegetated concave surface (B8), sediment deposits (B2), geomorphic position (D2), results of the FAC-neutral test (D5), surface soil cracks (B6), microtopographic relief (D4), drainage patterns (B10), saturation visible on aerial imagery (C9), dry-season water table (C2), and/or stunted or stressed plants (D1).

Soils sampled within the emergent wetlands frequently exhibited a depleted matrix (F3), redox dark surface (F6), histosol (A1), and/or depleted below dark surface (A11), with low chroma matrix colors and high chroma redox concentrations. Within the emergent wetlands, the most common soil matrix colors of the surface soil layers, to a depth of up to 18 inches, were dark gray (10YR 4/1, 2.5Y 4/1), very dark gray (10YR 3/1, 2.5Y 3/1), or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4, 10YR 3/6, 10YR 4/4, 10YR 4/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 10YR 5/6) redoximorphic concentrations. The underlying soil layers, occurring at depths between 5 inches and 18 inches, were typically grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) or dark gray (10YR 4/1) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) redoximorphic concentrations. The texture of soils in the emergent wetlands was generally characterized as clay loam, silty clay loam, and/or silt loam.

The emergent wetland-upland transitions at natural depressional areas were gradual, generally following a change in vegetation community. At excavated features, the transitions were more abrupt and followed the topography.

Forested Wetland – (Photographs 3 and 4 in Appendix C)

A total of 29 wetlands identified within the Study Area were characterized by broad-leaved deciduous forest vegetation, dominated by trees greater than 20 feet tall. These wetlands were most often encountered within large areas of deciduous forest, which were surrounded by multiple agricultural fields and typically associated with intermittent or perennial streams.

Dominant overstory species included maples (*Acer rubrum, A. saccharinum*), green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), and willows (*Salix* spp.). Common shrub and sapling species in these wetlands included green ash, northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), and European buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). Herbaceous species in the forested wetlands included spotted jewelweed, sensitive fern, smooth goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*), skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), and green ash seedlings.

Indicators of wetland hydrology included standing surface water (A1), a high water table (A2), soil saturation (A3), oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3), sparsely vegetated concave surface (B8), hydrogen sulfide odor (C1), water-stained leaves (B9), geomorphic position (D2), results of the FAC-neutral test (D5), microtopographic relief (D4), drainage patterns (B10), and/or dry-season water table (C2).

The soils within these wetlands generally exhibited a depleted matrix (F3), a redox dark surface (F6), depleted below dark surface (A11), histosol (A1), and/or hydrogen sulfide (A4) with low chroma matrix colors and high chroma redox concentrations. Within forested wetlands, the most common matrix colors of the surface soil layers, occurring up to 18 inches in depth, included very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and black (10YR 2/1), commonly with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 5/8) redoximorphic concentrations. The underlying soil layers, occurring at depths of between 6 inches and 18 inches, were typically gray (2.5Y 5/1, 7.5YR 5/1, 10YR 4/1) or grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2, 10YR 5/2) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 5/8) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4, 10YR 4/6, 10YR 3/6) redoximorphic concentrations. The texture of the forested wetland soils was generally characterized as clay loam, silty clay loam, and/or silt loam.

The wetland-upland transitions were generally gradual and followed a change in vegetation, with a few of the forested wetlands having more abrupt topography-based transitions.

<u>Scrub-Shrub Wetlands – (Photographs 5 and 6 in Appendix C)</u>
A total of nine wetlands within the Study Area were dominated by broad-leaved deciduous scrub-shrub vegetation. Scrub-shrub wetlands are characterized by dense stands of shrub species less than 20 feet tall. These wetlands were most often encountered adjacent to active agricultural fields or were part of larger forest communities.

Dominant shrub species included dogwoods (*Cornus amomum*, *C. racemosa*), green ash, European buckthorn, willow, American hornbeam, and northern spicebush. Common herbaceous species in scrub-shrub wetlands included spotted jewelweed, sensitive fern, smooth goldenrod, sweet-scented joe-pye-weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*), and skunk-cabbage.

Evidence of wetland hydrology included standing surface water (A1), a high water table (A2), soil saturation (A3), oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3), sparsely vegetated concave surface (B8), geomorphic position (D2), results of the FAC-neutral test (D5), drainage patterns (B10), and/or microtopographic relief (D4).

The soils within these scrub-shrub wetlands exhibited a depleted matrix (F3) and a redox dark surface (F6) with low chroma matrix colors and high chroma redox concentrations. Within scrub-shrub wetlands, the most common surface soil layer matrix colors, occurring up to 18 inches in depth, included very dark brown

(10YR 2/2), very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), and dark gray (10YR 4/1), commonly with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4, 10YR 3/6) redoximorphic concentrations. The underlying soil layers, occurring at depths of between 6 inches and 18 inches, were typically gray (10YR 5/1), grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2), or dark gray (10YR 4/1), with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) or strong brown (7.5Y 5/8) redoximorphic concentrations. The textures of soils in the scrub-shrub wetlands were generally characterized as clay loam or silt loam.

Where scrub-shrub wetlands were adjacent to agriculture fields, wetland-upland transitions were abrupt, characterized by a change in vegetation. Transitions elsewhere generally occurred as more gradual transitions to upland shrub or forest communities.

Open Water – (Photographs 7 and 8 in Appendix C)
A total of five wetlands with the Study Area were man-made farm ponds or other open water wetlands characterized by sparsely vegetated surfaces with standing water.

Dominant species along the edges of these open water areas included willow, broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), soft-stem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*), smaller duckweed (*Lemna minor*), and common reed (*Phragmites australis*).

Indicators of wetland hydrology in these wetlands included standing surface water (A1), a high water table (A2), soil saturation (A3), sparsely vegetated concave surface (B8), inundation visible on aerial imagery (B7), aquatic fauna (B13), results of the FAC-neutral test (D5), and/or geomorphic position (D2).

No soil samples were collected due to several feet of standing water at the time of the survey and/or rock armoring along edges of the ponds.

The wetland-upland transitions were abrupt, and generally followed site topography.

4.2.2 Streams

Within the Study Area, EDR identified 49 perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams totaling 18,386.48 linear feet. Most of the streams within the Study Area are adjacent to and/or within active agricultural fields.

Intermittent Streams – (Photographs 9 through 11 in Appendix C)
The 37 intermittent streams delineated within the Study Area ranged between 1 foot and 10 feet for both channel width and between OHWMs on the opposing banks, which were characterized by clear breaks in slope and shelving. Stream gradients were either gentle or moderate and streambed substrate consisted of bedrock, boulders, cobbles, gravel, and sand. These larger particles within the streambed were in contrast with the finer silt and clay soils adjacent to the stream above the OHWM. Vegetation was generally absent within the streambed, transitioning to forbs, woody shrubs, or deciduous trees above the OHWM. In the few instances where vegetation occurred below the OHWM, it was commonly matted or bent. Additionally, there was water staining, wracking, and disturbance of leaf litter observed up to the OHWM. Although water was flowing in most of these streams at the time of the delineation, such observations were often made after a recent rainfall.

Perennial Streams – (Photographs 12 and 13 in Appendix C)

EDR delineated 11 perennial stream reaches within the Study Area. These streams ranged between 2 and 40 feet in channel width and from 2 to 30 feet between OHWMs on opposing banks, which had continuously flowing water, and were characterized by clear breaks in slope, undercut banks, shelving, channel bars, and secondary channels. Stream gradients were typically gentle and streambed substrate consisted of bedrock, boulders, cobbles, gravel, and sand. The larger particle sizes of the stream substrate materials contrasted with the finer silt and clay soils above the OHWM. There was a transition in vegetation from no vegetation present in the streambed to graminoids or deciduous trees growing above the OHWM, with graminoid species dominating the streamside vegetation where the streams flowed through agricultural fields. Additionally, wracking, presence of large wood, and disturbed leaf litter were commonly observed up to the OHWM.

Ephemeral Streams – (Photographs 14 and 15 in Appendix C)

The ephemeral stream delineated within the Study Area ranged between 4 and 6 feet in channel width and had an average of 5 feet between OHWMs on opposing banks, which were characterized by breaks in slope, a transition from absent vegetation to deciduous trees or forbs, leaf litter disturbed or washed away, and/or water staining. The stream had a gentle gradient and streambed substrate consisted of cobbles, gravel, silt, and clay. At the time of the delineation the streams did not display evidence of baseflow.

4.2.3 Uplands

Uplands within the Study Area consisted of actively cultivated agricultural fields (Photo 16), which were planted with corn (*Zea mays*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), or hay; successional shrubland (Photo 17); and deciduous forests (Photo 18). The successional shrublands were dominated by European buckthorn, multiflora rose, staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), and green ash saplings. Upland deciduous forests were dominated by sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), European buckthorn, black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) in the canopy; sugar maple saplings, black cherry saplings, and European buckthorn in the shrub layer; and green ash seedlings, false lily-of-the-valley (*Maianthemum canadense*), multiflora rose, and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) in the ground layer. Indicators of hydric soil or wetland hydrology were rarely observed in these uplands, and when observed, were not in conjunction with other wetland indicators. Photographs 16 through 18 in Appendix C illustrate characteristics of the upland areas.

In addition to the data collected at plots adjacent to mapped wetlands, 32 upland verification data points were taken at various locations throughout the Study Area. These data points were collected because satellite imagery suggested potential wet conditions, NYSDEC or NWI mapping indicated the presence of water resources, and/or as representative data points of commonly encountered upland communities.

Upland verification points 12-UPL-004, 12-UPL-005, 23-UPL-003, 23-UPL-006, 23-UPL-007, 23-UPL-008, 23-UPL-012, 23-UPL-013, 26-UPL-001, 26-UPL-002, 26-UPL-003, and 26-UPL-004 were taken either within the boundaries of or adjacent to NYSDEC or NWI mapped features. Upland verification points 12-UPL-001, 26-UPL-005, 26-UPL-006, 26-UPL-007, and 26-UPL-009 were taken to collect representative data of upland agricultural fields and upland forests. The remaining 15 upland verification points were taken to verify that

no wetlands were present where satellite imagery suggested that local vegetation may differ from the surrounding uplands.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Within the Study Area, EDR identified 98 wetlands totaling 77.9 acres, and 49 perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams totaling 18,386.48 linear feet.

The Study Area does not include any TNWs; therefore, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act is not applicable to the proposed Project. Additionally, the Study Area does not include any state navigable waters; therefore, Article 15 regulations related to navigable waters do not apply to the proposed Project.

Of the delineated wetlands within the Study Area, 70 are anticipated to be considered jurisdictional by the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. The remaining 29 delineated wetlands are anticipated to be non-jurisdictional because they are isolated. Rationales for the anticipated jurisdictional status of each delineated wetland are presented in Table 5.

Of the delineated streams within the Study Area, 48 are anticipated to be considered jurisdictional by the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. The remaining delineated stream is anticipated to be non-jurisdictional because it is ephemeral (i.e., temporary drainage features flowing only in direct response to precipitation events). Rationales for the anticipated jurisdictional status of each delineated stream are presented in Table 6.

It should be noted that EDR has made a presumption of CWA jurisdiction for delineated wetlands and streams onsite based on the current understanding of the 2023 Rule, as amended. Final jurisdictional status of all waters delineated within the Study Area will be subject to determination by the USACE.

Twenty-six of the delineated wetlands included in Table 5 (05-W002, 05-W006, 12-W005, 12-W007, 12-W008, 12-W009, 12-W010, 12-W014, 12-W017, 12-W018, 12-W019, 12-W023, 12-W024, 12-W029, 17-W005, 23-W004, 23-W009, 23-W012, 23-W013, 23-W024, 26-W005, 26-W006, 26-W007, 26-W010, 26-W011, and 33-W001) were identified by ORES as state-regulated features in their September 3, 2024, Wetlands Jurisdictional Determination. None of the delineated streams in the Study Area were identified by ORES as state-jurisdictional in their August 19, 2023, Surface Waters Jurisdictional Determination.

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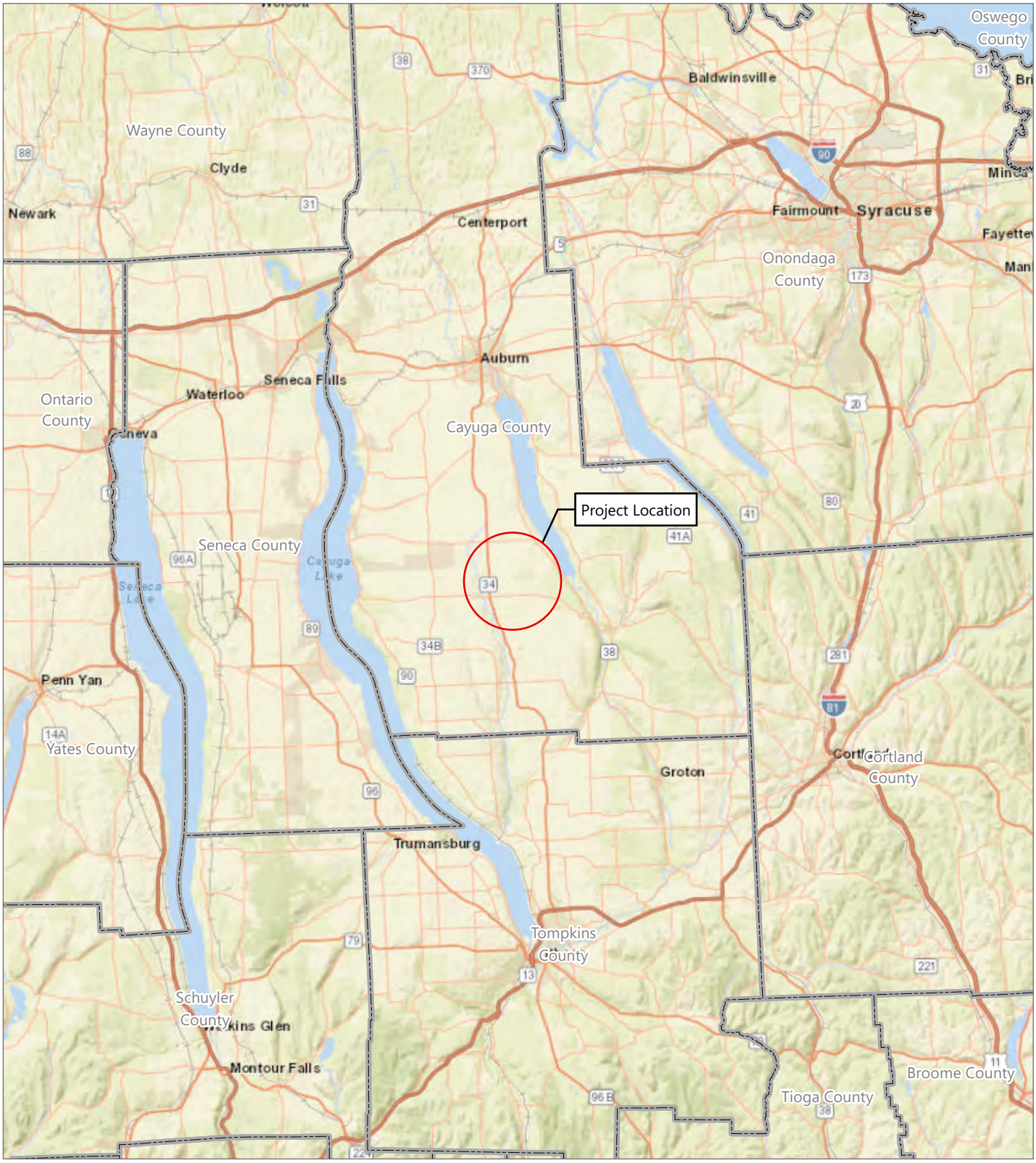
Appendix A

Figures

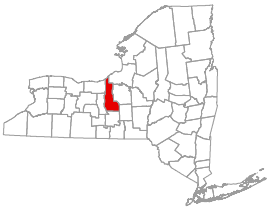
Figure 1. Regional Project Location



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report



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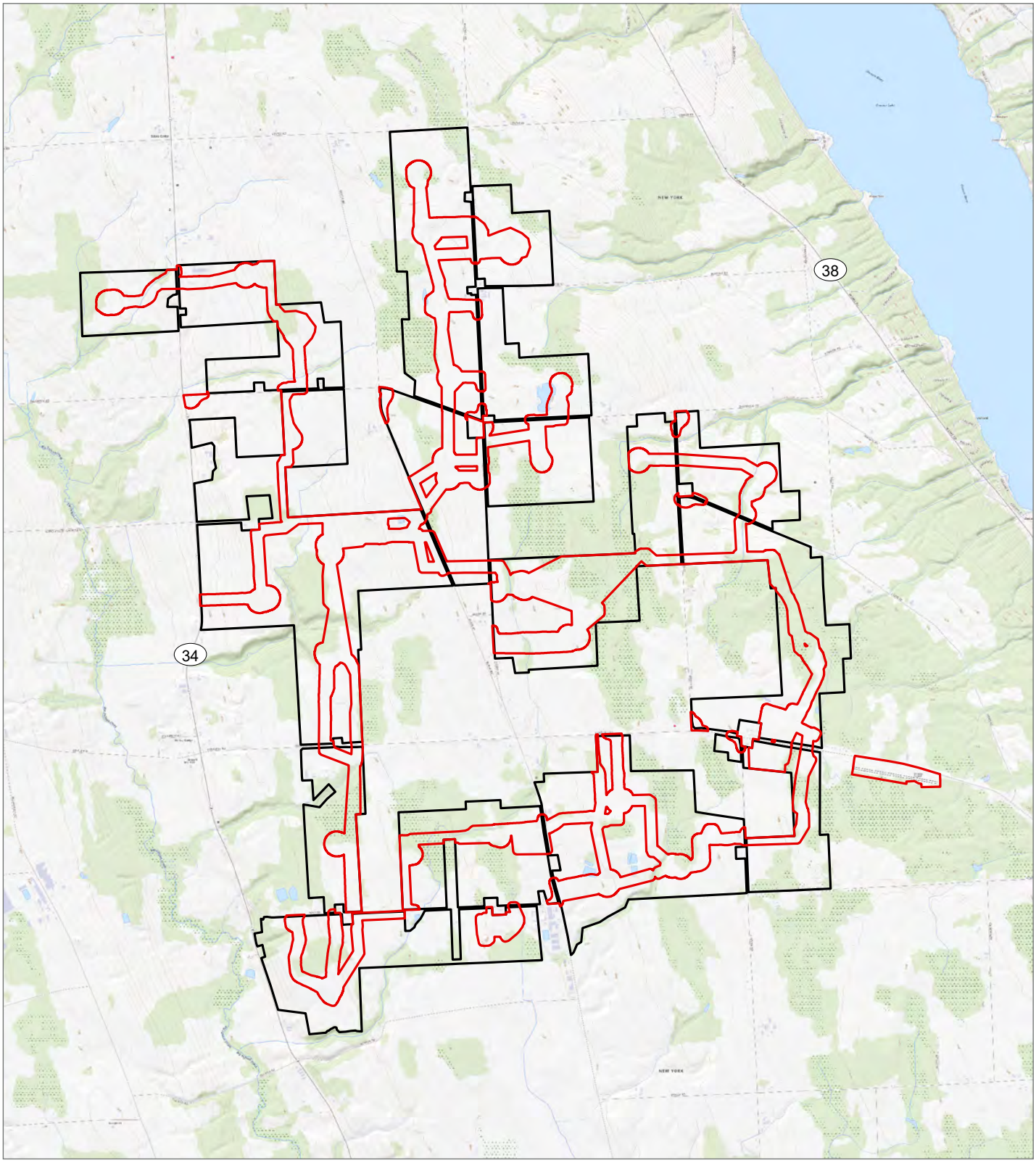
Prepared May 30, 2024
Basemap: Esri "World Street Map" map service

EDR

Figure 2. Topographic Mapping



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Study Area

Facility Site

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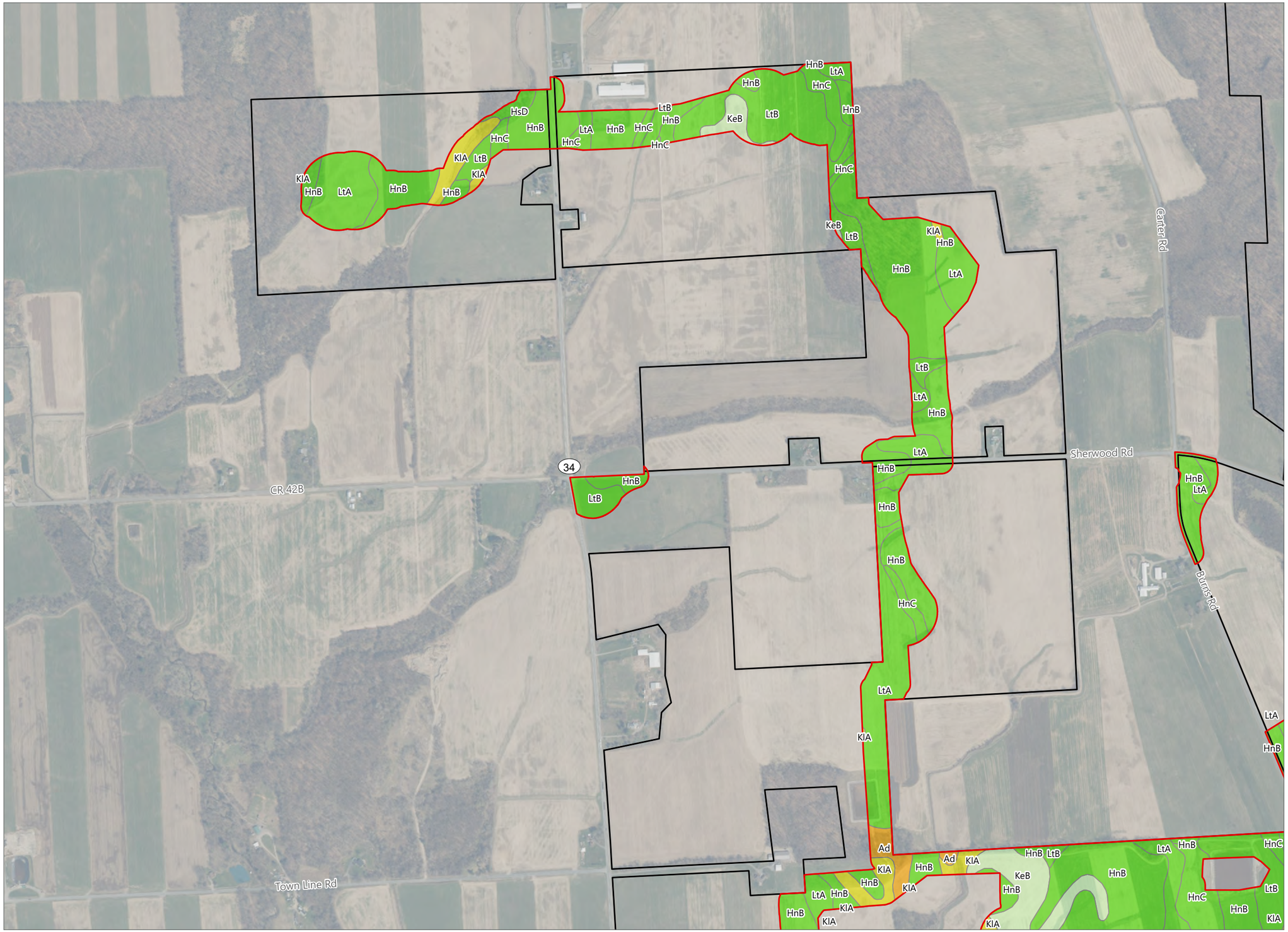
Miles

Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: Esri "USGS Topo" map service

EDR

Figure 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units



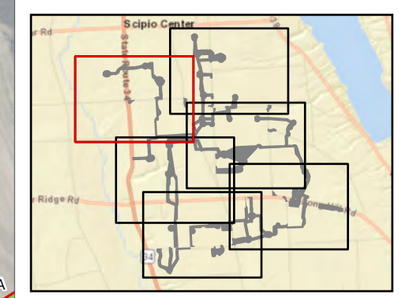
Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Hydric Soil Rating

- 66-99%
- 33-65%
- 1-32%
- 0%
- Study Area
- Facility Site



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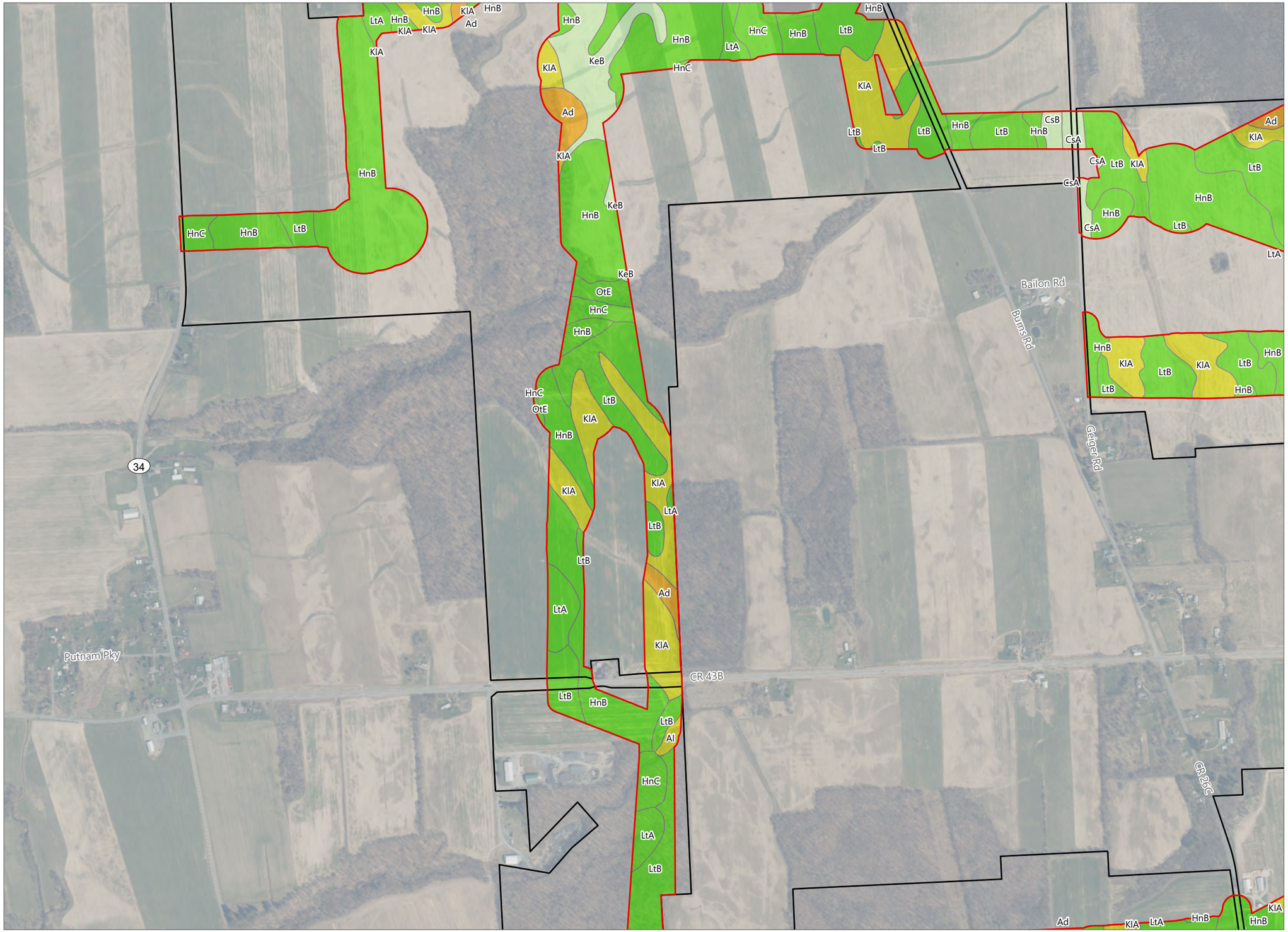
Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units



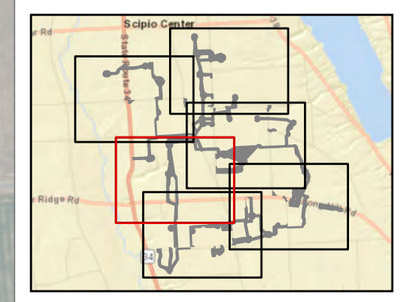
Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Hydric Soil Rating

- 66-99%
- 33-65%
- 1-32%
- 0%
- Study Area
- Facility Site



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Prepared September 17, 2024
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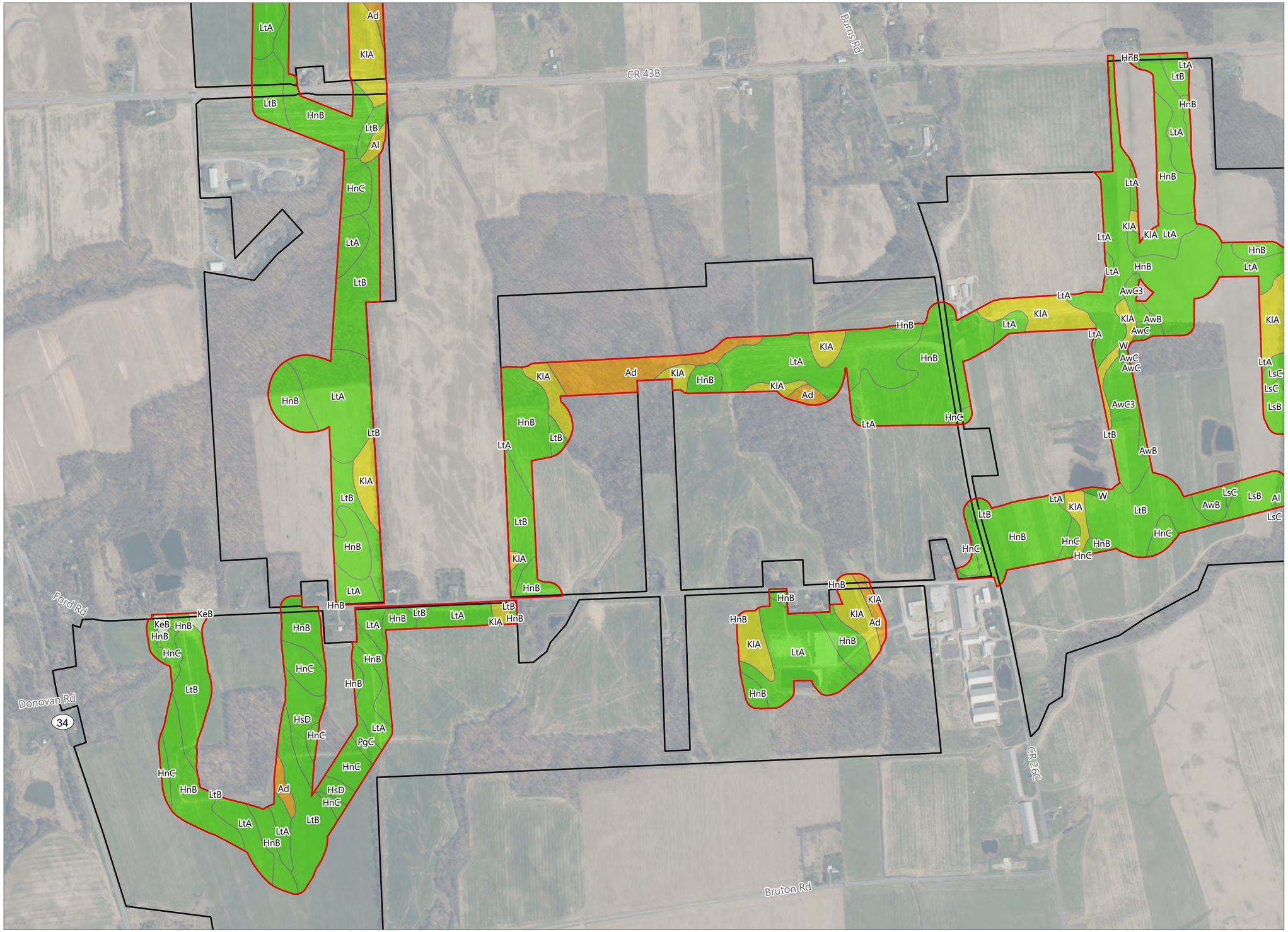
Figure 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units

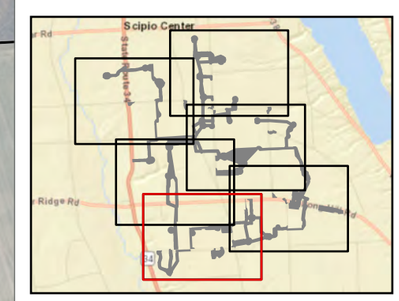


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Hydric Soil Rating
- 66-99%
- 33-65%
- 1-32%
- 0%
- Study Area
- Facility Site



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Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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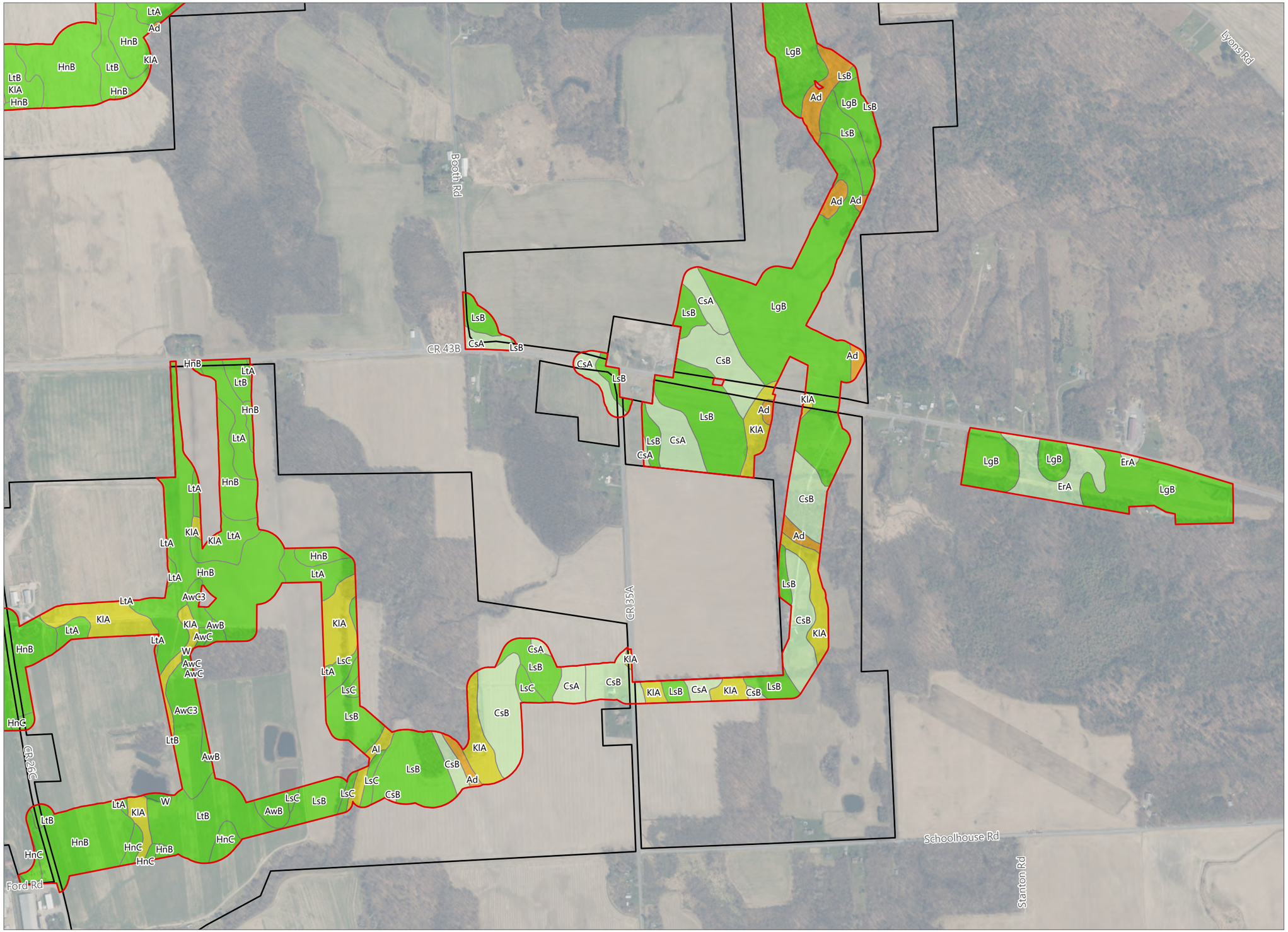
Figure 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units



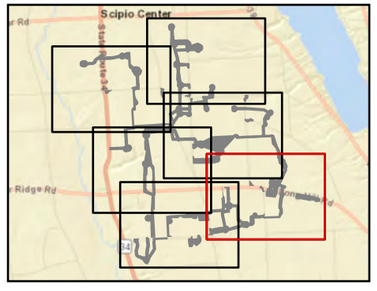
Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Hydric Soil Rating

- 66-99%
- 33-65%
- 1-32%
- 0%
- Study Area
- Facility Site



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Prepared September 17, 2024
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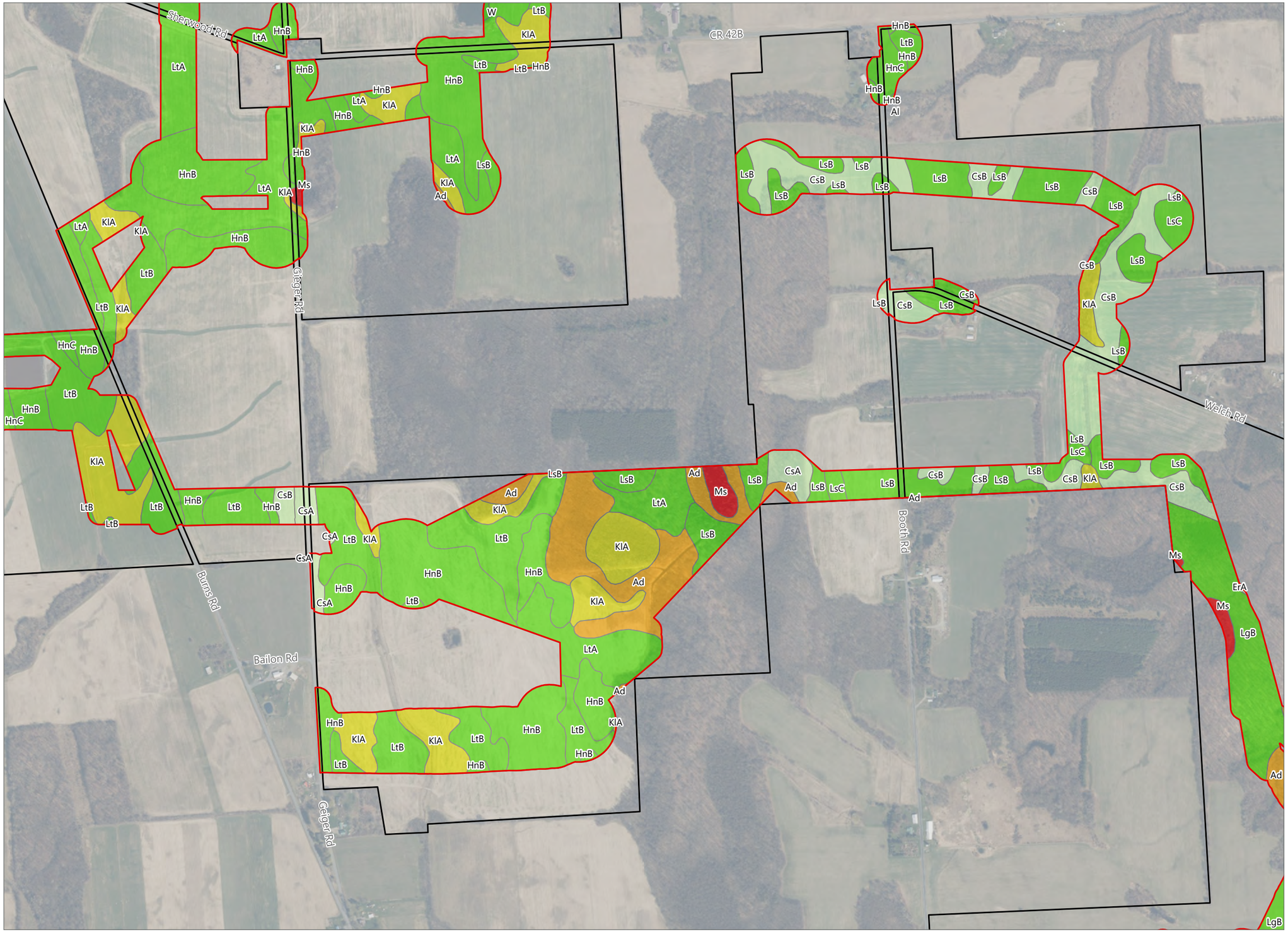
Figure 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units



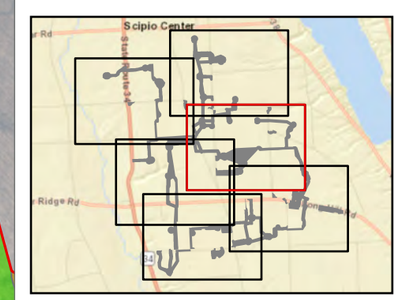
Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Hydric Soil Rating

- 100%
- 66-99%
- 33-65%
- 1-32%
- 0%
- Study Area
- Facility Site



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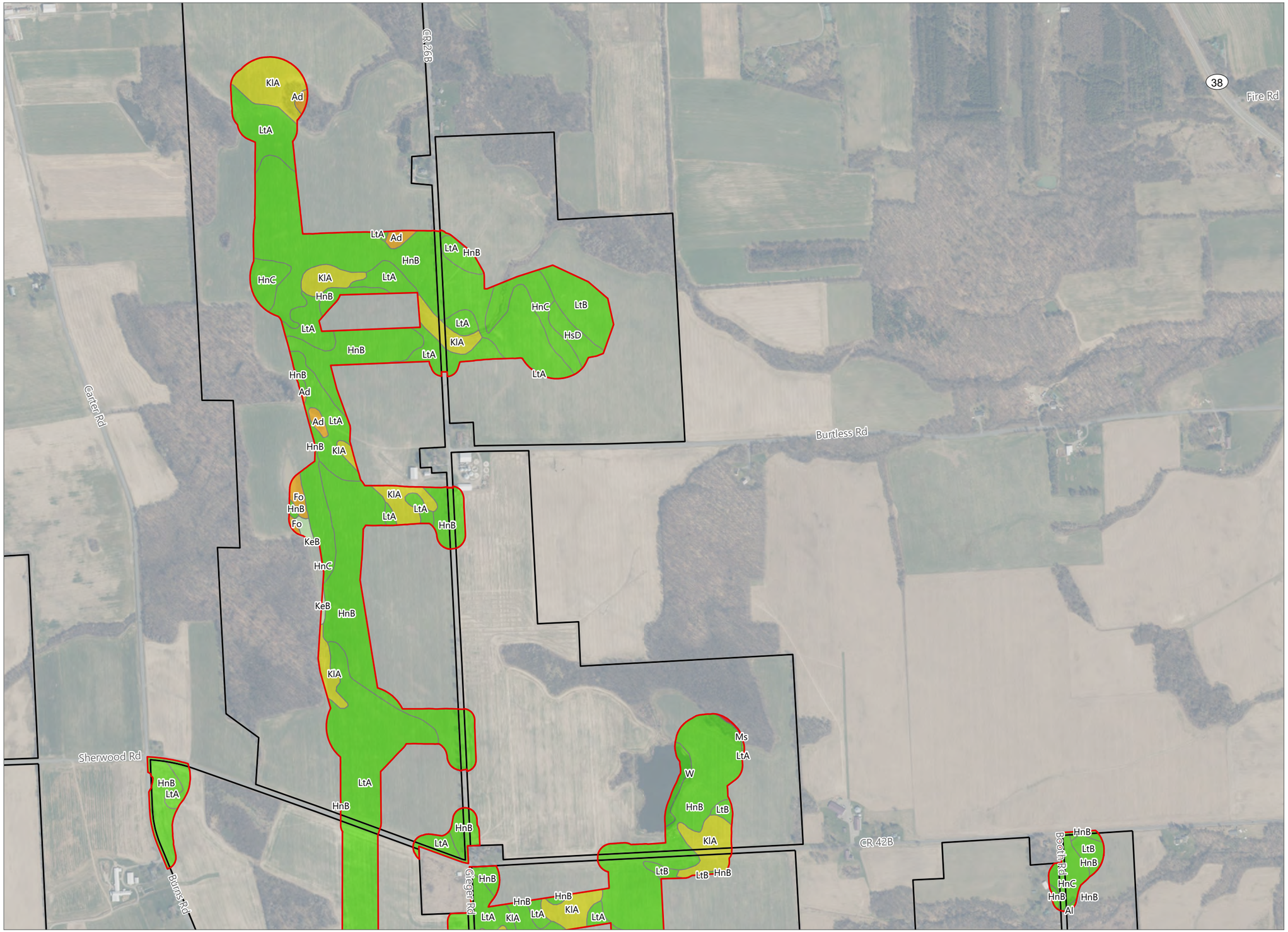
Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 3. Study Area Soil Mapping Units



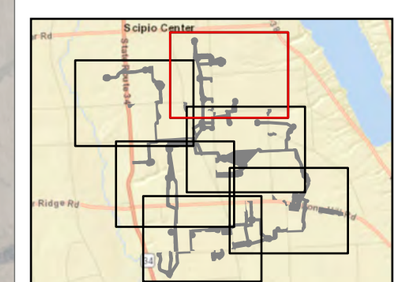
Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Hydric Soil Rating

- 100%
- 66-99%
- 33-65%
- 1-32%
- 0%
- Study Area
- Facility Site



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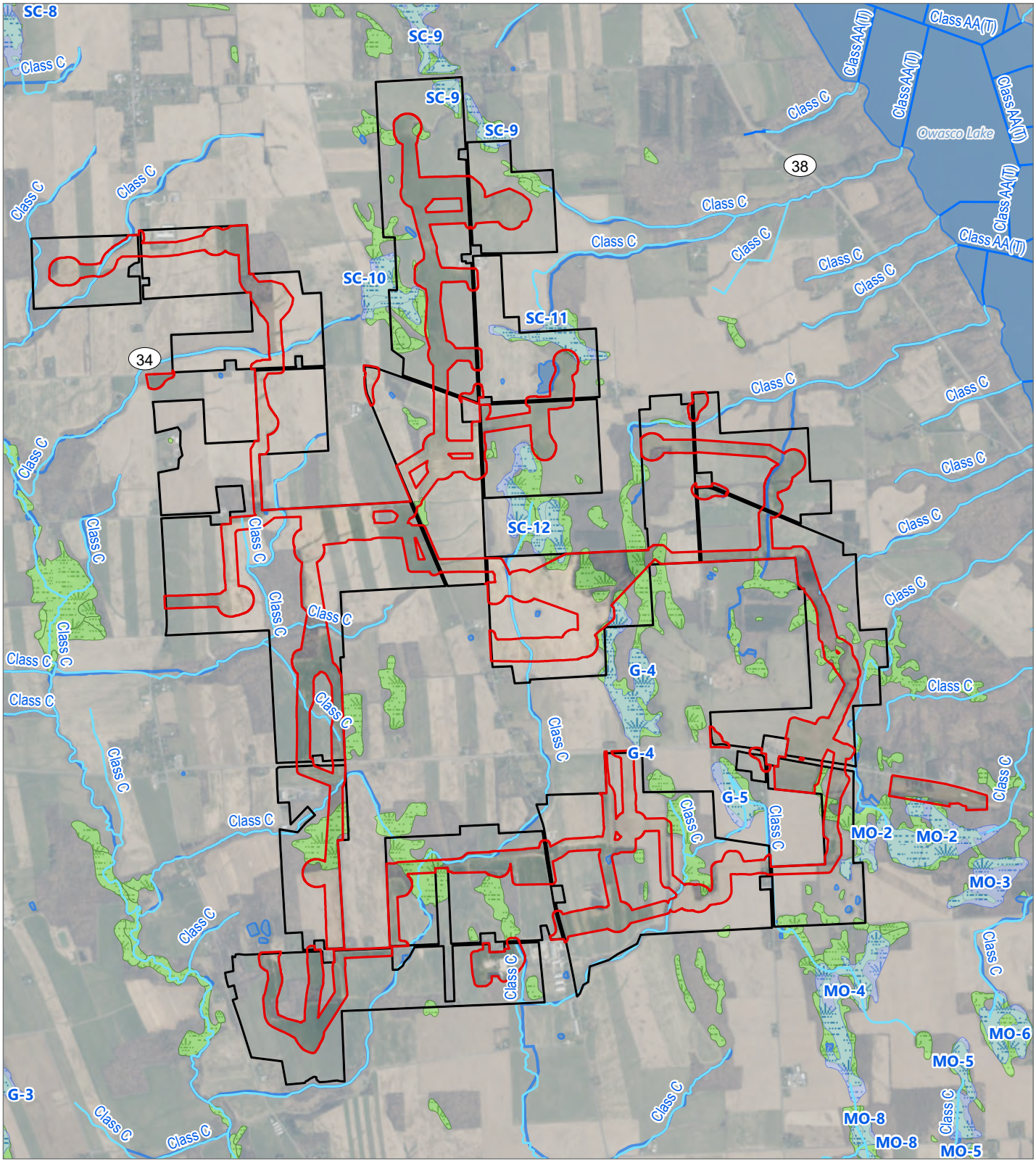
Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 4. Mapped Wetlands and Streams



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

NYSDEC Stream Classification

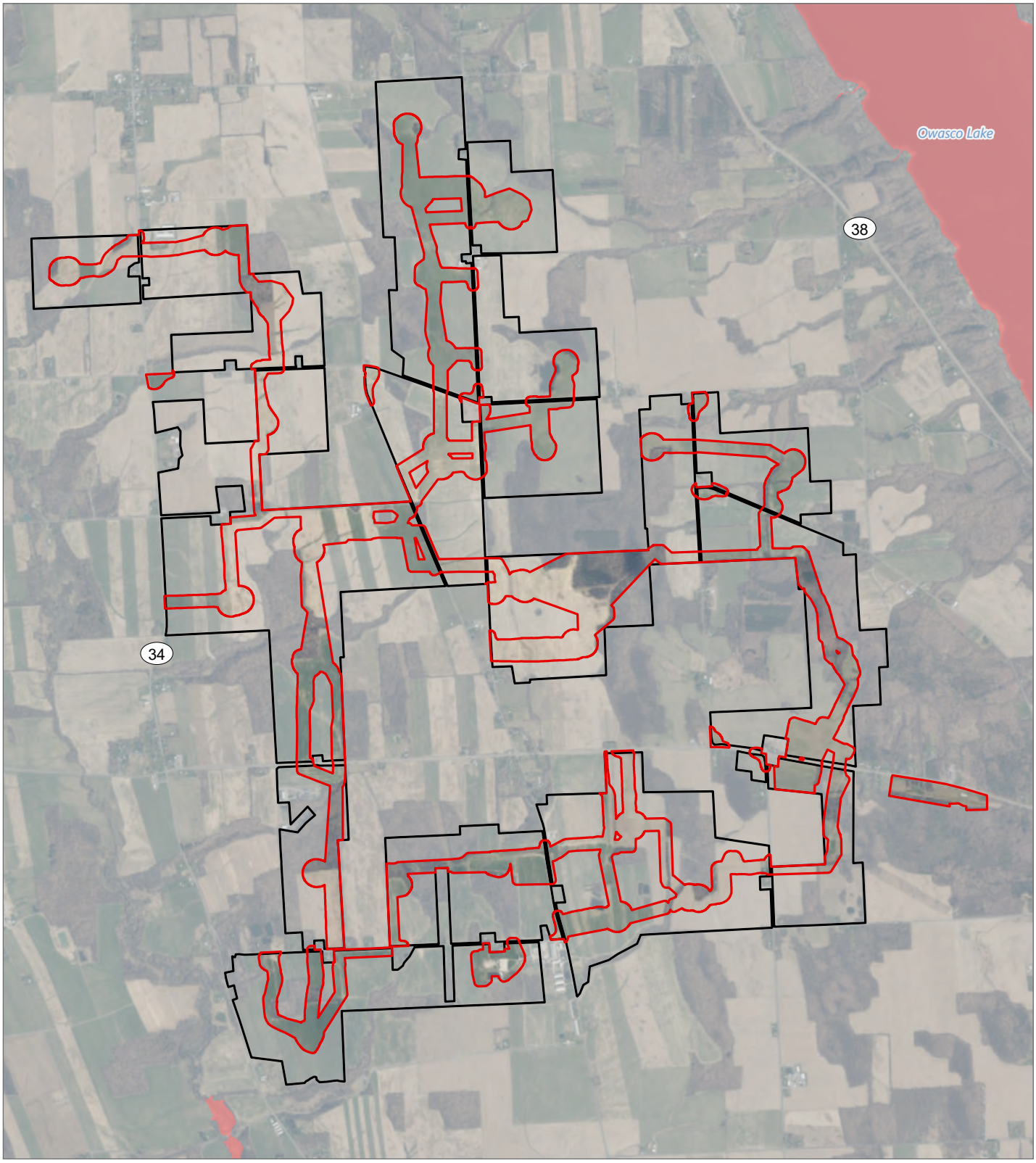
- Class A, B, C(TS), or C(T) Stream
- Class C or D Stream
- NYSDEC Mapped Wetland
- NWI Mapped Wetland
- NWI Mapped Freshwater Pond/Lake/Riverine
- Study Area
- Facility Site

0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 5. Flood Hazard Zones



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

100-Year FEMA Flood Hazard Area
Study Area
Facility Site

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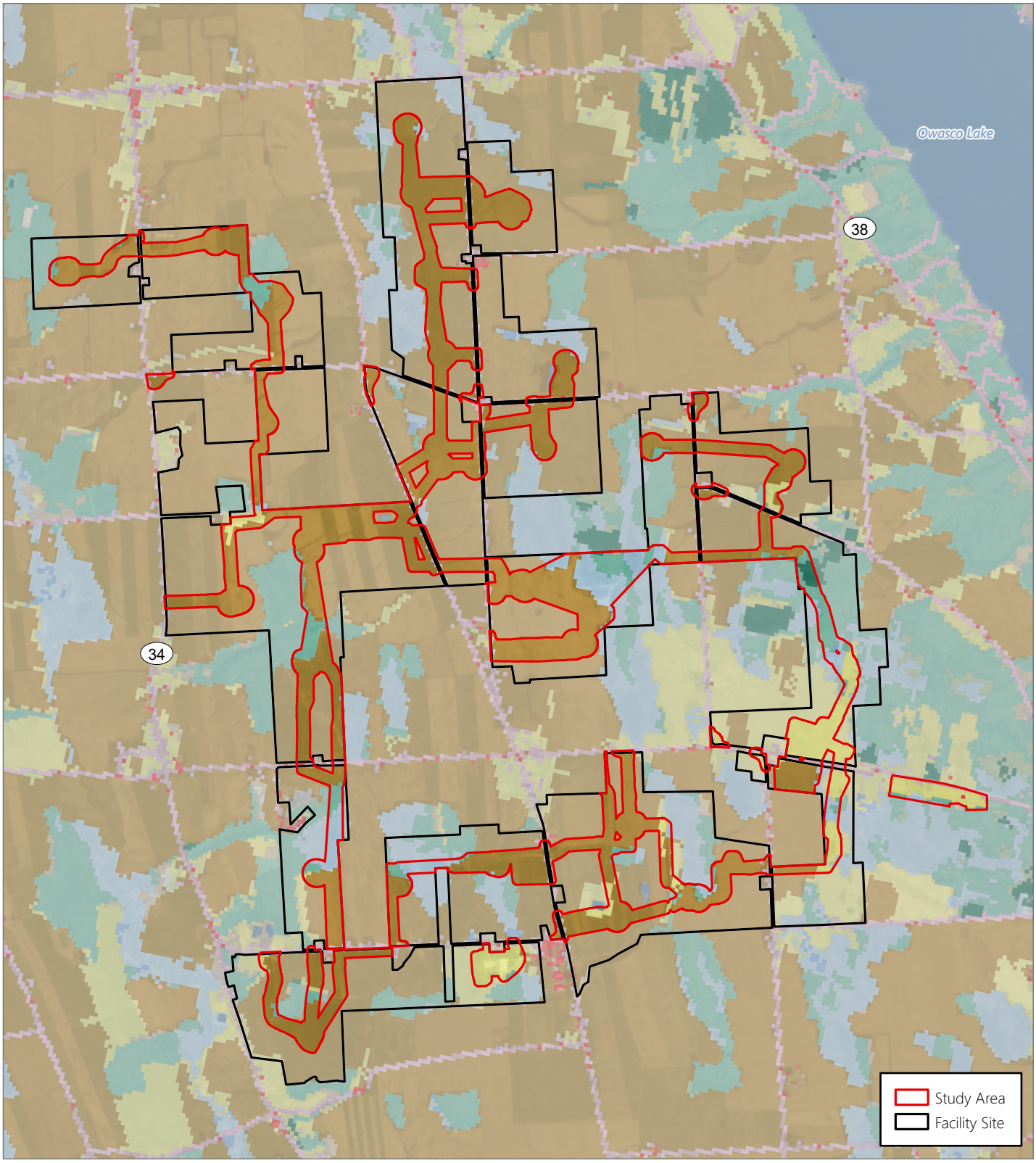
Miles

Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 6. Study Area Land Cover



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

2021 NLCD Land Cover

- Barren Land
- Developed, Open Space
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, High Intensity
- Cultivated Crops
- Hay/Pasture
- Herbaceous
- Shrub/Scrub
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Woody Wetlands
- Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
- Open Water

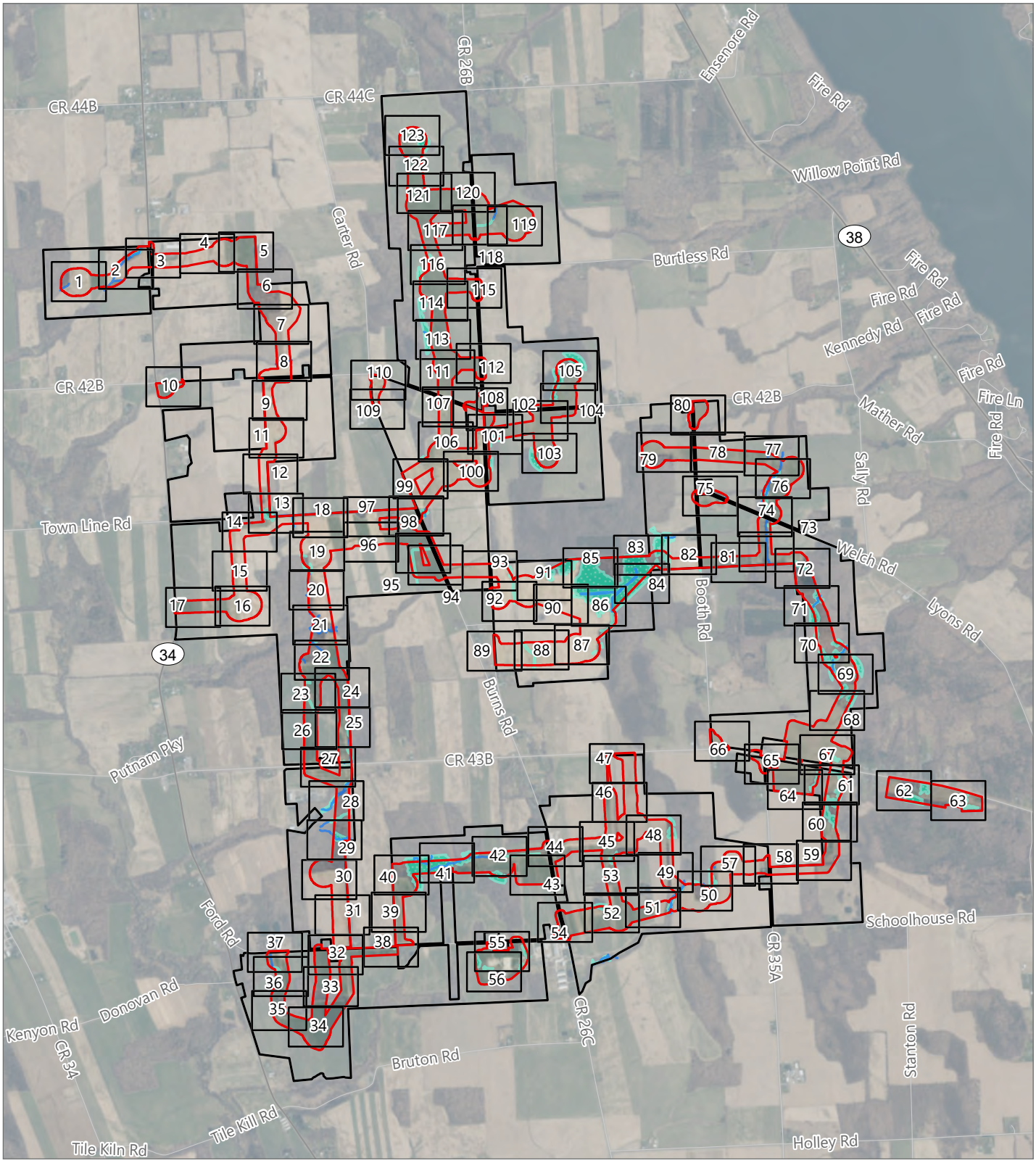
0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

Prepared September 17, 2024
Basemap :NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Index Sheet



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

Delineated Stream
Delineated Wetland
Study Area
Facility Site

0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

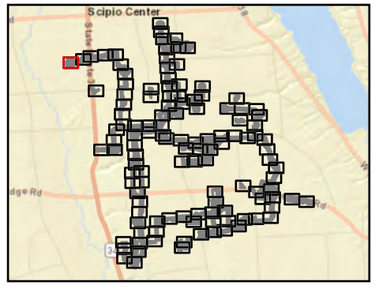
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 1 of 123

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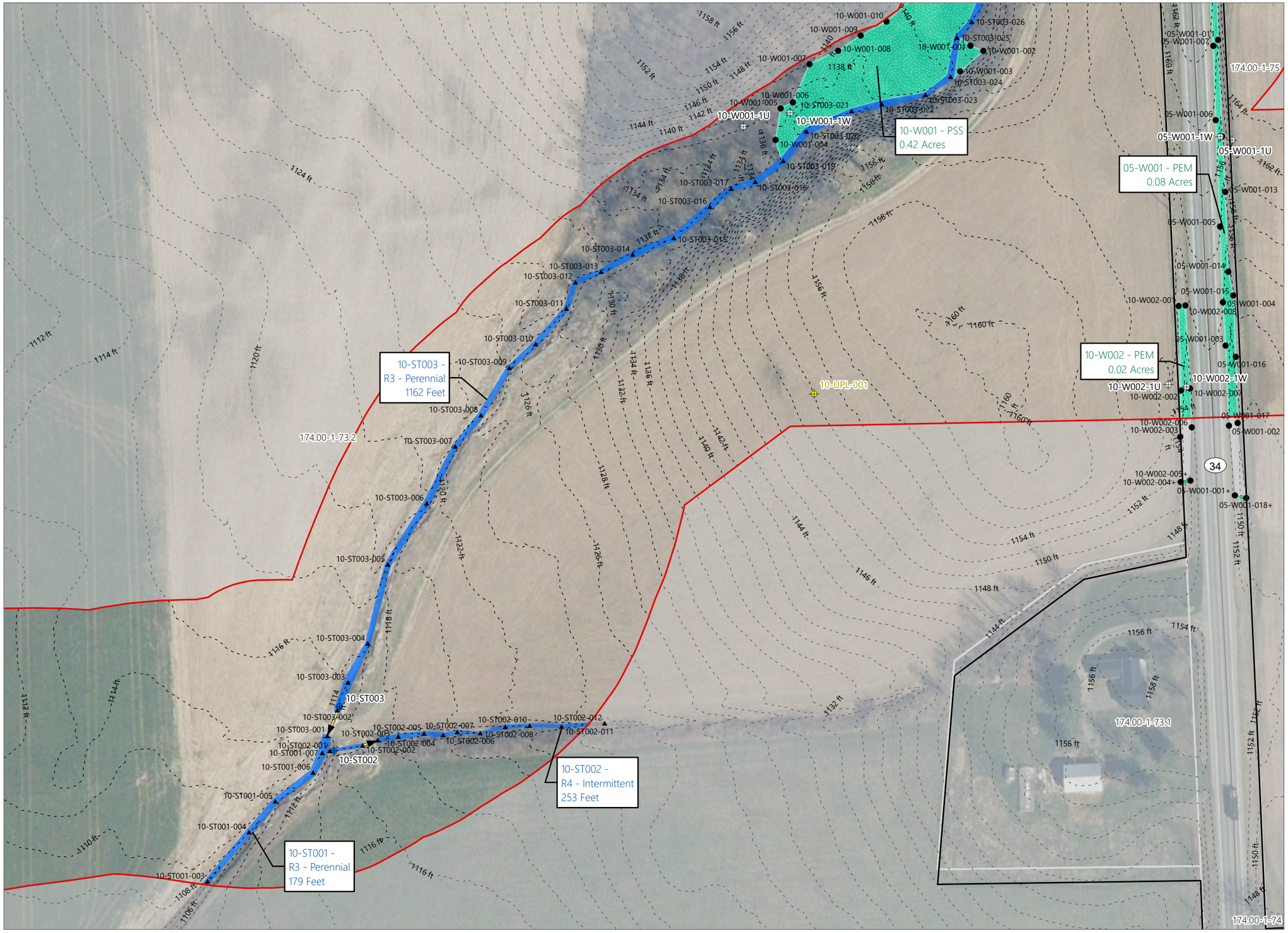
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

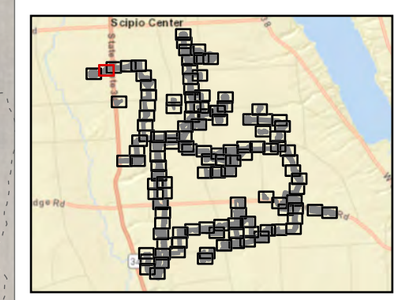


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



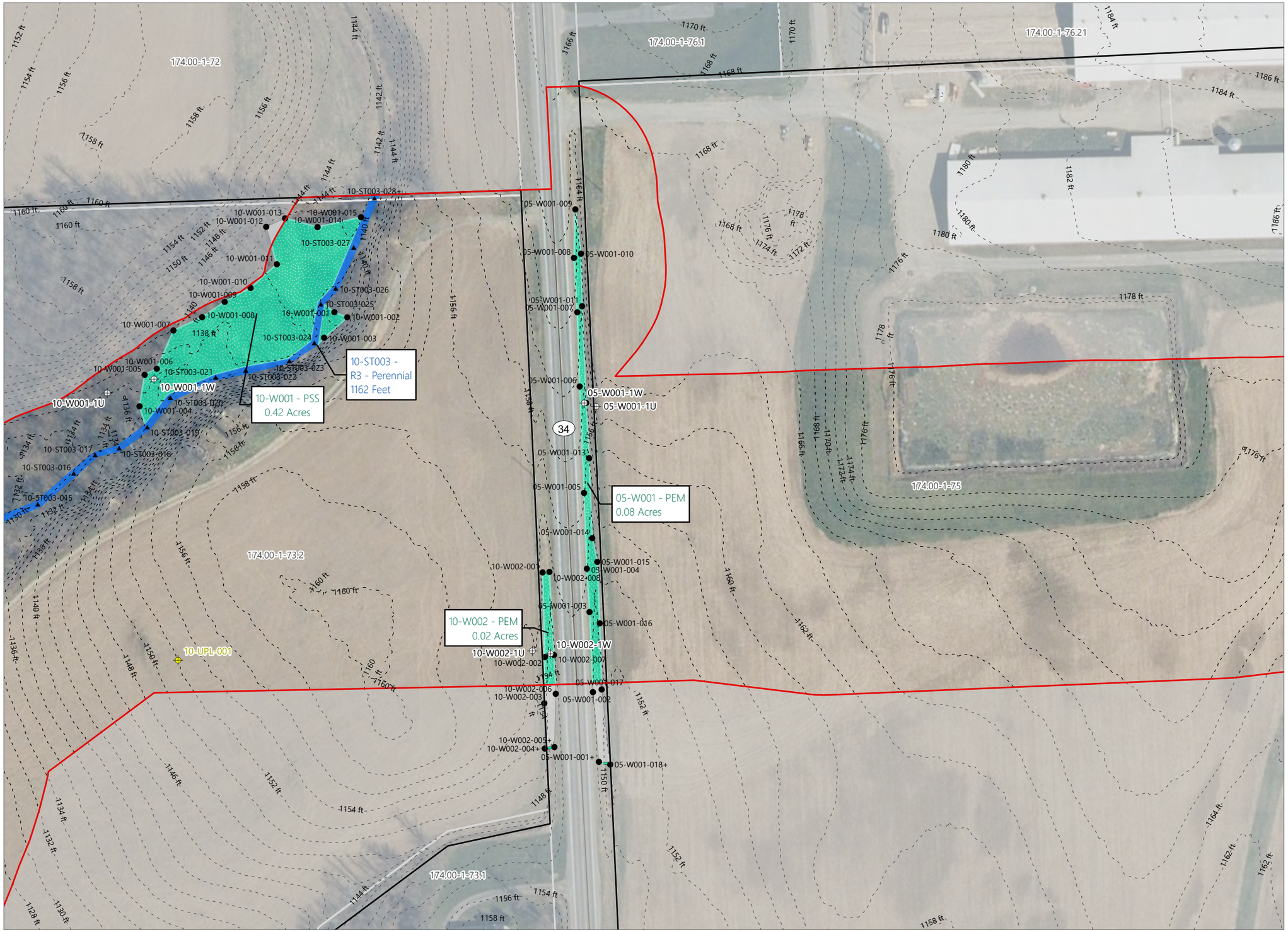
Sheet 2 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

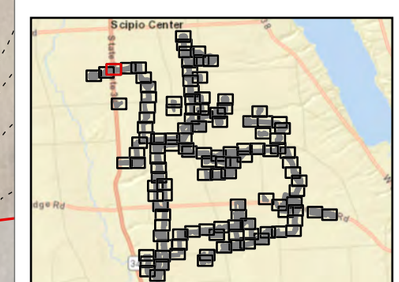


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 3 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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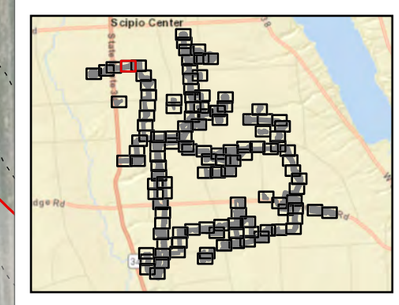
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 4 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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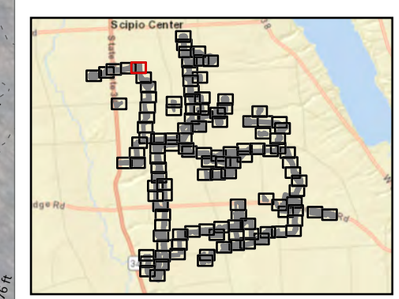
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 5 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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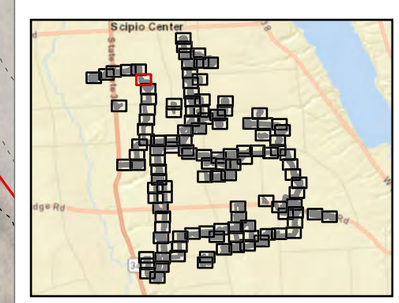
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 6 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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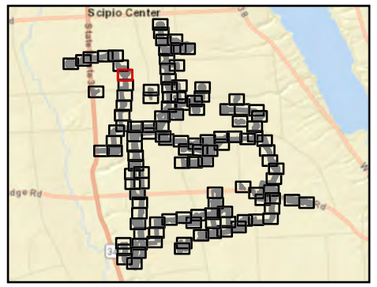
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 7 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

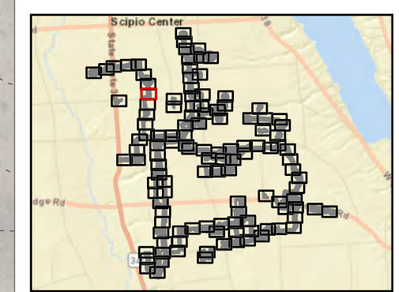
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 8 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

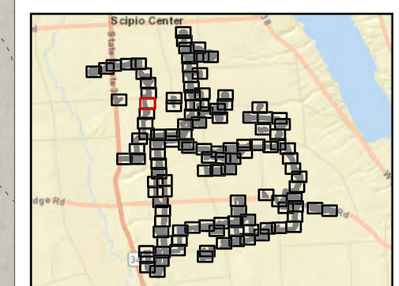
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 9 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

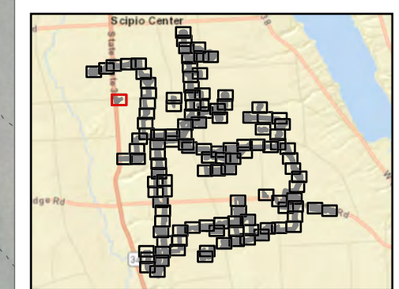
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 10 of 123

0 50 100 200
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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

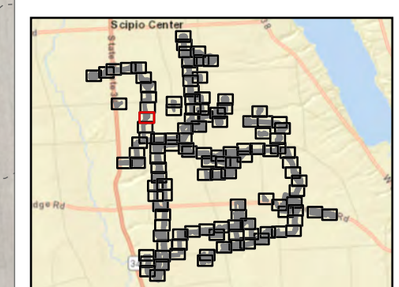
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 11 of 123

0 50 100 200
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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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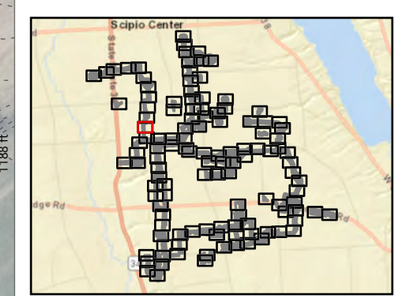
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 12 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

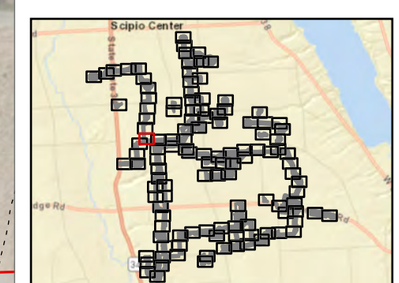
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 13 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

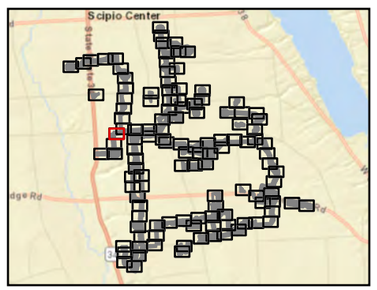
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 14 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

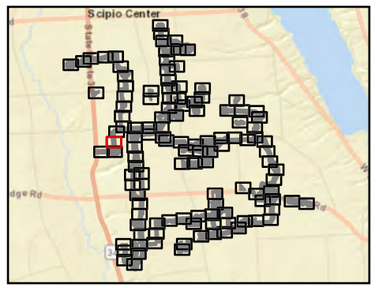
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 15 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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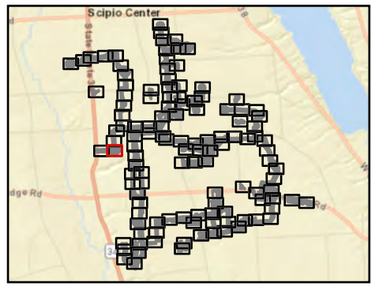
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 16 of 123

0 50 100 200
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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

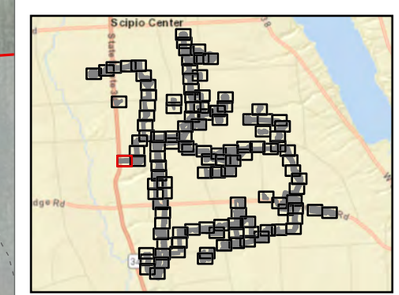
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 17 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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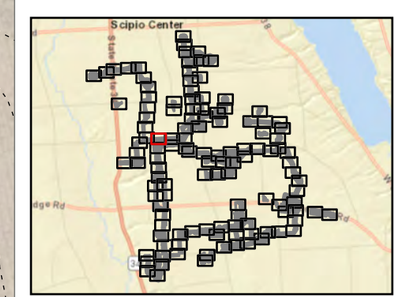
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 18 of 123

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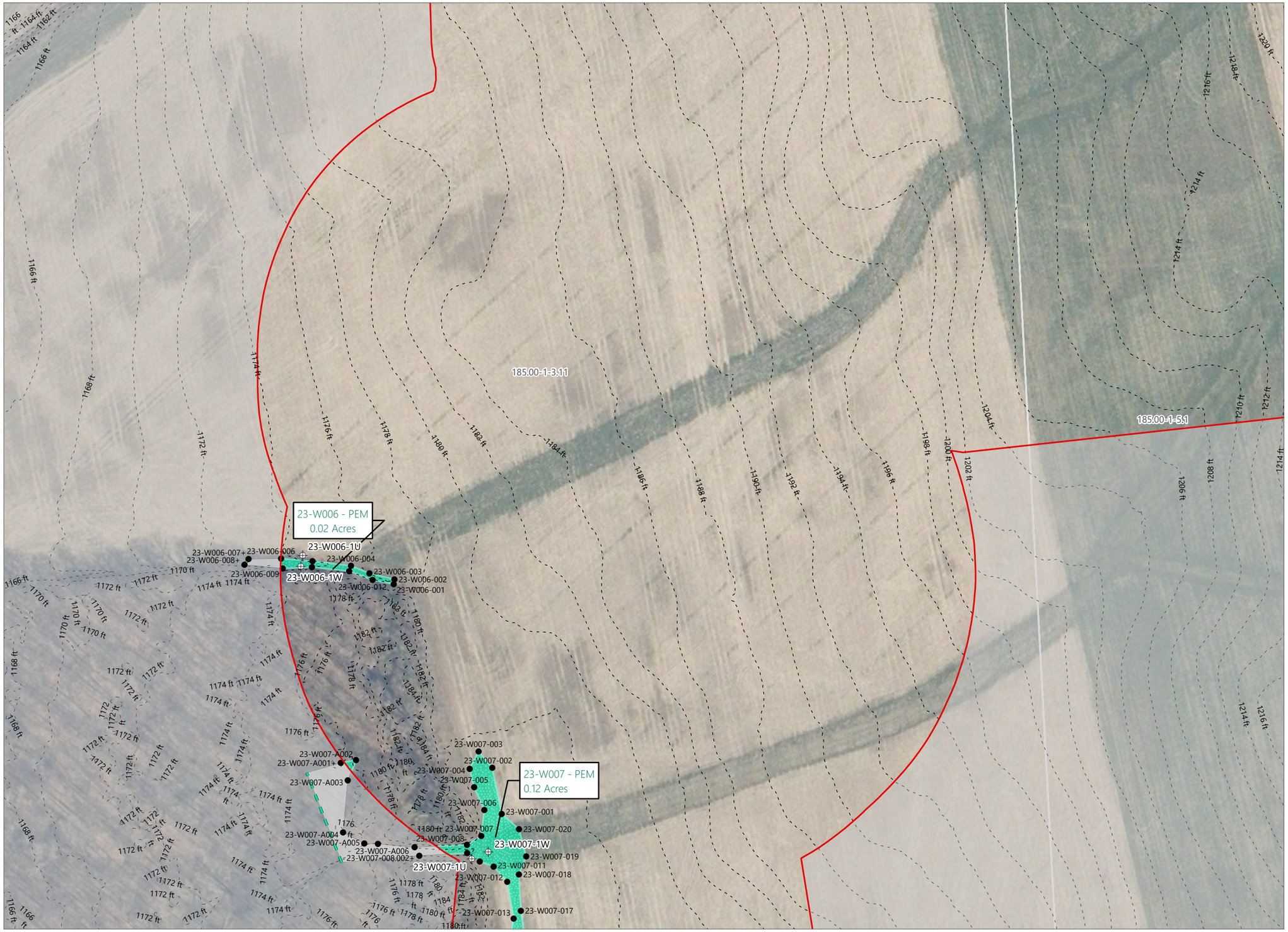
Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

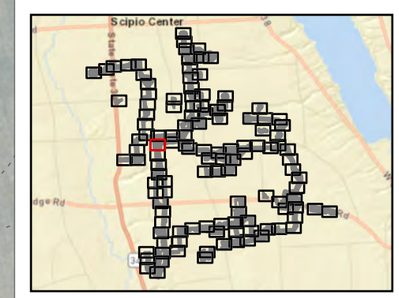


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 19 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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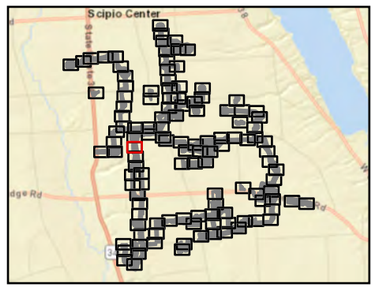
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 20 of 123

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Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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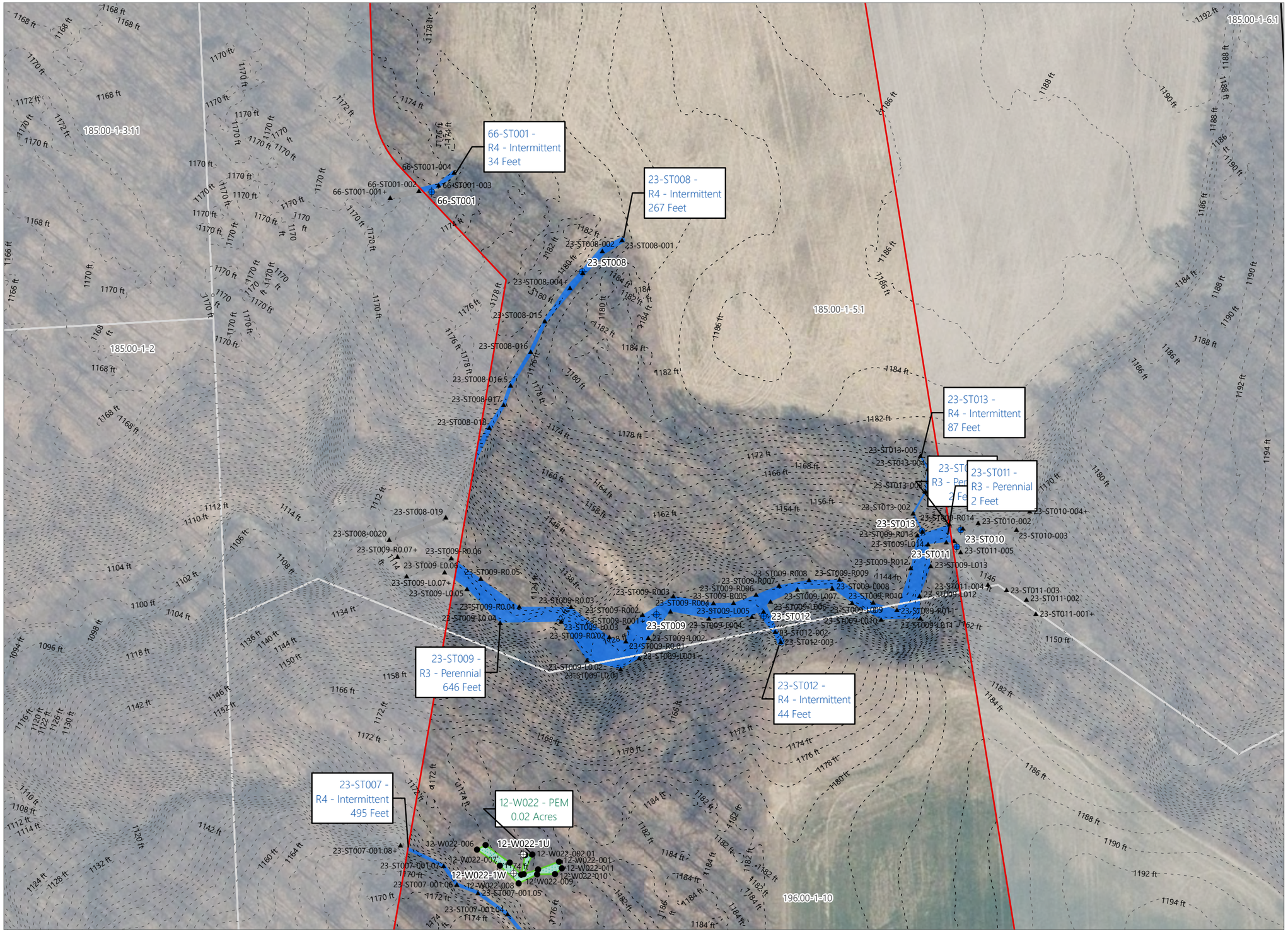
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

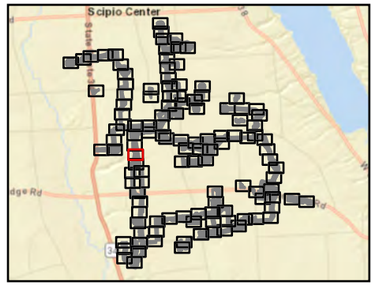


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland Non-Jurisdictional
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 21 of 123

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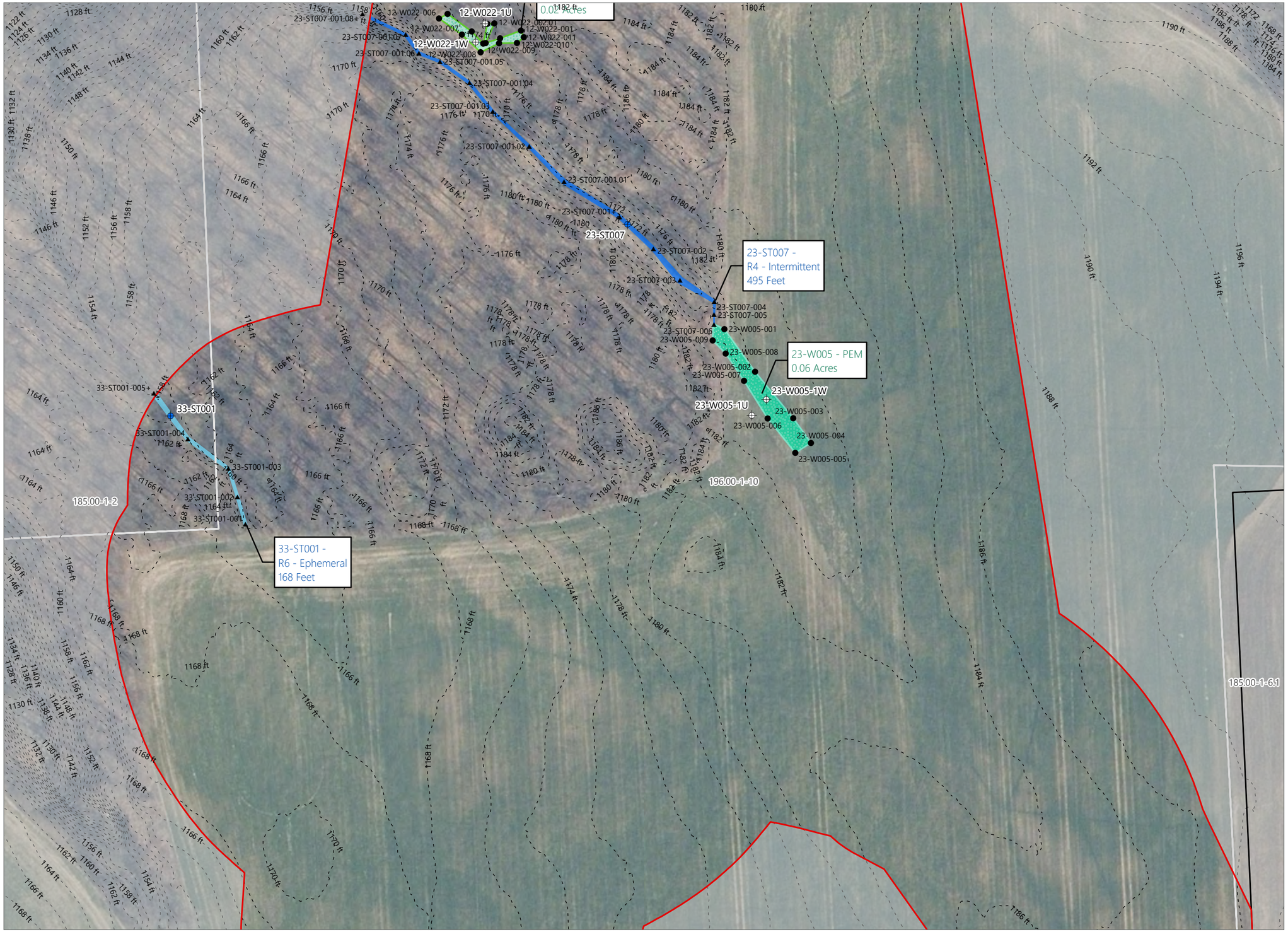
Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

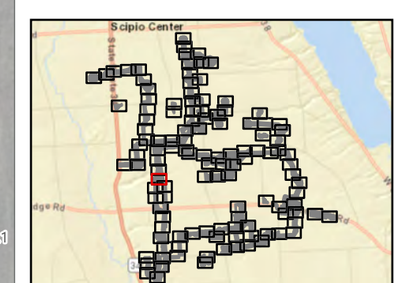


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream Non-Jurisdictional
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland Non-Jurisdictional
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 22 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

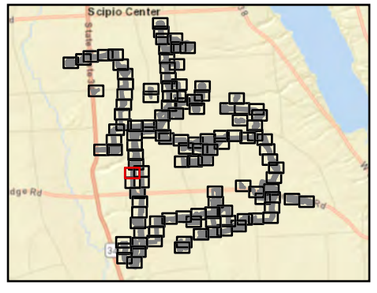
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 23 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

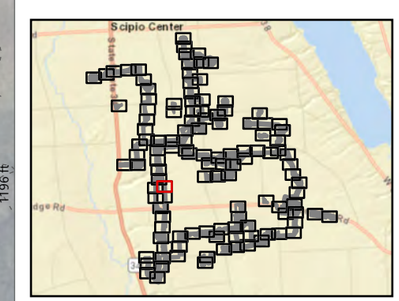
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 24 of 123

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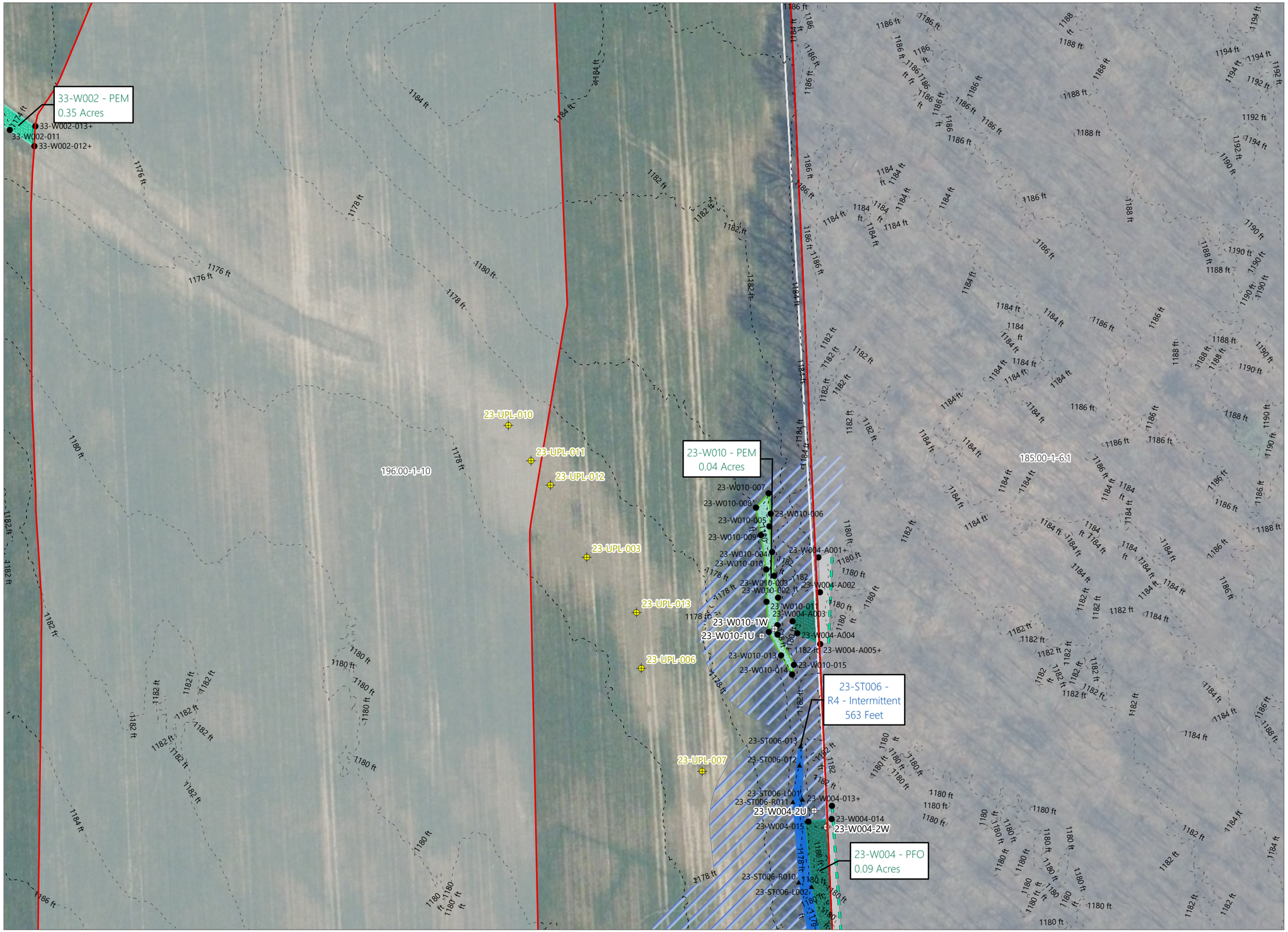
Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

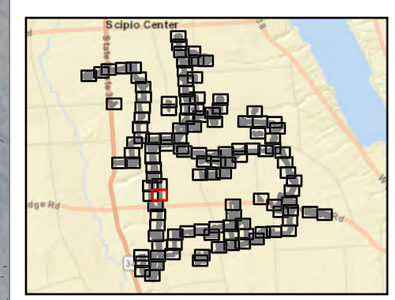


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland Non-Jurisdictional
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated State & Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Regulated Adjacent Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 25 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

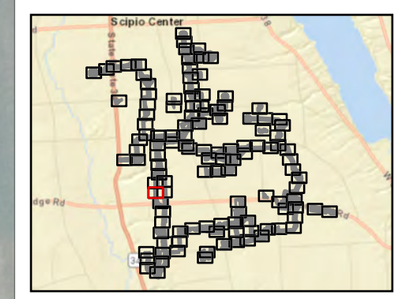
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 26 of 123

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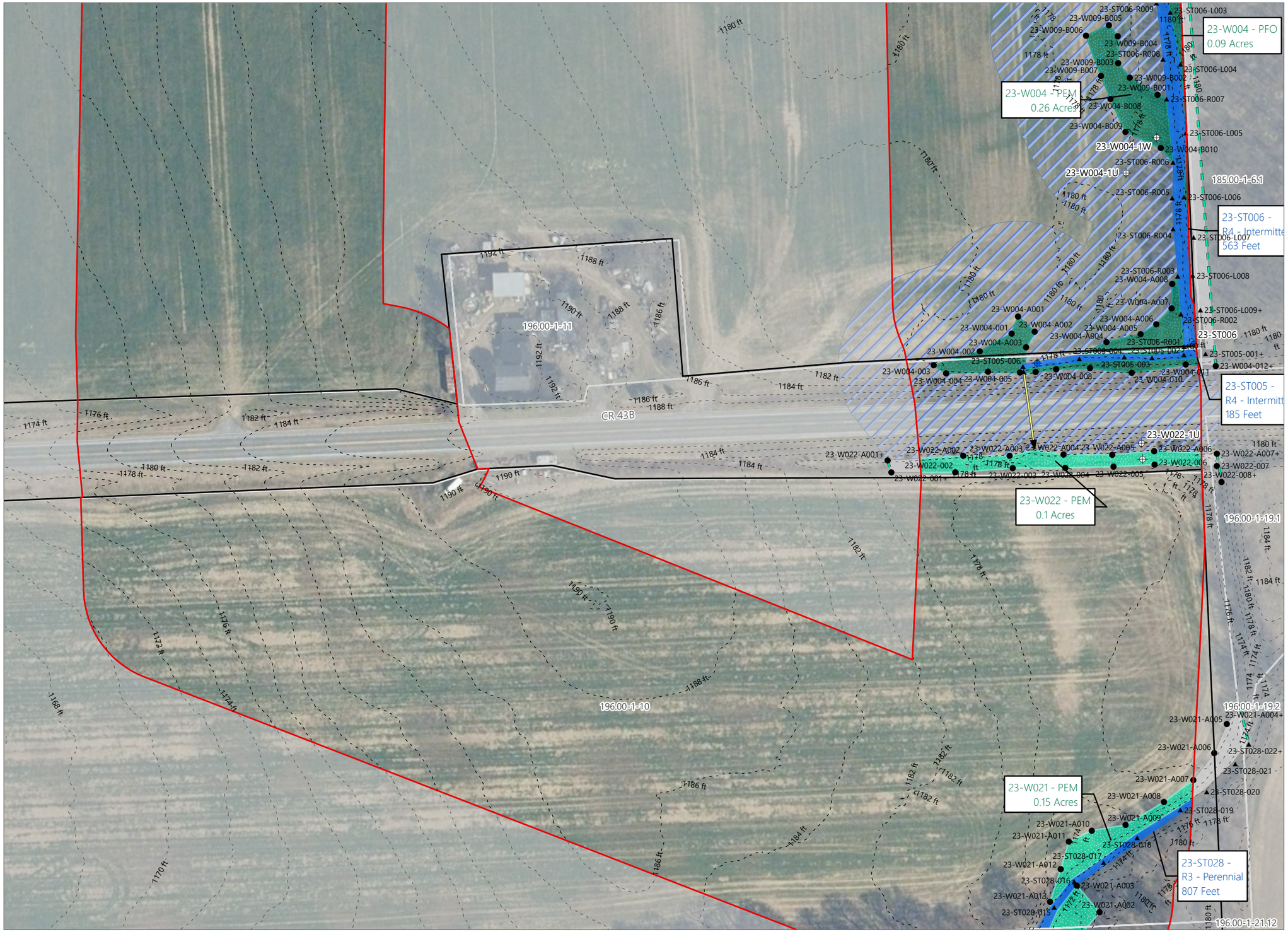
Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

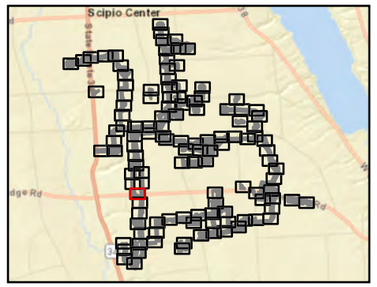


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated State & Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Regulated Adjacent Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 27 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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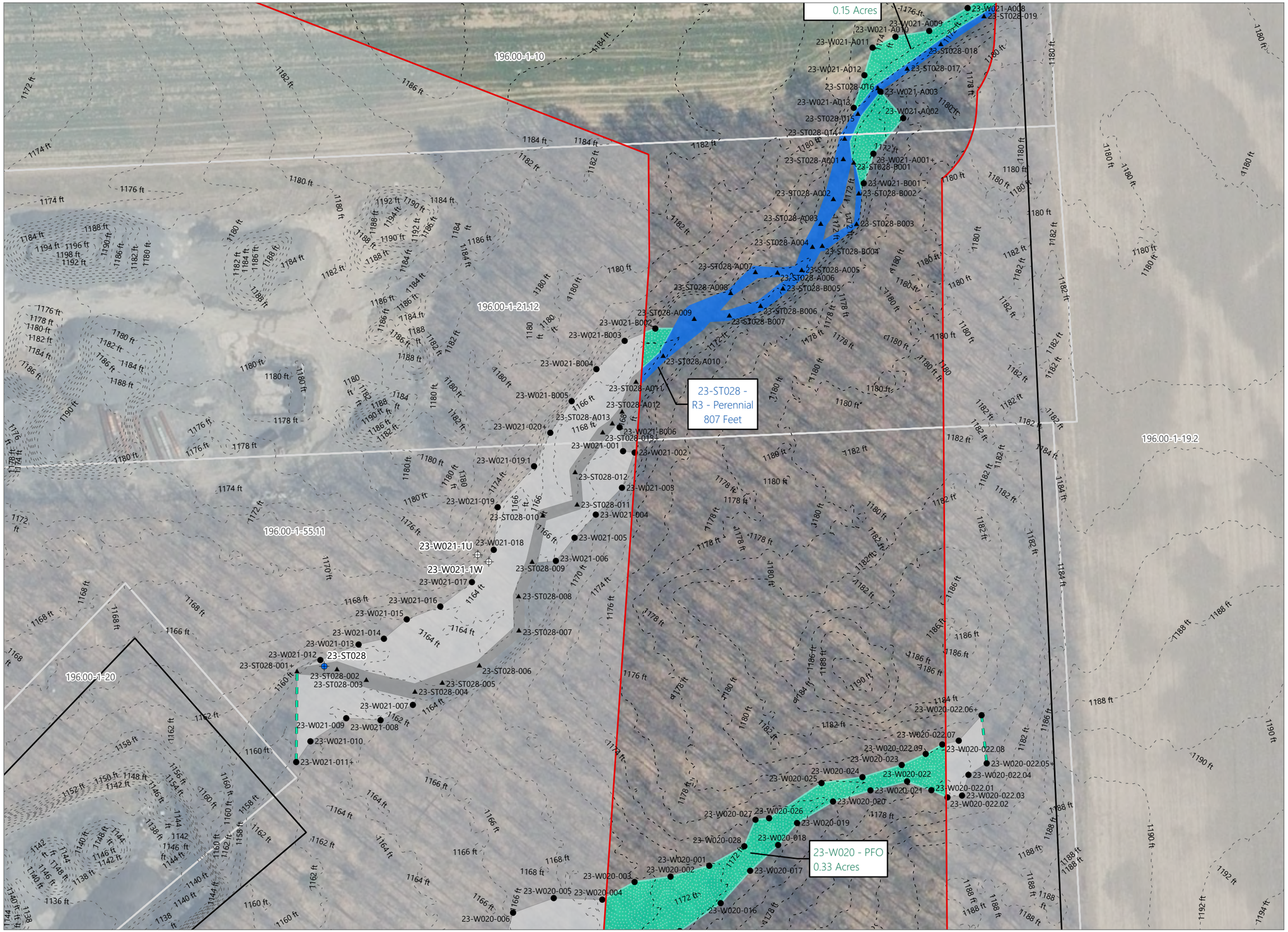
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

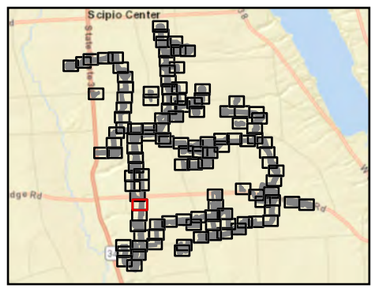


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 28 of 123

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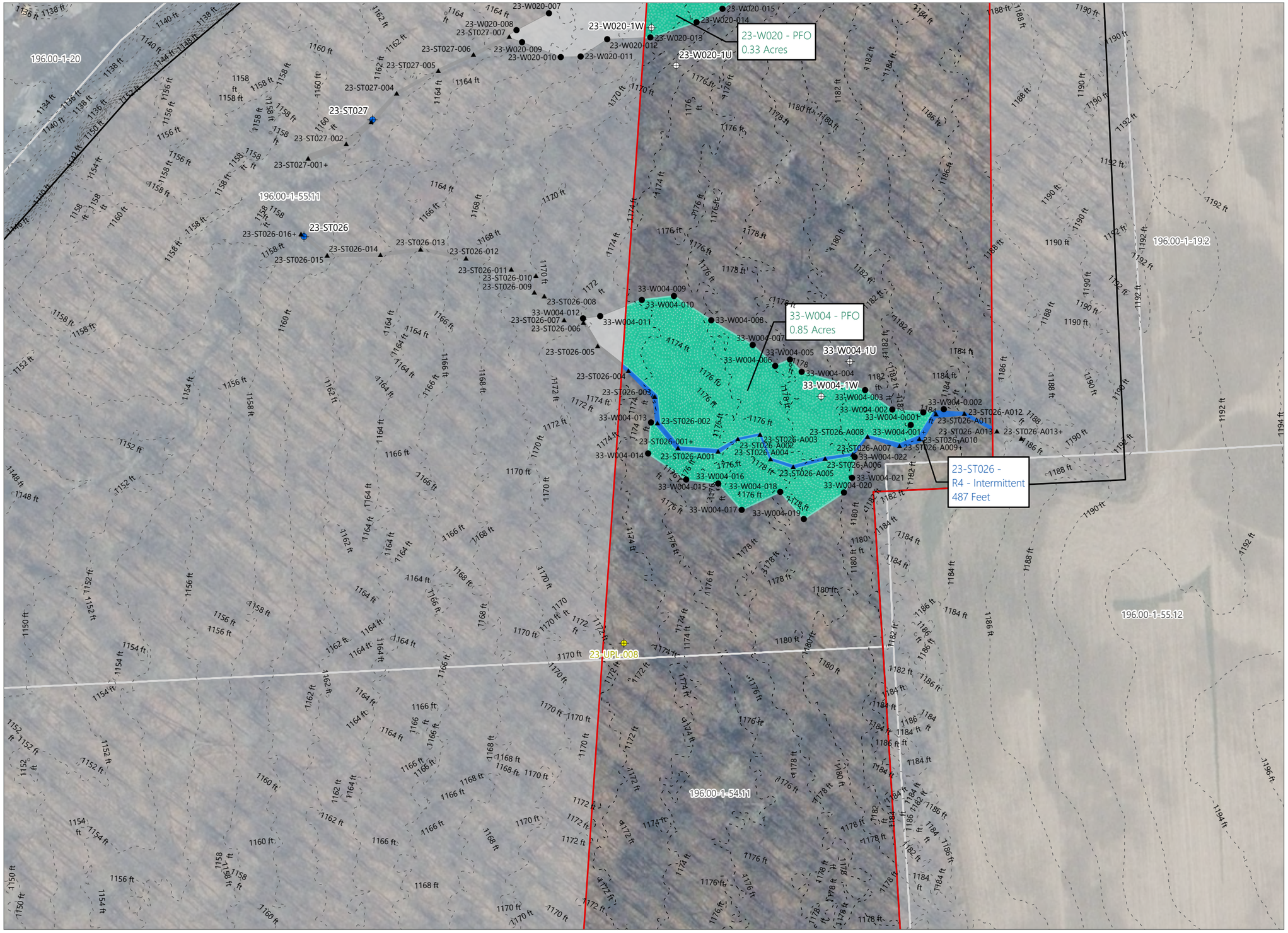
Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

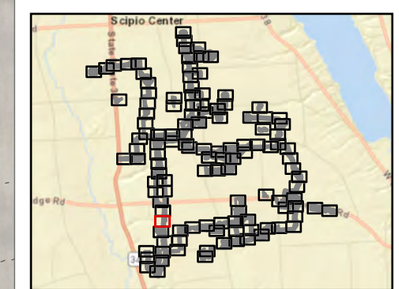


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 29 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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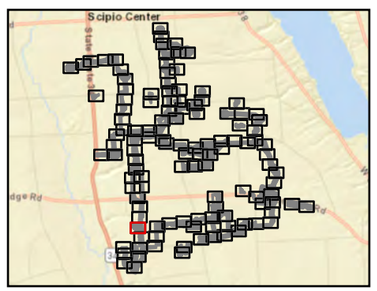
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- 2-ft Contour
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 30 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

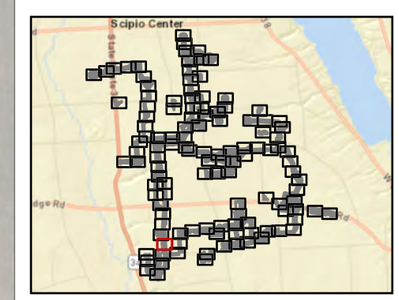
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 31 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

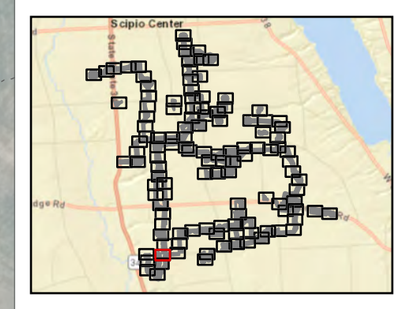
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Non-Wetland Verification Point
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream Non-Jurisdictional
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 32 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

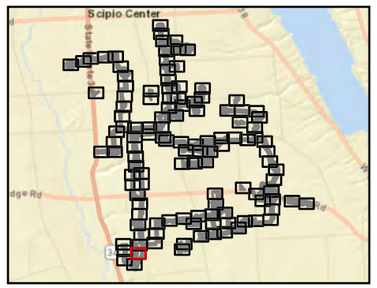
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 33 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

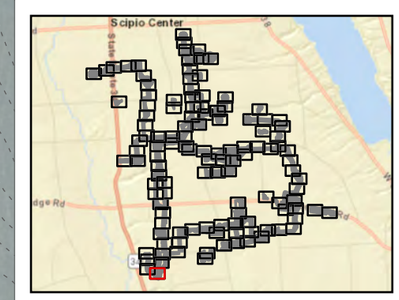
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 34 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

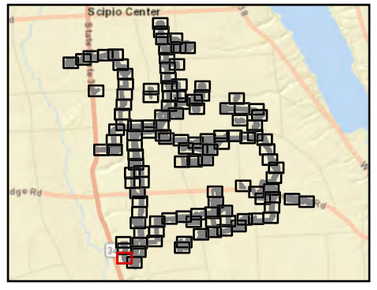
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 35 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

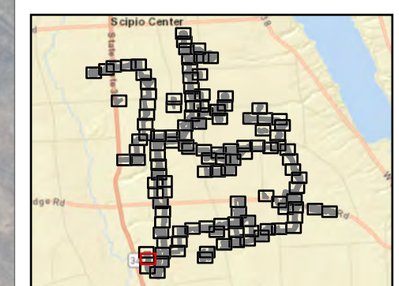
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 36 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

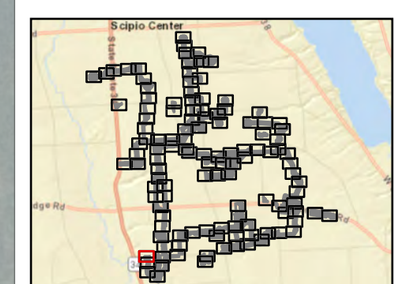
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 37 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

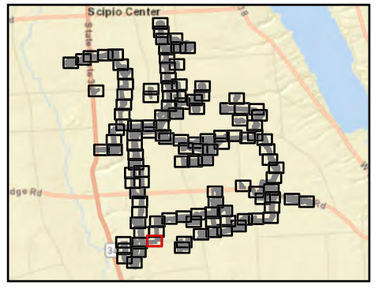
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Wetland Non-Jurisdictional
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 38 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

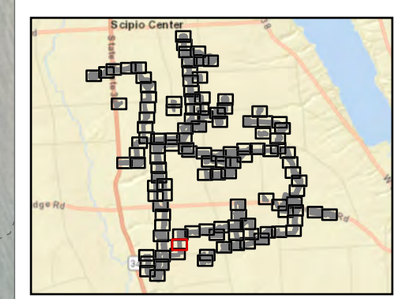
Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- - - - 2-ft Contour
Regulated Adjacent Area
Study Area
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary



Sheet 39 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
- Datapoint Wetland
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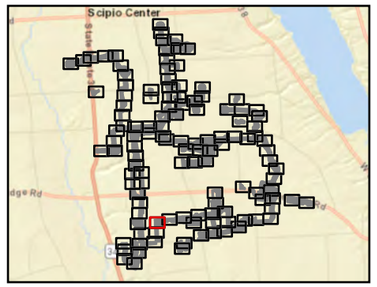
- Wetland Flag
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated State & Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Regulated Adjacent Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 40 of 123

0 50 100 200
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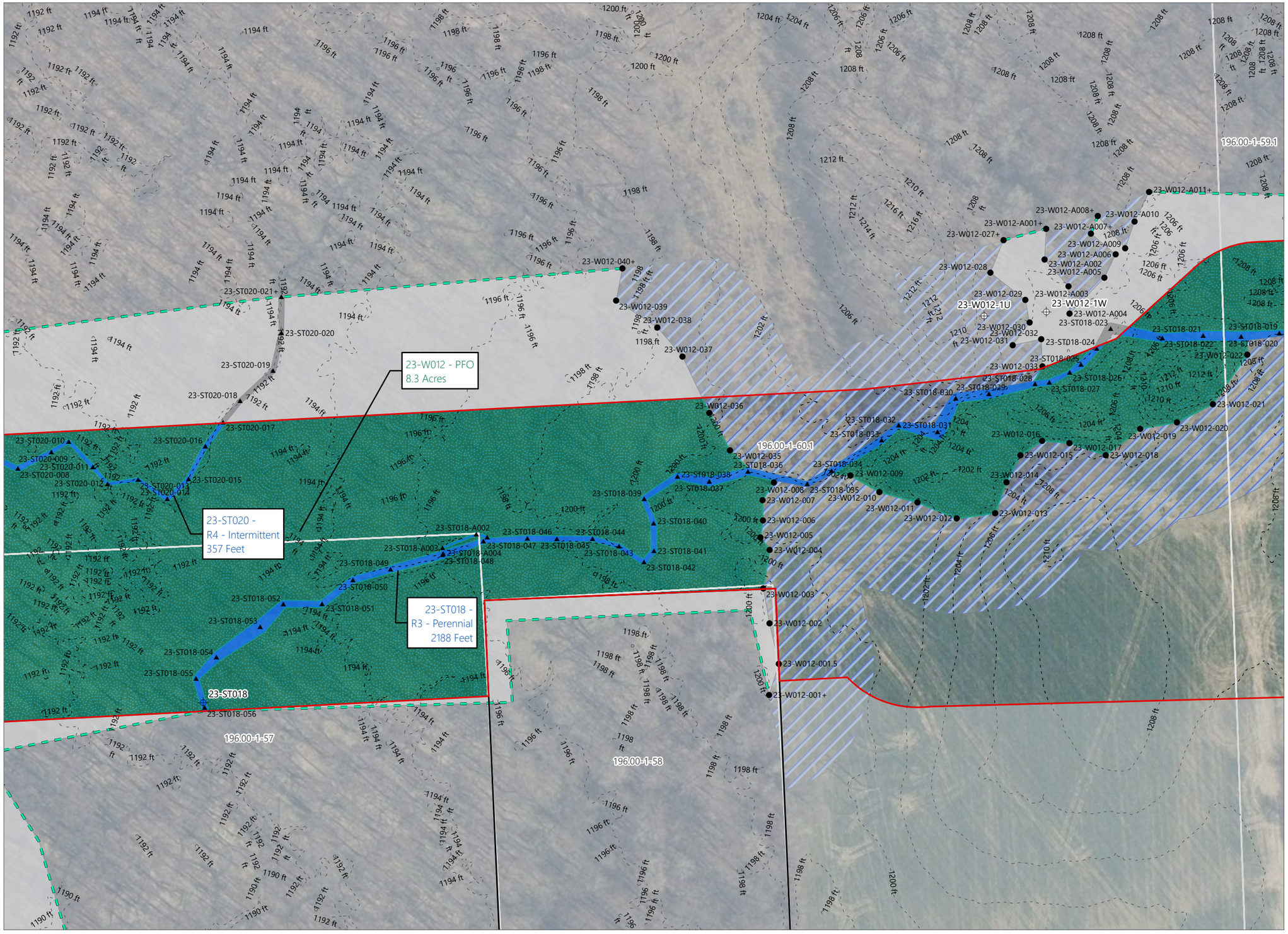
Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams



Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Stream
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- Study Area
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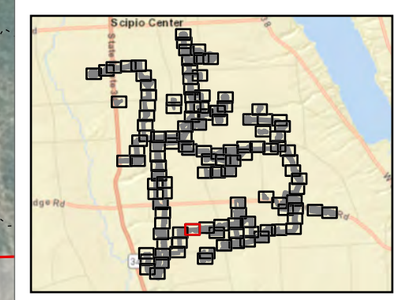


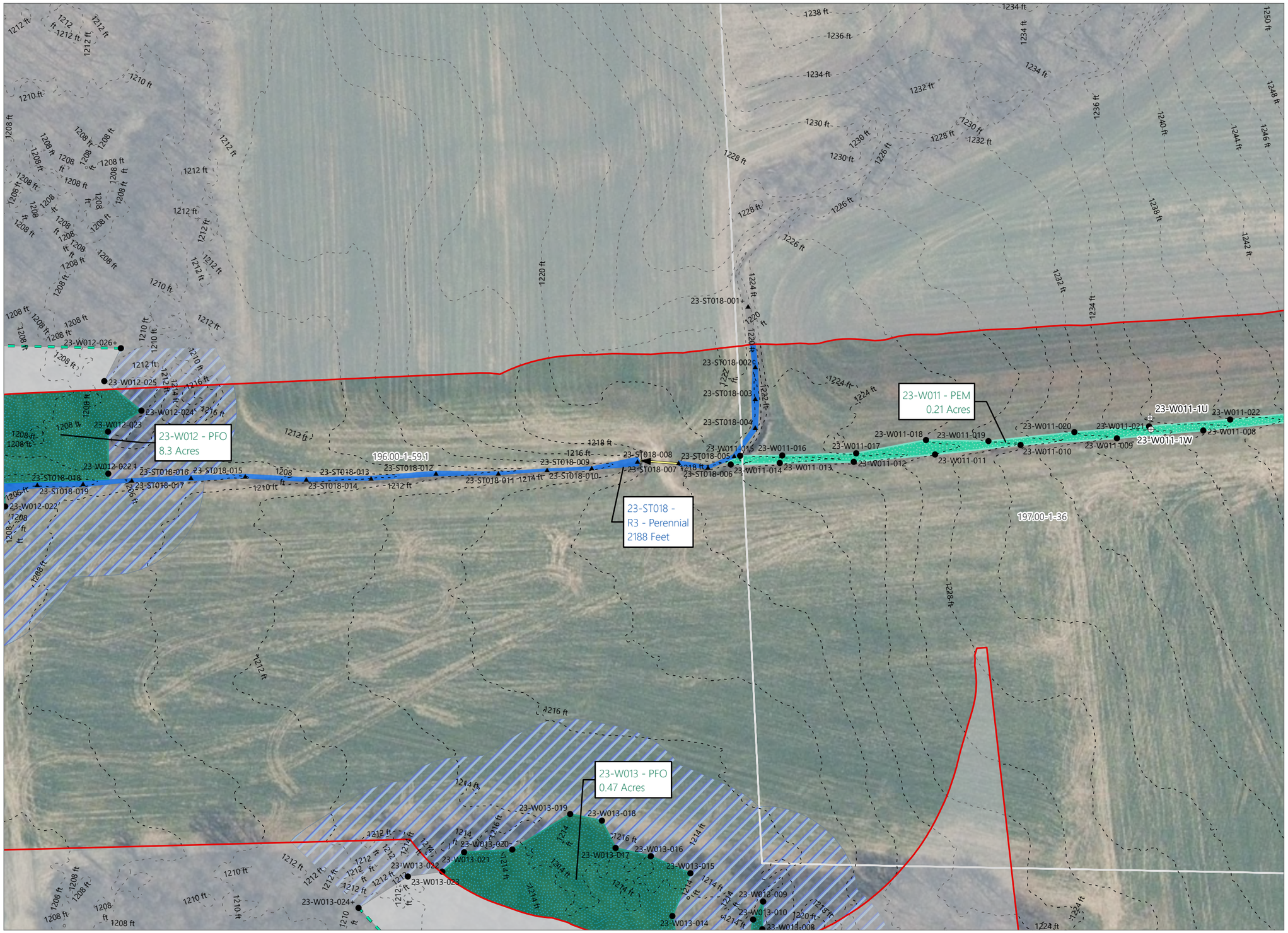
Sheet 41 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

EDR

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Streams

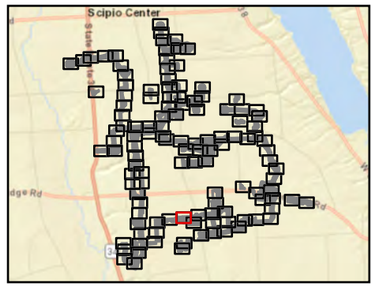


Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio,
Cayuga County, New York

Wetland and Stream Delineation Report

- Datapoint Wetland
- Stream Flag
- Wetland Flag
- Culvert
- Wetland Continues
- 2-ft Contour
- Delineated Stream w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Wetland w/ Anticipated State & Federal Jurisdiction
- Delineated Stream outside Study Area
- Delineated Wetland outside Study Area
- Regulated Adjacent Area
- Study Area
- Facility Site
- Parcel Boundary



Sheet 42 of 123

0 50 100 200
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2024
Basemap: NYSDOP "2023" orthoimagery map service

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