### 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): July 10, 2015

B.	DISTRICT OFFICE	, FILE NAME,	AND NUMBER:	Sacramento District,	Silver Peak Road	SPK-2015-00346
----	-----------------	--------------	-------------	----------------------	------------------	----------------

		,	,	,			,	· oun mouu, or		•
C.	Center Name Name Name □ Che	ECT LOCATION State: Nevada coordinates of s Universal of nearest waterl of nearest Tradit of watershed or I eck if map/diagra eck if other sites a different JD fo	ite (lat/lone Transvers cody: ional Navie Hydrologic m of reviev (e.g., offsit	County/g in degree ded e Mercator: 11 gable Water (TI Unit Code (HU w area and/or p	parish/b imal forr <b>474272</b> NW) into C): <b>Rals</b> otential	orough: Esm mat): Lat. 37 .78 4184419. which the ac ston-Stone C jurisdictional	.80679940 59 Juatic resor abin Valle areas is/ar	urce flows: eys, 16060011 e available upo	n request.	
D.	☑ Offi	W PERFORMED ice (Desk) Deterr ld Determination.	nination. [			CK ALL THA	T APPLY)	:		
		II: SUMMARY O			DICTIO	N.				
	ne revie Wa Wa	mo "navigable w w area. [Require ters subject to the ters are presently commerce. Expla	<i>d</i> ] e ebb and y used, or	flow of the tide	-			•	•	
В.	CWA S	SECTION 404 DE	ETERMINA	ATION OF JUR	ISDICTI	ON.				
	ere <b>Are</b> equired]	no "waters of the	U.S." with	iin Clean Water	Act (CV	VA) jurisdictio	on (as defir	ned by 33 CFR p	part 328) in the	review area
		☐ Wetlands dire	ing territor acent to TI manent what flow directly abutting acent to but acent to not so of jurised	ial seas NWs aters <sup>2</sup> (RPWs) ectly or indirect ng RPWs that f at not directly a on-RPWs that f ictional waters	that flow ly into T low direc outting F low direc	directly or in NWs ctly or indirec RPWs that flo ctly or indirect	directly into tly into TN\ w directly o	o TNWs Ws or indirectly into	TNWs	
		Identify (estima Non-wetland wat Wetlands:	-	waters of the linear feet,		the review a e, and/or	rea: acres.			
		Limits (boundare Elevation of esta				ck List				

### 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: There are 21 ephemeral drainages ranging between 6 - 350 feet wide and characterized by a change in soil composition between the banks and breaks in slope banks within the investigation area.

One palustrine emergent wetland was documented within the project area at the Alkali Hot Spring. The wetland transitions from sheet flow to channelized flow after going through a single 30" roadway culvert. The wetland connects to an ephemeral wash and eventually drains to a dry, closed basin playa lake.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

A natural topographic divide is located in the western portion of the project area that splits the investigation area into two drainage areas. The flows on the east side of the divide flow from south to north ultimately to a isolated playa 1.75 miles to the north. The flows on the west side of the divide converge on the roadway and flow west. The roadway is gravel and appears to have been constructed within the wash. Blading and maintenance activities have altered the natural flow of ephemeral waters and the entire wash functions as a braided channel. Diversions and berms are actively constructed and modified with the channel to maintain a passable roadway. Water is intentionally diverted to the outer limits of the wash and kicked off the roadway at select locations to tie into adjacent ephemeral washes. Ultimately, flows drain to an isolated playa that is also serving as a tailings pond for the adjacent lithium mine approximately 1 mile north east of the project.

Both playas are located within closed hydrologic basins with no connection to interstate commerce.

### **SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

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

### 1. TNW

Identify TNW:

Summarize rationale supporting determination:

### 2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (i) General Area Conditions:

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

### (ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

\_

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

	<ul> <li>☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.</li> <li>☐ Tributary flows through Pick List tributaries before entering TNW.</li> </ul>
	Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW. Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW. Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW. Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW. Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW. Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> : Tributary stream order, if known:
(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: Tributary geometry: Pick List Tributary gradient (approximate average slope):
(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
	Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . 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. Explain:
	If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that

<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

apply):

TNW.
<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.

		<ul> <li>☐ High Tide Line indicated by:</li> <li>☐ oil or scum line along shore objects</li> <li>☐ survey to available datum;</li> <li>☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)</li> <li>☐ physical markings;</li> <li>☐ physical markings/characteristics</li> <li>☐ vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.</li> <li>☐ tidal gauges</li> <li>☐ other (list):</li> </ul>
	(iii)	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:
		Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	aracteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)	Physical Characteristics:  (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain: Surface flow is: Pick List
		Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)	Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

	<b>a</b>			
3.	Characteristics	of all wetlands	adjacent to the	tributary (if any)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**Approximately acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres) Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet, wide, Or acres.
2.	<ul> <li>Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.</li> <li>RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.</li> <li>☐ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale</li> </ul>
	indicating that tributary is perennial:

	☐ Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet 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 abutt 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:
	□ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  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).
WA	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH ATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. If on which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. Which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:

E.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

<sup>10</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

### Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply): ☐ Tributary waters: linear feet. wide. ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: ☐ Wetlands: acres. F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): ☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements. Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce. ☑ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR). ☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: Other: (explain, if not covered above): Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply): Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): 27,164 linear feet, varies between 6 - 350 feet wide. Lakes/ponds: acres. ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: ⊠ Wetlands: **0.15** acres. Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply): Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet. wide. ☐ Lakes/ponds: acres. □ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: ☐ Wetlands: SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES. A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below): Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: January 2015 "NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project" drawings prepared by the Federal Highway Administration Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant. ☐ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report. Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. Data sheets prepared by the Corps: Corps navigable waters' study: ☐ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: USGS NHD data. USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps. U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24K; NV-ALKALI USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: ☐ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: State/Local wetland inventory map(s): FEMA/FIRM maps: 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929) or Other (Name & Date): Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: Applicable/supporting case law: Applicable/supporting scientific literature: Other information (please specify):

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

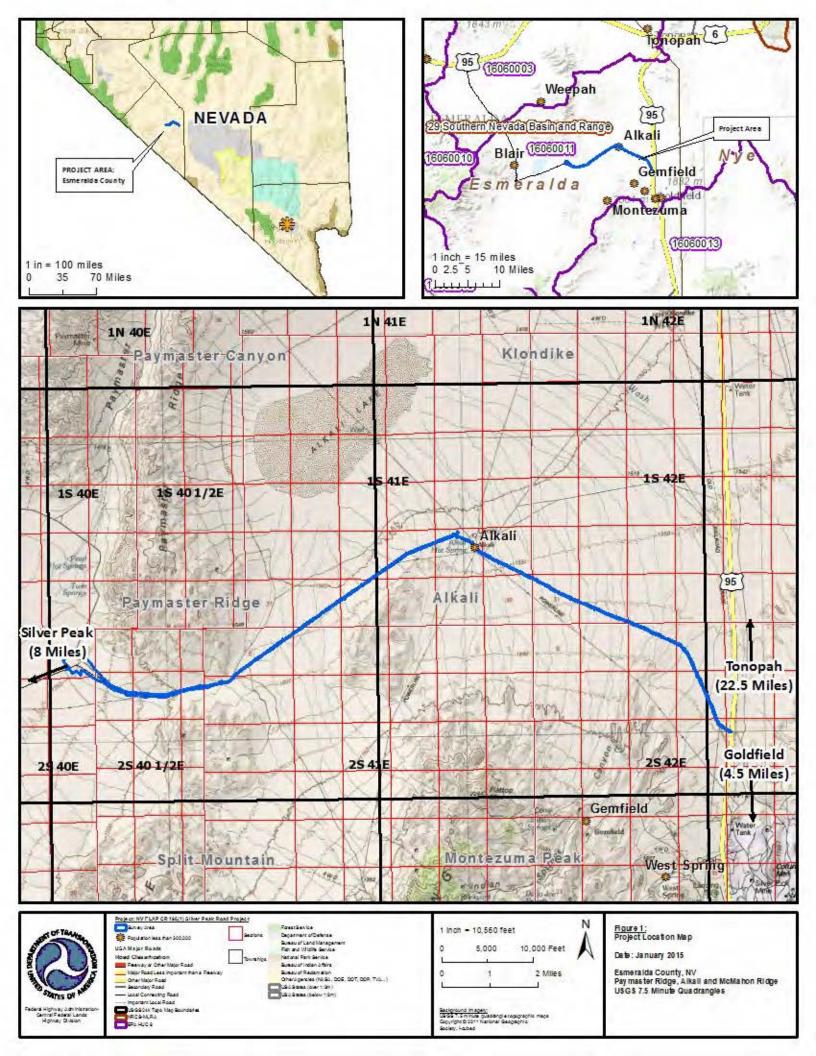
One palustrine emergent wetland was documented within the project area at the Alkali Hot Spring. This wetland is dominated by a rush species and has active groundwater hydrology from the Alkali Hot Spring pool overflow. Nonnative salt cedar (Tamarix sp.) is also present. The wetland transitions from sheet flow to channelized flow after

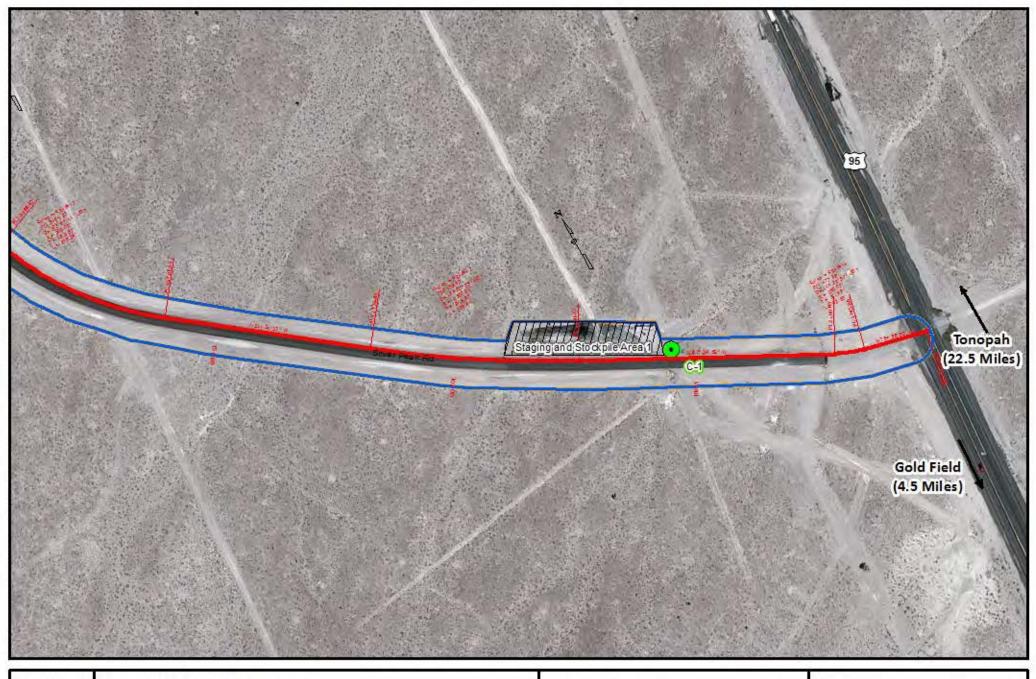
going through a single 30" roadway culvert. The wetland connects to an ephemeral wash which eventually drains to a dry, closed basin playa lake with no interstate connection.

There are 21 ephemeral drainages totalling 57.64-acres, ranging between 4-10 feet wide, and characterized by a change in soil composition between the banks and breaks in slope banks occur within the investigation area.

A natural topographic divide is located in the western portion of the project area that splits the investigation area into to drainage areas. The flows on the east side of the divide flow from south to north ultimately to a playa 1.75 miles to the north. The flows on the west side of the divide converge on the roadway and flow west. The roadway is gravel and appears to have been constructed within the wash. Blading and maintenance activities have altered the natural flow of ephemeral waters and the entire wash functions as a braided channel. Diversions and berms are actively constructed and modified with the channel to maintain a passable roadway. Water is intentionally diverted to the outer limits of the wash and kicked off the roadway at select locations to tie into adjacent ephemeral washes. Ultimately, flows drain to a playa that is also serving as a tailings pond for the adjacent lithium mine approximately 1 mile north east of the project.

Both playas are located within closed basins with no connection interstate commerce. The 21 ephemeral drainages and 1 wetland are intrastate isolated waters with no interstate or foreign commerce connection.







### Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project Staging and Stockpile Area Transition Survey Area

Survey Area
Centerline

- Toe of Fill

Edge of Pavement

Construction Limits

Ephemeral Wash
Area of Potential Effect

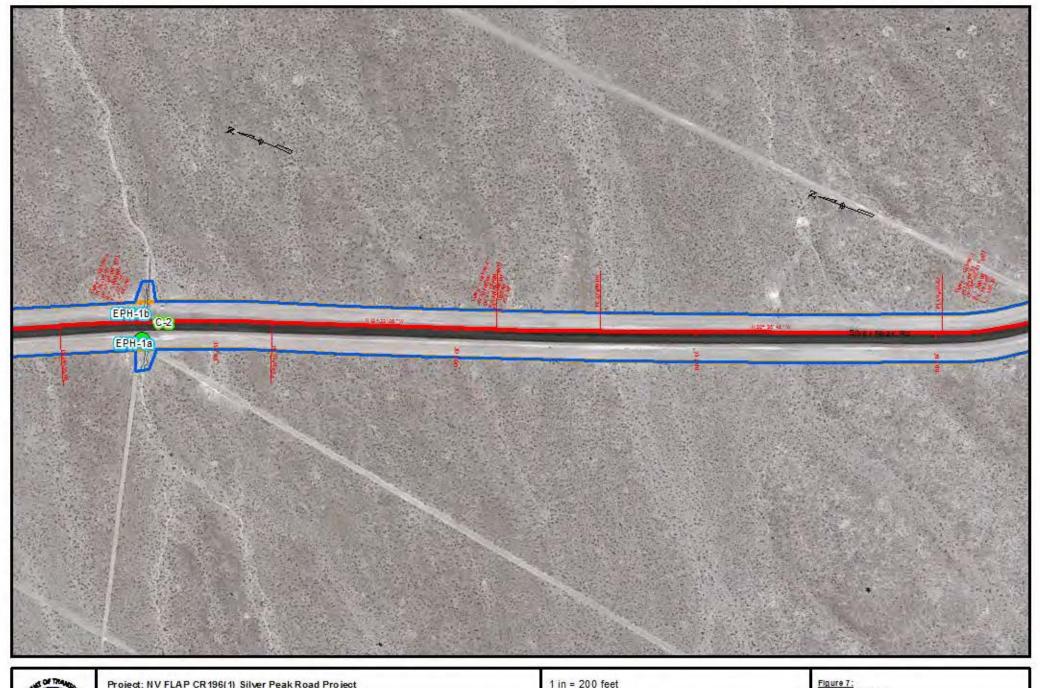
Data Point

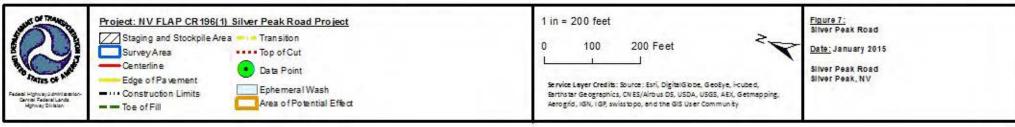
### 1 in = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

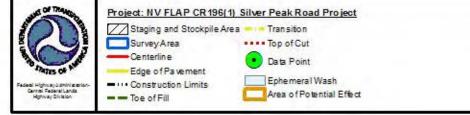
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community Figure 6: Start of Project: Intersection of U.S. Route 95 and Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015







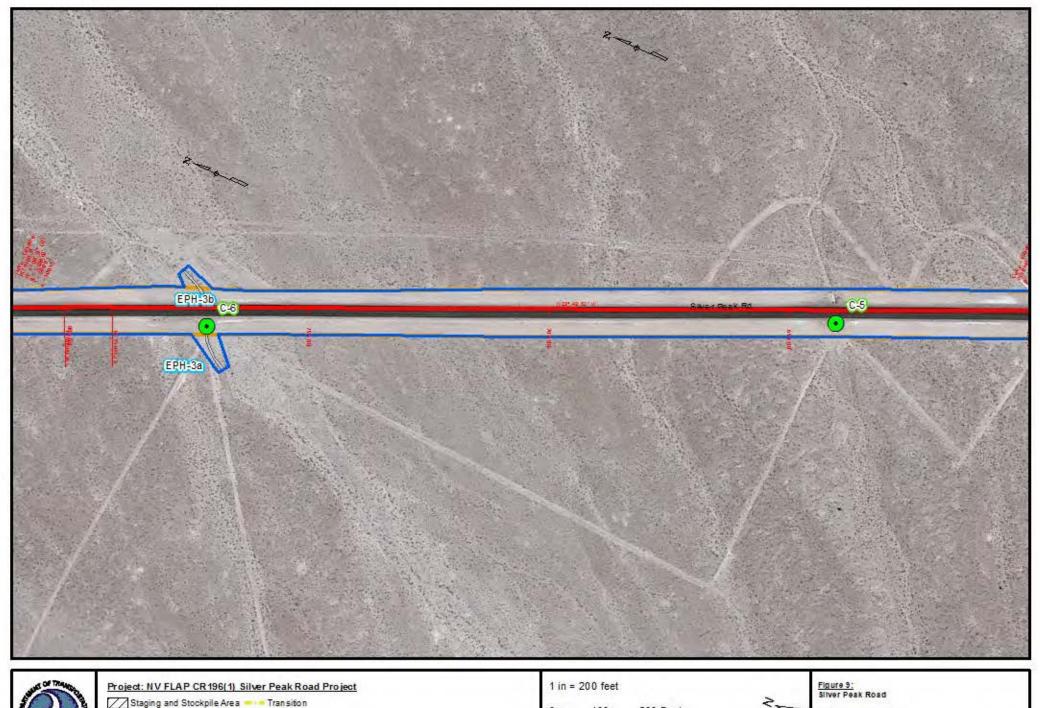


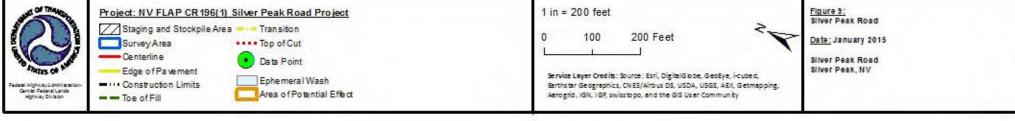
1 in = 200 feet

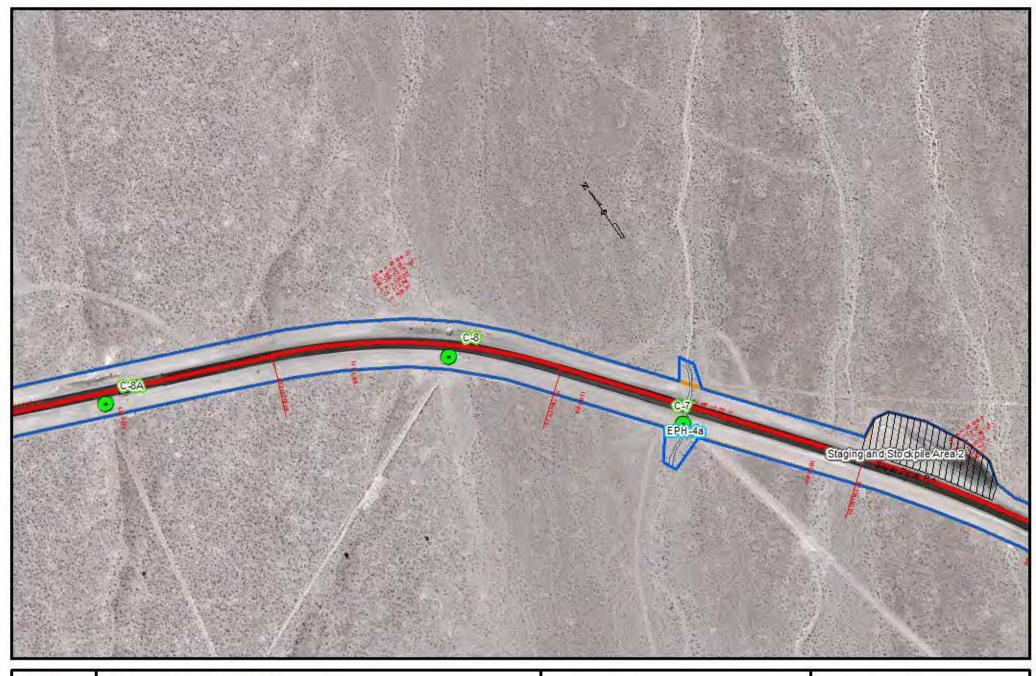
0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoSye, i-cube d, Barths tar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 8: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV









### Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Survey Area

Centerline
Edge of Pavement

Construction Limits
Toe of Fill

Staging and Stockpile Area --- Transition

Top of Cut

Data Point

Ephemeral Wash
Area of Potential Effect

1 in = 200 feet

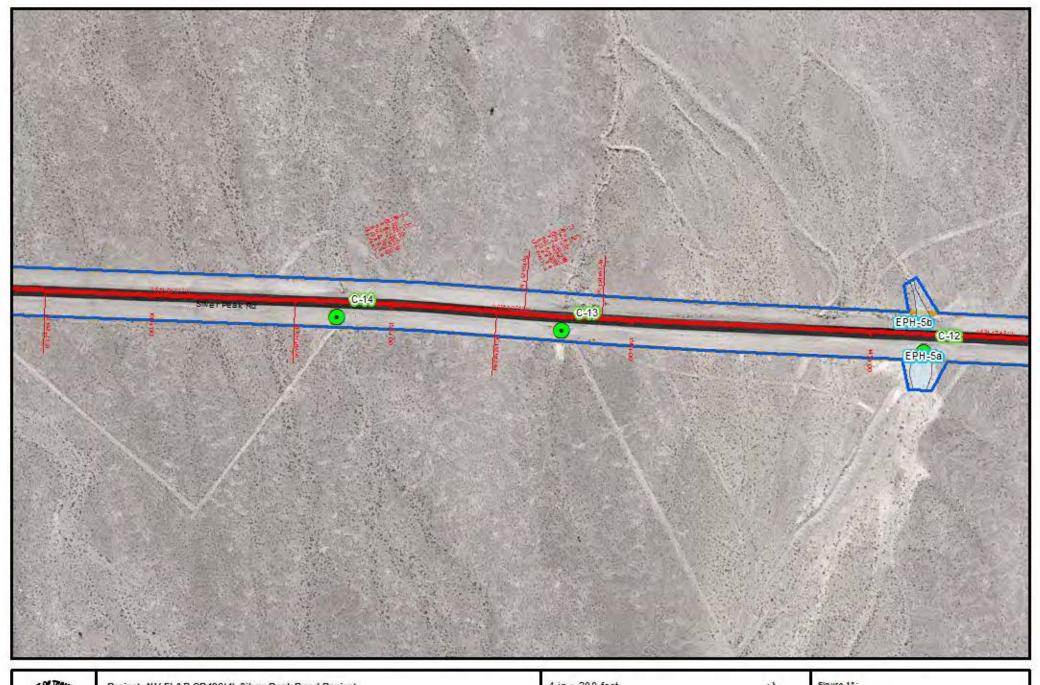
0 100 200 Feet

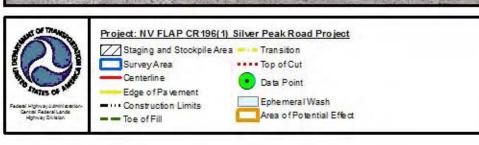
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

1

Figure 11: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015



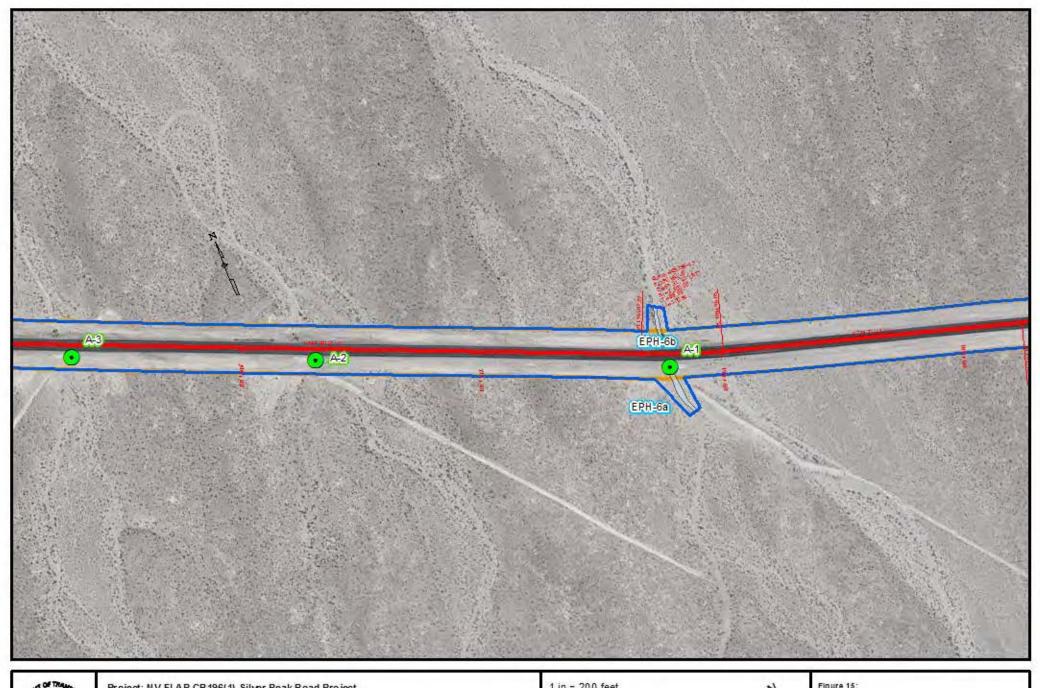


1 in = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Bartha tar Geographics, CN ES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, I GP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 13: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV





Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area
Transition

Survey Area
Top of Cut

Centerline
Edge of Pa vement
Top of Cut

Edge of Pa vement
Top of Cut

Edge of Pa vement
Top of Fill

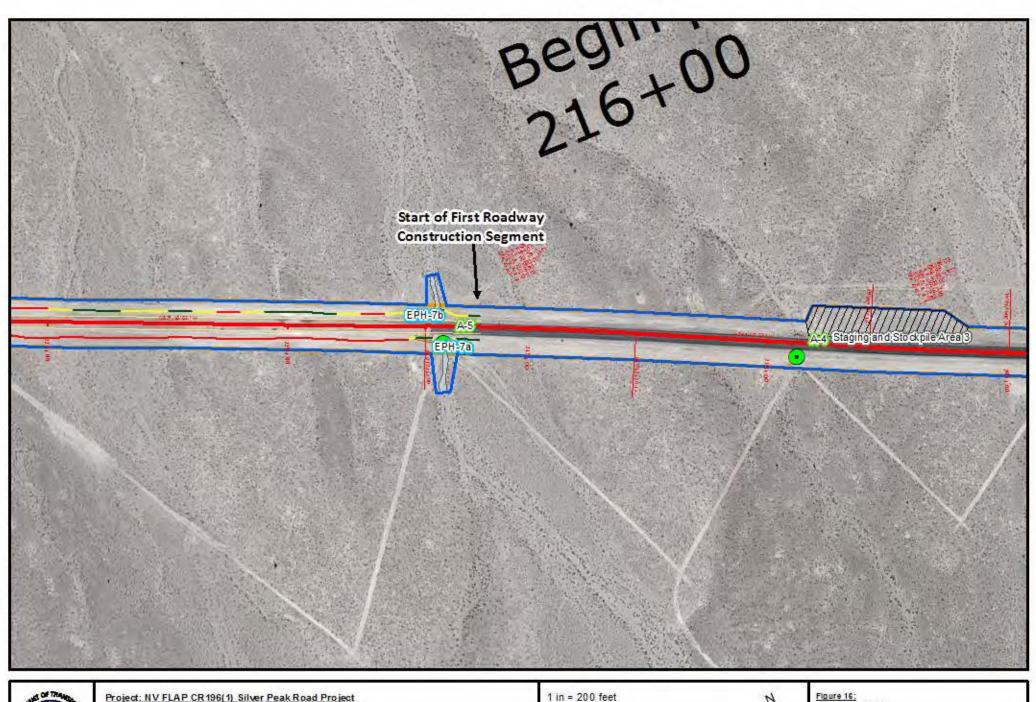
Ephemeral Wash
Area of Potential Effect

1 in = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalSiobe, GeoEye, I-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airous DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, I GP, swiss topo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 15: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV





### Staging and Stockpile Area --- Transition Survey Area · · · · Top of Cut Centerline Data Point Edge of Pavement

Ephemeral Wash

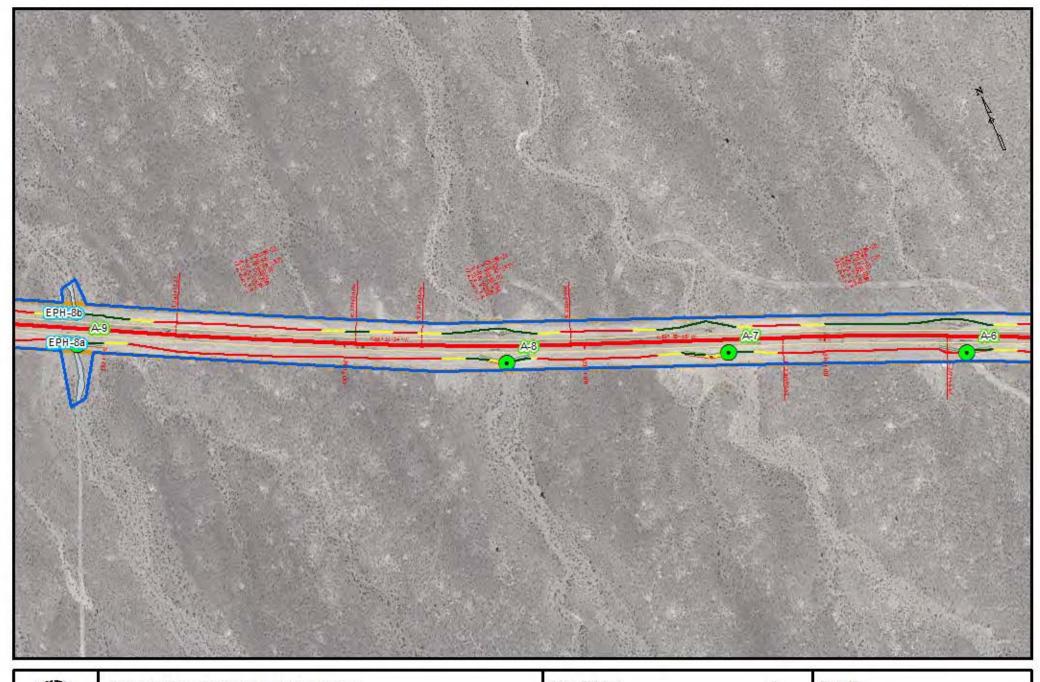
Area of Potential Effect

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earths fair Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, I GP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

200 Feet

Figure 16: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015





### Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area --- Transition

Survey Area

- Centerline Edge of Pavement

- · · · Construction Limits - Toe of Fill

· · · · Top of Cut

Data Point

Ephe meral Wash Area of Potential Effect 1 in = 200 feet

100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barths ter Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community Figure 17: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015





- Toe of Fill

### Staging and Stockpile Area Transition Survey Area Top of Cut Centerline Data Point Edge of Pavement Construction Limits Ephemeral Wash

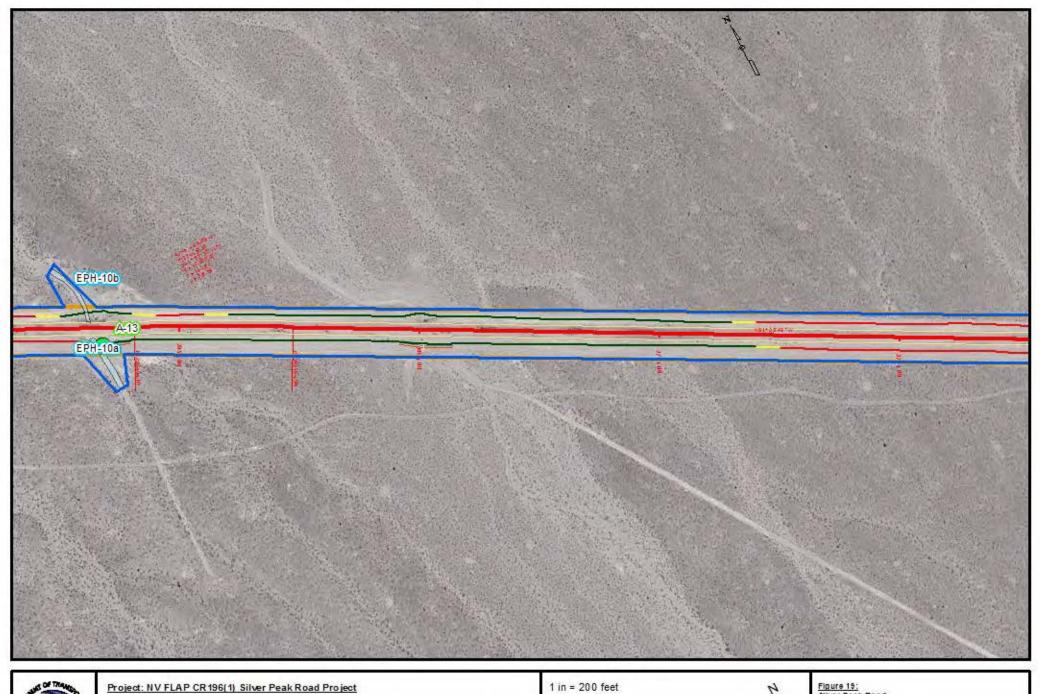
Area of Potential Effect

0 100 200 Felet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalS lobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airous DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swiss topo, and the GIS User Community

Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015





Staging and Stockpile Area --- Transition

Survey Area Centerline

Edge of Pavement

- · · · Construction Limits - Toe of Fill

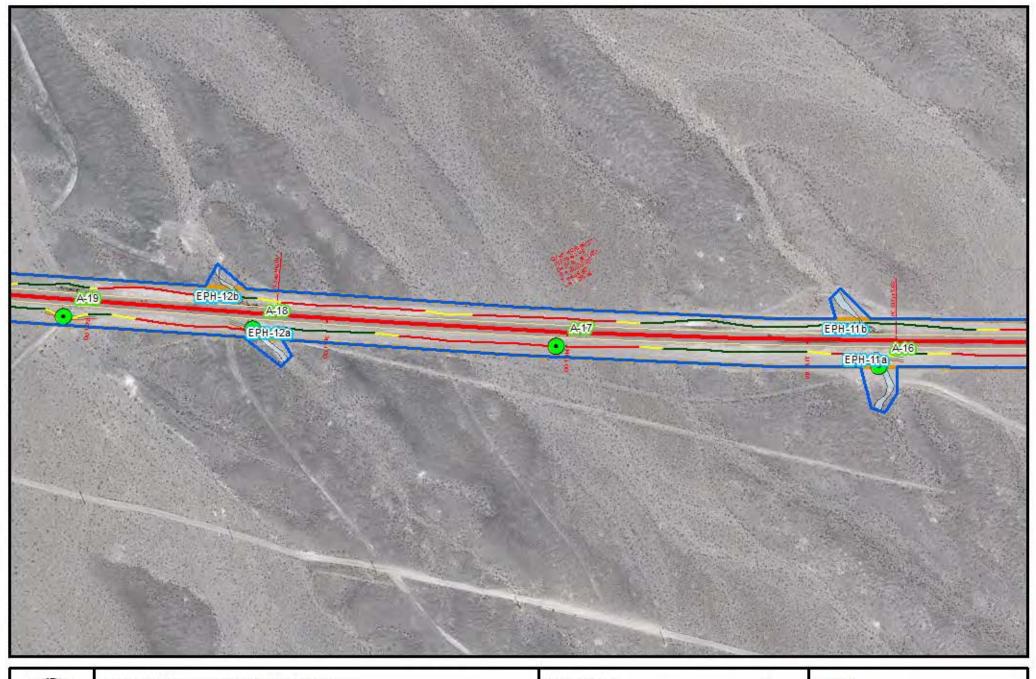
· · · · Top of Cut

Data Point

Ephe mera I Wash Area of Potential Effect 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barths tar Geographics, CN ES/Airb us DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community Figure 19: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015



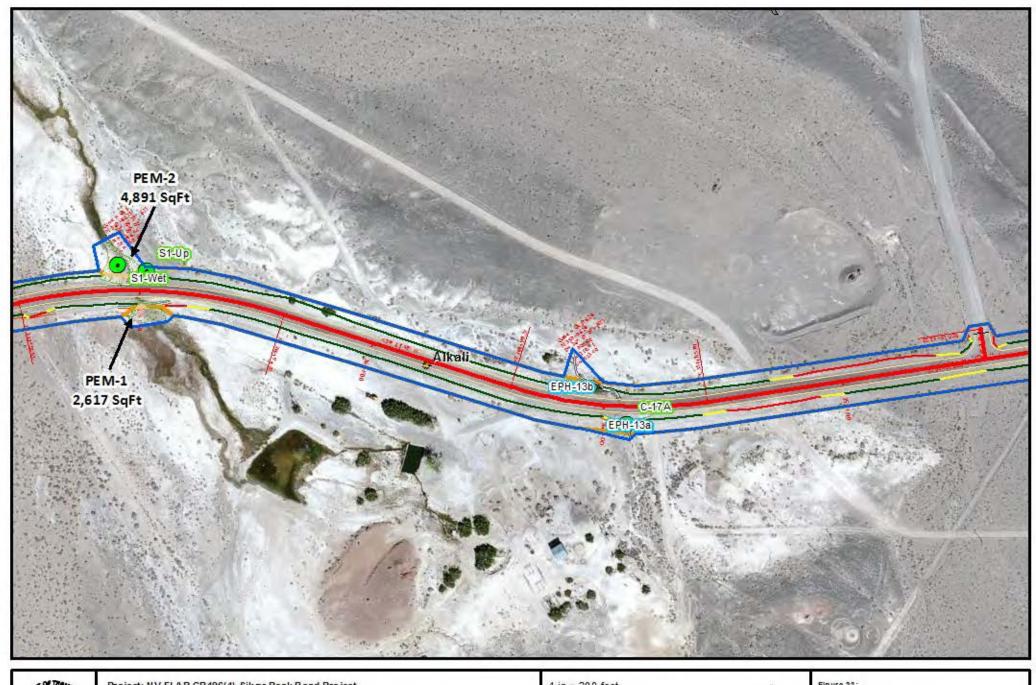


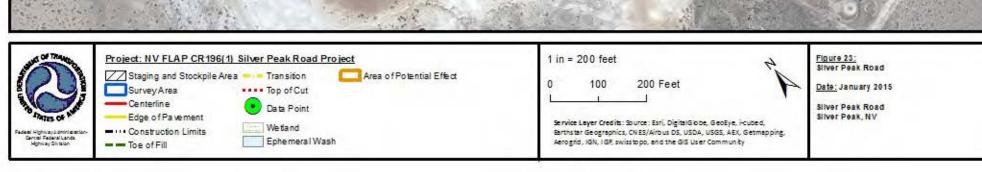
1 in = 200 feet

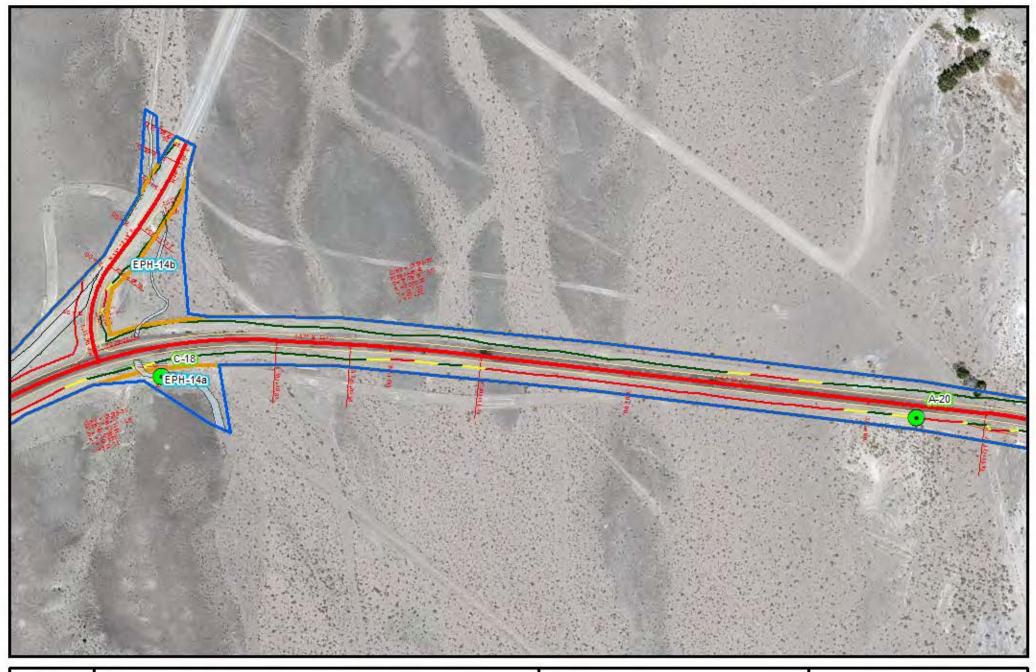
0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGibbe, GeoSye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CN ES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 22: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015









### Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area --- Transition
Survey Area --- Top of Cut

Centerline
Edge of Pavement

Construction Limits
 Toe of Fill

Transition
Top of Cut

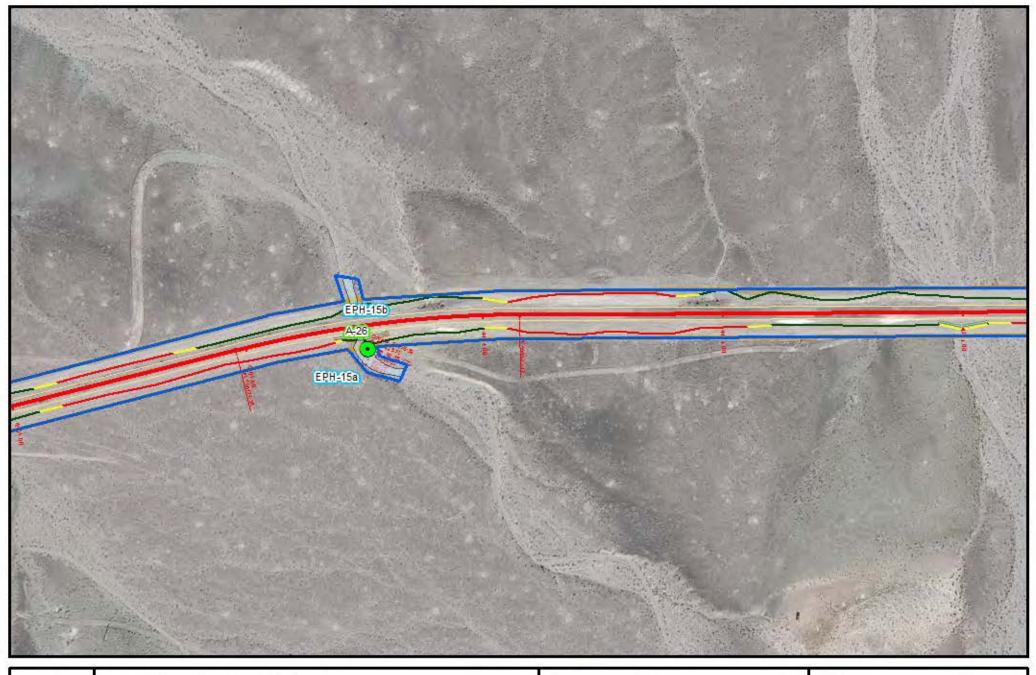
Data Point
Ephemeral Wash
Area of Potential Effect

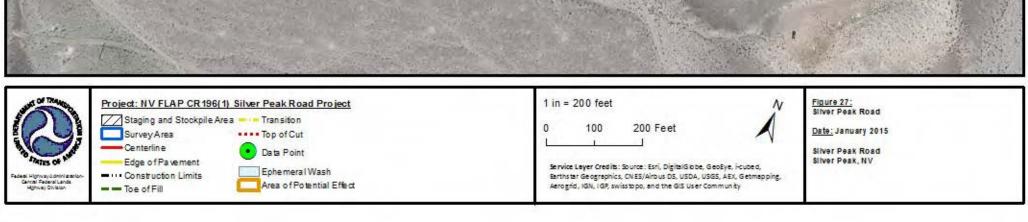
1 in = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Sarthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community Figure 24: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015









### Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area - - Transition

Survey Area

Centerline Edge of Pavement

- · · · Construction Limits - Toe of Fill

· · · · Top of Cut Data Point

> Ephemeral Wash Area of Potential Effect

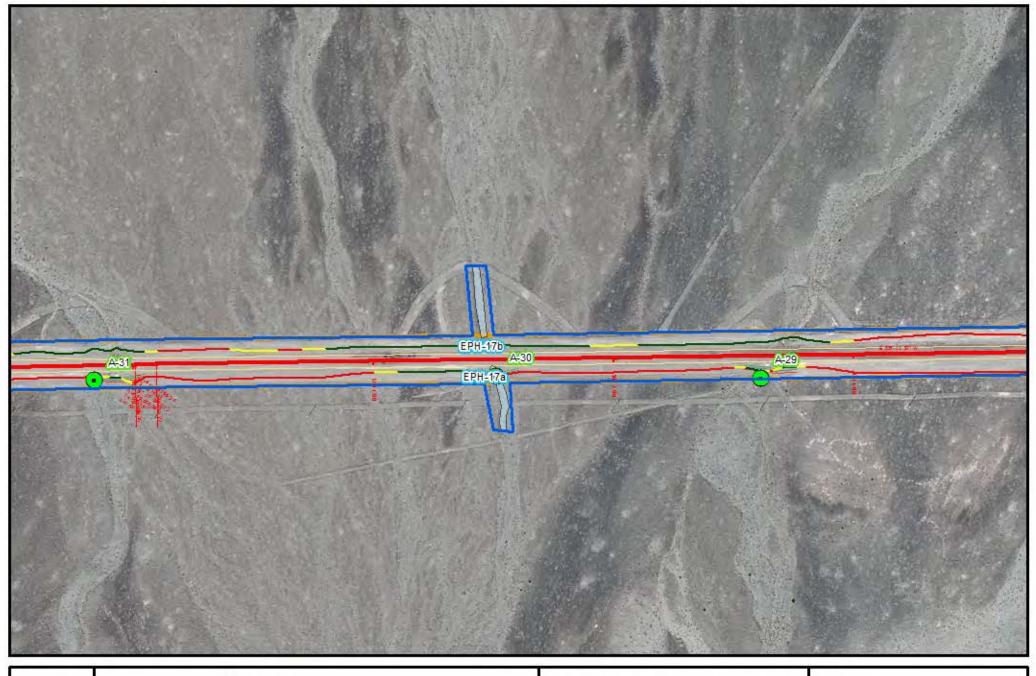
1 in = 200 feet

100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 29: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015





Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area Transition

Survey Area Top of Cut

Centerline Data Point

Edge of Pavement

Construction Limits Ephemeral Wash

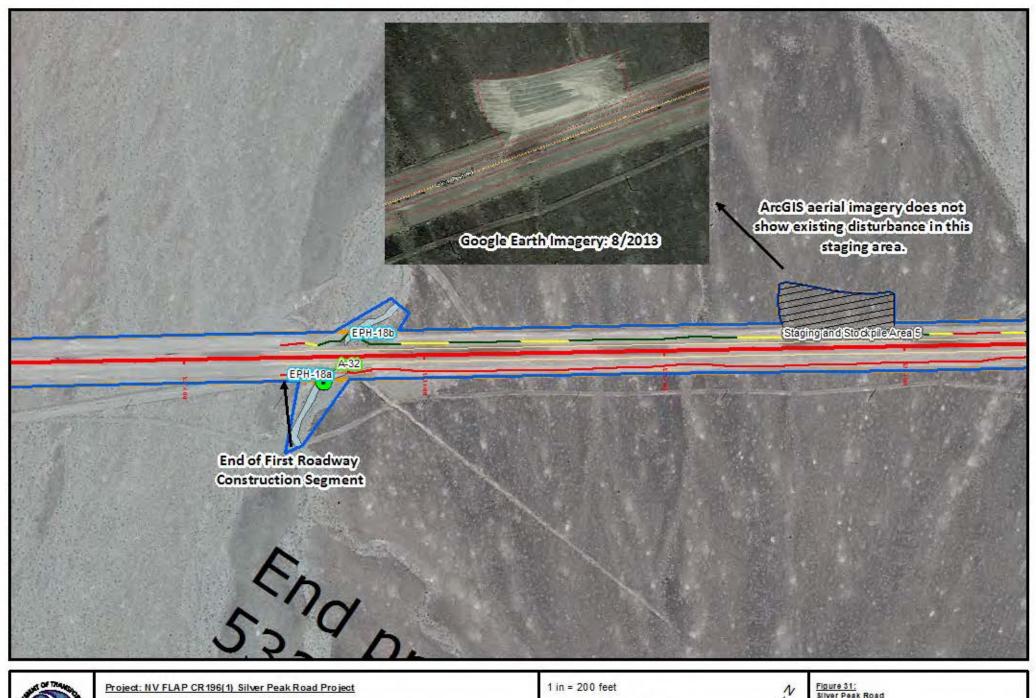
Area of Potential Effect

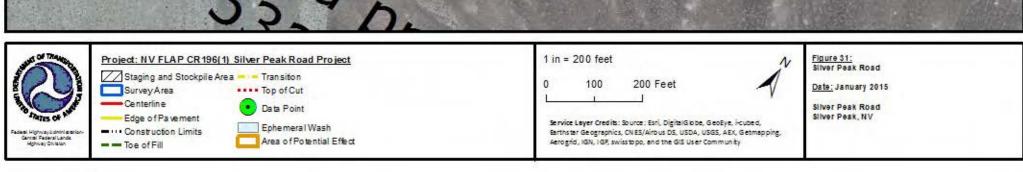
1 in = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalSiobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 30: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV









### Staging and Stockpile Area - Transition Survey Area \*\*\*\* Top of Cut - Centerline

Edge of Pavement

- · · · Construction Limits - Toe of Fill

Data Point

Ephe meral Wash Area of Potential Effect 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Sarthstar Geographics, CN ES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Date: January 2015





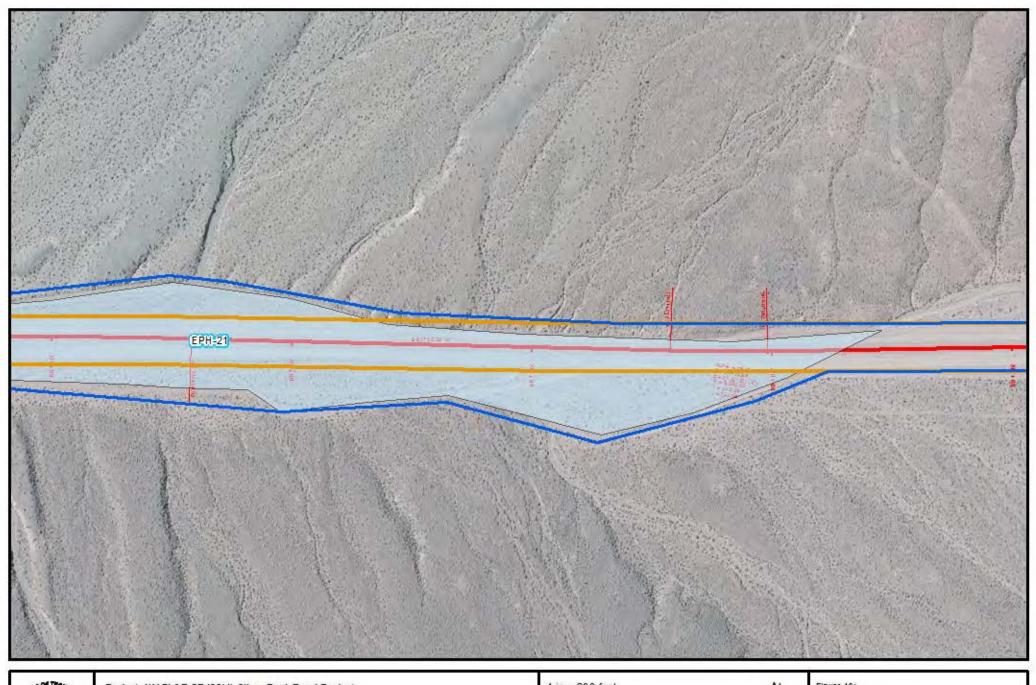
### Staging and Stockpile Area Transition Survey Area Top of Cut Centerline Edge of Pa vement Construction Limits Top of Fill Area of Potential Effect

1 In = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalSiobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barths far Geographics, CNES/Airous DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, I GP, switss to po, and the GIS User Community

Figure 37: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV





## Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project Staging and Stockpile Area Transition Survey Area Top of Cut Centerline Edge of Pa vernent Construction Limits Toe of Fill Ephemeral Wash

1 in = 200 feet

0 100 200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Foubed, Barths far Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USDS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogid, IdN, 19ft, swilss to po, and the GIS User Community

Figure 40: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV





### Project: NV FLAP CR 196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area Transition
Survey Area
Top of Cut

Centerline
Edge of Pavement

Construction Limits
 Toe of Fill

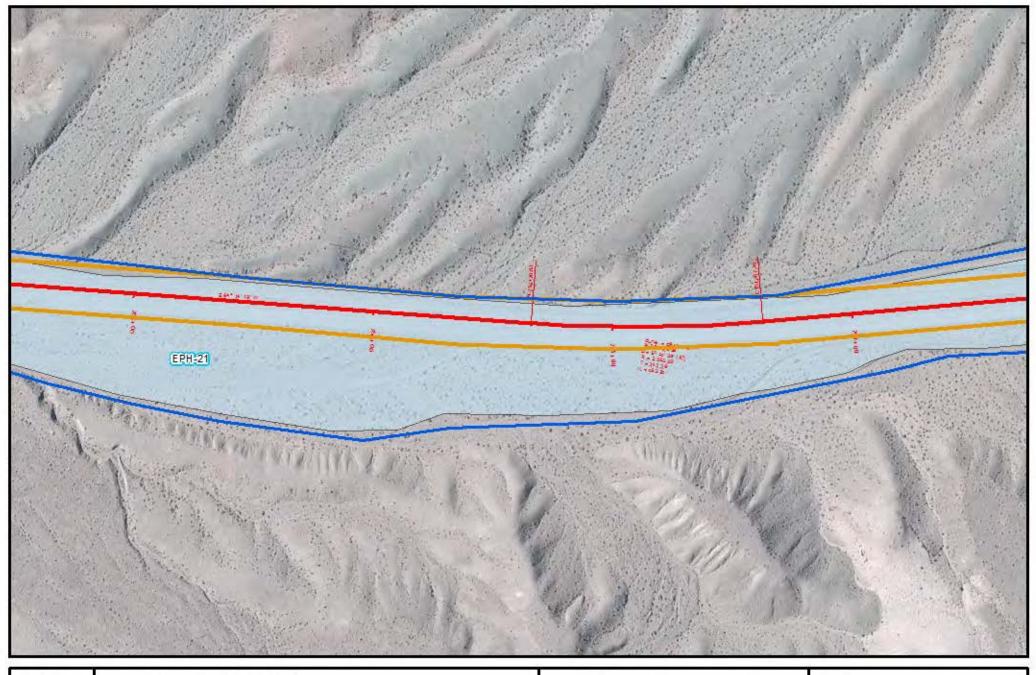
Area - Transition
Top of Cut
Data Point
Area of Potential Effect
Ephemeral Wash

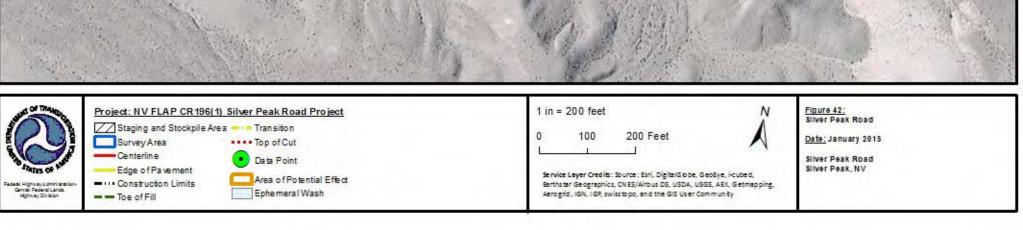
1 in = 200 feet

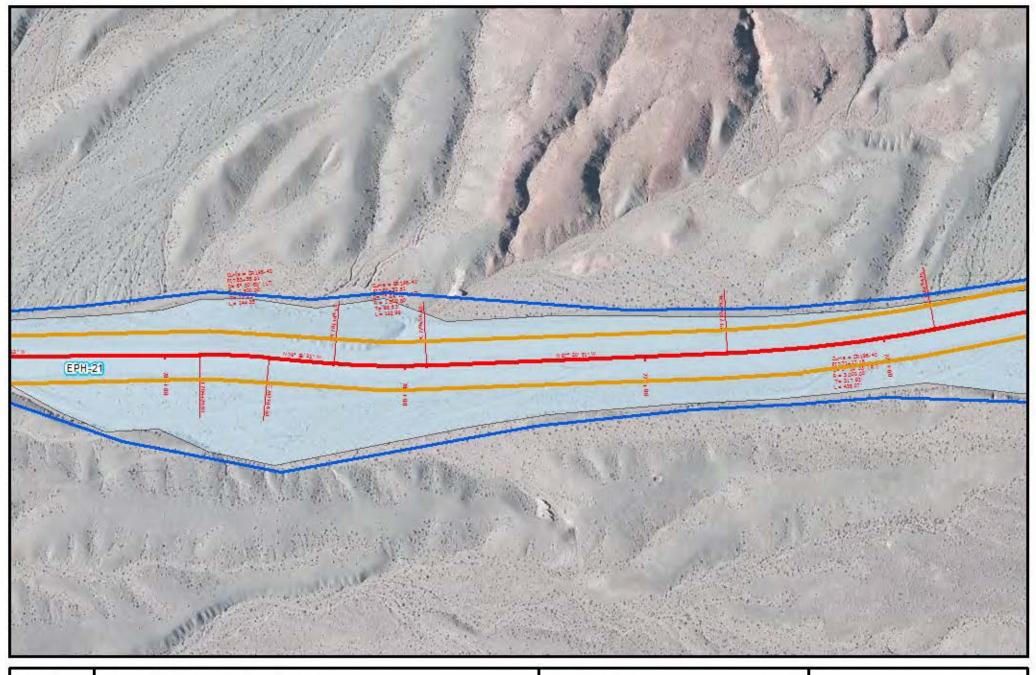
100 200 Feet

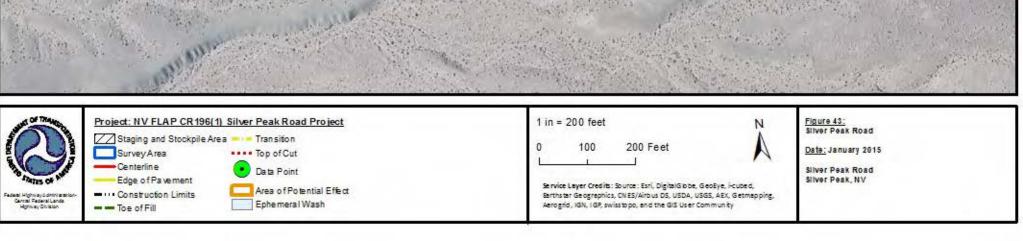
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Sarthstar Geographics, CNES/Airous DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community Figure 41: Silver Peak Road

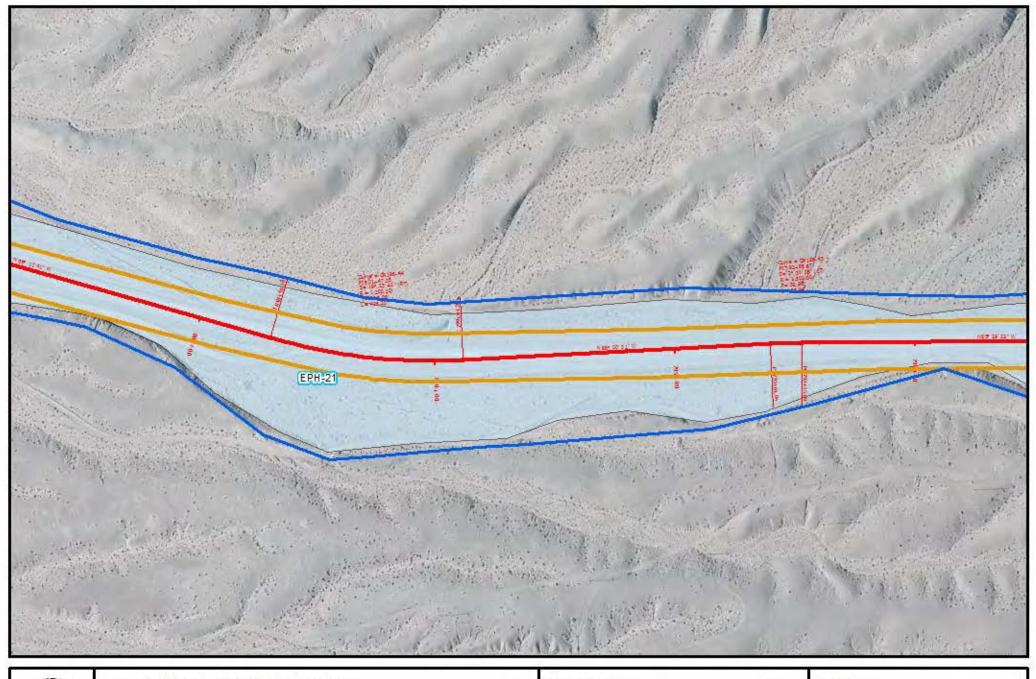
Date: January 2015

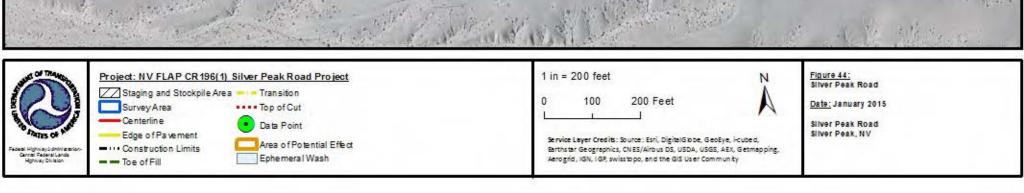




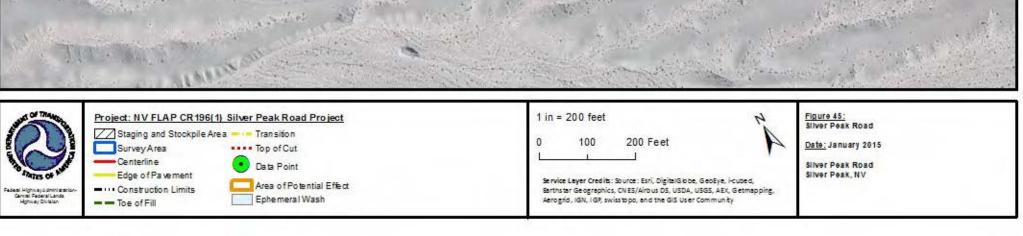


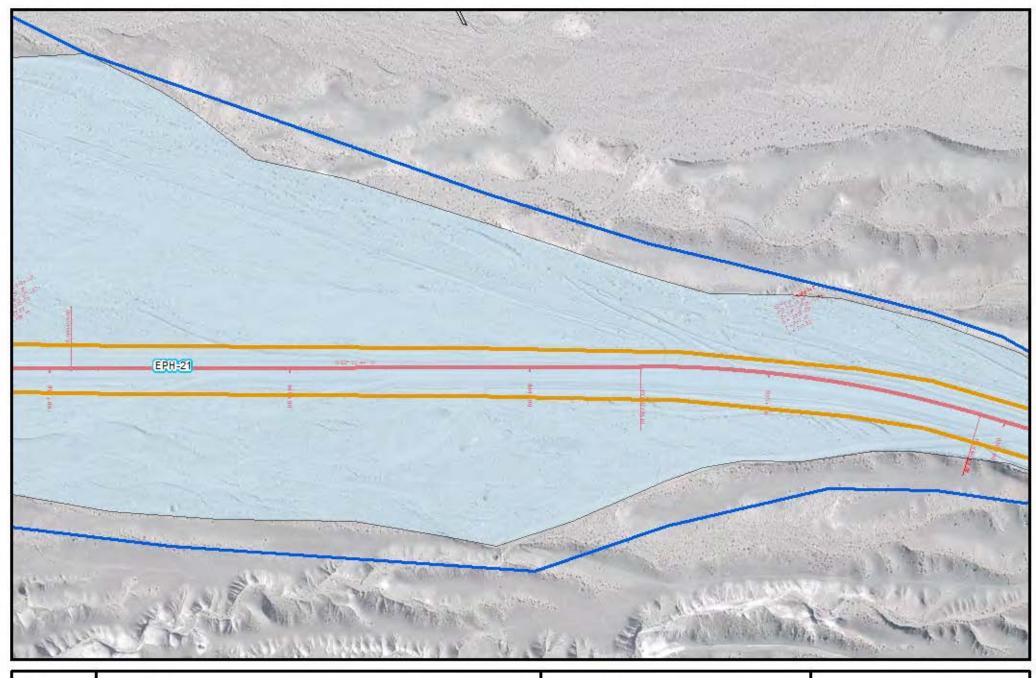














### Project: NV FLAP CR196(1) Silver Peak Road Project

Staging and Stockpile Area --- Transition

Survey Area - Centerline

Edge of Pavement

- · · · Construction Limits - Toe of Fill

· · · · Top of Cut

Data Point

Area of Potential Effect Ephemeral Wash

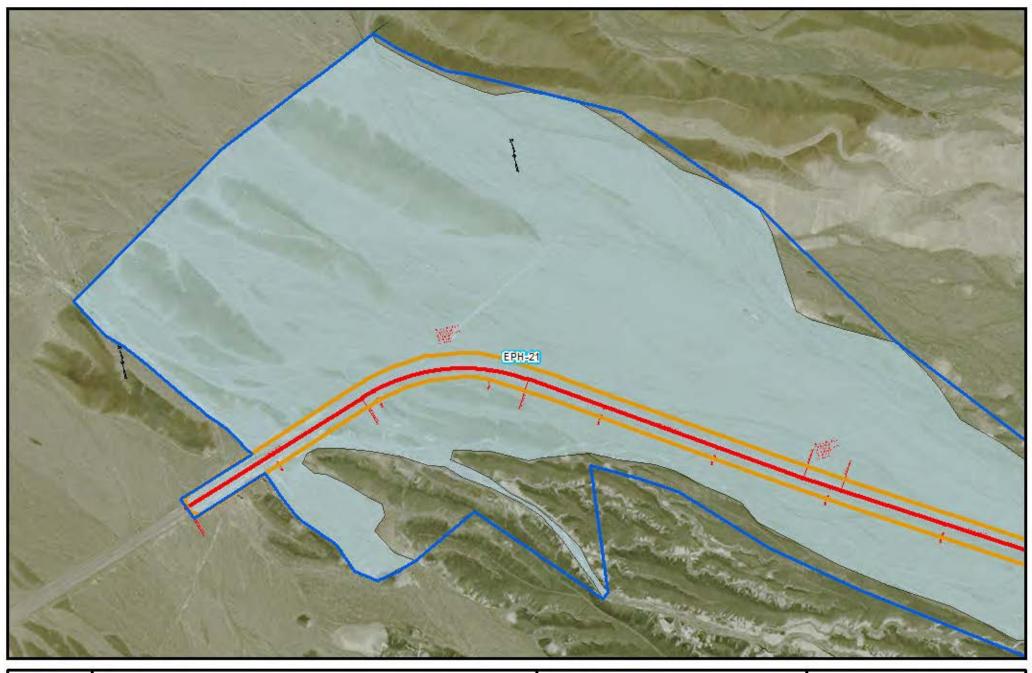
1 in = 200 feet

200 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CNES/Airous DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 46: Silver Peak Road

Date: January 2015





# Project: NV FLAP CR 196(1) Silver Peak Road Project Staging and Stockpile Area Transition Top of Cut Centerline Edge of Pa vement Toe of Fill Transition Top of Cut Data Point Area of Potential Effect Ephemeral Wash

1 in = 400 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGibbe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Barthstar Geographics, CN ES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 47: Silver Peak Road Date: January 2015 Silver Peak Road Silver Peak, NV