

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

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

**SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): August 6, 2014**

**B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Sacramento District, Vernal Regional Airport Environmental Assessment, SPK-2011-00409**

**C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

State: **Utah** County/parish/borough: **Uintah** City:  
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **40.4444113680497°**, Long. **-109.51377922644°**  
Universal Transverse Mercator: **12 626039.37 4478145.01**

Name of nearest waterbody: **Ashley Creek**

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

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **Ashley-Brush, Utah., 14060002**

- Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  
 Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form:

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

- Office (Desk) Determination. Date: **August 6, 2014**  
 Field Determination. Date(s): **May 29, 2014**

**SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- TNWs, including territorial seas  
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  
 Relatively permanent waters<sup>2</sup> (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  
 Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  
 Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

**b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:**

Non-wetland waters: **3,372** linear feet, **2-15 feet** wide, and/or          acres.  
Wetlands: **1.67** acres.

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

Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

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

- Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

**SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

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

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

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

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

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

**1. TNW**

Identify TNW:

Summarize rationale supporting determination:

**2. Wetland adjacent to TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

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

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

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

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

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

**(i) General Area Conditions:**

Watershed size: **637 square miles**  
Drainage area: **15.5 square miles**  
Average annual rainfall: **8.78 inches**  
Average annual snowfall: **15.3 inches**

**(ii) Physical Characteristics:**

**(a) Relationship with TNW:**

- Tributary flows directly into TNW.
- Tributary flows through **1** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **5-10** river miles from TNW.  
Project waters are **1-2** river miles from RPW.  
Project waters are **5-10** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.  
Project waters are **1-2** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.  
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **No**

Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>: **All sites flow into Ashley Creek (perennial RPW) which flows into the Green River, a TNW.**

Tributary stream order, if known:

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

<sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

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

- Tributary is:  Natural  
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:  
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: **Tributary has been channelized and straightened.**

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

Average width: **2-15** feet  
Average depth: **1** feet  
Average side slopes: **2:1**.

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- Silts  Sands  Concrete  
 Cobbles  Gravel  Muck  
 Bedrock  Vegetation. Type/% cover: **0-25%**  
 Other. Explain:

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: **Channelized banks that are eroding.**

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: **None**

Tributary geometry: **Relatively straight**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): **1** %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Perennial**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **1**

Describe flow regime:

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**. Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. Explain findings:

- Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

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

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

- High Tide Line indicated by:  Mean High Water Mark indicated by:  
 oil or scum line along shore objects  survey to available datum;  
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)  physical markings;  
 physical markings/characteristics  vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.  
 tidal gauges  
 other (list):

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: **Water has some turbidity and algal growth.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **No known pollutants**

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

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

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

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: **Channels 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 all have wetland fringe.**
- Habitat for:
  - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
  - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
  - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
  - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

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

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: **1.67** acres

Wetland type. Explain: **Emergent marsh**

Wetland quality. Explain: **Low, wetlands are surrounded by development**

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: **No**

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Perennial flow**. Explain: **Wetlands are connected to irrigation/drainage ditches that flow most of the year.**

Surface flow is: **Discrete and confined**

Characteristics: **Flows through the wetlands are confined to the channels.**

Subsurface flow: **Unknown**. Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:

Ecological connection. Explain:

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **5-10** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **5-10** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Wetland to navigable waters.**

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **2-year or less** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: **Water has some turbidity and algal growth.**

Identify specific pollutants, if known: **No known pollutants**

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

Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): **Sporadic Russian olive trees and Cottonwoods.**

Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: **25-100% vegetation cover of hydrophytic plants.**

Habitat for:

Federally Listed species. Explain findings:

Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:

Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:

Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

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

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **6**

Approximately **1.67** acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

**Site 1**

**Y**

**0.39**

Site 2	Y	0.02
Site 3	N	0.29
Site 4	Y	0.5
Site 5	Y	0.08
Site 6	Y	0.39

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: **The vegetation in the wetlands perform water quality functions by taking in excess nutrients from upstream agricultural and residential areas, capturing sediment, and attenuating flood flows.**

**C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION**

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

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

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

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

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: **The wetland at Site 3 (0.29-acre) flows into the channel at Site 4 by way of an underground drain system. At its closest, Site 3 is approximately 300 feet from Site 4. During the May 29, 2014 site visit a grated drain was observed with running water that appeared to drain to Site 4. Examination of the topography shows that the most likely outlet of the drain is at Site 4. The drain system represents a physical and chemical significant nexus with the channel at Site 4 which is an RPW that flows into Ashley Creek, an RPW that flows into the Green River, a TNW. Any potential pollutants in Site 4 would flow into Site 4 and eventually to the Green River.**

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

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  
 TNWs: linear feet, wide, Or acres.  
 Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: **All of the channels at Sites 1, 2, 4-7, and 9 had flowing water during the May 29, 2014 site visit. Wetland vegetation at all of the sites are characteristic of emergent marsh wetlands which indicate that they the soils are at least saturated through most of the growing season. Although the water levels may decrease during the drier portions of the year, there would still be flows through the channel for irrigation and normal base flow from historic parts of the stream.**

Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

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

Tributary waters: **3,372** linear feet **2-15 feet** wide.

Other non-wetland waters:            acres.

Identify type(s) of waters:

**3. Non-RPWs<sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

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

Tributary waters:            linear feet,            wide.

Other non-wetland waters:            acres.

Identify type(s) of waters:

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

Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: **The wetlands at Sites 1, 2, and 3-6 are contiguous with their associated channels. Water from the channels flows directly into the wetlands and back into the channel without barriers.**

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

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **1.38** acres.

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

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

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **0.29** acres.

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

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

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

**7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.<sup>9</sup>**

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.

Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or

Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or

Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

**E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):<sup>10</sup>**

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

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



- Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- Other information (please specify):

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



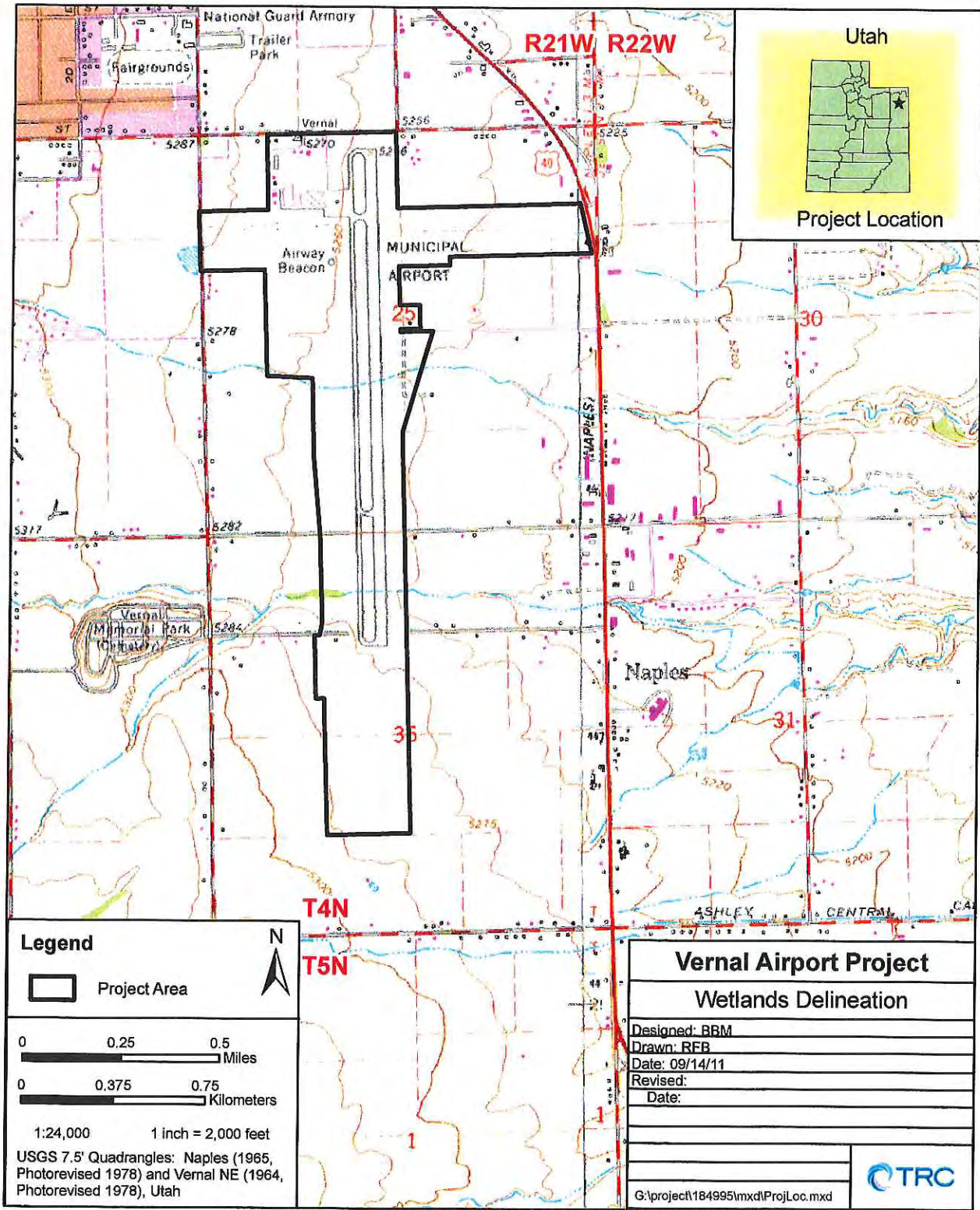
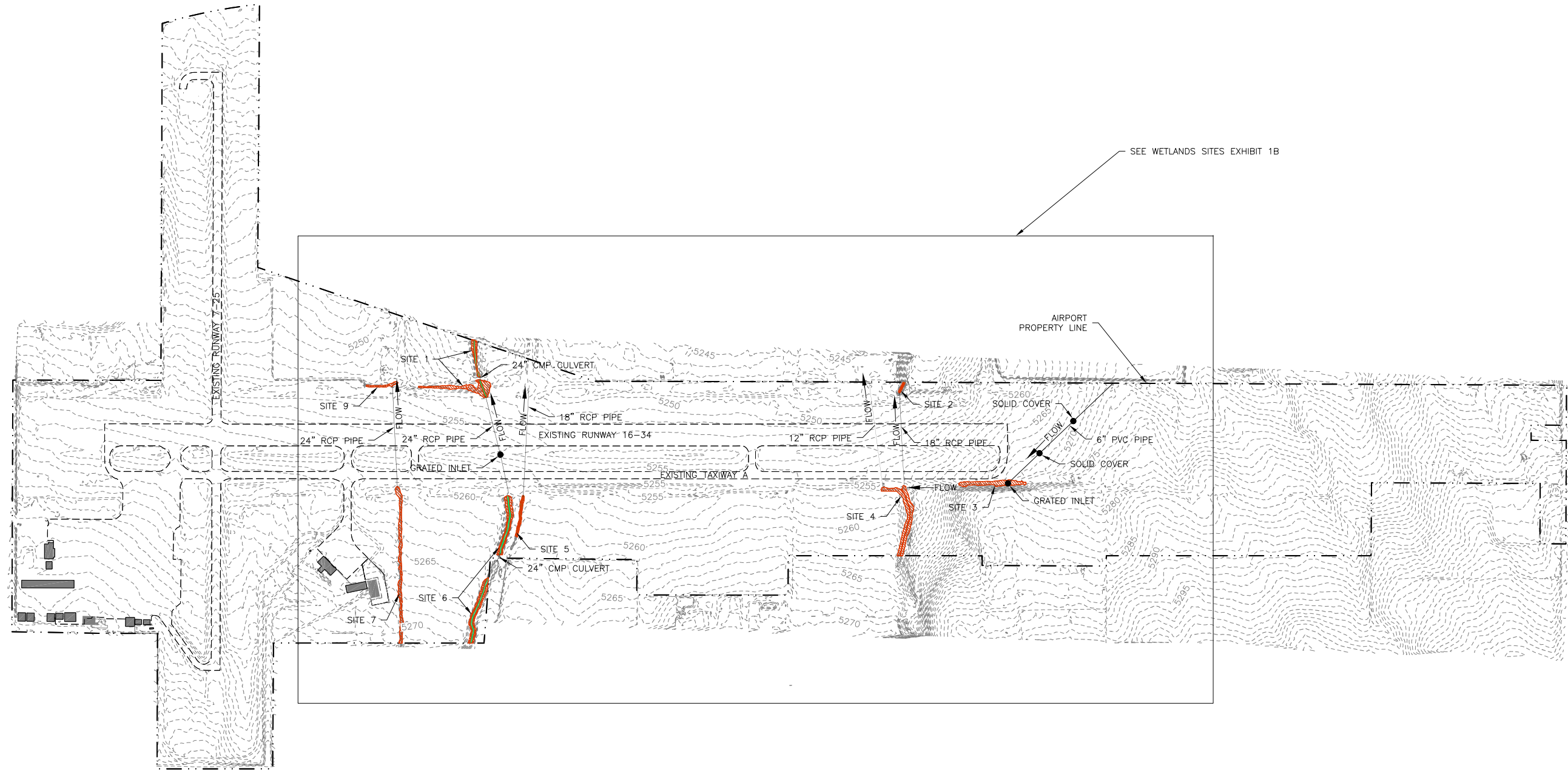





Figure 1.1 Project Area Location.

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LEGEND

-  EMERGENT MARSH
-  RPW
-  MANHOLE

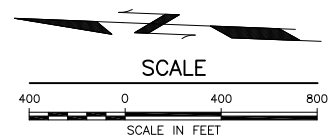


FIGURE 1A

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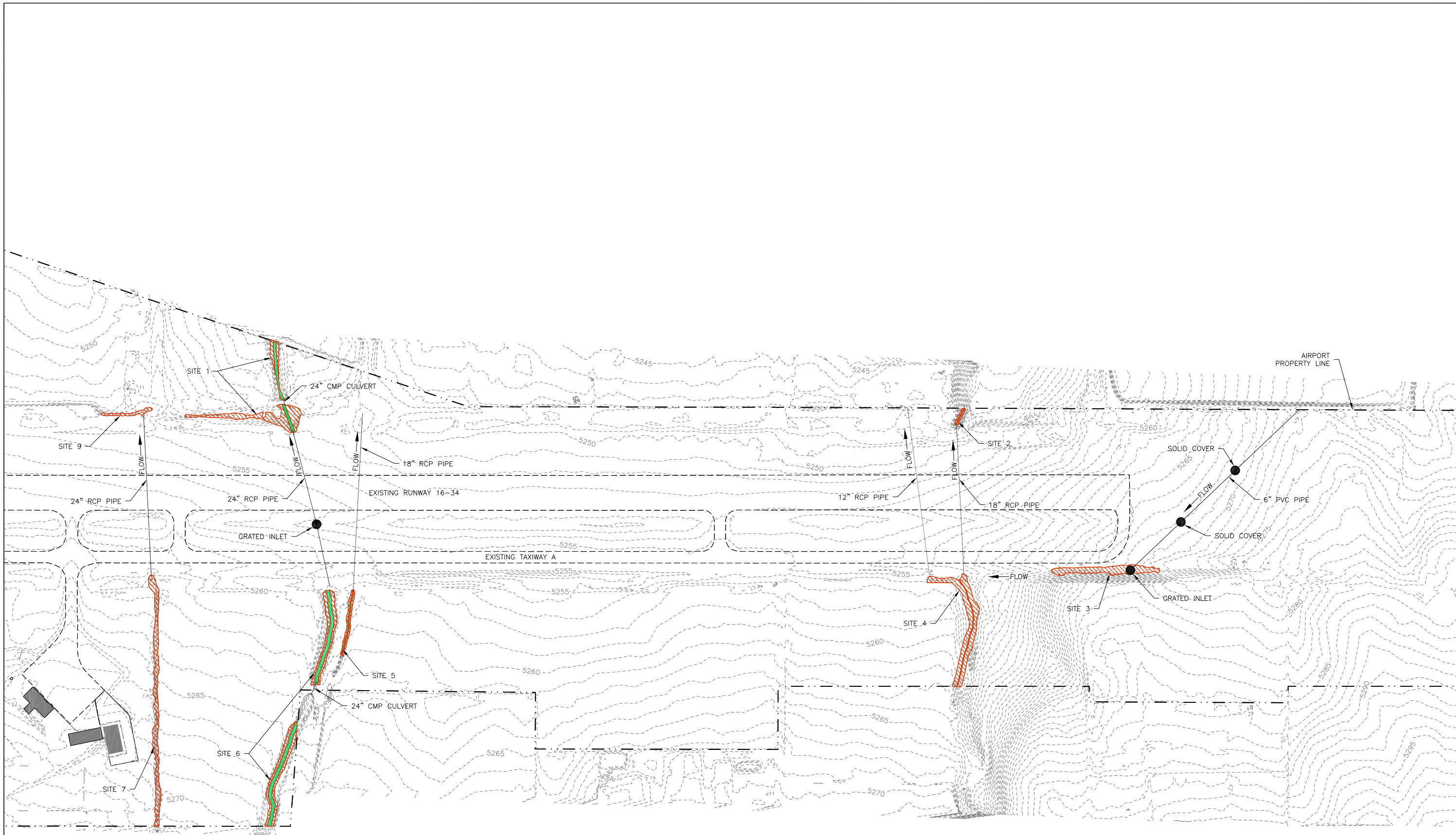
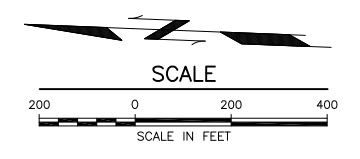


FIGURE 1B

LEGEND

-  EMERGENT MARSH
-  RPW
-  MANHOLE



APPR. BY: JLG  
PROJ. NO.: 121017

DRAWN BY: TJI  
CHK'D BY: DAJ

GDA ENGINEERS  
CODY, WYOMING



NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS

A.I.P. PROJECT NO. 03-49-0037-26/29

WETLAND SITES EXHIBIT 1B  
VERNAL REGIONAL AIRPORT RUNWAY RELOCATION PROJECT

SHEET NUMBER  
**1**  
OF 2 SHEETS

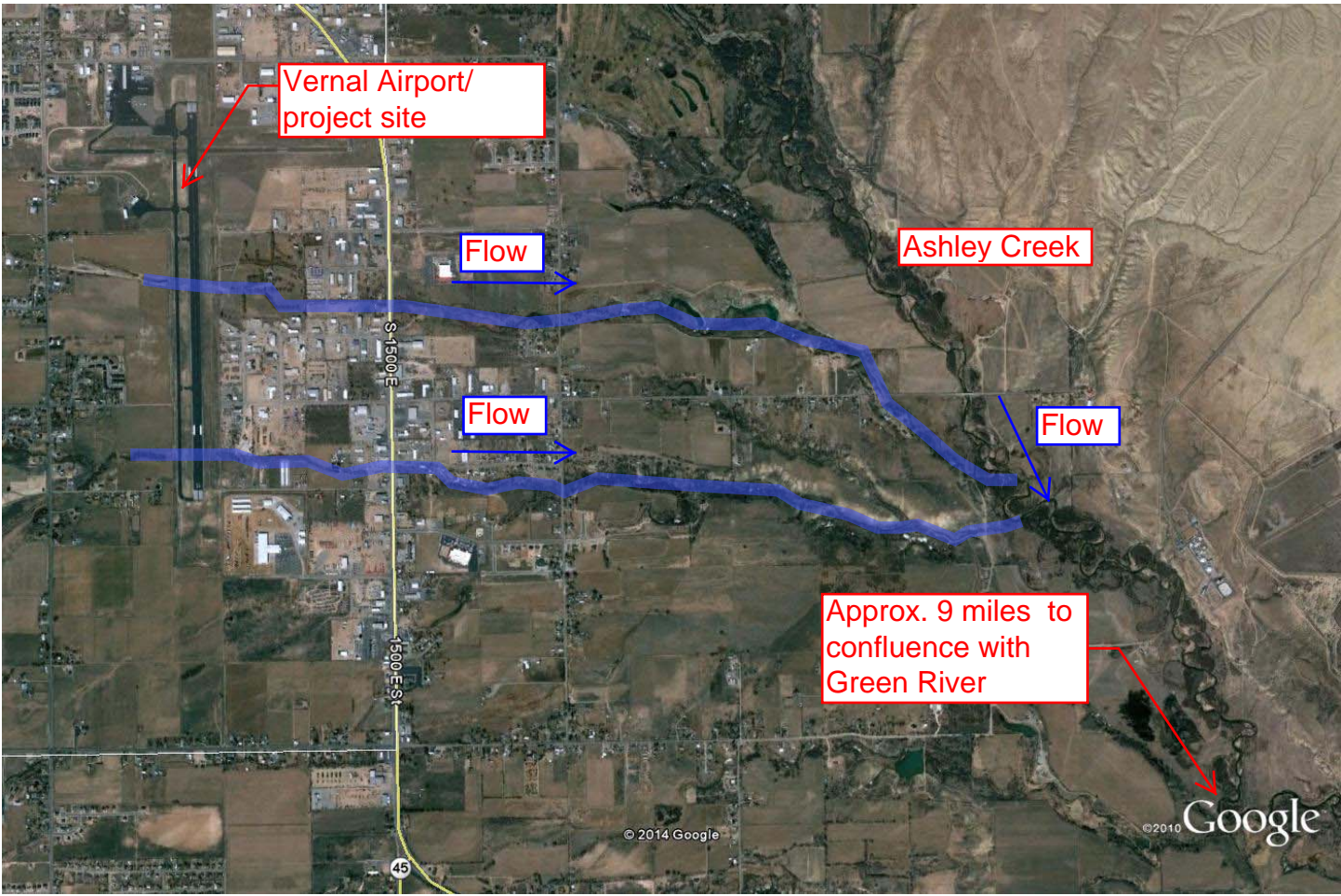


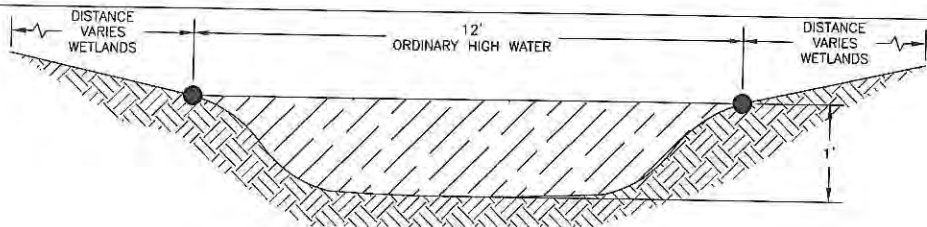
Table 1 Revised Wetland Acreage and Linear Feet of WUS, Vernal Airport, June 2014.<sup>1</sup>

Site	Field Determination	NWI Classification <sup>2</sup>	Revised Total Wetland Acreage	Revised Total WUS (Linear Feet)	Average WUS Width (Linear Feet)
1	Wetland WUS	n/a n/a	0.39 n/a	n/a 327	n/a 12
2	Wetland WUS	n/a	0.02 n/a	n/a 82	n/a 2
3	Wetland	n/a	0.29	n/a	n/a
4	Wetland WUS	n/a	0.50 n/a	n/a 501	-- 2
5	Wetland WUS	n/a	0.08 n/a	n/a 285	-- 4
6	Wetland WUS	n/a	0.39 n/a	n/a 867	-- 15
7	WUS	n/a	0.00	1,087	15
8	Non-wetland <sup>3</sup>	PEMA	0.00	n/a	n/a
9	WUS	n/a	0.00	223	2 2
Total			1.67	3,372	--

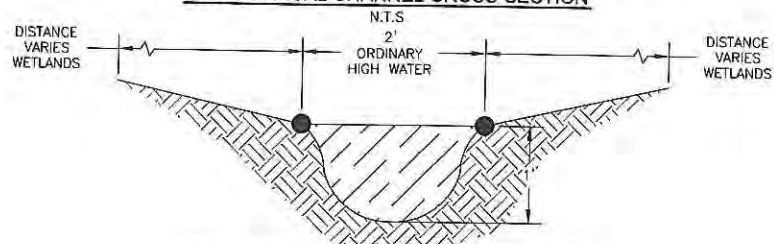
<sup>1</sup> Based on 2011 on-site routine wetland delineation (TRC 2011), current airport property boundary (TRC 2014), and the May 29, 2014 site visit with John Urbanic, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; n/a = not applicable.

<sup>2</sup> PEMA = palustrine emergent temporarily flooded (USFWS 2003).

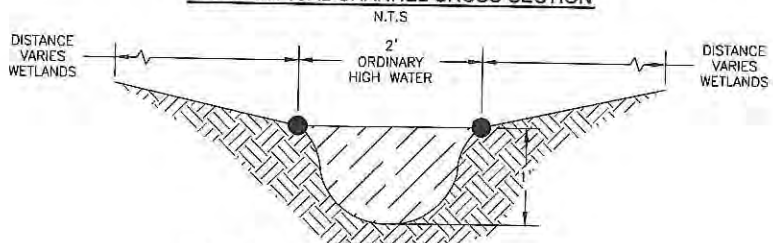
<sup>3</sup> Wetland hydrology no longer present during the May 29, site visit.



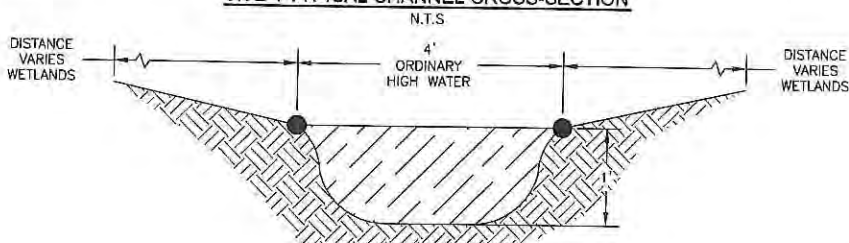
**SITE 1 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**



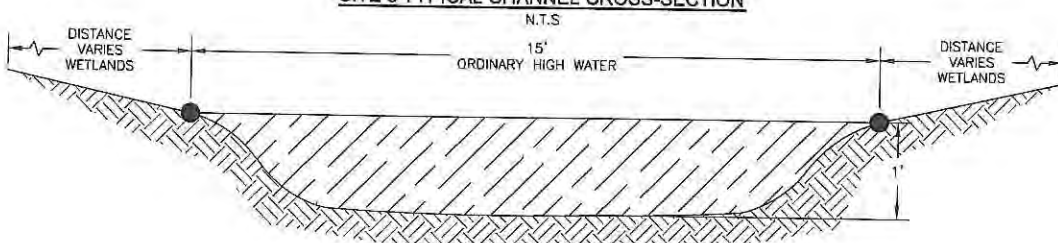
**SITE 2 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**



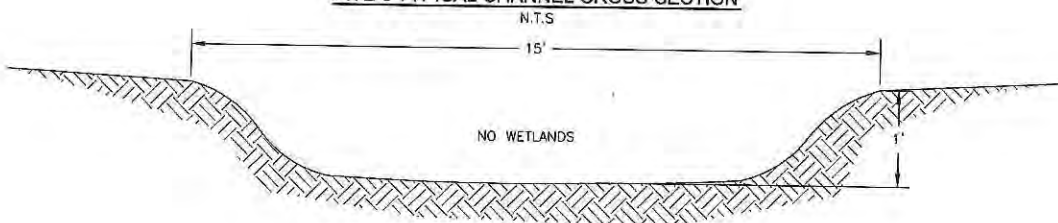
**SITE 4 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**



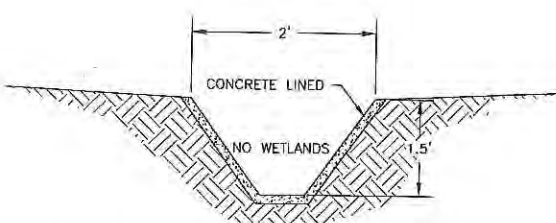
**SITE 5 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**



**SITE 6 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**



**SITE 7 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**



**SITE 9 TYPICAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION**

**FIGURE 7**

C:\Users\james\Documents\Projects\21017 - vernal Runway relocation Master Design\CAD\121017 - Master Design\Drawings\Exhibits\Wetlands\Channel X-sections.dwg, 8/11/2014 8:50:35 AM



Photograph B.1 Looking East (Downstream) at Site 1. Note the WUS in the Foreground.



Photograph B.2 Looking East (Downstream) at Site 2.

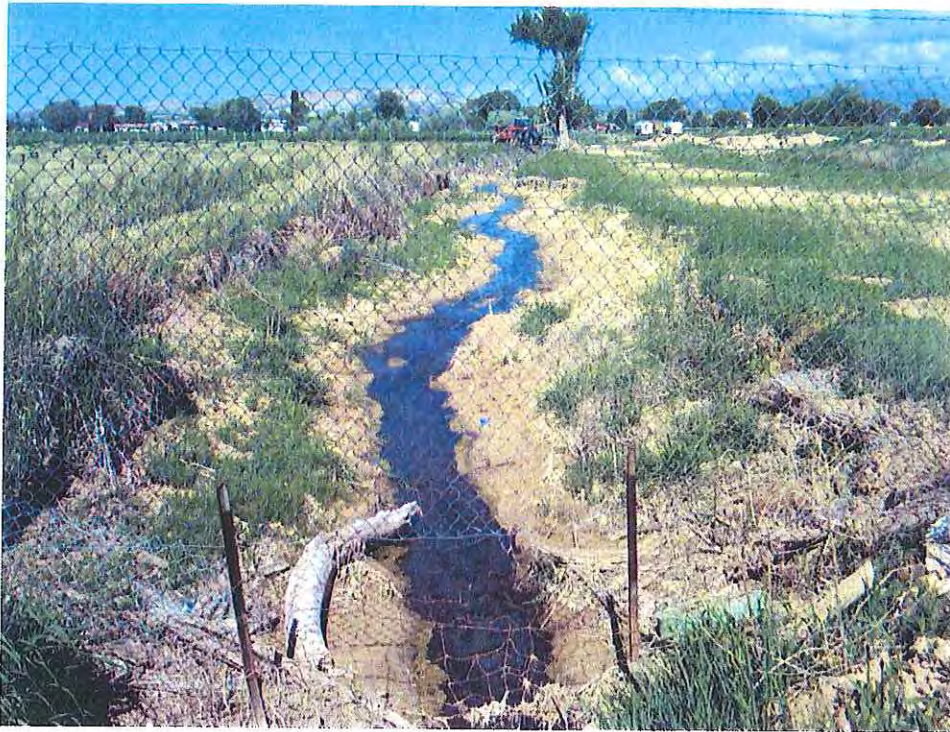


Photograph B.3      Looking Northwest at Site 3.





Photograph B.4      Looking Southwest at the Sample Point 4A in Site 4.



Photograph B.5 Looking West (Upstream) at Site 5.



Photograph B.6 Looking West (Upstream) at Site 6. Note the WUS in the Foreground.



Photograph B.7      Looking East-northeast (Downstream) at Site 7.