

Hyde Park Water Improvements Project

Environmental Assessment

August 17, 2020



Table of Contents

	Page
Chapter 1 Purpose of and Need for Proposed Action	4
1.1 Introduction.....	4
1.2 Background Information.....	4
1.3 Purpose of and Need for Proposed Action.....	5
1.3.1 Provide More Storage	5
1.3.2 Improve Water Pressure.....	6
1.3.3 Increase Fire Flow Capacity	6
1.3.5 Prepared for Expected Population Growth	6
1.4 Public Scoping and Involvement	6
1.5 Permits and Authorizations.....	7
1.6 Related Projects and Documents	7
1.6.1 Hyde Park ESA from BLM for 80-acre Parcel	7
Chapter 2 Alternatives.....	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 No Action Alternative.....	9
2.3 Proposed Action Alternative.....	9
2.3.1 Timing and Duration of Construction.....	10
2.3.2 Road Crossings	10
2.3.3 Stream Crossing.....	10
2.3.4 General Construction Procedures	11
2.3.4.1 Construction Sequence.....	11
2.3.4.2 Construction Staging Areas	11
2.3.4.3 Land Disturbance.....	11
2.3.4.4 Construction Material Requirements.....	12
2.3.4.5 Pipeline Installation.....	12
2.3.4.6 Transportation Requirements	12
2.3.4.7 Pipeline Quality Control.....	12
2.3.4.8 Pump Installation.....	13
2.3.4.9 Tank Construction.....	13
2.4 Comparison of Alternatives	13
2.5 Minimization Measures Incorporated into the Proposed Action	14
Chapter 3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences	15
3.1 Introduction.....	15
3.2 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences	15
3.2.1 Cultural Resources	16
3.2.1.1 No Action	16
3.2.1.2 Proposed Action	16
3.2.2 Visual Resources.....	16
3.2.2.1 No Action	17
3.2.2.2 Proposed Action	17
3.2.3 System Operations	17
3.2.3.1 No Action	17

3.2.3.2	Proposed Action	17
3.2.4	Socioeconomics	17
3.2.4.1	No Action.....	18
3.2.4.2	Proposed Action.....	18
3.2.5	Human Health and Safety	18
3.2.5.1	No Action.....	18
3.2.5.2	Proposed Action.....	18
3.3	Resources Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	18
3.4	Indian Trust Assets	24
3.5	Environmental Justice.....	24
3.6	Cumulative Effects.....	25
3.7	Summary of Environmental Effects.....	25
Chapter 4	Environmental Commitments	27
4.1	Environmental Commitments	27
Chapter 5	Consultation and Coordination.....	31
5.1	Introduction.....	31
5.2	Public Involvement	31
5.3	Tribal Consultation	31
5.4	Utah Geological Survey	32
5.5	Utah State Historic Preservation Office.....	32
Chapter 6	Preparers	33
Chapter 7	References.....	34
Chapter 8	Appendices.....	35
8.1	Appendix A.....	35
8.2	Appendix B	43

Chapter 1 Purpose of and Need for Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to examine the potential environmental impacts of the Hyde Park Water Improvement Project proposed by Hyde Park City in Cache County, Utah. The proposed project includes constructing a new 2 Million Gallon (MG) water tank and approximately 2.5 miles of buried pressurized water pipeline to connect the new tank to the existing system. Additionally, one pump station will be constructed to pump water from the existing Greystone tank to the new 2 MG tank for water distribution. The pump station will have one 100 hp pump and space for a second 100 hp pump should future demands require. Figure 1 located at the end of chapter one that illustrates a map overview of the Proposed Action.

The Hyde Park City Culinary Water Master Plan and Capital Facility Plan were completed in 2016. Based on water meter data from 2016, the city uses 970 acre-feet of water which is only 22.9% of the city's existing water rights. In preparation for projected population growth, a new water tank will increase capacity and allow for Hyde Park City to provide water to growing areas.

Sunrise Engineering Inc. (SEI) has prepared the EA to comply with procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Public Law 91-90. This EA analyzes the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Action Alternative that consists of constructing a new 2 MG tank and associated pressurized water piping. These impacts are compared with those associated with the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative is to continue using the existing culinary infrastructure with no new construction.

If the EA shows no significant impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Action, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued by the Utah Division of Drinking Water. Otherwise, an Environmental Impact Statement may be necessary prior to implementation of the Proposed Action.

1.2 Background Information

Hyde Park is a city in Cache County, Utah and is part of the Logan metropolitan area. As of 2019, the population of Hyde Park was 4600 people with 1512 households. In 2016, Sunrise Engineering was hired to master plan the Hyde Park water distribution system for current needs and 50 years of growth. Using a

projected population formula and assuming the projected growth of the next 50 years will match the existing growth rate of 2.0%, the master plan predicted the population in 2066 to be 11,619 persons with 3,712 households.

Hyde Park's current system consists of three water tanks which are located throughout the city. The Long Hill tank is located above Hyde Park and has a storage capacity of 1 million gallons. Greystone tank is in the southern part of Hyde Park and has a storage capacity of 0.5 million gallons. Lyons Park tank is in the middle of the city and is the largest tank, with a storage capacity of 1.5 million gallons. Hyde Park currently has over 40 miles worth of distribution piping throughout the city.

Based on the updated Master Plan from 2016, water usage of Hyde Park City averages 601 gallons per minute (gpm) of water, with a projected peak day using 1,517 gpm. The city has water rights for 2621 gpm or 4230.8 acre-ft. Therefore, on an average day in Hyde Park, 2020 gpm of water is not utilized. To prepare the city's water system for projected future growth, the construction of a new 2.0 MG water tank is proposed.

The land that the proposed tank will be built upon is an 80-acre parcel acquired from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM has performed all the necessary requirements (environmental and otherwise) to deed the land to the city, however, the process is not complete. Construction of the project will not occur until this transaction has occurred. The city plans to use the 80-acre parcel for new hiking and biking trails, the new water tank, and a future irrigation pond for overflow from the water distribution tank.

1.3 Purpose of and Need for Proposed Action

The primary purpose of the project is to provide supplementary storage for the Hyde Park Culinary water system. Although the city has enough storage for their current usage, the city does not have enough storage for projected population growth over a 50-year projection period in specific pressure zones. Under the Proposed Action, a new 2 MG water tank will be constructed in Hyde Park Canyon on land deeded to the city from the BLM. The new tank and associated piping will provide water storage for projected growth and future fire storage

1.3.1 Provide More Storage

Hyde Park City presently has access to 3.0 MG of water storage from the existing water tanks. Based on population projections over a 50-year period, the city will need approximately 4.4 MG of storage, as presented in the Hyde Park water master plan. The new water tank will store 2.0 MG, bringing the total water storage to 5 MG. This added storage provides enough capacity for the required water over the next 50 years, with an excess of 600,000 gallons. More importantly, this water storage is in an area that is under serviced by the existing tanks.

1.3.2 Improve Water Pressure

Currently, new city growth is reaching the highest elevation of the upper-most pressure zone of Hyde Park City. Some homes at higher elevations have complained about insufficient pressure. The new water tank will have a higher elevation than other city water tanks which will provide adequate pressure to all homes serviced by the city's system. Furthermore, the construction of the new water tank will create two new pressure zones.

1.3.3 Increase Fire Flow Capacity

Currently, the city does not have adequate storage required for fire flow capacity within the developable area. According to the Hyde Park City Culinary Water Master Plan, 180,000 gallons is necessary for fire flow. Through the 50-year projected period, 360,000 gallons of fire flow will be necessary with future fire demands. The added 2 MG of storage helps adequately supply the 360,000 gallons required and more importantly provides the adequate storage to the upper elevations of the city that has not yet been developed that other tanks would not be able to provide.

1.3.4 Prepared for Expected Population Growth

According to the Hyde Park City Culinary Water Master Plan, the expected population growth for the city will increase to 11,619 by 2066. If the current storage of 3 MG does not change, by 2066 the city would have a deficit of 1.4 MG. With the foreknowledge and projected population growth, the city has agreed to build a 2 MG tank to prepare for the expected growth.

1.4 Public Scoping and Involvement

The Proposed Action was presented to the public by the city through mailings and public meetings. The meetings that have previously occurred include:

- A meeting on August 15th, 2019 was held at the Hyde Park City Office. The city council member over water, Bret Randall, discussed the project in detail and focused specifically on possible recreational uses of the 80-acre parcel. The city also took questions regarding the project which were answered by Bret Randall and Scott Archibald of Sunrise Engineering.
- The water project was discussed in a city council meeting on March 26, 2020, in which the council discussed both the parameters and bond resolutions as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program. The water project has been discussed intermittently in other city council meetings over the last few months when the council has asked for updates.
- A public meeting was held to discuss the bond resolution and the project on August 12th. The meeting minutes will be available on Hyde Park City's website when available. This meeting was previously scheduled but was postponed until August because of COVID restrictions.

- An additional public meeting will be held during a city council meeting on September 9th to discuss the Environmental Assessment and FONSI. This will occur on a future date during the 30 day comment period.
- City residents will continue be updated on the project during construction through city council meetings and possible written notices in city billings.

1.5 Permits and Authorizations

Implementation of the Proposed Action may require numerous authorizations or permits from state and Federal agencies. Hyde Park City will be responsible for a obtaining all permits and authorizations required for project implementation. Potential authorizations or permits that may be necessary are listed Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Permits and Authorizations

Agency/Department	Purpose
Utah Division of Drinking Water	Funding authorization of five-million-dollar loan, design/construction plan review, and approval
Rocky Mountain Power	Encroachment Permit for construction in powerline corridor
Hyde Park City	Building Permit for Pump House

1.6 Related Projects and Documents

1.6.1 Hyde Park ESA from BLM for 80-acre Parcel

In 2019, an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was prepared to evaluate the historical and current uses of the 80-acre parcel managed by the BLM in preparation for its conveyance to the City of Hyde Park. The ESA evaluated the parcel and determined that it is used for animal grazing and recreational activities, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, camping, target shooting, hunting, and off-highway vehicle use. The ESA also determined that the site did not have any evidence of hazardous substances, petroleum products, or recognized environmental conditions. The ESA determined the disposal of this site from the BLM to the City of Hyde Park will be recommended.

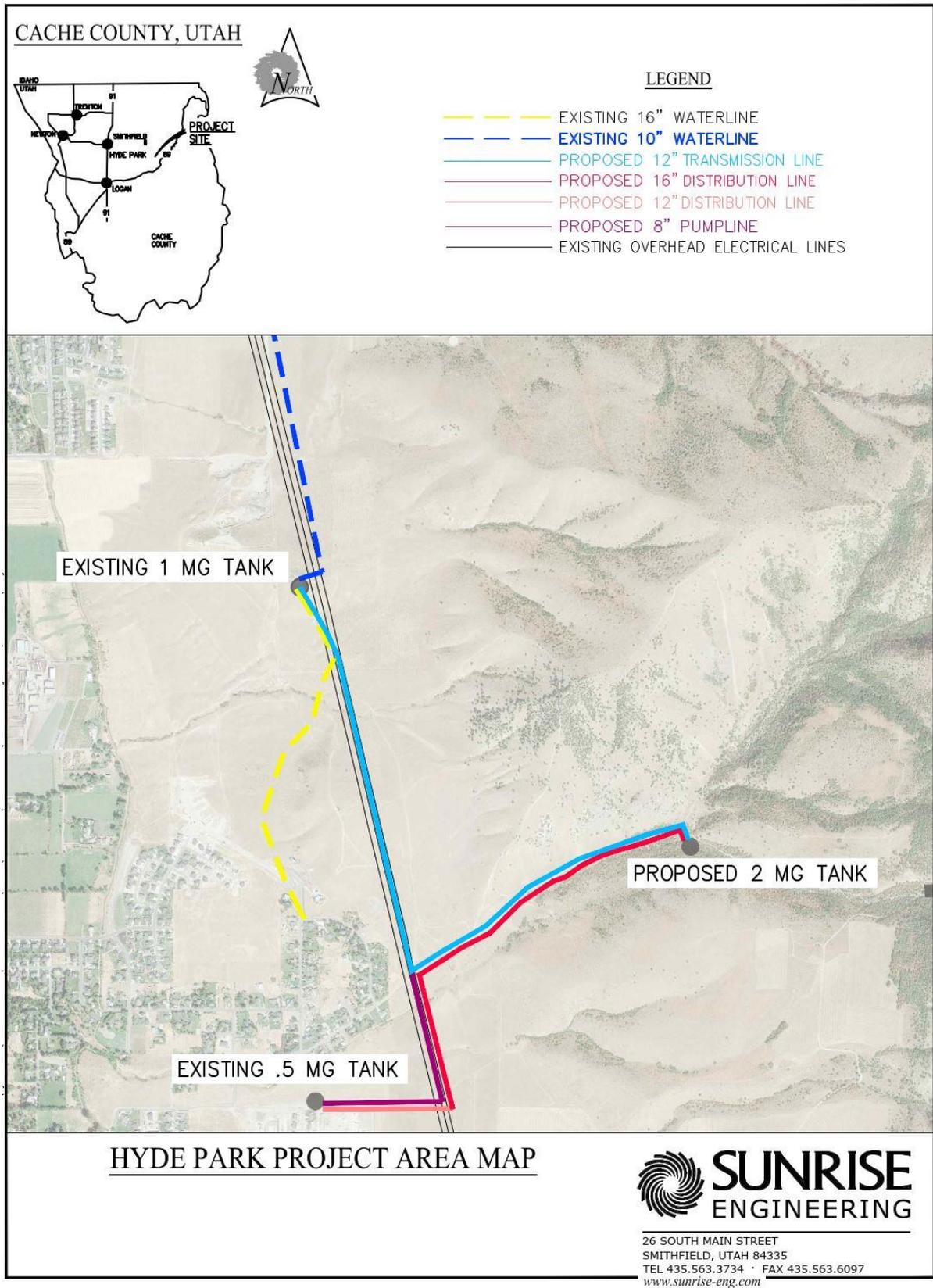


Figure 1. Map Overview of Proposed Action

Chapter 2 Alternatives

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the features of the No Action and Proposed Action Alternatives. It includes a description of each alternative considered and presents the alternatives in comparative form, defining the differences between each alternative.

2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Hyde Park Water Tank and the new pipeline from the Long Hill Tank will not be built. The Hyde Park drinking water system will continue to serve the population. General operation of the drinking water system will continue unchanged. Current maintenance and inspection activities will remain necessary, including annual inspections of the three water tanks and 40 miles of water distribution piping. Water quality will continue to be monitored to ensure it meets EPA and Utah Division of Drinking Water Standards. The current water storage is enough for drinking water and fire flow at the current population.

2.3 Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action Alternative consists of installing a new 2.0 MG (24' high x 124'-8" inside diameter) water tank located in Hyde Park Canyon, with new 2.5 miles of new pipelines connecting the new water tank to the existing infrastructure of the drinking water system and allowing Birch Spring water to flow by gravity to the new tank. A new back-up pumphouse 15'- 10" x 10'- 10" will be installed at the existing Greystone water tank site with a pump capable of pumping 500 gpm back to the new tank. This pump will be constructed in case of emergencies when the 2.0 MG tank cannot be serviced directly by the spring.

An existing chlorine treatment building, which currently treats the water at Long Hill Tank will be retrofitted to treat the water from Birch Spring that travels to the new tank. The water will be treated by gaseous chlorine. The treatment building will also house the solenoid valves that open or close when Long Hill tank and the new Hyde Park Canyon tank call for water, respectively.

The pump station will consist of one variable frequency drive 100 hp pump, with space for an additional pump, as needed. The water will subsequently be conveyed from the tank into the water distribution system through a 16-inch pipe.

The pipeline will follow under the existing electrical powerline corridor of Rocky Mountain Power as much as possible. Where the pipeline does not run parallel under the existing powerlines, it will be placed in existing waterline easements, existing undeveloped access roads, or in locations where future roads will likely be developed to minimize impact. The pipeline will also connect to the existing Greystone Tank Site, where the new pump station will be installed.

The area of disturbance will be no greater than 25 feet on each side of the pipeline. The area of disturbance also includes the staging areas, and the new tank site of 1.02 acres. The estimated total disturbance for the pipeline and the new tank is 16.17 acres. Greystone and Long Hill tank are both of areas that will be disturbed during the project. However, both Greystone (constructed before 1995) and Long Hill (constructed in 1995) tank sites have been disturbed before and no additional disturbance is needed. The pipe will be covered with a minimum of 5 feet of soil. Where possible, the cover soil will be graded to blend smoothly with the surrounding surface area. Where necessary, the disturbed ground above the pipeline will be revegetated using a mix of upland and rangeland plants.

2.3.1 Timing and Duration of Construction

Hyde Park City is planning to bid the proposed action during the fall of 2020. Once bids are opened and an apparent low bidder is awarded, construction will commence. It is anticipated that construction will occur in the fall of 2020 following the opening of bids until winter weather halts construction. Construction will be completed on the proposed action during the spring and early summer of 2021.

2.3.2 Road Crossings

The proposed pipeline location does not cross any major or minor roadways. The pipeline will cross some undeveloped dirt roads that currently serve as access to Hyde Park Canyon, some private properties, and the National Forest System lands. All undeveloped roads will remain in place after completion of the proposed pipeline. Where possible, the pipeline will be installed without disturbing the overlying road. Necessary repair will follow to restore the undeveloped roads to the previous state.

2.3.3 Stream Crossing

The new pipeline from Long Hill tank to the new Hyde Park canyon tank crosses over two riverines, as delineated by the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and shown by Figure 6 in Appendix A. The riverines are ephemeral streams, and do not flow for most of the year. The disturbance to the riverines will be minimal and the riverines will be revegetated with local flora when needed.

2.3.4 General Construction Procedures

2.3.4.1 Construction Sequence

Construction will likely occur in the following sequence:

1. Construct or improve needed access roads
2. Excavate tank site
3. Construct tank site
4. Excavate trench for pipeline
5. Haul pipeline to construction sites
6. Install pipeline bedding materials
7. Place pipeline in trench and connect segments
8. Backfill around pipeline and grade surface
9. Construct pumphouse, PRV vaults, and retrofit
10. Connect pipeline to building and tank
11. Clean up and restore area disturbed by construction

Specific construction phases and processes that merit further explanation are discussed in the sections that follow.

2.3.4.2 Construction Staging Areas

The project construction area will be approximately 50 feet wide and 2.5 miles long along the pipe alignment. The construction crews associated with excavation, pipeline installation, and final grading and restoration will move along the pipeline alignment day-to-day. The equipment necessary for each phase of the project will move down the pipeline with these crews as the project progresses.

Some of the pipe needed for the project will be stockpiled at approved staging areas on private land to facilitate installation. The remaining pipe will be delivered as needed along the right-of-way for the pipeline. As such, the right-of-way associated with the pipeline alignment will serve as a continuous staging area for construction crews as they move along the pipeline. Three separate staging areas along the pipeline corridor were evaluated and approved in conjunction with the environmental evaluation. These staging areas will be used for equipment staging, vehicle parking for construction personnel, and material stockpiling as needed.

2.3.4.3 Land Disturbance

The right-of-way corridor for the Proposed Action is approximately 2.5 miles long and 50 feet in width for temporary construction, and 30 feet for the perpetual easement. Construction for the proposed pipeline will be confined to the existing right-of-way, staging areas, and newly acquired right-of-way. Land disturbance during construction will occur only in these approved areas. Where necessary, the disturbed ground above the pipeline will be revegetated using a seed mix approved by a biologist for the area.

2.3.4.4 Construction Material Requirements

Primary construction materials required for the Proposed Actions are listed in Table 2-1. All materials listed will be purchased from and delivered by local suppliers.

Table 2-1. Estimated Primary Construction Material Necessary for Proposed Alternative

Material Type	Material Use	Quantity
Bedding	Bed for Pipeline	730 cy
Backfill	Pipe Burial	1500 cy
Ductile Iron Pipe	Pumphouse and Pipeline Construction	330 ft
Reinforced Concrete	Concrete and steel rebar for Tank and Pumphouse	75.5 cy
PVC Pipe	Pipeline Construction	6,600 ft
Misc. Construction Items (i.e. shingles, lumber, wiring, etc.)	Miscellaneous items for pump house and chlorinator treatment building	-

2.3.4.5 Pipeline Installation

The pipe will be transported from the manufacturer to the work site by flatbed truck and/or specially outfitted loaders. Needed bedding and backfill material will be imported from available commercial sources. Each pipeline section will be placed in the dug trench using the necessary construction equipment and subsequently connected in the field. After the sections are connected, backfill will be carefully placed around the pipeline in lifts using material that is readily available along the trench or hauled in from offsite commercial gravel pits. Backfill is generally compacted mechanically with a vibratory compactor.

Following construction, the contractor will remove all debris. Spoil piles in the work area will be spread evenly to blend with existing grade and maintain local drainage patterns.

2.3.4.6 Transportation Requirements

Construction transportation route begins on Canyon Road, at the intersection of 1100 E. and Canyon Road will be utilized to the new Hyde Park water tank site. The pipeline from Canyon Road to Long Hill tank will be accessed along an existing Rocky Mountain powerline corridor access road. Transportation to the project will vary from day-to-day as the project proceeds along the proposed pipeline alignment but will mostly utilize the existing undeveloped roads.

2.3.4.7 Pipeline Quality Control

After backfilling and construction work is completed, the contractor will ensure quality control of the pipeline construction through visual inspection and hydrostatic testing. Each segment or reach of pipe will be filled with water and pressurized for hydrostatic testing through pumps supplied by the contractor to ensure the system operates according to design specifications. If the pipe leaks or breaks during testing, it will be repaired and re-tested until specifications are met.

Test segment lengths will be determined by the construction season and availability of water through agreements consistent with federal, state, and local regulations and codes. After testing a segment, water can be pumped into the next segment for testing before ultimately being disposed of in accordance with water quality regulations.

2.3.4.8 Pump Installation

Pump will be installed onsite at the existing Greystone water tank site. No additional permanent disturbance beyond the footprint of the building will be required because the pump will be installed and constructed on the existing parcel. The new pumphouse building will be installed northwest of the existing tank. All new pipe will be buried on site. Please see Figure 1 in appendix for pumphouse.

2.3.4.9 Tank Construction

A new tank will be constructed in Hyde Park Canyon. The tank site is south of the existing dirt road. The tank site will be located near hillside and may require cutting into the slope. Once the tank is constructed, the cut earth will be used to refill the slope of the hill and around the tank at a 2:1 maximum slope. The slope will be revegetated with local flora and plants to improve soil stability. The total area of disturbance is estimated to be 1 acre for the tank.

2.4 Comparison of Alternatives

The No Action and Proposed Action Alternatives were compared based on four objectives identified for the project. These objectives are:

- Increase water storage capacity
- Prepare water system for future development for the projected population growth over 50-years
- Increase storage for fire flow capacity
- Increase water pressure in upper portions of water distribution system

As shown in Table 2-2, the No Action Alternative did not meet any of the project objectives while the Proposed Action met all four objectives.

Table 2-2. Comparison of Alternatives

Project Objective	Does the No Action Alternative Meet the Objective	Does the Proposed Action Alternative Meet the Objective*
Increase Water Storage Capacity	No	Yes, 2 MG of water storage added with proposed action alternative.

Prepare water system for projected growth over a 50-year period	No	Yes. Total of 4.38 MG of storage required in 2066. Proposed action alternative provides city a total storage of 5 MG.
Increase storage capacity for fire flow capacity	No	Yes. Increased water storage by 2 MG which adequately supplies required fire storage of 360,000 gallons.
Increase water pressure in upper portions of water distribution system	No	Yes. Adds two new pressure zones with minimum pressures of 40 psi.

*Numbers for proposed action alternative were found from the Hyde Park Culinary Water Master Plan

2.5 Minimization Measures Incorporated into the Proposed Action

Minimization measures that will be incorporated into the Proposed Action include the following:

- The proposed project construction area will mostly be in previously disturbed sites and will have as small as a footprint as possible.
- Staging areas will be located where they will minimize new disturbance of area soils and vegetation.
- Ground disturbance will be minimized to the extent possible.
- Construction vehicles and equipment will be inspected and cleaned prior to entry into the project area to ensure that they are free of weed seed.
- Newly disturbed sites will be monitored for impacts to native vegetation.
- Stockpiling of materials will be limited to those areas approved and cleared in advance.

Chapter 3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

3.1 Introduction

This chapter lists possible affected environment and environmental consequences and then describes how the proposed action alternative does or does not affect it. The chapter also discusses possible effects caused by no action.

3.2 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

The affected environment and environmental consequences for the environmental resources that could potentially be affected by the Proposed Action. These impacts are discussed under the following resource issues:

- Geology and Soil Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Visual Resources
- Paleontological Resources
- Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Hydrology
- Water Quality
- System Operations
- Health, Safety, Air Quality, and Noise
- Prime and Unique Farmlands
- Floodplains
- Wetlands, Riparian, Noxious Weeds and Existing Vegetation
- Fish and Wildlife Resources
- Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species
- Recreation
- Socioeconomics
- Access and Transportation
- Water Rights
- Indian Trust Assets
- Environmental Justice
- Cumulative Effects

The present condition or characteristics of each resource are discussed first, followed by a discussion of the predicted impacts caused by the Proposed Action.

Implementing minimization measures will ensure impacts are minimal and short-term. Chapter 3 presents the predicted impact analysis for resources after minimization measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been successfully implemented.

3.2.1 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are defined as physical or other expressions of human activity or occupation. Such resources include culturally significant landscapes, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, isolated artifacts or features, traditional cultural properties, Native American and other sacred places, and artifacts and documents of cultural and historic significance.

Section 106 of NHPA of 1966 mandates that any Federal undertaking consider the potential effects on historic properties. Historic properties are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Potential effects of the described alternatives on historic properties are the primary focus of this analysis.

In compliance with the regulations associated with Section 106 of NHPA (36 CFR 800.16), the area where cultural resources may be affected by the Proposed Action is defined as the Area of Potential Effect (APE). For the Proposed Action, the APE consists of 50 ft wide corridor that is approximately 2.2 miles in length as well as staging areas and tank site location. The total area for the APE is 14.4 acres.

A Class III cultural resource inventory of the APE has been completed by Bighorn Archeological Consultants in April of 2020 and is included in Appendix B. The Division of Drinking Water consulted with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and concurred with the determination of "No Historic Properties Affected."

3.2.1.1 No Action

The No Action Alternative will have no foreseeable impact on cultural resources.

3.2.1.2 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, any effects to cultural resources will be disclosed in the cultural report and be subject to the Utah SHPO consultation process. Findings from the cultural report will be presented in the Final EA.

3.2.2 Visual Resources

The visual resource of the area is a rural setting with future residential development and dirt access roads leading up the canyon.

The pipeline corridor is relatively clear of larger vegetation and understory, apart from grasses and weeds. The APE for visual resources is the area immediately adjacent to the alignment of the Proposed Action. Currently, the water distribution system is buried and has very little visible sign on the surface. The water tank sites are fenced off to provide protection from contaminants and vandalism.

3.2.2.1 No Action

The No Action Alternative will have no effect on visual resources.

3.2.2.2 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the pipeline will be installed into the proposed alignment, producing a temporary line in the landscape until the impacted area is revegetated. The Hyde park Canyon water tank will be 24.0' high, 124'-8" interior diameter, 2.0 MG. The site for the Hyde Park Canyon water tank will be reseeded and revegetated, as much as possible, to mitigate the visual impact of the new structure. The new tank will have a black vinyl fence around it and will have a fill slope as high as possible to visually hide the tank and avoid an aesthetically unappealing look. As such, there will be little to no long-term effect to visual resources.

3.2.3 System Operations

City public works employees use the existing SCADA system to run and maintain the water distribution. City employees check on the existing system and conduct any necessary maintenance. The current SCADA system incorporates all three tanks in the city's water system, the two city wells, and booster pump stations that move water from tank to tank as needed.

3.2.3.1 No Action

The No Action Alternative will have no effect on existing system operations.

3.2.3.2 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action will require more controls for the new water storage tank and new pump station. Although these new locations will be added to the existing SCADA system, the new locations will not require a large increase in cost or time from public works employees to run the water distribution system. Therefore, the impacts to the system operations from the Proposed Action are minimal.

3.2.4 Socioeconomics

Hyde Park City charges its residents for water based on a tiered rate structure. The tiered rate is organized as follows. For the first 10,000 gallons of water, the resident is charged \$26.00 per month. For usage over 10,000 gallons, the resident is charged \$0.50 per additional 1000 gallons for the next 40,000 gallons, \$1.00 per 1000 gallons for the next 50,000 gallons, \$1.50 per 1000 gallons for the next 50,000 gallons, and \$2.00 per 1000 gallons over that. The city also charges impact fees to new development connections to allow development to pay for itself.

3.2.4.1 No Action

The No Action Alternative will have no direct adverse effects on socioeconomics. If the proposed action which is not part of the water master plan is not completed until a future date, cost for the project will likely be higher and require raising rates on city residents. Therefore, the No Action Alternative will have future adverse effects on socioeconomics.

3.2.4.2 Proposed Action

Hyde Park City was approved for a \$5 million loan from the Utah Division of Drinking Water with an interest rate of 2.91% for a 20-year term. This loan equates to an approximate annual payment of \$333,500. Because of the current rate structure, impact fees, and proper planning the city will not need to raise rates to pay for the project. Therefore, the proposed action has no impact on socioeconomics.

3.2.5 Human Health and Safety

Currently, the Hyde Park Water distribution system main purposes are to provide city residents safe, clean drinking water and provide water for fire protection. The system is maintained and run very well, recording only 10 IPS points in recent years. The city also has adequate storage and pressure for fire protection that will have an indirect negative affect on fire safety

3.2.5.1 No Action

The No Action Alternative will have no direct adverse effects on human health and safety. However, with population growth predictions, the city will need increased water storage to have available for fire protection in the future. Therefore, the No Action Alternative will have an indirect negative affect on fire safety.

3.2.5.2 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action Alternative will provide 2 MG of additional storage to the existing distribution system. The water that feeds the additional 2 MG tank will be treated using gaseous chlorine according to DEQ standards as the rest of the system is currently treated. The additional storage provides adequate fire protection through the year 2066. Therefore, the Proposed Action will benefit health and human safety.

3.3 Resources Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The following resources were considered and subsequently eliminated from further analysis. The basis for elimination was predicated upon resource occurrence in the project area and impact severity on resources due to project implementation. Thus, all resources listed in Table 3-1 were eliminated from

further analysis because they do not occur in the project area, or because project impact will be so minimal it cannot be measured.

Table 3-1: Resources Eliminated from Further Analysis

Resource	Rationale for Elimination from Further Analysis
Geology and Soil	<p>The Proposed Action will involve the placement of a pressurized pipe in the ground. A majority of the placement of the pipe will be placed inside the corridor of Rocky Mountain Power. All pipeline running along the corridor will be restored to existing ground, dirt. The existing Rocky Mountain corridor is a cumulative effect on the project as it has present impacts not caused by the proposed action alternative.</p> <p>Another portion of the pipeline will be placed in or near the existing canyon dirt access road. The rest of the pipeline will be installed on Hyde Park City owned land in Hyde Park Canyon. The minimum depth that the pipe will be installed is 5 ft. Additionally, the pipe trench will be filled with primarily native soils to aid in future growth of the native plant species. Thus, there are not Geology and Soils Resources affected within the Project area; therefore, there will be minimal impact to these resources from the Proposed Action. Figure 7 shows the soil index of the project site.</p>
Paleontological	<p>A paleontological file search within the Utah data base was requested on March 6, 2020. A response was received on March 09, 2020 stating that no paleontological localities were recorded and there was no indication that the proposed action will encounter any. The response letter has been included as Appendix A, Figure 2. As such, there are no Paleontological Resources within the Project area; therefore, there will be no impact to these resources from the Proposed Action.</p>
Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers	<p>There are no Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers as delineated by the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System within the Project area; therefore, there will be no impact to these resources from the Proposed Action.</p>

Resource	Rationale for Elimination from Further Analysis
Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers (Cont.)	(A map of the project area illustrating that there are no Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers in the area has been included in Figure 3 of Appendix A.)
Hydrology	Existing drainages will be restored to allow runoff and a negligible amount of impervious surfaces will be added to the water shed. Therefore, the total effect of the pipeline to the local hydrology will be minimal.
Water Quality	There is no negative impact to the Water Quality from the proposed action. The water recovered from the spring will be continued to be treated using gaseous chlorine before entering the water distribution system, as prescribed by the EPA and Utah Drinking Water Board.
Air Quality, and Noise	The project is located within a non-attainment area as delineated by EPA and Utah DEQ. Best management Practice outlined in Chapter 4 will be followed to mitigate the impact the proposed action will have on the air and noise quality. As such, there will be no long-term impact to these resources. A map of the non-attainment area has been included in Figure 4 of Appendix A.
Floodplains	Based on data gathered from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website, the project will not encroach on any flood plains. Based on this analysis, there is no effects on floodplains, as shown in Figure 5 of Appendix A.
Wetlands, Riparian, and Existing Vegetation	<p>According to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), the new pipeline and water tank locations encounter one wetland area, as displayed on maps generated by the NWI database which can be seen in Figure 6 of Appendix A. The wetland is an intermittent, seasonally flooded gravel streambed. The construction of the Hyde Park water improvements will occur during the late summer and fall and will not correspond with the spring season when spring run-off occurs.</p> <p>Overall, the effects on wetlands, riparian areas, and existing vegetation will be minimal.</p>

Resource	Rationale for Elimination from Further Analysis
Fish and Wildlife Resources	<p>Wildlife resources within the project area include small mammals, raptors, upland game birds, migratory birds, reptiles, and occasional big game.</p> <p>The scope of the Hyde Park water improvement plan does not have any flowing rivers or streams, therefore, there are no fish or amphibians.</p> <p>For raptors, upland game birds, and migratory birds, no displacement, harassment of nesting activities, or rearing of young will occur. While a very small number of roosting sites such as trees may be lost during construction, the associated effects will be limited in extent due to an abundance of other favorable roosting sites in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Effects on small mammals and big game will be minimal. The pipeline will be buried and covered in natural and local vegetation. The tank site will be installed near the side of the hill, minimizing disturbance to the local vegetation.</p> <p>Due to no water features in the area, reptiles in the area will be minimal impacted. Amphibians will not be impacted. The pipeline is buried and will not provide a habitat for the amphibians and reptiles. The tank sites will be constantly monitored and cleaned, not allowing for amphibians and reptiles. The effects on reptiles will be minimal, due to lack of habitat in the project's boundary and the effects on the amphibians will be no because there is no water in the area.</p> <p>Based on this analysis, effects on fish and wildlife disturbed by the Proposed Action will be minimal.</p>

Resource	Rationale for Elimination from Further Analysis
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	According to a file search with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (IPaC), the scope of the project contains a potential area for two threatened species: the Canada Lynx and the Ute Ladies'-tresses flowering plant. There are no critical habitats, and no endangered or sensitive species found within the project's area. Therefore, there will be no impact to these resources from the Proposed Action.
Recreation	<p>The Proposed Action involves privately owned lands and city owned land. Approximately 80 acres of land was given to Hyde Park City from the BLM, with one current use of the land as recreation. The parcel is noted for being used for camping, recreational target shooting, OHV driving, hunting, and other activities. A fence will be placed around the tank, and no shooting signs will be placed around the fence. The current condition of the involved land is currently in use for recreational activities and will therefore have no foreseeable actions impact to these resources from the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Furthermore, a reasonably foreseeable action that can be considered a cumulative effect is that the city plans to use the 80-acre parcel as a city park to provide recreational uses to the land.</p>
Access, and Transportation	<p>The pipeline will be buried at a minimum depth of 5 ft and will not affect any transportation. The pipeline that will be buried in Hyde Park Canyon will be buried either within or just to the side, the probable alignment of the future roadway and will not be a factor in the maintenance and use of the future road.</p> <p>As such, there are no Access, and Transportation resources; therefore, there will be no impact to these resources from the Proposed Action.</p>

Resource	Rationale for Elimination from Further Analysis
Water Rights	<p>Hyde Park City currently has four water rights and one unapproved water right.</p> <p>Water Right No. WR E1428, Birch Canyon Priority Date of February 14, 1979. The beneficial use designation for the water right is municipal and irrigation exchange. The water right is for 1.0 cfs or 448.8 gpm. There is no acre-foot restriction for this water right.</p> <p>Water Right No. WR 25-3065, Birch Canyon Priority Date of August 9, 1934. The beneficial use designation for the water right is municipal and irrigation exchange. The water right is for 0.5 cfs or 224.4 gpm. There is no acre-foot restriction for this water right.</p> <p>Water Right No. WR 25-4734, Underground Water Well Priority Date of April 5, 1967. The beneficial use designation for the water right is municipal and irrigation exchange. The water right is for 1.34 cfs or 601 gpm. There is no acre-foot restriction for this water right.</p> <p>Water Right No. WR 25-8919, Underground Water Well Priority Date of July 14, 1988. The beneficial use designation for the water right is municipal and irrigation exchange. The water right is for 3.0 cfs or 650 gpm. There is no acre-foot restriction for this water right.</p> <p>This project will not alter or shift the existing water right in any fashion; therefore, there will be no impact to these resources from the Proposed Action.</p>

Resource	Rationale for Elimination from Further Analysis
Farmlands	The Proposed Action involves privately owned lands and city owned land. The pipeline will be running underneath the powerlines and will not affect any farmlands. Approximately 80 acres of land was given to Hyde Park City from the BLM. The BLM land is not used for any farmlands and the area is considered not prime farmland based off the soil resource report from the NRCS. Figure 7 shows a classification of the surrounding area of the Proposed Action. Therefore, there will be no impact to farmlands resources from the Proposed Action.

3.4 Indian Trust Assets

Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in property held in trust by the United States for federally recognized Indian Tribes or Indian individuals. The Department of the Interior’s policy is to recognize and fulfill its legal obligations to identify, protect, and conserve the trust resources of Indian Tribes and tribal members. The Department also consults with tribes on a government-to-government basis whenever plans or actions affect tribal trust resources, trust assets, or tribal safety (refer to Departmental Manual, 512 DM 2). Assets can be real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights, such as land, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights.

The United States has an Indian trust responsibility to protect and maintain rights reserved by or granted to tribes or individuals by treaties, statutes, and executive orders. These rights are sometimes further interpreted through court decisions and regulations. This trust responsibility requires that all Federal agencies take all actions reasonably necessary to protect trust assets.

A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report will be carried out to identify possible ITAs in the APE. Any ITAs identified from the cultural inventory will be identified and described in the final EA. No ITAs are currently known in the APE without the cultural inventory, therefore as it stands in the preliminary EA, the Proposed Action Alternative will have no impact on ITAs.

3.5 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 established Environmental Justice as a Federal agency priority to ensure that minority and low-income groups are not disproportionately affected by Federal actions. Implementation of the Proposed Action will not disproportionately affect any low-income or minority communities within the

project area. The proposed project will not involve major facility construction, population relocation, health hazards, hazardous waste, property seizure, or significant economic impacts. As such, there will not be any adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations from the Proposed Action Alternative.

3.6 Cumulative Effects

In addition to project-specific impacts, Sunrise Engineering analyzed the potential for significant cumulative impacts to resources affected by the project and by other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities within the APE. Cumulative effects are applicable to specific project resources and are mentioned in Table 3.1. The number of resources with cumulative effects are minimal and therefore the cumulative effects on the project are minimum under the Proposed Action Alternative.

3.7 Summary of Environmental Effects

Table 3-2 summarizes environmental effects under the No Action and the Proposed Action Alternatives.

Table 3-2: Summary of Environmental Effects

Project Resource	No Action	Proposed Action
Geology and Soils	No Effect	Minimal Impact
Paleontological Resources	No Effect	No Impact
Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers	No Effect	No Impact
Hydrology	No Effect	Minimal Impact
Water Quality	No Effect	No Adverse Impact, instead a Beneficial Impact
Air Quality and Noise	No Effect	No Impact
Floodplains	No Effect	No Effect
Wetland, Riparian and Vegetation	No Effect	Minimal Effect
Fish and Wildlife Resources	No Effect	Minimal Effect
Threatened and Endangered Species, Sensitive Species	No Effect	No Impact
Recreation	No Effect	No Impact

Access and Transportation	No Effect	No Impact
Water Rights	No Effect	Beneficial Effect
Socioeconomics	No Effect	No Effect
Indian Trust Assets	No Effect	No Effect
Environmental Justice	No Effect	No Effect
Farmland	No Effect	No Impact

Chapter 4 Environmental Commitments

Environmental Commitments, along with Minimization Measures in section 2.6 have been developed to lessen the potential adverse effects of the Proposed Action.

4.1 Environmental Commitments

The following environmental commitments will be implemented as an integral part of the Proposed Action.

1. **Standard Best Management Practices** – Standard Best Management Practices (BMP) will be applied during construction activities to minimize environmental effects and will be implemented by construction forces or included in construction specifications. Such practices or specifications include sections in the present EA on public safety, dust abatement, air pollution, noise abatement, water pollution abatement, waste material disposal, erosion control, archaeological and historical resources, vegetation, fish and wildlife and threatened and endangered species. The project will comply with all requirements set forth in the formal Section 7 consultation with USFWS. Excavated material and construction debris may not be wasted in any stream or river channel in flowing waters. This includes material such as grease, oil, joint coating, or any other possible pollutant. Excess materials must be wasted at an upland site well away from any channel. Construction materials, bedding material, excavation material, etc. may not be stockpiled in riparian, wetland, or water channel areas. Silt fencing will be appropriately installed and left in place until after revegetation becomes established, at which time the silt fence can then be carefully removed. Machinery must be fueled and properly cleaned of dirt, weeds, organisms, or any other possibly contaminating substances offsite prior to construction.
2. **Additional Analyses** - If the Proposed Action were to change significantly from that described in this EA because of additional or new information, or if other spoil, or work areas beyond those outlined in this analysis are required outside the defined project construction area, additional environmental analyses may be necessary.
3. **UPDES Permit** - A UPDES Permit will be required from the State of Utah before any discharges of water, if such water is to be discharged as a point source into a regulated water body. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that construction related sediments will not enter the stream either during or after construction. Settlement ponds and intercepting ditches for capturing sediments will be constructed, and the

sediment and other contents collected will be hauled off the site for appropriate disposal upon completion of the project.

4. **Fugitive Dust Control Permit** - The Division of Air Quality regulates fugitive dust from construction sites, requiring compliance with rules for sites disturbing greater than one-quarter of an acre. Utah Administrative Code R307-205-5, requires steps be taken to minimize fugitive dust from construction activities. Sensitive receptors include those individuals working at the site or motorists that could be affected by changes in air quality due to emissions from the construction activity.
5. **Cultural Resources** - In the case that any cultural resources, either on the surface or subsurface, are discovered during construction, the Division of Drinking Water shall be notified and construction in the area of the inadvertent discovery will cease until an assessment of the resource and recommendations for further work can be made by a professional archeologist.

Any person who knows or has reason to know that he/she has inadvertently discovered possible human remains on Federal land, he/she must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery to the Utah Division of Drinking Water. Work will stop until the proper authorities are able to assess the situation onsite. This action will promptly be followed by written confirmation to the responsible Federal agency official, with respect to Federal lands. The Utah SHPO and interested Native American Tribal representatives will be promptly notified. Consultation will begin immediately. This requirement is prescribed under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (43 CFR Part 10); and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470).

A MOA will be executed to mitigate the adverse effects to the site if they are deemed necessary. Mitigation for the adverse effects, set forth in the stipulations of the MOA, must be completed before construction activities associated with the Proposed Action begin.

6. **Paleontological Resources** - Should vertebrate fossils be encountered by the proponent during ground disturbing actions, construction must be suspended until a qualified paleontologist can be contacted to assess the find.
7. **Fish and Wildlife Resources** –
 - a. **Migratory Bird Protection**

- i. Perform any ground-disturbing activities or vegetation treatments before migratory birds begin nesting or after all young have fledged.
- ii. If activities must be scheduled to start during the migratory bird breeding season, take appropriate steps to prevent migratory birds from establishing nests in the potential impact area. These steps could include covering equipment and structures and use of various excluders (e.g., noise). Prior to nesting, birds can be harassed to prevent them from nesting on the site.
- iii. If activities must be scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, a site-specific survey for nesting prior to groundbreaking activities or vegetation treatments. Established nests with eggs or young cannot be moved, and the birds cannot be harassed (see ii., above), until all young have fledged and can leave the nest site.
- iv. If nesting birds are found during the survey, appropriate spatial buffers should be established around nests. Vegetation treatments or ground-disturbing activities within the buffer areas should be postponed until the birds have left the nest. Confirmation that all young have fledged should be made by a qualified biologist.

b. Raptor Protection

Raptor protection measures will be implemented to provide full compliance with environmental laws. Raptor surveys will be developed using the *Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances* (Romin and Muck 2002), to ensure that the proposed project will avoid adverse impacts to raptors, including bald and golden eagles. Locations of existing raptor nests and eagle roosting areas will be identified prior to the initiation of project activities. Appropriate spatial buffer zones of inactivity will be established during breeding, nesting, and roosting periods. Arrival at nesting sites can occur as early as December for certain raptor species. Nesting and fledging can continue through August. Wintering bald eagles may roost from November through March.

8. **Wetland Resources** – Wetland areas are not in the described project boundaries and therefore will not need to be addressed.

9. **Previously Disturbed Areas** - Construction activities will be confined to previously disturbed areas where possible for such activities as work, staging, and storage, waste areas and vehicle and equipment Parking areas. Vegetation disturbance will be minimized as much as possible.
10. **Public Access** - Construction sites will be closed to public access. Temporary fencing, along with signs, will be installed to prevent public access.
11. **Disturbed Areas** - All disturbed areas resulting from the Project will be smoothed, shaped, contoured, and rehabilitated to as near the pre-Project construction condition or better as practical. After completion of the construction and restoration activities, disturbed areas will be seeded at appropriate times with weed-free, native seed mixes having a variety of appropriate species (especially woody species where feasible) to help hold the soil around structures, prevent excessive erosion, and to help maintain other riverine and riparian functions. The composition of seed mixes will be coordinated with wildlife habitat specialists and biologists. Weed control on all disturbed areas will be required.
12. **Threatened and Endangered Species** –
 - a. Construction activities will avoid, to the extent feasible, Ute Ladies'-tresses habitat outside the pipeline trench area, water tank site and staging areas.
 - b. Management Practices will be determined during ESA Section 7 Consultation: and
 - c. All requirements of the USFWS Biological Opinion will be adhered to in compliance of the ESA.

Chapter 5 Consultation and Coordination

5.1 Introduction

This chapter details other consultation and coordination between Sunrise Engineering and the Utah Division of Drinking Water with other Federal, state, and local Government Agencies, Native American Tribes, and the public during the preparation of this EA. Compliance with NEPA is a Federal responsibility that involves the participation of all these entities in the planning process. NEPA requires full disclosure of actions taken by Federal agencies including: alternatives, impacts, and potential mitigation of impacts.

5.2 Public Involvement

In order to comply with NEPA requirements concerning full public disclosure, letters were sent to city residents explaining the project and inviting them to participate in several meetings regarding the Proposed Action. For full information on the public involvement see Section 1.4.

5.3 Tribal Consultation

SEI initiated consultation with three Federally recognized tribes for the preliminary EA. The three tribes consulted were the Ute Indian Tribe, Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The Ute tribe responded via telephone confirming that they do not have any known resources in the APE. The Shoshone-Bannock tribe also responded via telephone communication that although they do not know of specific items in the APE, this is an area that their people inhabited. As such, they desired that the language in this report outline a stop work order if any cultural resources are found. This language can be seen in section 4.1.5 of this report.

The Northwestern Shoshone have written a statement concluding that the area of the Proposed Action is not going to affect any sensitive areas for their tribe. The statement is located in Appendix B.

5.4 Utah Geological Survey

Sunrise Engineering requested a paleontological file search from the UGS to determine the nature and extent of paleontological resources within the APE. File search results and recommendations from the UGS were received in a letter dated March 9, 2020. According to the letter received, paleontological localities have not been recorded in the project area.

5.5 Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Following the submission of the Final EA, the Utah Division of Drinking Water will consult with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office to discuss possible impacts of historic significance in the APE.

Chapter 6 Preparers

The following is a list of preparers who participated in the development of the EA. They include environmental summary preparers, consultants, and city officials.

**Table 6-1
Environmental Summary Preparers**

Name	Title	Company
Scott Archibald, P.E.	Project Engineer	Sunrise Engineering
Thomas Hill	Project Manager	Sunrise Engineering
Jake Makin	Engineering Intern	Sunrise Engineering
Jon Baxter	Archeologist	Bighorn Archeological Consultants, LLC

**Table 6-2
Public Officials Involved**

Name	Title	Public Entity
Sharidean Flint	Mayor	Hyde Park City
Brandon Buck	City Council Member	Hyde Park City
Donja Wright	City Recorder/Treasurer	Hyde Park City

Chapter 7 References

Archibald, Scott, 2016. Hyde Park City Culinary Water Master Plan & Capital Facility Plan. Sunrise Engineering, Smithfield, Utah.

“FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Search By Address.”
[msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=hyde Park#searchresultsanchor](https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=hyde+Park#searchresultsanchor).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC Database <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

National Wetlands Inventory 2020,
<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>

Shawn E. Storbo, Alan V. Jones, 2019. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Phase I, Environmental Site Assessment Report, Salt Lake City, Utah

USDA Web Soil 2020,
[surveyhttps://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm](https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm)

Chapter 8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix A

All figures and documents referenced in previous sections are presented in the following pages. Brief descriptions are provided at the bottom of each figure.

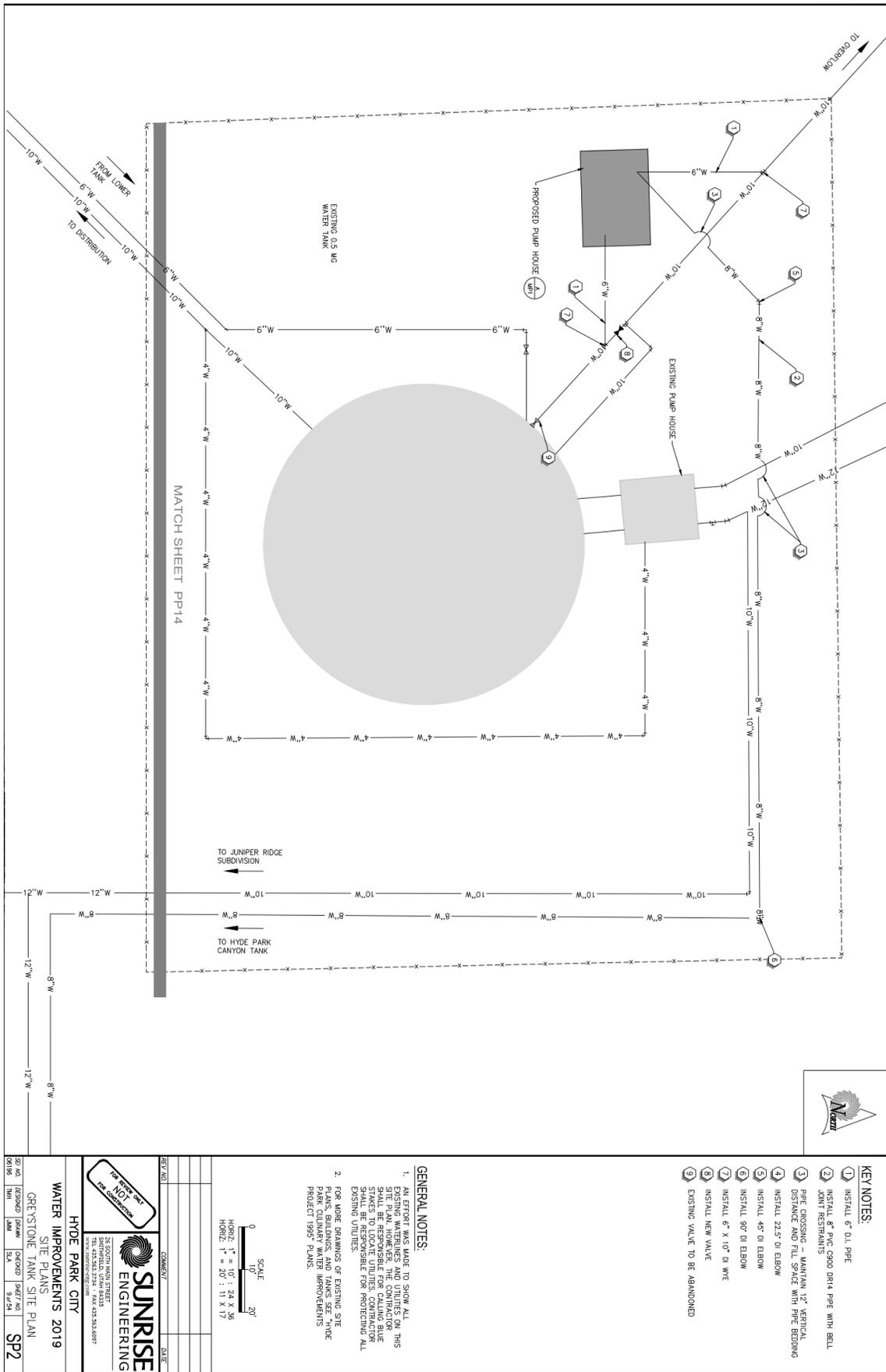


Figure 1. Greystone pumphouse and site plan



State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Utah Geological Survey
R. William Keach II
State Geologist Division Director

March 9, 2020

Thomas Hill
Sunrise Engineering
26 S. Main Street
Smithfield UT 84335

RE: Paleontological file search and recommendations for the Hyde Park Water Tank and Culinary Water Pipelines Project, Cache County, Utah
U.C.A. 79-3-508 (Paleontological) Compliance; Request for Confirmation of Literature Search according to the UDOT/UGS Memorandum of Understanding.

Dear Thomas:

I have conducted a paleontological file search for the Hyde Park Waterline and Easements in response to your request of March 6, 2020.

There are no paleontological localities recorded in our files in this project area. Quaternary, Tertiary and Recent alluvial and lacustrine deposits and Cambrian limestones that are exposed here have a low potential for yielding significant fossil localities (PFYC 2). Unless fossils are discovered as a result of construction activities, this project should have no impact on paleontological resources.

If you have any questions, please call me at (801) 537-3311.

Sincerely,

Martha Hayden
Paleontological Assistant

1594 West North Temple, Suite 3110, PO Box 146100, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6100
telephone (801) 537-3300 • facsimile (801) 537-3400 • TTY (801) 538-7458 • geology.utah.gov



Figure 2. Paleontological File Search

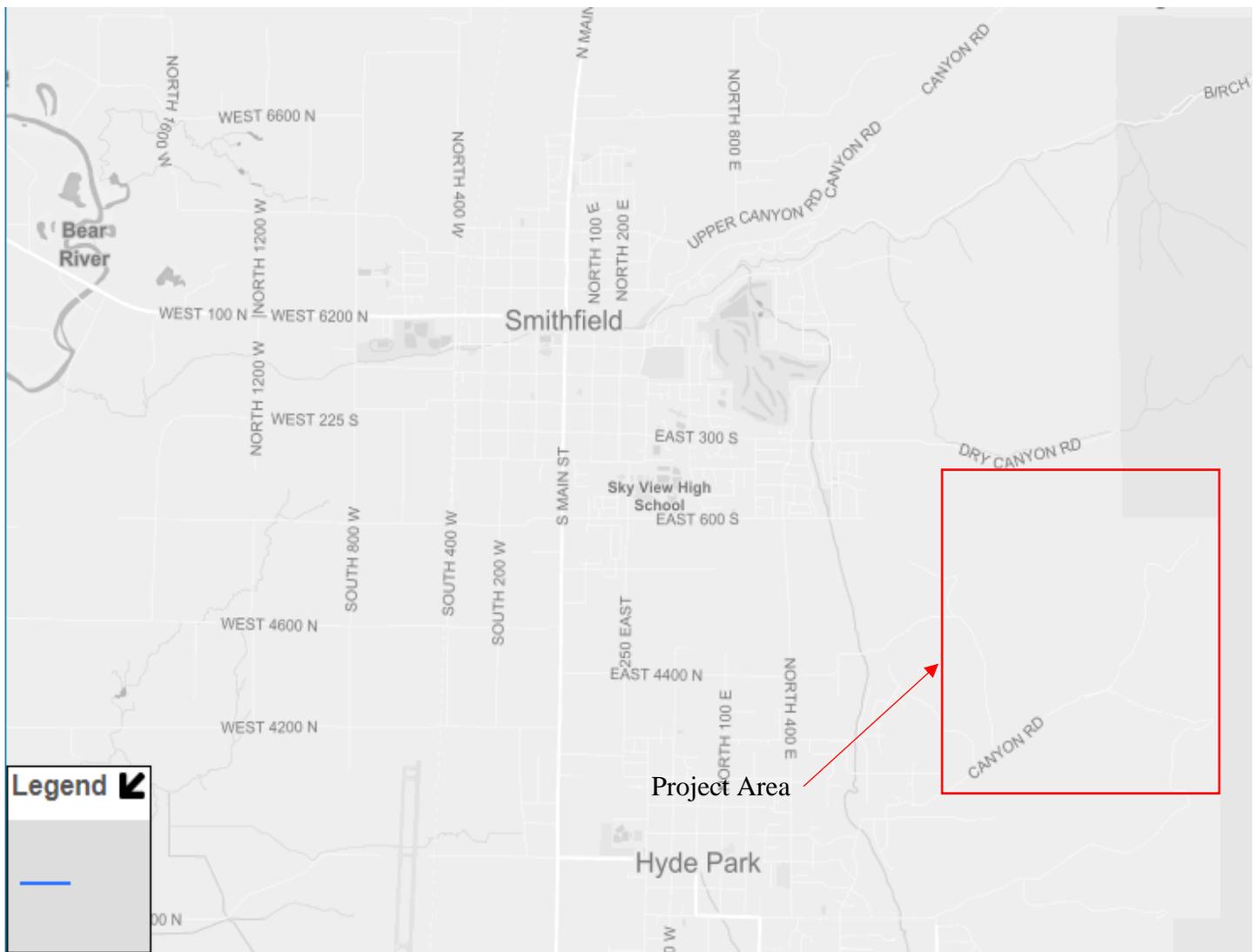


Figure 2. Wilderness and Wild Scenic River Map from Rivers.gov Website

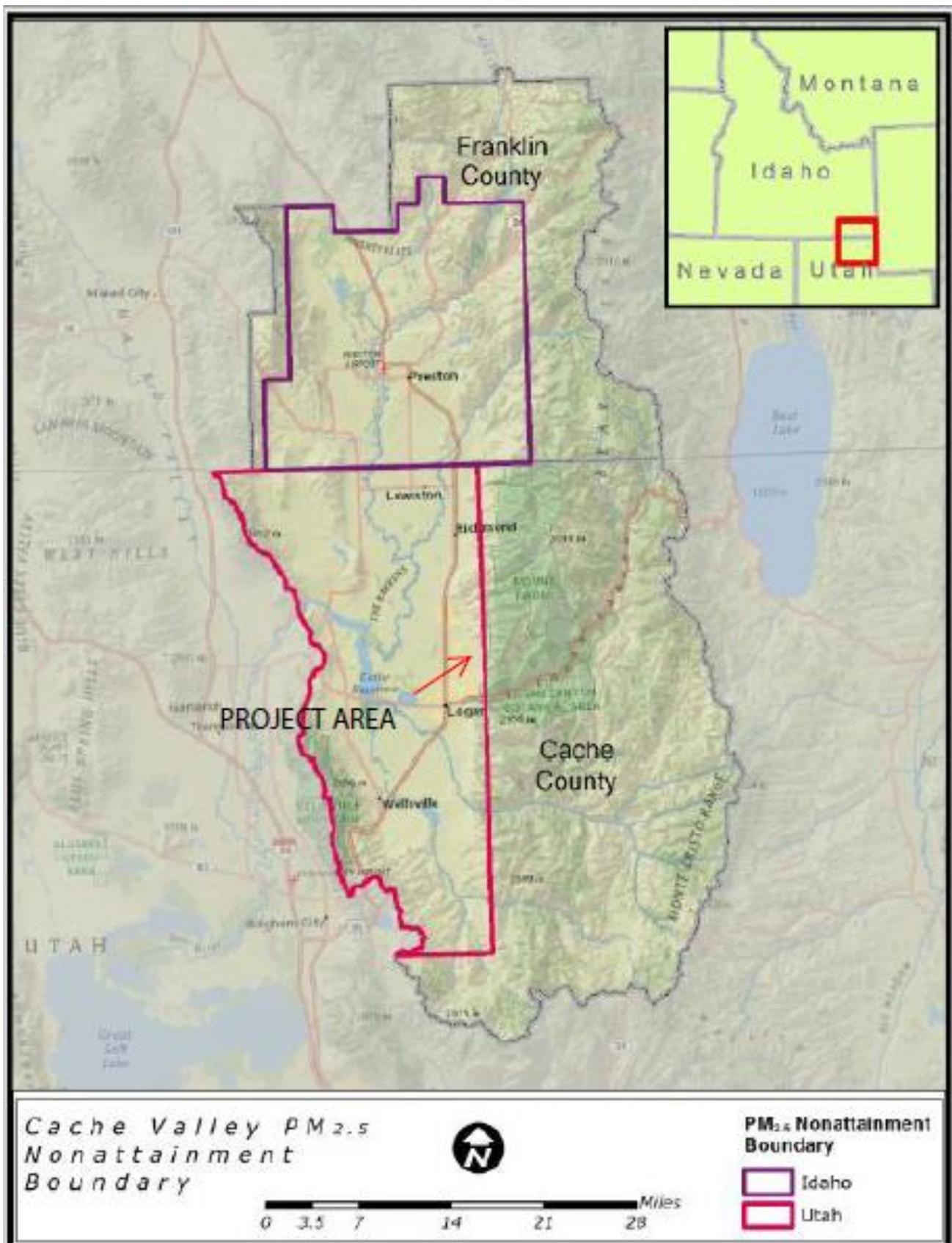


Figure 3. Map of Non-Attainment Boundaries in Utah and Idaho

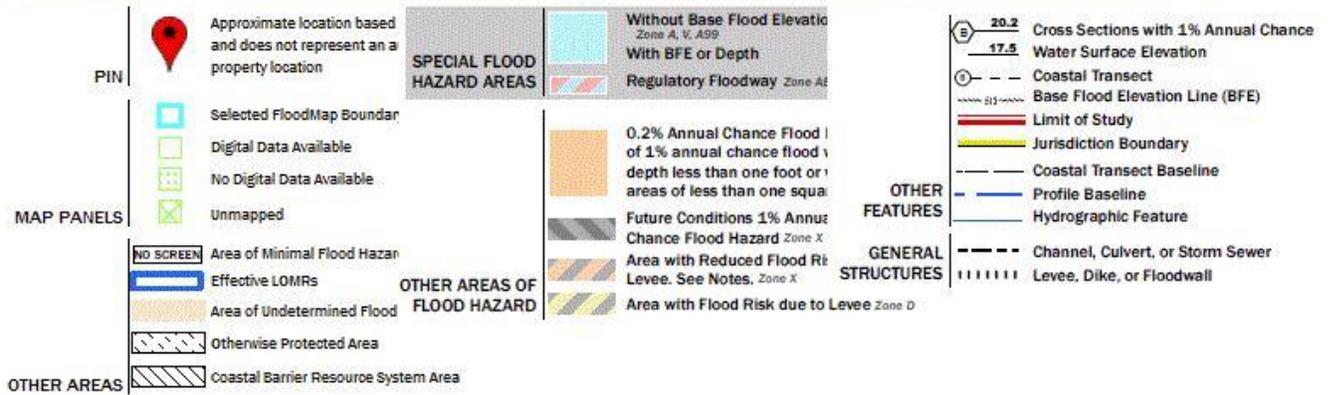
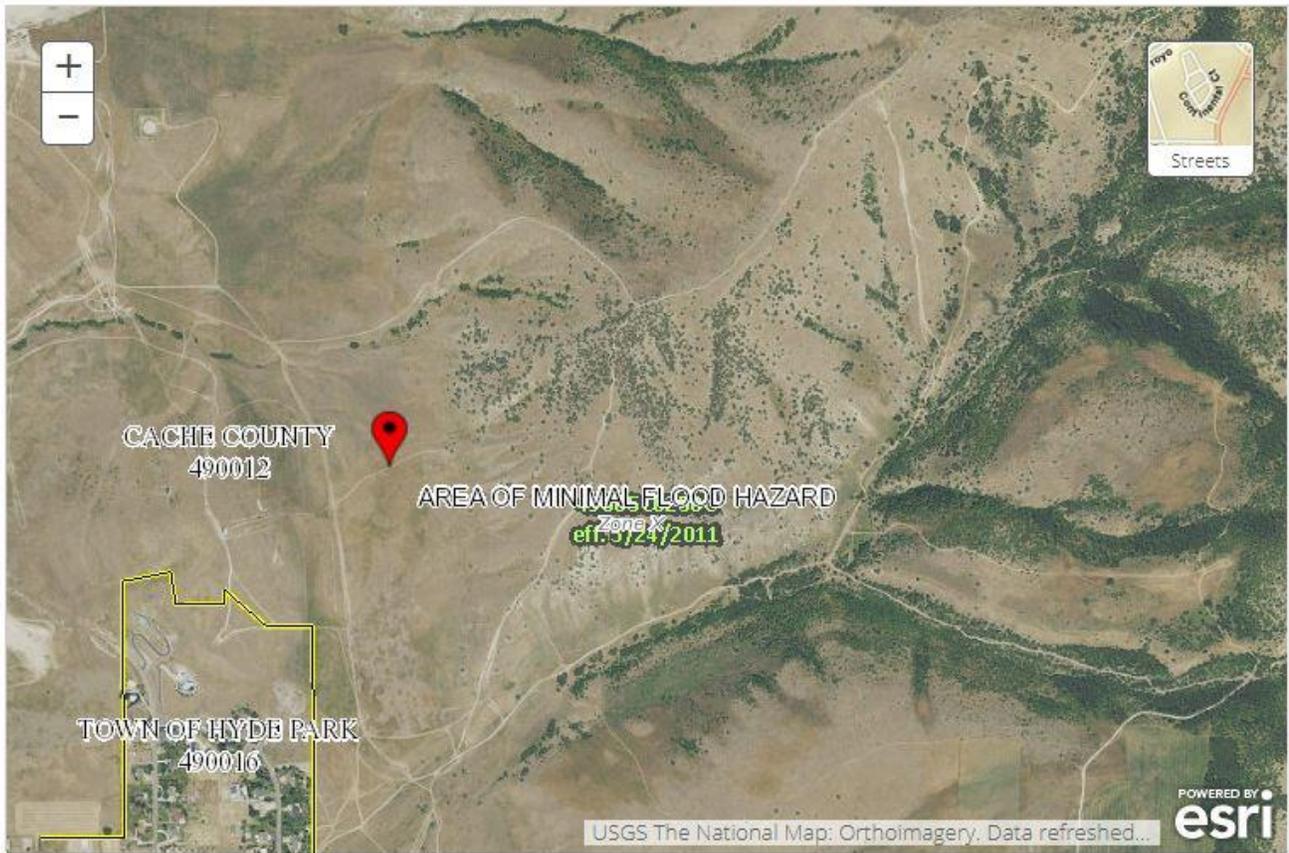


Figure 4. Map of Flood Plains from FEMA



February 10, 2020

Wetlands

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |  | Lake |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other |
| | |  | Freshwater Pond |  | 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.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

Figure 5. NWI Map of Wetlands in Hyde Park and Surrounding Areas

8.2 Appendix B

The following pages include the cultural report provided by Bighorn Archaeology and the Native Tribe consultation letters.

**Summary Report of Cultural
Resources Inspection**

PROJECT NUMBER: U20HO0225

Report Title: Cultural Resource Inventory for the Hyde Park Water Project, Cache County, Utah

- 1. Report Date: April 2020
- 2. Date(s) of Survey: 4/07/20
- 3. Development Company: Sunrise Engineering, Inc.
- 4. Responsible Institution: Bighorn Archaeological Consultants, LLC.
- 5. Principal Investigator: Jon Baxter
- 6. BLM Field Office: Salt Lake
- 7. County(ies): Cache
- 8. NEPA Number:
- 9. Fieldwork Location:
USGS Map: Smithfield, Utah

Township	Range	Section(s)
T 13N	R 1E	36
T 12N	R 1E	1

- 10. Description of the Undertaking (including the Area of Potential Effects)
The project consists of a proposal by Sunrise Engineering (Sunrise) to inventory a proposed water tank, waterline, and three staging areas on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The cultural inventory for the project was undertaken at the request of Sunrise to assist the BLM in fulfilling requirements under various state and federal environmental protection laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Bighorn Archaeological Consultants, LLC, (Bighorn) was asked to complete the cultural resource inventory for the proposed project in Cache County, Utah. The area of potential effect (APE) included a water tank (2.76 acres), waterline (14 acres), and three staging areas (1.8 acres total). The total project APE encompasses 18.56 acres.

- 11. Location(s) and Date(s) of Literature Review:
 - a. Field Office: Unavailable due to pandemic closure
 - b. Utah Division of State History/Preservation Pro: 4/6/20
 - c. Historic Records and Maps: 4/6/20
 - d. Satellite imagery: 4/6/20

12. Results of Literature Review (½ mile buffer):

Project Number	Project Name	No. of Sites within the APE
U84BL1116	Hyde Park Planning Amendment	0

Summary and Expectations:

Results of the literature review and file search indicated one cultural resource survey had been conducted within ½ mile of the proposed project area and no previously recorded cultural sites. Additionally, no NRHP listed properties or documented in-period historic architecture were plotted/listed within the ½ mile APE. Review of the historic GLO map (1877) revealed the “Wood Road” south of the project area.

It was anticipated that a low density of cultural resource sites would be encountered within the proposed project area. Historic sites that may occur include trail and road segments and perhaps structural remnants from homesteading such as building foundations. Homesteads and irrigation systems are most likely to be found near reliable water, while trails and roads might be anywhere throughout the project. Previous research regarding the prehistoric sites in the area indicates lithic scatters are very rare for this area and surrounding the project corridor.

13. Description of Field Methods:

The cultural resource inventory for the proposed Hyde Park Project, Cache County, Utah involved a pedestrian survey to identify cultural resources within the APE. As previously mentioned, the APE included a water tank, waterline, and three staging areas. The APE for the proposed project was inventoried by walking one 15 m (50 ft) wide pedestrian transect over the proposed pipeline alignment and multiple transects over the proposed water tank and staging area locations to provide intensive coverage. A total of 18.56 acres was inventoried.

Cultural resources encountered during the inventory were recorded as sites or isolates, as defined in the National Register Bulletin No. 16A as the "location of a significant event, a prehistoric occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of any existing structure." To clarify, historic, prehistoric, or archaeological features or any archaeological or historic anomaly that contains, at a minimum, greater than ten artifacts in a 10-meter diameter area, multiple features, a single feature for which sufficient information is available to raise the possibility that it may be significant, or a combination of a feature and artifacts were considered a site. All other cultural materials that do not meet the above criteria were considered isolated artifacts, or single artifacts or features of which little is known and possessing no possibility for significance to be determined.

If located, each site and/or isolated find is recorded using data obtained from a Trimble Geo 7x global positioning system (GPS) and based on NAD 83. All GPS data will be submitted to the appropriate agency to incorporate into their databases. All previously and newly recorded sites were evaluated against the criteria set forth by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

No cultural resources were recorded during the field inventory.

14. Area Surveyed:

Lanner		BLM	Other Federal	State	Private	TOTAL
Acreage	Class III:	5.41			13.15	18.56
TOTAL	18.56					

15. Sites Recorded:

Land Owner		BLM	Other Federal	State	Private	TOTAL
		#	#	#	#	
		Site Number	Site Number	Site Number	Site Number	
Revisits	Eligible:	0				

(updated forms)

Not Eligible: 0

Revisits

Eligible: 0

(not updated)

Not Eligible: 0

Newly Recorded Eligible: 0

Not Eligible: 0

TOTAL

0

16. Individual Site Descriptions and Determinations of Eligibility and Effect
 No sites recorded.

17. Isolated Finds:
 No isolated finds recorded.

18. Summary of Findings:
 Examination of the project area resulted in the discovery and documentation of no new archaeological sites or isolated finds.

19. Collection Yes__ No X
 (If Yes) Curation Facility: _____ Accession Number(s): _____

20. Conclusion/Recommendation of Effect:
 The proposed water project will have no effect on historic properties.



Figure 1. Overview of Project Area Looking North



Figure 2. Overview of Project Area Looking West



Figure 3. Overview of Water Tank Location Looking North

*Include the appropriate amount of 1:24,000 scale topographic maps, which clearly identify the Area of Potential Effect, area of Class II or III survey area, sites, and isolated finds.

**Include at least one landscape photograph of the area surveyed.

8100-3 Form

Project Location Map

Hyde Park Water Project
436000 000000

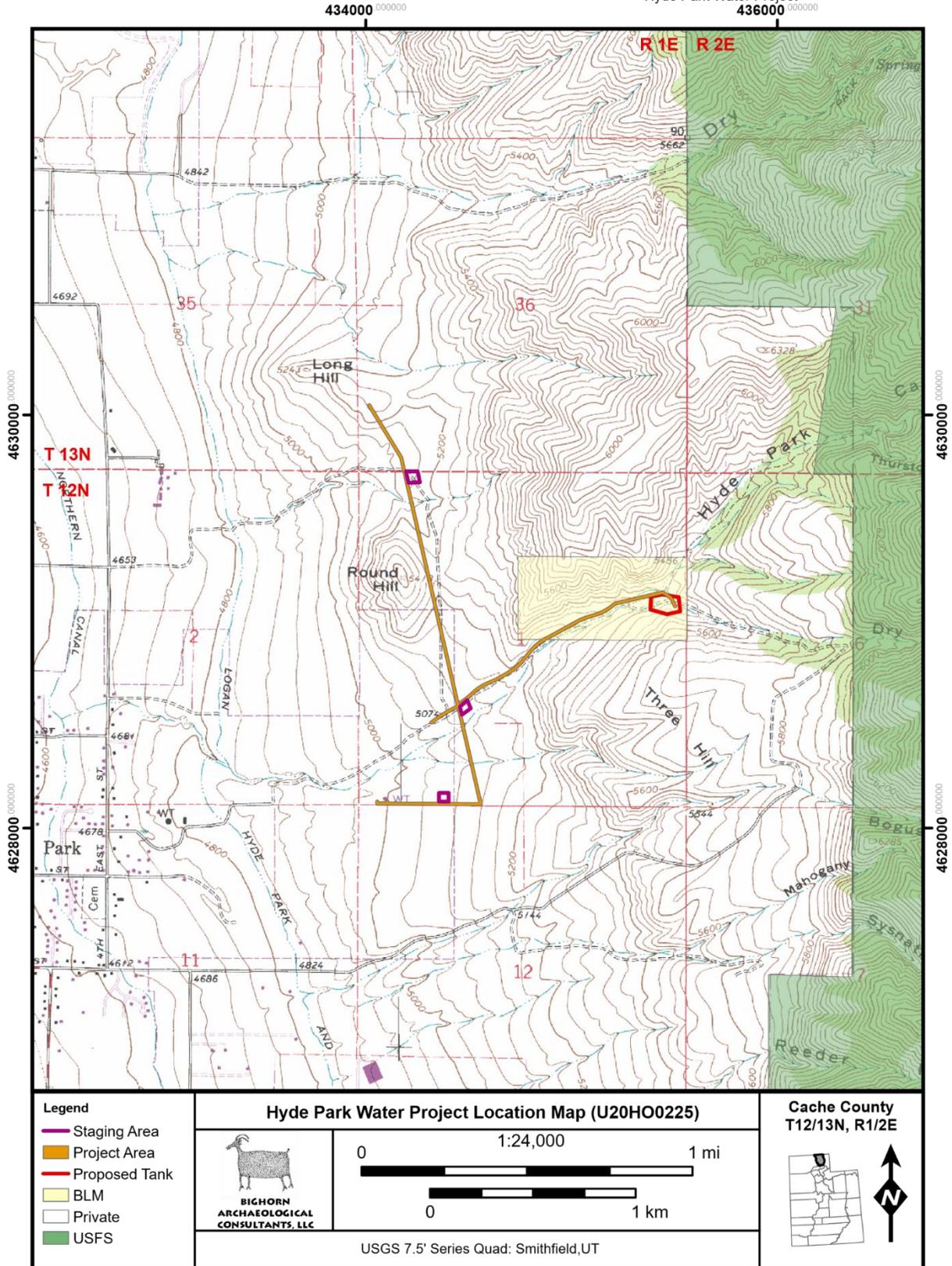


Figure 1. Project Location Map

03/24/20



Dennis A. Alex
Chairman

Michael Gross
Vice Chairman

NORTHWESTERN BAND OF THE SHOSHONE NATION
707 NORTH MAIN ST
BRIGHAM CITY, UT 84302

MAY 21, 2020

Sunrise Engineering
Attention: Tom Hill
26 South Main Street
Smithfield, UT 84335

RE: Hyde Park Water Project
Environmental Sensitivity Report

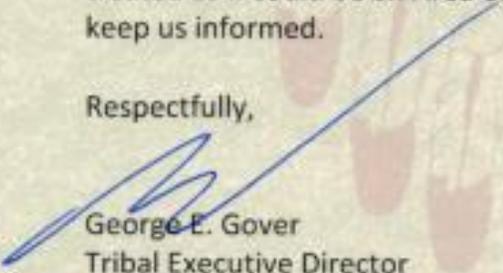
Dear Mr. Hill:

In reviewing your request from March 12, 2020, concerning the Hyde Park, Utah, Water project we would like to apologize for our untimely response due to Covid-19.

At this time the area is not affecting any sensitive resources that would negatively impact the historical or cultural resources of the Shoshone people.

We all agree any ground disturbance to an area that hasn't or has seen activity needs to be treated as if could be an Area of Potential Effect (APE) at which time take the necessary steps to keep us informed.

Respectfully,


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