

Environmental Assessment

for the

Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant

Prepared for:
Grantsville, Utah

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Project #2302-014

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Chapter 1. Purpose and Need

1.1. Introduction

This environmental assessment (EA) is prepared to analyze construction of a proposed wastewater treatment plant for Grantsville City (see Map 1 in Appendix A). The project would be funded by the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality through the federal Clean Water State Revolving Fund program.

The EA is a site-specific analysis of the potential impacts that could result from the implementation of the proposed action. The EA assists the funding agency in project planning, ensuring compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An EA provides evidence for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A FONSI is a document that briefly presents the reasons why implementation of the selected alternative would not result in “significant” environmental impacts. If the decision maker determines that this project would have “significant” impacts, then an EIS would be prepared for the project.

1.2. Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide reliable wastewater treatment for Grantsville City. The need is to meet current demand and accommodate anticipated growth while meeting permit effluent requirements.

1.3. Background

Aqua Engineering prepared a Wastewater Treatment Plant Study for Grantsville City in 2022. Relevant background information is summarized from that study.

The current wastewater treatment plant consists of aerated lagoons and disinfection to treat the wastewater. The facility is designed to treat up to 1.5 million gallons per day; the current rate into the plant is 0.86 million gallons per day. The population of Grantsville was estimated to be 13,547 residents in 2022 when the wastewater treatment plant study was prepared. Growth estimates project that the population could be 45,500 by the year 2042; this equates to needing capacity to treat approximately 3 million gallons per day.

The current facility is unable to remove enough phosphorus to meet permitted nutrient limits. Chemical addition and mixing could be added to the existing lagoon system to treat up to 1 million gallons per day to meet all permit requirements; however, chemical removal of phosphorus above 1 million gallons per day becomes impractical due to the amount of chemical required. Plant improvements and expansion are required to meet current nutrient limits and to accommodate increased flow and loading as the population increases.

Chapter 2. Alternatives

This EA focuses on the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives.

2.1. No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the wastewater treatment plant would not be constructed. No project-related ground disturbance would occur. Grantsville City would continue to use their existing lagoon treatment system until capacity was approached, at which time additional capacity would be required to stay within permit limits.

2.2. Proposed Action

Grantsville City proposes to construct a new wastewater treatment plant that would serve up to 45,500 residents and treat up to 3 million gallons per day to meet current and future needs.

The proposed plant would consist of a fine bubble diffuser aeration system. Components would include a new headworks building and appurtenances, anaerobic, anoxic, and aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and tertiary filtration; the components would be installed within the existing facility property boundary on the west side of the lagoons. This alternative features energy efficiency, relatively easy maintenance, easy expansion and scaling to meet growth beyond 3 million gallons per day, and can produce Type I reuse water if tertiary filtration is added.

The plant would connect to the incoming sewer lines on the west side of the lagoons. Treated water would be outlet to a pipeline outfall into existing cell #7, which would drain in existing cell #8. A culvert would be installed in the east bank of cell #8 to allow the water to drain into another outfall structure that would outlet into the existing discharge location. The road along the south side of the facility would be widened to a minimum width of 20 feet; the culvert at the southeast end of the facility would be extended by up to 40 feet to the north to accommodate the widening.

Approximately 4,050 feet (0.8 miles) of new 10-inch-diameter PVC potable water pipeline and gas pipeline would be installed along Race Street to connect to the new facility. The pipelines would be buried within the roadway with a bury depth of at least 3 feet.

Construction is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2026 and be completed within 2 years. Up to 15.2 acres would be disturbed for construction of the facility; approximately 6.4 acres would be permanent disturbed.

Project conservation measures are listed in Table 2-1. These features were developed to prevent or reduce adverse impacts from project activities and are incorporated as an integrated part of the Proposed Action. Project conservation measures are based upon best management practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures that have been employed and proven effective in similar circumstances and conditions.

Table 2-1. Project Conservation Measures

Resource Area	Project Conservation Measure
Air Quality 1	A fugitive dust control plan will be prepared and a permit will be acquired from the Utah Division of Air Quality. Air quality requirements in the fugitive dust control plan will be adhered to when the project is implemented.
Air Quality 2	Disturbed soil within the project area will be sprayed with water during periods of low soil moisture. The quantity of water used for dust control will be minimized to prevent water from leaving the site.
Air Quality 3	Stabilized construction exits will be established at appropriate locations to reduce soil track-out onto the adjacent roadway network. Procedures may include wheel washing or rattle plates to remove sediment prior to vehicle exit from the site.
Air Quality 4	If sediment is tracked off-site onto adjacent roadways, the sediment will be collected by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming, and disposed of in a stable location.
Cultural 1	If any human remains are encountered, all activity will stop. At all times, human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Human remains and associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. Law enforcement and the Utah Division of Water Quality will be contacted. Law enforcement will notify the coroner, and if necessary, the Utah Division of Water Quality will consult with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the appropriate tribes as stipulated by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
Noxious Weeds 1	Equipment will be washed and inspected prior to entering the project area to remove any soil and debris that may contribute to the spread of noxious weeds.
Reclamation 1	Topsoil will be salvaged, stockpiled, and replaced on the surface (where practicable) after construction is complete.
Reclamation 2	Where practicable, disturbed areas will be seeded with an appropriate seed mix.
Safety 1	A traffic safety plan will be developed to control public access and ensure public safety during construction activities.
Water Quality 1	A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) will be prepared by the construction contractor prior to initiation of ground disturbance. The SWPPP will detail the best management practices and site-specific control features to prevent sediment and other pollutants from discharging off the site during construction. BMPs may include silt fence, straw wattles, and earthen berms.
Water Quality 2	Equipment servicing and refueling areas will be located at least 300 feet away from any stream channels. To ensure that accidental spills do not enter waters, the storage of petroleum-based fuels and the refueling of construction machinery would not occur outside of approved designated staging areas. The project would comply with state and federal water quality standards and toxic effluent standards to minimize any potential adverse impacts from discharges to waters of the U.S.
Water Quality 3	No construction materials would be stockpiled or deposited in or near any water bodies, unless required by project design.
Wildlife 1	If vegetation removal occurs between January 1 and August 31, clearance surveys for migratory birds within 10 days prior by a qualified biologist will be required. Appropriate spatial and temporal buffers will be applied if nesting birds are located.

2.3. Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

Three alternative treatment methods were considered to accommodate the increased capacity needs and meet permitted effluent limits. The analysis considered that each alternative would be located in the same approximate area on the west side of the existing lagoons.

One alternative considered use of oxidation ditches, which are practical and cost effective, but slightly less so than the proposed fine bubble diffusers. Another method would use membrane bioreactors (MBR); this method would require less ground disturbance, but at additional cost. The third alternative considered maintaining operation of the existing lagoons and adding a parallel fine bubble diffuser system; this system would be the most expensive to operate due to chemical demand and energy inefficiency. All three alternatives were eliminated from further consideration based on higher cost with no commensurate environmental benefits.

Chapter 3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This chapter describes the current physical, biological, and social environment for the project, and analyzes the potential meaningful effects of the proposal. The effects of taking no action are discussed to provide a baseline for comparison.

The proposed disposal and proposed acquisition occur in the northeastern part of the Great Basin section of the Basin and Range physiographic province (Fenneman and Johnson 1946). More specifically, the Proposed Action occurs in the Tooele Valley at the south end of the Great Salt Lake, within the Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 8 Rush-Tooele Valleys Subbasin (16020304). The area is characterized by flat terrain with little topographic relief. The elevations of the site is around 4,260 feet above sea level. The climate is semi-arid, with an average total annual precipitation of only 11.5 inches. Temperatures range between winter lows of 20 °F and summer highs of 94 °F (Western Regional Climate Center 2025).

3.1. Noise

3.1.1 Affected Environment

The project occurs in a relatively remote area of Grantsville City. Receptors (land uses that are sensitive to noise impacts) in the area are mainly residences. The nearest residence is approximately 250 feet from the proposed pipeline, but is at least 2,000 feet away from the treatment plant. Based on aerial imagery, there are approximately 3 homes within 0.5 miles of the proposed facility. Receptors in the area are subject to noise from local use of the road to access the sewer facility and animal shelter.

3.1.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on noise levels.

3.1.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Daytime noise levels would increase temporarily (up to 2 years) during construction due to equipment operation and project traffic. Operation of the proposed facility would result in similar noise levels at the site on an ongoing basis. Noise levels are not expected to pose a threat or disturbance to the residents living nearby.

3.2. Air Quality

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designates areas in the U.S. for “attainment” or “non-attainment” of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The criteria pollutants include nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, particulate matter (PM), ozone, carbon monoxide, and lead. Tooele County is a nonattainment area for PM_{2.5} and 8-hour ozone (EPA 2025a).

Operation of vehicular traffic throughout the valley results in equipment emissions and fugitive dust on a daily basis.

3.2.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on air quality.

3.2.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Implementation of the Proposed Action would require operation of heavy equipment for construction of the project measures; such operations would result in mobile equipment emissions and particulate emissions resulting from ground-disturbing activities.

PM₁₀ emissions would be associated with the fugitive dust created by land clearing, ground excavation, hauling materials, and construction activities. All other pollutants (PM_{2.5}, CO, sulfur oxides [SO_x], nitrous oxides [NO_x], mobile source air toxins [MSATs], and greenhouse gases) would be generated by the heavy-duty diesel engines used in construction equipment.

Emissions associated with construction would be minimized by implementation of project conservation measures. These measures would stabilize disturbed soils in the short and long term, which would reduce the suspension of dust particles. Equipment operations emissions would be localized to the project area, and would only occur during construction. Fugitive dust emissions would be localized to the project area and would be temporary and short-term; dust emissions would reduce as vegetation established on disturbed areas.

Because the project is located within a non-attainment area for PM_{2.5} emissions, the construction contractor would adhere to a fugitive dust control plan prepared for the project. Based on the implementation of the conservation measures and the temporary nature of construction, emissions from construction activities are not expected to violate air quality standards.

At present, it is not possible to quantify the contribution of a small greenhouse gas emission source, such as the construction of the Proposed Action, to the regional and global climate impacts; however, greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to be minor and would not differ significantly from existing daily greenhouse gas emissions in the area.

Maintenance activities would create the same type of emissions as construction activities. Such activities would occur on an as-needed basis; the associated increase in emissions would be temporary and localized to the immediate work area. Based on the anticipated short duration of equipment operation to complete the work, maintenance activities are not expected to violate air quality standards or contribute significant emissions; there would be no long-term or permanent emissions as a result of implementation of the Proposed Action.

Operation of the proposed plant would not affect air quality.

The Proposed Action would be in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

3.3. Geology and Soils

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The soils in the project area are described as Kanosh loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and Kanosh-Saltair-Logan complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Kanosh loam is classified as “farmland of

statewide importance” (see soil report in Appendix B). There are no irrigated farmlands within the project area. Based on a Land Evaluation and Site Assessment, the project is not subject to provisions of the Farmland Policy Protection Act (the AD-1006 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating form is attached in Appendix B). Soils have been disturbed by construction and use of existing infrastructure.

3.3.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

There would be no impact to soils under the No Action Alternative.

3.3.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Construction of the Proposed Action would result in total ground disturbance of up to 15.2 acres. Direct impacts to soil would include exposure due to vegetation removal, mixing of soil horizons, loss of topsoil productivity, soil compaction, and increased susceptibility to erosion. Topsoil would be salvaged, stockpiled, and placed in landscaped areas after construction was complete. Where practicable, disturbed areas would be reseeded to stabilize soils and reduce erosion. Impacts to soil resources on the reclaimed areas would be short-term (during construction and up to 2 years after), and would diminish as reclamation was achieved.

A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) would be prepared prior to construction in compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, and would describe measures to minimize erosion and prevent soils from leaving the site during construction activities. The measures outlined in the SWPPP would stabilize disturbed areas during and after construction.

Maintenance activities would create the same type of disturbance as construction activities. Such activities would occur on an as-needed basis; the associated disturbance to soils would be temporary and localized to the immediate work area. Based on the anticipated short duration of ground disturbance to complete the work, maintenance activities are not expected to adversely affect soil resources. There would be no long-term or permanent impacts to soils as a result of maintenance.

With adherence to the project conservation measures and because adverse impacts would be localized to the project footprint, implementation of the Proposed Action would not adversely impact soil resources.

3.4. Surface water

3.4.1 Affected Environment

Based on a review of National Wetland Inventory data (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2025) and aerial imagery, there is a surface ditch on the east side of the lagoons that conveys water from the area south of the lagoons to the Blue Lakes area to the north (see map in Appendix C). Treated effluent from the existing treatment plant currently discharges into this ditch. The project area is not within an assessment unit that the state assesses for water quality criteria (Utah Division of Water Quality 2024). Surface water from the proposed plant area also drains to the north.

3.4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on surface waters.

3.4.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

A culvert would be installed in the east bank of cell #8 to allow the water to drain into another outfall structure that would outlet into the existing discharge location on the ditch. There would be no impact to the ditch at this location. Widening of the road and extending the culvert would impact approximately 40 feet of the ditch on the southeast side of the facility.

Construction of the proposed facility could temporarily impact surface water flows and would potentially increase sedimentation or pollution of surface waters. Approximately 15.2 acres would be disturbed by implementation of the project. This disturbance could lead to increased erosion and sedimentation of the disturbed soils into the Blue Lakes. Pollutant discharges associated with construction would be minimized by implementation of project conservation measures. Implementation of the SWPPP would reduce sedimentation and the risk of pollution to surface waters during construction. Seeding disturbed areas would also reduce erosion and sedimentation in the long term.

Maintenance activities would create the same type of disturbance as construction activities. Such activities would occur on an as-needed basis; the associated ground disturbance and potential for increased sedimentation would be temporary and localized to the immediate work area. There would be no long-term or permanent adverse impacts to surface waters as a result of maintenance.

Operation of the proposed facility would convey treated flows to the same discharge location as the existing facility; the treatment would remove enough phosphorus to meet permitted nutrient limits and improve water quality in the long term.

With adherence to the project conservation measures and because of the long-term benefits to water quality, implementation of the Proposed Action would be in compliance with the Clean Water Act and would not adversely affect surface waters.

3.5. Groundwater

3.5.1 Affected Environment

Based on the study prepared by Aqua Engineering (2022), “groundwater . . . has minimal impact on the system.” Historic well drilling logs in the immediate area upgradient of the facility indicate that groundwater is over 100 feet deep. The nearest sole source aquifer is over 60 miles east of the project area (EPA 2025b).

3.5.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on groundwater.

3.5.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Based on available groundwater observations, the Proposed Action would have no impact on groundwater.

3.6. Floodplains

3.6.1 Affected Environment

Based on a review of the project area in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer (FEMA 2025), the project is within Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panel 49045C1605C (effective date 11-18-2009). The project area is shown as within Zone D, which is areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards (see FIRMette in Appendix D). Regulatory floodplains do not occur within the project area.

3.7. Wetlands

3.7.1 Affected Environment

Based on a review of National Wetland Inventory data (USFWS 2025; see map in Appendix C) and aerial imagery, wetlands do not occur within the project area.

3.8. Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

3.8.1 Affected Environment

A list of federally listed species and critical habitats that may occur in the project area was obtained from the USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system on November 18, 2025 (see Appendix E). The following species proposed to be listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act could occur within or near the project area.

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) – Proposed Threatened

The monarch butterfly is an insect that is proposed for listing as threatened. The species is found mainly in North America, in separate populations east and west of the Rocky Mountains. Monarchs require milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.), overwintering habitat, and migration habitat. Overwintering for the western population occurs along the Pacific Coast, and migration habitat is typically associated with riparian corridors (USFWS 2024a). Limited riparian habitat occurs along the east side of the existing facility.

Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*) – Proposed Endangered

Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee was proposed for listing as an endangered species in 2024. The bee is an obligate social parasite for other species in the same genus. The species occurs broadly across North America and from elevations between sea level and 10,500 feet. Nest sites are typically holes underground in various habitats and specific overwintering requirements are unknown. They require "a diversity of native floral resources (pollen and nectar) for nutrition." The minimum distance between nest or overwintering sites and suitable foraging resources is unknown (USFWS 2024b). Floral resources are limited within the project area.

Critical habitat

There are no critical habitats within or near the project area.

3.8.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

There would be no effect to proposed listed species or critical habitats under the No Action Alternative.

3.8.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Construction activities would remove flowering plants and create fugitive dust and air turbulence that may affect flying insects such as butterflies and bumble bees. The project would result in the temporary loss of up to 15.2 acres of plants that could provide nectar or pollen for these insects, and the permanent loss of plants on up to 6.4 acres. Flowering plants would remain where they occur adjacent to the disturbed areas.

The area within and around the project limits would also be impacted by dust and air turbulence. Increased turbulence and dust from construction and maintenance of the project could deter pollinators from using plants in the area; however, project disturbance would be localized to the project area and would be temporary and short-term; this is estimated to be 3 years based on the time for construction and for vegetation to establish on reseeded areas and reduce dust emissions. Considering the temporary and localized nature of the disturbance associated with construction and maintenance of the project, construction and maintenance of the project would not adversely affect foraging habitat for monarch butterfly or Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee in the long term. Operation of the facility would not be expected to affect foraging habitat for butterflies and bumble bees.

Project activities could also disturb or destroy bumble bee nesting or overwintering sites if they occur in the project area. Up to 15.2 acres of ground would be directly disturbed by project construction or maintenance activities. Similar habitat surrounds the project limits and would provide suitable dispersal opportunities where nesting and overwintering sites occur. Operation of the facility would not be expected to affect nesting or overwintering habitat for bumble bees.

Impacts to insects could include direct mortality and displacement of butterflies and bees within the project area during construction and maintenance activities. Once vegetation was cleared, the insects would avoid the immediate area of project disturbance and feed on available flowering plants outside of the project limits. Operation of the facility would not affect foraging butterflies or bees. Impacts to Suckley's cuckoo bumble bees could include direct mortality and displacement of nesting or overwintering bees within the project area.

Due to the localized disturbance area, the availability of alternate habitat surrounding the project, and the temporary timeframe of disturbance, implementation of the Proposed Action would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of monarch butterfly or Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee.

3.9. State Species of Concern

3.9.1 Affected Environment

Wildlife habitats and state species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) were identified in the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) Wildlife Habitat Analysis Tool on November 18, 2025; the report is provided in Appendix F. The project area is wholly within mapped year-long substantial habitat for ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo reglais*; SGCN) was most recently recorded within 2 miles of the project area in 2011.

Ferruginous hawks are associated with shrub steppe and grassland habitats in Utah (Parrish et al. 2002) and generally avoid human disturbance (NatureServe 2025). Ferruginous hawks likely avoid the project area due to disturbance associated with operation of the existing facility.

Although the site is relatively remote, development has fragmented habitat and disturbance results in displacement of animals into less suitable habitats, behavioral disruption, and stress due to noise and human activity.

3.9.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on wildlife resources.

3.9.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Approximately 15.2 acres of desert shrub habitat would be impacted by the project.

Impacts to pheasants could include direct mortality and displacement during construction or maintenance activities. Suitable alternate habitat is common throughout the area and is distributed broadly throughout the valley. Because the impacts to suitable habitat would be localized and similar habitat is abundant in the area, the Proposed Action could impact individual pheasants, but would not adversely affect populations in the area.

Ferruginous hawks would likely continue to avoid the localized disturbance associated with construction, maintenance, and use of the proposed facility.

3.10. Vegetation

3.10.1 Affected Environment

Vegetation communities within the project area consist of desert scrub and limited exotic invasive species.

3.10.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

There would be no impacts to vegetation under the No Action Alternative.

3.10.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

The project would result in the temporary loss of up to 15.2 acres of vegetation, and the permanent loss of plants on up to 6.4 acres.

3.11. Cultural Resources

3.11.1 Affected Environment

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 300101), as amended, mandates that federal agencies consider the potential effects of a proposed federal undertaking on historic properties. Historic properties are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object greater than 50 years of age that are included in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 CFR 800.16(l)).

The area of potential effect (APE) is defined as the 9 acres that contain the limits of disturbance. The APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR 800.16(d)). The APE was surveyed for cultural resources in 2025 by personnel that met the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications in archaeology. No sites were identified within the APE.

3.11.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no effect on cultural resources or historic properties.

3.11.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Due to the lack of cultural resources or historic properties within the APE, there would be no effect to historic properties from implementation of the Proposed Action. The SHPO concurred with a determination of "no historic properties affected" on December 11, 2025; the concurrence letter is attached in Appendix G.

3.12. Aesthetic and Visual Resources

3.12.1 Affected Environment

The existing facility is located in a relatively remote area in the northeast part of Grantsville City. Due to the flat nature of the valley, the site is not easily seen from most public observation points due to intervening buildings and vegetation. The most likely view of the proposed facility is from Burmester Road, at least 0.5 miles west of the facility.

3.12.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on scenic beauty or visual resources.

3.12.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

Due to the location of the site, construction and maintenance activities may be visible from Burmester Road, but would likely not attract attention due to the distance from the public observation points. Due to the limited visibility from public observation points, the facility would not create a visual contrast with the surrounding area. The Proposed Action would not adversely affect scenic beauty or visual resources.

3.13. Land Use

3.13.1 Affected Environment

The project area is currently owned by Grantsville City and is used for the existing sewer lagoons and the animal control facility. The area is zoned as A-10 (agriculture). Future land use is municipal. There are no Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) projects within or near the project area (Utah Division of Parks and Recreation 2025).

3.13.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not impact land use.

3.13.3 Impacts of the Proposed Action

The proposed treatment plant would not change land use. The facility would be constructed within the city's property that is currently used for wastewater treatment and would make use of existing infrastructure.

3.14. Reasonably Foreseeable Effects

The terminology "reasonably foreseeable effects" is used throughout this section and refers to effects that are sufficiently likely to occur and that encompass both the direct and indirect effects of the actions as well as effects of the actions when combined with other potential past, present, and future effects.

The purpose of this section is to describe the interaction among the effects of the alternatives and relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions. This interaction may be:

- Additive: the effects of the actions add together to make up a cumulative effect.
- Countervailing: the effects of some actions balance or mitigate the effects of other actions.
- Synergistic: the effects of the actions together are greater than the sum of their individual effects.

The analysis area represents a landscape surrounding the project area where past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future management actions have occurred or will occur. Known past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the geographic area of the project are summarized below:

- Residential and commercial development: The population of Tooele County is projected to increase by 83 percent by 2065 (Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2025). Associated residential and commercial development is anticipated to increase on private lands, including within Grantsville City. Past and present development were considered in the affected environment for each resource.

The proposed wastewater treatment plant would most efficiently address the anticipated population growth in the area. Based on the proposed localized impacts within the city's

existing wastewater property and the temporary nature of construction, implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in cumulative effects on any resource.

Chapter 4. Applicable Environmental Permits and Regulatory Requirements

The following federal, state, or local permits and compliance actions would be required for construction of the Preferred Alternative.

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106: See section 5.2.1.
- Utah Division of Air Quality: A fugitive dust control plan will be prepared and a permit will be acquired from the Utah Division of Air Quality.
- Utah Division of Water Quality: Coverage under the UPDES Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities that disturb over 1 acre would be required in compliance with Clean Water Act Section 402. A SWPPP would be prepared and a Notice of Intent (NOI) filed with the Utah Division of Water Quality.

Chapter 5. Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination

5.1. Public Involvement

Jones & DeMille Engineering, acting as agent for the lead agency, sent scoping letters to potentially interested parties notifying them of the project and soliciting feedback on October 31, 2025. A comment was received from the Utah Division of air Quality indicating that a fugitive dust control plan may be required; this requirement was incorporated into the Proposed Action. No other substantive comments were received.

The draft EA will be provided to the public for a 30-day comment period from __, 2026.

5.2. Consultation and Coordination

5.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The Utah Division of Water Quality consulted with the Utah SHPO on December 9, 2025, to comply with 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. The SHPO responded on December 11, 2025, stating that they concurred with the determination of effect for the undertaking.

Tribes who hold ancestral land, traditional use, and/or traditional cultural property claims in and near the project area were identified using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT), through which any Federally recognized tribe can identify those counties in Utah where they have consultation interests. A reasonable, good-faith effort (per 36 CFR pt. 800.3(f)(2)) was made to consult with these tribes via letter sent October 31, 2025. The Tribes that were consulted are:

- Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation

- Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah
- Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah

No response was received.

5.2.2 Endangered Species Act

Based on an analysis of the species and habitats that may occur within the area, the project would have no effect on federally listed species or critical habitat.; therefore, consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is not required.

Chapter 6. List of Preparers

The following is a list of preparers and reviewers who participated in the development of the EA:

Name/Organization	Organization / Title	Responsibilities
Jenna Jorgensen	Jones & DeMille Engineering / Environmental Coordinator	Document preparation, project analysis
George Meados	Utah Division of Water Quality / Environmental Engineer	Document review

Chapter 7. References

- Aqua Engineering. 2022. Wastewater Treatment Plant Study. Final Draft November 2022.
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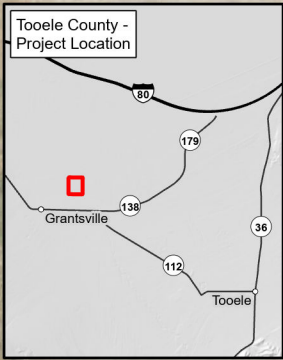
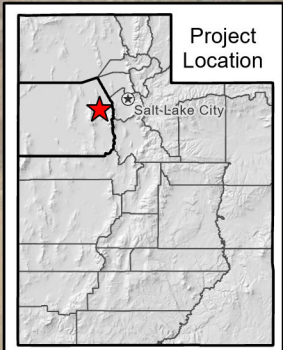
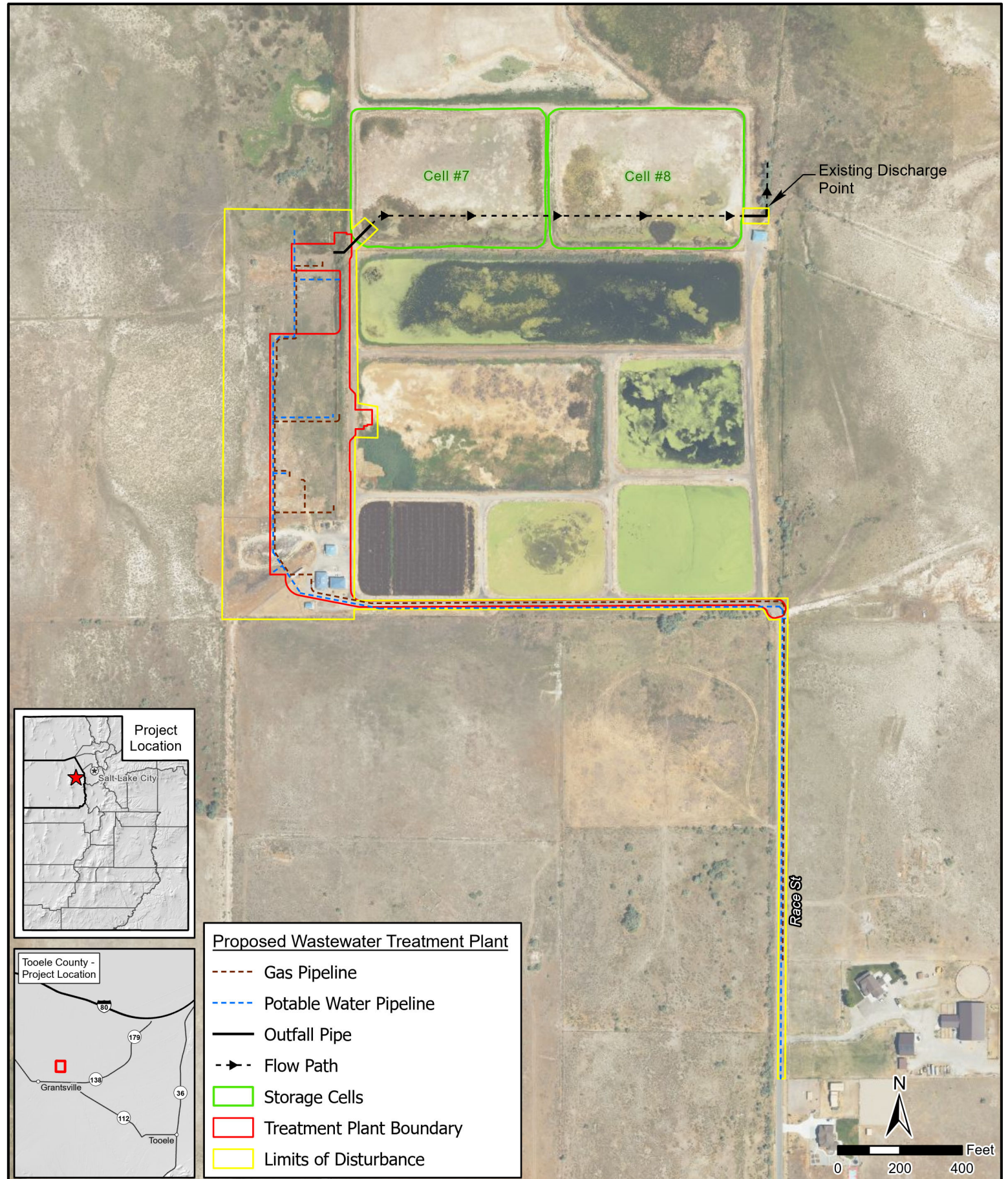
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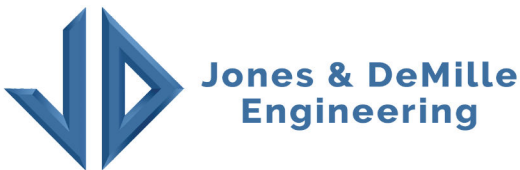
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Appendix A. Maps



- Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant**
- Gas Pipeline
 - Potable Water Pipeline
 - Outfall Pipe
 - -> - Flow Path
 - Storage Cells
 - Treatment Plant Boundary
 - Limits of Disturbance



Grantsville City

**Tooele County,
Utah**

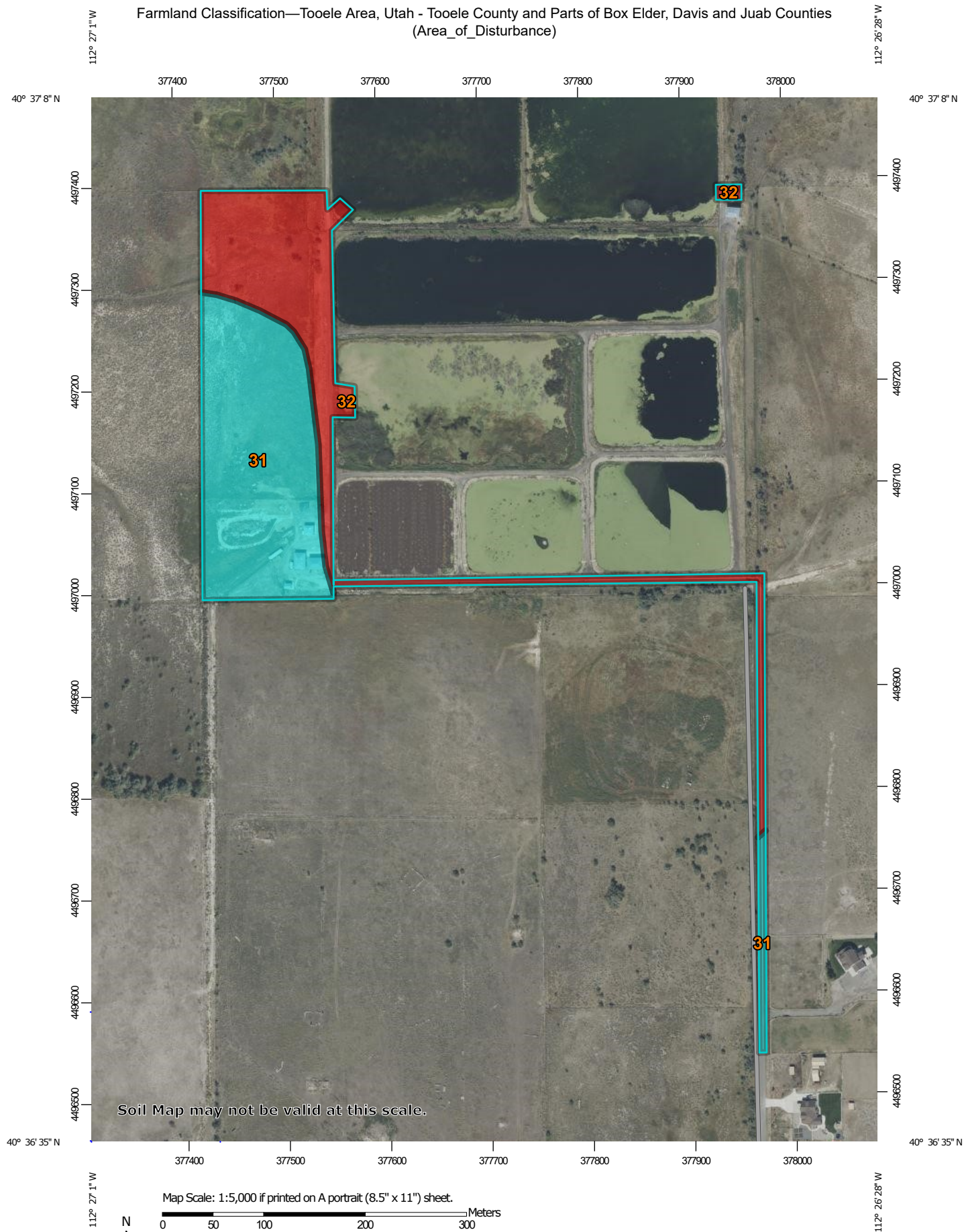
Wastewater Treatment Plant - Project Overview

Scale: 1" = 400'

Map Name: H:\JD\Proj\2302-014\Design\GIS\Projects\2302-014_Env\2302-014_Env.aprx - Grantsville City - Wastewater Treatment Plant - Project Overview 8.5x11P
 Project Number: 2302-014 Drawn by: JEM 10-25 Last Edit: 11/24/2025

Appendix B. Soil Report and AD-1006


Farmland Classification—Tooele Area, Utah - Tooele County and Parts of Box Elder, Davis and Juab Counties (Area_of_Disturbance)



Farmland Classification—Tooele Area, Utah - Tooele County and Parts of Box Elder, Davis and Juab Counties
(Area_of_Disturbance)









MAP LEGEND








Area of Interest (AOI)






 Area of Interest (AOI)








Soils



Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season









-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60































-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

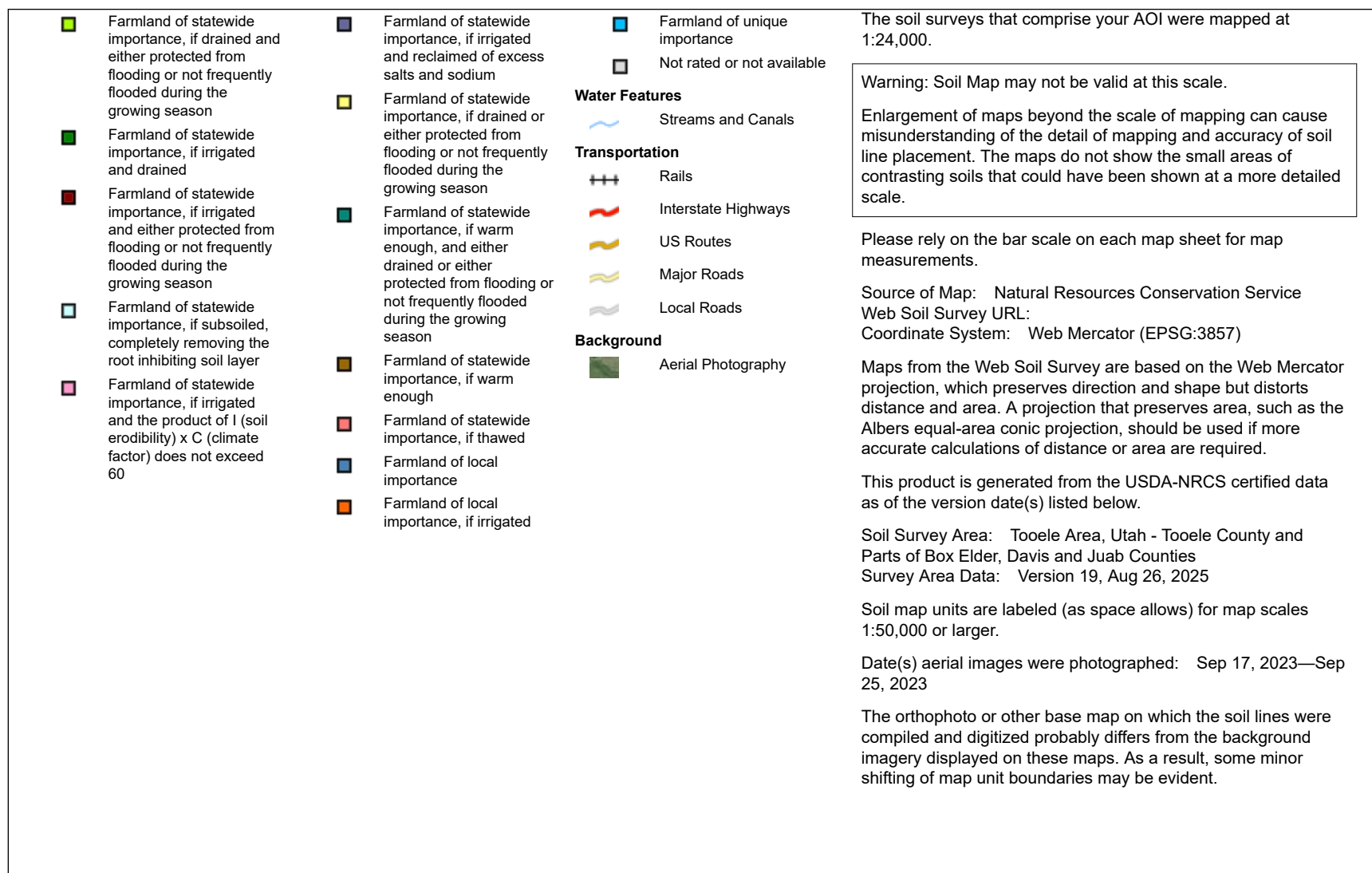
Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Tooele Area, Utah - Tooele County and Parts of Box Elder, Davis and Juab Counties
(Area_of_Disturbance)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Soil Rating Points			Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance						Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer				Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance				
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Farmland Classification—Tooele Area, Utah - Tooele County and Parts of Box Elder, Davis and Juab Counties
(Area_of_Disturbance)



Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31	Kanosh loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	8.4	56.4%
32	Kanosh-Saltair-Logan complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	6.5	43.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			14.9	100.0%

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name of Project		Federal Agency Involved			
Proposed Land Use		County and State			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:	
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %			
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS			
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly					
C. Total Acres In Site					
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland					
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland					
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted					
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value					
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)					
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria (Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use ~90%		(15)			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use 60% non-urban		(10)			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed 0 percent		(20)			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government Not protected		(20)			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area Less than 1 mile to urban area		(15)			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services Within 1/2 mile		(15)			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average No farm units		(10)			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland No farming occurs here		(10)			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services No services		(5)			
10. On-Farm Investments No investments		(20)			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services No reduction		(10)			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use No existing ag use		(10)			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160			
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100			
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160			
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260			
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Reason For Selection:					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (03-02)

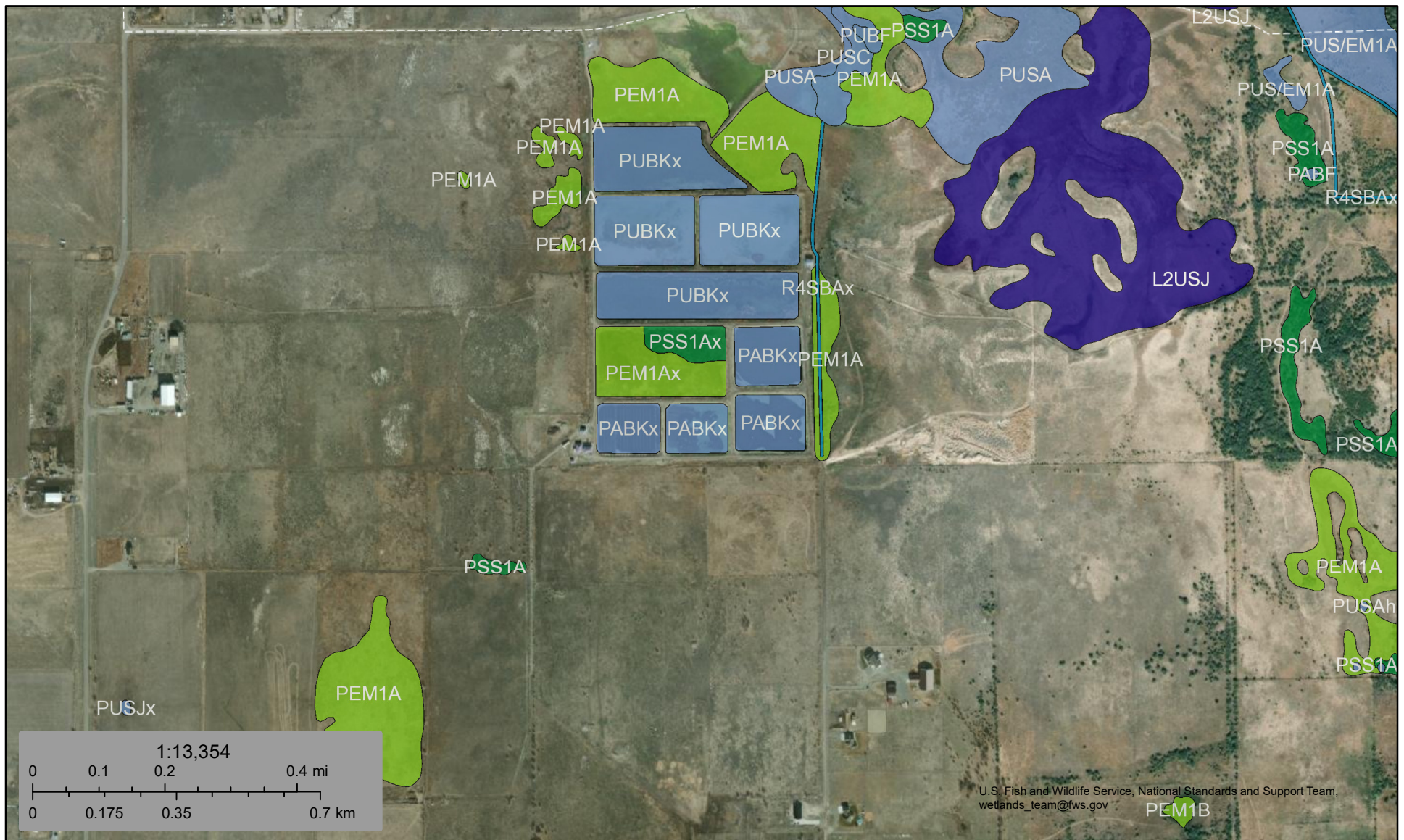
Appendix C. National Wetland Inventory Map



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Grantsville WWTP



November 18, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Appendix D. National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



112°27'2"W 40°37'11"N



1:6,000

112°26'24"W 40°36'43"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **11/18/2025 at 8:23 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Appendix E. Official Species List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Utah Ecological Services Field Office
2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50
West Valley City, UT 84119-7603
Phone: (801) 975-3330 Fax: (801) 975-3331



In Reply Refer To:

11/18/2025 20:30:57 UTC

Project Code: 2026-0017358

Project Name: Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Utah Ecological Services Field Office

2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50

West Valley City, UT 84119-7603

(801) 975-3330

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0017358

Project Name: Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant

Project Type: Wastewater Facility - New Construction

Project Description: Construction of a new wastewater treatment plant at the existing sewer lagoons

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.61829445,-112.44292343913614,14z>



Counties: Tooele County, Utah

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Grantsville city
Name: Jenna Jorgensen
Address: 1535 S. 100 W.
City: Richfield
State: UT
Zip: 84701
Email: jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com
Phone: 4358935203

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix F. Wildlife Habitat Analysis Tool Report



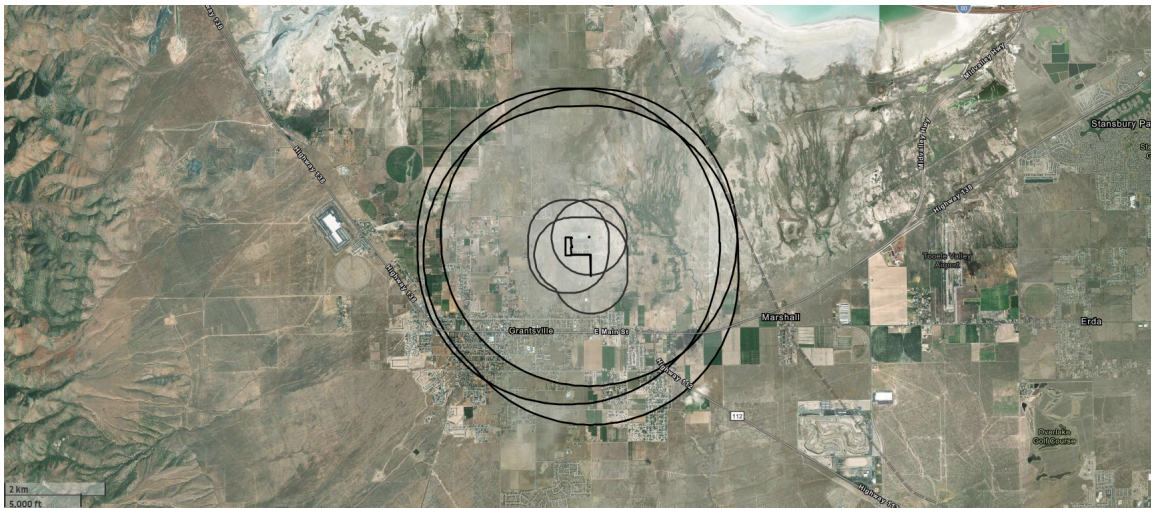
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
1594 W. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538-4700, wildlife.utah.gov



Report Number: jen_18065
Report Date: 2025-11-18 13:33:03

Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant



Location: Grantsville sewer lagoons
Description: Construction of a new wastewater treatment plant at the existing sewer lagoons










Project Area of Interest with a half-mile and two-mile radius.



Half-Mile Radius

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	None	None	2007-08-01	
Golden Fossaria	<i>Galba obrussa</i>	None	None	1942-PRE	

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Marsh Pondsnaill	<i>Stagnicola elodes</i>	None	None	1942-PRE	
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	None	None	2011-04-20	

Two-Mile Radius

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	None	None	2014-04-30	
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	None	None	2014-04-30	
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	None	None	2014-04-30	
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	SGCN	None	2011-06-30	
Golden Fossaria	<i>Galba obrussa</i>	None	None	1942-PRE	
Marsh Pondsnaill	<i>Stagnicola elodes</i>	None	None	1942-PRE	
Tadpole Physa	<i>Physa gyrina</i>	None	None	1942-PRE	

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Ash Gyro	<i>Gyraulus parvus</i>	None	None	1942-PRE	
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	None	None	1993-03-08	

Definitions

State Status	
SGCN, SGIN	Species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) or the special subcategory, species of greatest Information need (SGIN), are listed in the Utah Wildlife Action Plan (UWAP) and also included in the Utah Field Guide
U.S. Endangered Species Act	
LE	A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "endangered" with the probability of worldwide extinction
LT	A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "threatened" with becoming endangered
LE;XN	An "endangered" taxon that is considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be "experimental and nonessential" in its designated use areas in Utah
C	A taxon for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to justify it being a "candidate" for listing as endangered or threatened
PT/PE	A taxon "proposed" to be listed as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Species Distribution and Habitat Suitability Models

Species distribution and habitat suitability models (SDHMs) can inform wildlife management decisions such as habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration. They may also help assess environmental impacts by identifying species' habitats. When reevaluating SDHMs with new information, they can help identify or track changes or trends in habitat quality. SDHMs assess habitats' spatial arrangement and connectivity, identify crucial habitats, or describe the environmental conditions a species selects. SDHMs provide an understanding of the impacts of invasive species spread and identify suitable areas for species translocations/re-introductions.

SDHMs show a predicted suitable habitat for a species based on various biotic and abiotic environmental factors. These models may be useful for statewide evaluation but should not be considered verified species presence or absence. Field survey information should be utilized to verify the presence or absence of taxa when making species-specific decisions. Models produced by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) were conducted using a blend of Generalized Linear

Models, Generalized Additive Models, Random Forest Models, Boosted Regression Tree Models, and Maximum Entropy Models.

Mitigation Strategies

Typical recommendations to consider and help guide project activities to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts on wildlife and their habitats from project disturbances are displayed below for some wildlife species found within/near your project area.

The DWR understands that mitigation strategies might conflict. Please reach out to DWR staff to develop strategies to minimize impacts on wildlife while still achieving project goals. Your project is located in the following UDWR region(s):

DWR Region Full Name	Regional Phone	Impact Analysis Biologist	Email	Phone
Central Region	801-491-5678	Josee Seamons	jseamons@utah.gov	385-421-1277

Wildlife Action Plan

The [Utah Wildlife Action Plan](#) (UWAP) is Utah's guiding document for native species conservation. The DWR encourages parties to use the UWAP in their environmental planning, as it provides a conservation framework to prevent future listings under the ESA.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report is based on data existing in the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database at the time of the request. It should not be regarded as a final statement on the occurrence of any species on or near the designated site, nor should it be considered a substitute for on-the-ground biological surveys. Moreover, because the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database is continually updated, any given response is only appropriate for its respective request.

The Utah DWR provides no warranty nor accepts any liability occurring from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading data or from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading use of these data.

The results include a query of species tracked by the Utah Natural Heritage Program and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, which includes all species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, species in the Utah Wildlife Action Plan, and other species. Other significant wildlife values might also be present on the designated site.

For additional information about species listed under the Endangered Species Act and their Critical Habitats that may be affected by activities in this area or for information about Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, please visit <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> or contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Utah Ecological Services Field Office at (801) 975-3330 or utahfieldoffice_esa@fws.gov.

The "Not For Consultation" watermark is meant to inform users that this tool is not a substitute for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) environmental review process. While this tool provides courtesy information on ESA species for context, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the authority on Information for Planning and Consultation Endangered Species Act Reviews. Additionally, the Wildlife Habitat Analysis Tool provides information to assist in analysis but does not replace coordination and consultation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resource biologists who can often serve as an expert resource for site-specific information.

Supplemental Data

Unmapped Corridors

Unmodeled Corridors:

Absent

Wildlife Habitat Information

Species	Season	Value	Comments
Ring-Necked Pheasant	year-long	substantial	

Report Generated For

Name: Jenna Jorgensen

Organization: Jones & DeMille Engineering

Email: jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com

Phone: (435)-893-5203

End of Report

Thank you for using the Utah Wildlife Habitat Analysis tool. Feel free to reach out to the department for additional information or assistance.

Appendix G. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation Letters



Jones & DeMille
Engineering

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December 9, 2025

Dr. Christopher Merritt, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah Division of State History
300 Rio Grande Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1182

RE: Section 106 Consultation Request for the Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant
Project, Tooele County, Utah (SHPO Project Number U25MQ0927)

Dear Dr. Merritt,

Grantsville City proposes to construct a new wastewater treatment plant that would serve up to 45,500 residents and treat up to 3 million gallons per day to meet current and future needs. The project would be partially funded by the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality through a federal Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Capitalization Grant.

The proposed project consists of the construction of a fine bubble diffuser aeration system. Components would be installed within the existing facility property boundary on the west side of the lagoons. The plant would connect to the incoming sewer lines on the west side of the lagoons. Treated water would be outlet to a pipeline outfall into existing cell #7, which would drain in existing cell #8. A culvert would be installed in the east bank of cell #8 to allow the water to drain into another outfall structure that would outlet into the existing discharge location. The road along the south side of the facility would be widened to a minimum width of 20 feet; the culvert at the southeast end of the facility would be extended by up to 40 feet to the north to accommodate the widening. Approximately 4,050 feet (0.8 miles) of new 10-inch-diameter PVC potable water pipeline and gas pipeline would be installed along Race Street to connect to the new facility. The pipelines would be buried within the roadway with a bury depth of at least 3 feet.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project encompasses a total of 14.9 acres. A pedestrian cultural resource inventory of the undertaking was completed by Montgomery Archaeological Consultants on November 11, 2025. The survey resulted in the discovery of no new or previously recorded cultural or historical resources.

Additionally, the following discovery clause would apply during construction: If, during ground-disturbing activities, contractors encounter any subsurface archaeological deposits including, but not limited to, prehistoric artifacts or features (pithouses, charcoal staining from hearths, etc.),

1535 South 100 West
Richfield, UT 84701
435.896.8266

50 South Main, Suite 4
Manti, UT 84642
435.835.4540

38 West 100 North
Vernal, UT 84078
435.781.1988

1675 South Highway 10
Price, UT 84501
435.637.8266

520 West Highway 40
Roosevelt, UT 84066
435.722.8267

775 West 1200 North
Suite 200
Springville, UT 84663
801.692.0219

1664 South Dixie Drive
Building G
St. George, UT 84770
435.986.3622

7 South Main Street
Suite 314
Tooele, UT 84074
435.268.8089

696 North Main Street
PO Box 577
Monticello, UT 84535
435.587.9100

545 East Cheyenne Drive
Suite C
Evanston, WY 82930
307.288.2005

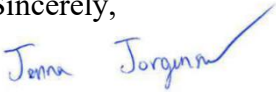
20 West Main Street
Suite 112
Cortez, CO 81321
970.739.5408

human remains, historic building foundations or walls, outhouse/privies, or dense trash deposits, work must be halted within 50 feet of the discovery and notification made to the responsible agency. Grantsville City will continue to halt work until an assessment of the discovery is completed by the responsible agency or a state-permitted archaeologist. If the discovery is considered a significant or a National Register-eligible property, the agency will notify the Utah State Historic Preservation Office to coordinate the mitigation of the discovery.

Based on the results of the inventory, we recommend that the project proceed as planned with a determination of No Historic Properties Affected and request concurrence for the determination of project effects.

Please contact Jenna Jorgensen with any questions about this request; (435) 893-5203 or jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com.

Sincerely,



Jenna Jorgensen
Environmental Coordinator

JONES & DeMILLE ENGINEERING, INC.





Spencer J. Cox
Governor

Deidre M. Henderson
Lieutenant Governor

Donna Law
Interim Executive Director



Christopher Merritt
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

December 11, 2025

Jenna Jorgensen
Environmental Coordinator
Jones and DeMille

RE: Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant Project

For future correspondence, please reference Case No. 25-2424

Dear Ms Jorgensen,

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office received your submission and request for our comment on the above-referenced undertaking on December 09, 2025.

We concur with your determination of effect for this undertaking.

This letter serves as our comment on the determinations you have made within the consultation process specified in §36CFR800.4. If you have questions, please contact me at (801) 535-2502 or by email at rmcgrath@utah.gov.

Sincerely,

Ryan McGrath
Compliance Archaeologist



Utah Department of
**Cultural & Community
Engagement**

3760 South Highland Drive • Salt Lake City, Utah 84106 • history.utah.gov



**Jones & DeMille
Engineering**

www.jonesanddemille.com | 800.748.5275

October 31, 2025

RE: Grantsville Wastewater Treatment Plant Project

To Whom It May Concern:

Grantsville City proposes to replace their existing wastewater lagoon system with a new mechanical wastewater treatment plant. The project would be partially funded by the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality through the federal State Revolving Fund (SRF) Capitalization Grant.

The environmental effects of the proposed project are being analyzed by the Utah Division of Water Quality; the agency has made a preliminary assessment that an environmental assessment (EA) for the proposed project must be prepared, following the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in order to assess the environmental impacts of the proposed project.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide reliable wastewater treatment for Grantsville City. The need is to meet current demand and accommodate anticipated growth.

The enclosed map shows the proposed project. The proposed plant would connect to the incoming sewer lines on the west side of the lagoons; up to 9 acres would be disturbed for construction of the facility. Treated water would be outlet to a pipeline outfall into existing cell #7, which would drain in existing cell #8. A culvert would be installed in the east bank of cell #8 to allow the water to drain into another outfall structure that would outlet into the existing discharge location.

Approximately 0.8 miles (4,050 feet) of new 10-inch-diameter PVC potable water pipeline and gas pipeline would be installed along Race Street to connect to the new facility. The pipelines would be buried within the roadway with a bury depth of at least 3 feet.

Construction is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2026 and be completed within 2 years.

This purpose of this letter is to give notice of the proposed action and invite interested parties to comment on the scope of analysis or raise specific issues that they feel should be analyzed. Please provide comments within 30 days of the date of this notification. Comments should be sent to Jenna Jorgensen at jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com or:

Jones & DeMille Engineering
Attn: Jenna Jorgensen
1535 S. 100 W.
Richfield, UT 84701

Sincerely,

Jenna Jorgensen
Environmental Coordinator

JONES & DeMILLE ENGINEERING, INC.

Enclosure: Project Overview Map

1535 South 100 West
Richfield, UT 84701
435.896.8266

50 South Main, Suite 4
Manti, UT 84642
435.835.4540

38 West 100 North
Vernal, UT 84078
435.781.1988

1675 South Highway 10
Price, UT 84501
435.637.8266

520 West Highway 40
Roosevelt, UT 84066
435.722.8267

775 West 1200 North
Suite 200
Springville, UT 84663
801.692.0219

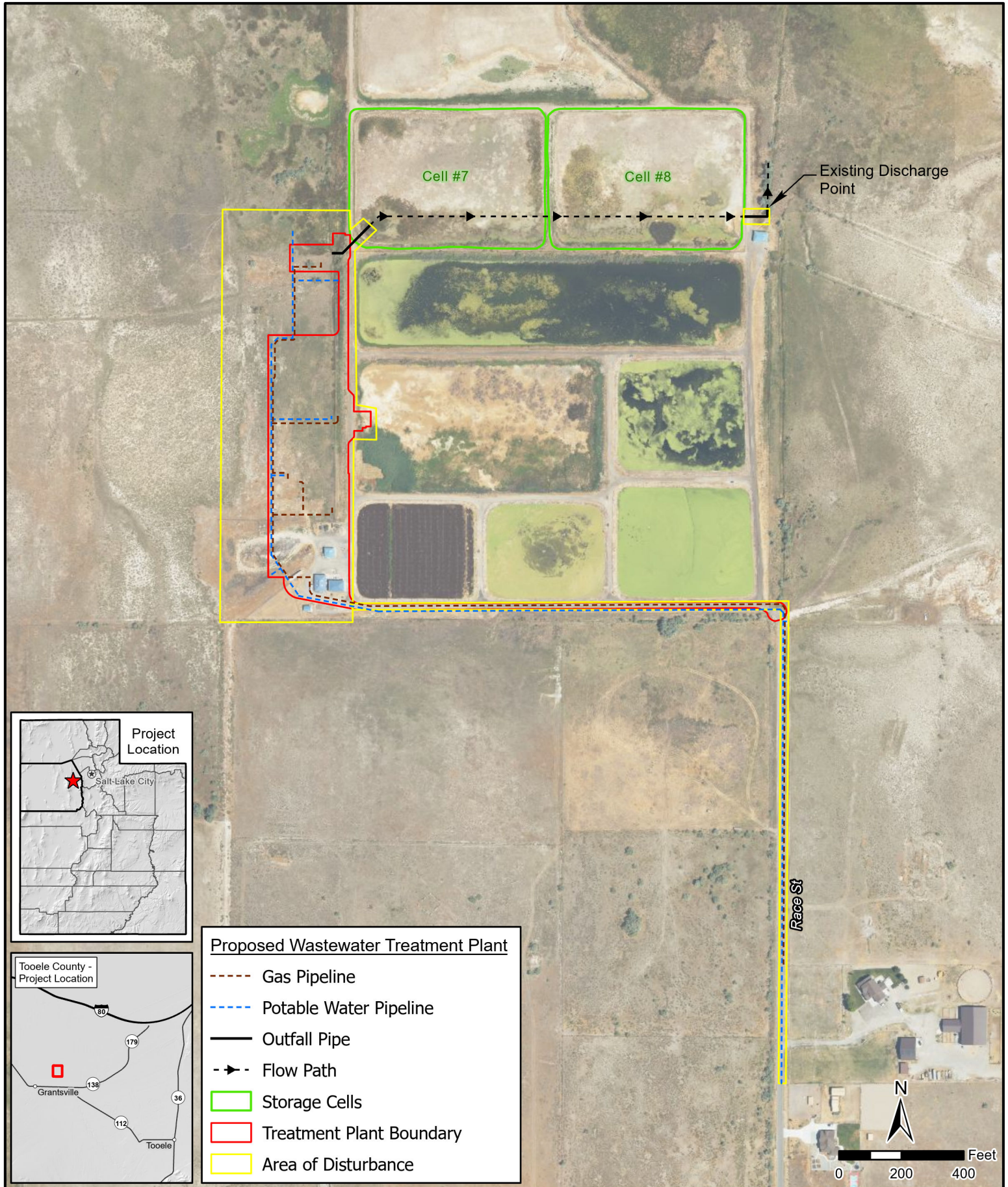
1664 South Dixie Drive
Building G
St. George, UT 84770
435.986.3622

7 South Main Street
Suite 314
Tooele, UT 84074
435.268.8089

696 North Main Street
PO Box 577
Monticello, UT 84535
435.587.9100

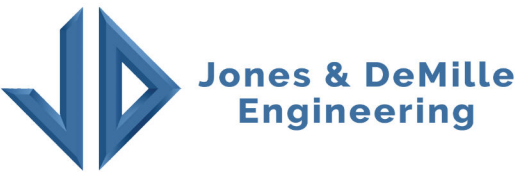
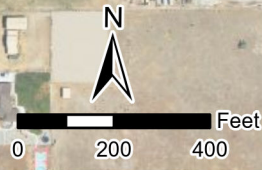
545 East Cheyenne Drive
Suite C
Evanston, WY 82930
307.288.2005

20 West Main Street
Suite 112
Cortez, CO 81321
970.739.5408



- Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant**
- Gas Pipeline
 - Potable Water Pipeline
 - Outfall Pipe
 - -> - Flow Path
 - Storage Cells
 - Treatment Plant Boundary
 - Area of Disturbance

Race St



Grantsville City		Tooele County, Utah
Wastewater Treatment Plant - Project Overview		Scale: 1" = 400'
Map Name: H:\JD\Proj\2302-014\Design\GIS\Projects\2302-014_Env\2302-014_Env.aprx - Grantsville City - Wastewater Treatment Plant - Overview 8.5x11P	1	
Project Number: 2302-014		
Drawn by: JEM 10-25	Last Edit: 10/30/2025	



George Meados <gmeados@utah.gov>

Notice of Grantsville City's Wastewater Treatment Plant Project

5 messages

Jenna Jorgensen <jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com>

Fri, Oct 31, 2025 at 8:35 AM

To: "amos.murphy@ctgr.us" <amos.murphy@ctgr.us>, "leejuan.tendoy@sbtribes.com" <leejuan.tendoy@sbtribes.com>, "csmith@sbtribes.com" <csmith@sbtribes.com>, "danielm@svgoshutes.com" <danielm@svgoshutes.com>, "juliusm@utetribes.com" <juliusm@utetribes.com>, betsyC <betsyc@utetribes.com>, "Pickett, Terron" <terrion.pickett@usda.gov>

Cc: "George Meados (gmeados@utah.gov)" <gmeados@utah.gov>, Matt Laurendeau <Matt.l@jonesanddemille.com>

Hello all,

Please see the attached project notification letter for the Grantsville City Wastewater Treatment Plant Project. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments. Thank you!

Jenna Jorgensen*Environmental Coordinator*

Jones & DeMille Engineering, Inc.

p: (435) 896-8266 | m: (435) 893-5203

Shaping the Quality of Life.

**2025-10-31 Grantsville Letter.pdf**

1313K

Jenna Jorgensen <jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com>

Mon, Nov 3, 2025 at 10:33 AM

To: Ryan McGrath <rmcgrath@utah.gov>, "Utahfieldoffice_esa@fws.gov" <Utahfieldoffice_esa@fws.gov>, SPKRegulatoryMailbox <spkregulatorymailbox@usace.army.mil>, "kcholder@utah.gov" <kcholder@utah.gov>

Cc: George Meados <gmeados@utah.gov>, Matt Laurendeau <Matt.l@jonesanddemille.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

**2025-10-31 Grantsville Letter.pdf**

1313K

Jenna Jorgensen <jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com>

Mon, Nov 3, 2025 at 10:44 AM

To: "jseamons@utah.gov" <jseamons@utah.gov>

Cc: George Meados <gmeados@utah.gov>, Matt Laurendeau <Matt.l@jonesanddemille.com>

Hi Josee,

Please see the attached project notification letter for the Grantsville City Wastewater Treatment Plant Project. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments. Thank you!

[Quoted text hidden]

**2025-10-31 Grantsville Letter.pdf**

1313K

Josee Seamons <jseamons@utah.gov>

Thu, Nov 6, 2025 at 9:11 AM

To: Jenna Jorgensen <jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com>

Cc: George Meados <gmeados@utah.gov>, Matt Laurendeau <Matt.l@jonesanddemille.com>

Hi Jenna,

I've had a chance to review this, and I don't have any questions or comments at this time.

Thank you for the coordination on this.



Josee Seamons

Habitat & Impact Analysis Biologist

M: (385) 421-1277

E: jseamons@utah.gov

Utah Department of Natural Resources

Division of Wildlife Resources



wildlife.utah.gov

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[Quoted text hidden]

Jenna Jorgensen <jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com>

Thu, Nov 6, 2025 at 9:45 AM

To: Josee Seamons <jseamons@utah.gov>

Cc: George Meados <gmeados@utah.gov>, Matt Laurendeau <Matt.l@jonesanddemille.com>

Thanks Josee!

Jenna Jorgensen

Environmental Coordinator

Jones & DeMille Engineering, Inc.

p: (435) 896-8266 | m: (435) 893-5203

Shaping the Quality of Life.

From: Josee Seamons <jseamons@utah.gov>

Sent: Thursday, November 6, 2025 9:11 AM

To: Jenna Jorgensen <jenna.j@jonesanddemille.com>

Cc: George Meados <gmeados@utah.gov>; Matt Laurendeau <Matt.l@jonesanddemille.com>

Subject: Re: Notice of Grantsville City's Wastewater Treatment Plant Project

Hi Jenna,

I've had a chance to review this, and I don't have any questions or comments at this time.

Thank you for the coordination on this.

Josee Seamons

Habitat & Impact Analysis Biologist

M: (385) 421-1277

E: jseamons@utah.gov

Utah Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife Resources

wildlife.utah.gov

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[Quoted text hidden]