

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

South Bay Administrative and Maintenance Facilities

Project No. 2015-033, Horsetooth Reservoir, Colorado-Big Thompson
Project

Draft Environmental Assessment



Mission Statements

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

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PURPOSE AND NEED

This draft environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared to evaluate environmental impacts associated with the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) approval of Larimer County's proposed construction and maintenance of new administrative and maintenance facilities at Horsetooth Reservoir. The primary purpose is to replace existing facilities at Horsetooth Reservoir -South Bay to meet current and future needs as previously identified in the 2007 Resource Management Plan (RMP) (Reclamation 2007) (Figures 1 and 2). This EA has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law 91-190) and under current regulations established by the Council on Environmental Quality, and guidelines published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

BACKGROUND

Colorado Big-Thompson Project

Reclamation constructed the Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT) Project as a multipurpose water supply project. The Project is one of the largest and most complex natural resource developments undertaken by Reclamation consisting of over 100 structures integrated into a trans-mountain water diversion system. The Project is spread over approximately 250 square miles in the State of Colorado and stores, regulates and diverts water from the Colorado River on the western slope to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains (see Attachment A). Authorized Project purposes include supplemental irrigation, municipal and industrial (M&I) uses, hydroelectric power, and water-oriented recreation.

The water is moved through a series of reservoirs and power plants to Horsetooth and Carter reservoirs. Below Horsetooth and Carter reservoirs, the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District owns and operates the C-BT distribution system which delivers the water to agricultural and M&I users. More information on the C-BT Project can be found at:

http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Project.jsp?proj_Name=Colorado-Big+Thompson+Project

Larimer County Parks

In 1954, the Larimer County Parks District was formed and Larimer County assumed responsibility for administering recreation at Horsetooth, Carter, Flatiron and Pinewood reservoirs. In 1965, the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (P.L. 89-72) provided for the planning, land acquisition and development of recreational potential at existing water development projects. Federal cost-sharing of up to one-half of the cost of planning, operations, maintenance and replacement is allowed. These funds depend on implementation of a current RMP and satisfaction of NEPA requirements.

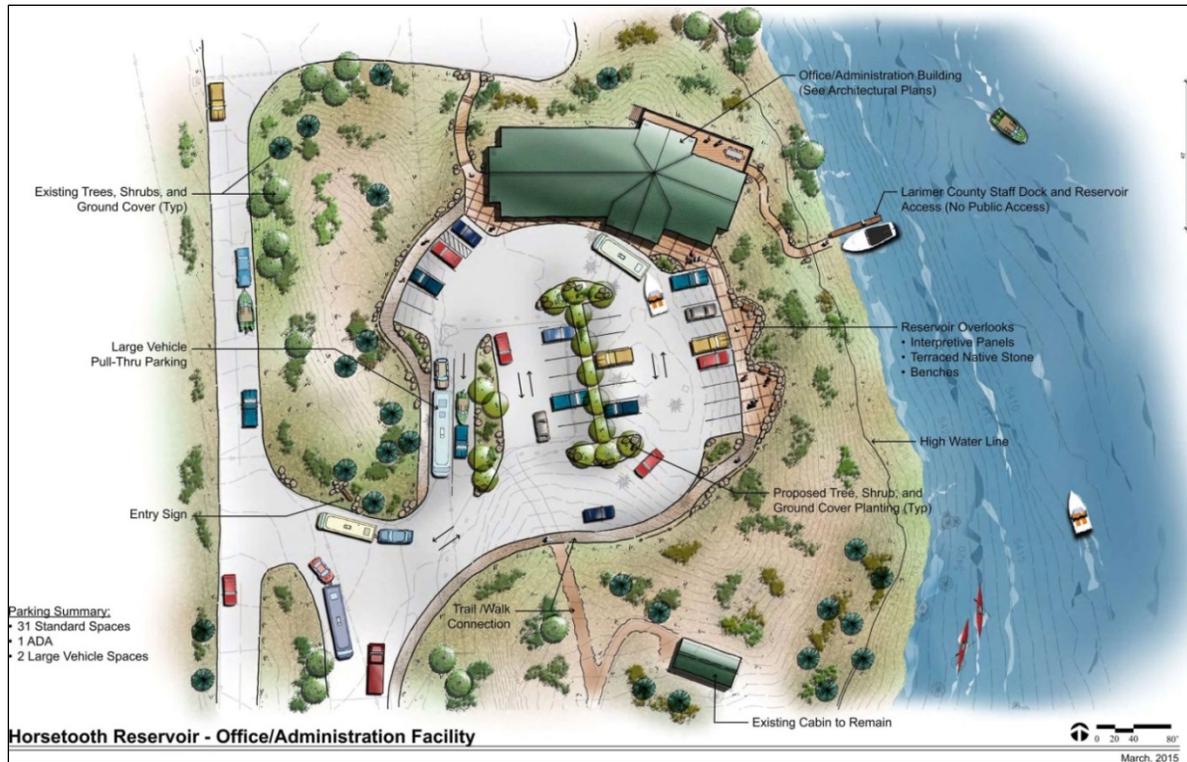


Figure 1- Conceptual Drawing of Horsetooth Administrative Facility

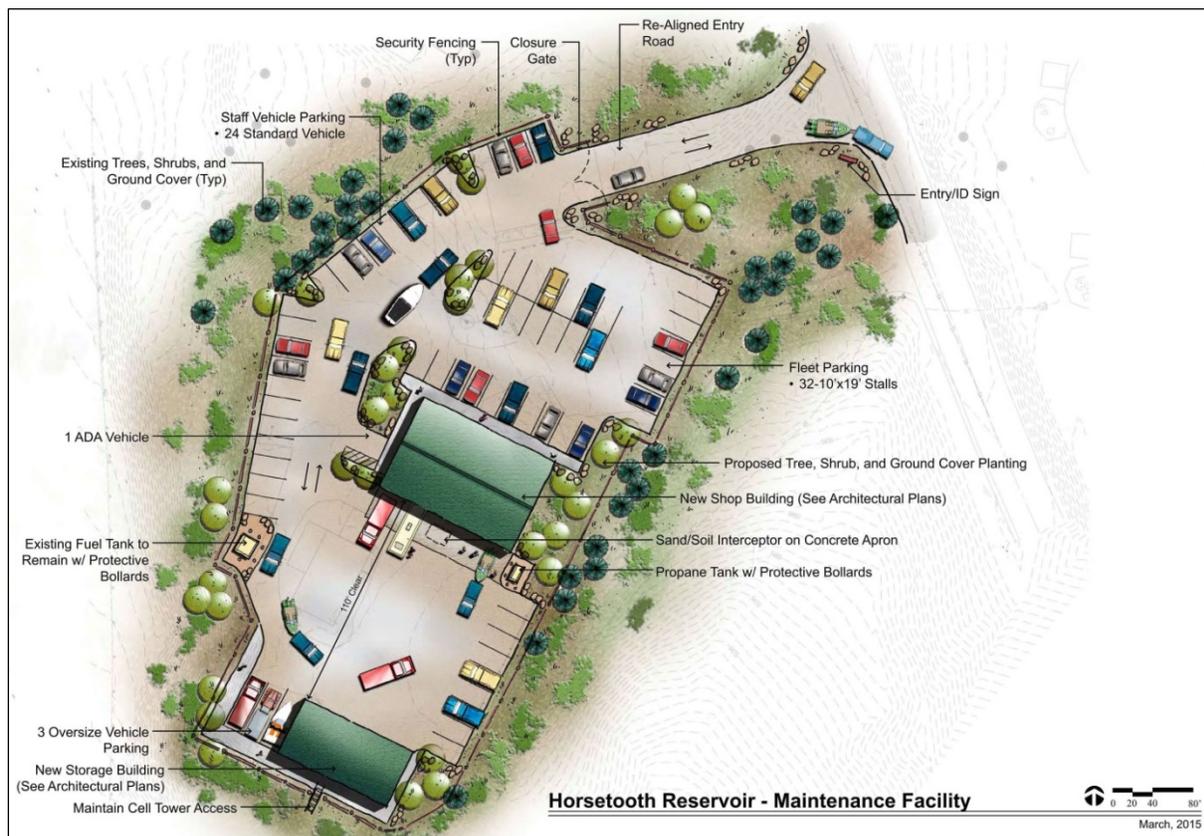


Figure 2-Conceptual Drawing of Horsetooth Maintenance Facility.

In 2007, Larimer County Parks and Open Lands Department (Larimer County Parks) and Reclamation updated the existing RMP (Reclamation 2007). The purpose of the RMP is to provide formal program and policy guidelines enabling the orderly use, enhancement and management of the four reservoirs and surrounding lands. The RMP promotes four management objectives and priorities:

- Balance natural resource protection with recreational opportunities
- Provide a diversity of recreational experiences
- Ensure financial sustainability
- Account for future growth and demand

PROPOSED ACTION

Under the proposed action, Reclamation would authorize Larimer County Parks to construct and maintain administrative and maintenance facilities at Horsetooth Reservoir-South Bay Campground (See Attachment B). The proposed facilities would replace existing structures at South Bay described in the 2007 RMP/EA (Reclamation 2007) with some modifications. Proposed changes at each location are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

The Finding of No Significant Impact dated June 29, 2007 stated that:

Detailed designs for facility development have not been completed since the EA has to be prepared in advance of any development activities. Therefore, analysis within the EA analysis is based on preliminary site plans. Reclamation is committed to additional environmental evaluations, as needed, when specific facility development or other actions approach implementation. All necessary resource clearances and permits (i.e. Clean Water Act Section 401 and 404) would be obtained prior to any construction activities.

The 2007 RMP had planned to reconfigure the maintenance yard to include about 2.0 acres of additional parking, one new 3,000 square-foot (SF) office building, and one new 3,000 SF maintenance building. The proposed action (see Figures 3&4) moves the new administrative building to an approximate 1.5 acre site containing two existing tent campsites and associated parking area. This site was identified in the 2007 RMP/EA as potentially being developed for a group use area.

Proposed facilities include:

- Construction of a 8,532 SF two-story administrative building with offices, reception, lobby, and meeting space.
- Removal of the existing modular office and construction of a 3,400 SF two-story maintenance building with vehicle bays, lockers, storage and break area.
- Construction of a 1,920 square-foot five-bay storage building, and
- Demolition and removal of the existing garage.

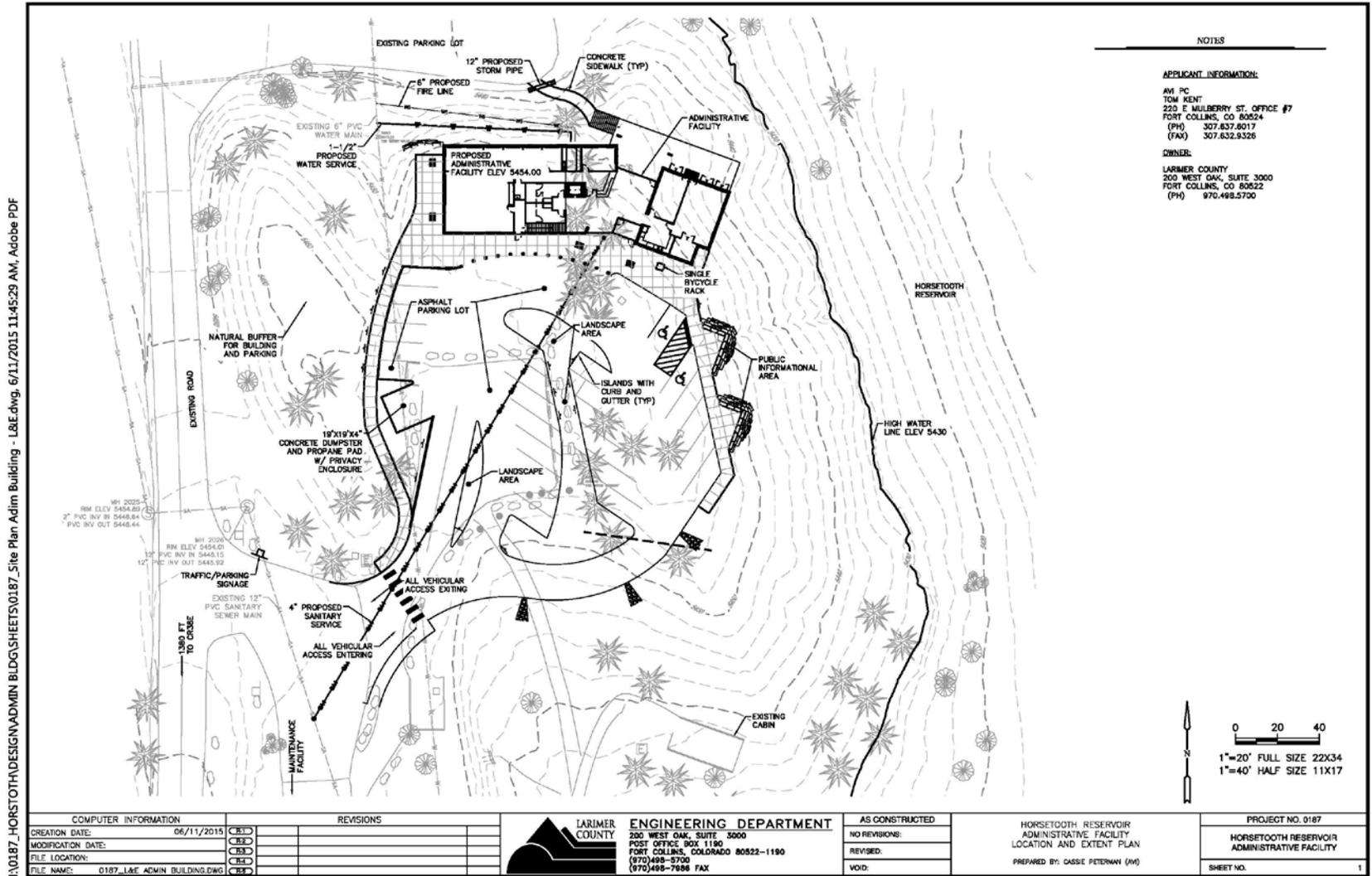


Figure 3- Administrative Facility Site Plan.

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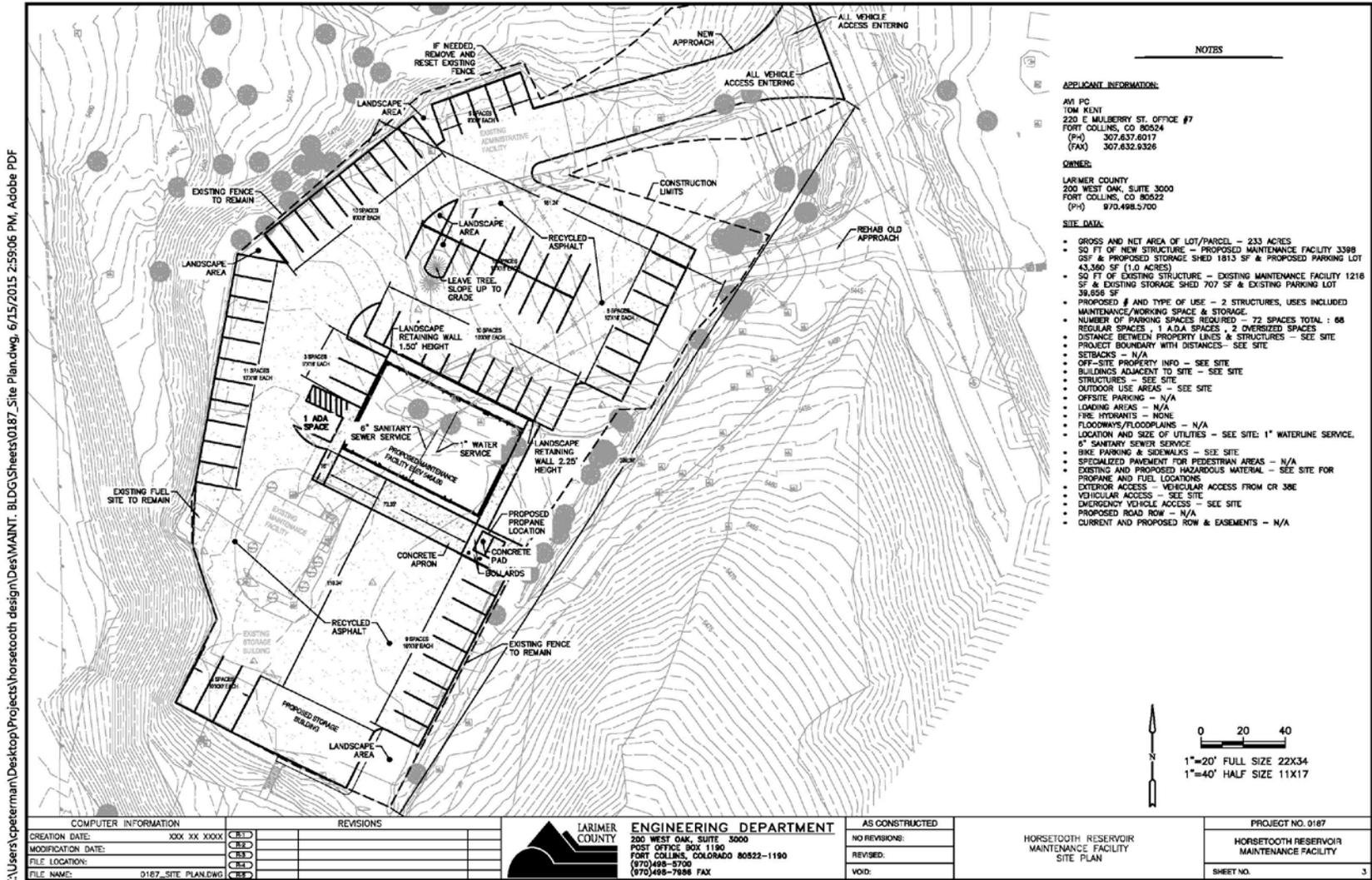


Figure 4-Maintenance Facility Site Plan

This EA discusses the changes in locations and evaluates potential impacts on the human environment.

Elements and management actions previously included in the 2007 RMP would continue, and are listed as follows:

- Adhering to existing and future Federal, State, and county laws and regulations (in particular, P.L. 105-277). Operating the Larimer County reservoirs for their authorized purposes
- Continuing operation and maintenance (O&M) of Reclamation lands and facilities contingent on the appropriation of funds
- Continuing existing permitted uses with evaluation of continued use when permits expire
- Allowing no unauthorized private exclusive use of Reclamation lands and waters
- Reissuing concession contracts pursuant to Reclamation Policy
- Continuing to follow the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and the Secretary of the Interior's fire policy letter of January 18, 2001, and preparation of Fire Management Plan
- Working with Colorado Parks and Wildlife to cooperatively manage the reservoir lands for fish and wildlife species
- Continuing to cooperate with local law enforcement agencies pursuant to signed agreements.
- Continuing to operate the Bison Visitor Center
- Repairing and replacing deteriorated signs and facilities
- Continuing the warning system established by the Coast Guard Auxiliary
- Continuing the long-term water quality program for the reservoirs
- Closing some areas near the dams and other related infrastructure for security purposes

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This environmental analysis relies on information previously included in Reclamation's 2007 EA. Reclamation has followed Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance guidance as described in Environmental Statement Memorandum No. ESM 10-17, Procedures for Implementing Tiered and Transference of Analysis.

The affected environment and environmental consequences, related to implementing the proposed action, are described for each resource below. This analysis supplements the 2007 RMP/EA where appropriate.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The Horsetooth Reservoir -South Bay Campground is located along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains within a semi-arid climatic zone. Annual precipitation averages 15 inches

with a majority occurring between April and September. Horsetooth Reservoir has a surface area of 2,040 acres at maximum water surface elevation of 5,430 feet and the reservoir's storage is about 156,735 acre-feet (Horsetooth 2005).

Water from Horsetooth Reservoir goes directly into treatment plants and has been the subject of concerns related to aquatic life and drinking water treatment. Tri-Districts, along with the cities of Fort Collins and Greeley treat Horsetooth water for drinking and supply for more than 300,000 people (Northern 2015). Dissolved oxygen levels in the thermocline¹ decrease during the summer and can drop below 6 milligrams, adversely affecting several fish species. Magnesium and total organic carbon levels are influenced by dissolved oxygen and have been the subject of water quality studies at Horsetooth Reservoir (Northern 2013).

Low dissolved oxygen in the thermocline results from degrading organic matter flowing into the reservoir from the Hansen Feeder Canal consuming oxygen. Because Horsetooth Reservoir is deep, low dissolved oxygen levels at bottom are also the result of degradation of settled organic matter. When the reservoir stratifies during the summer and fall, the isolated and colder bottom layer has no opportunity to replenish oxygen until the reservoir mixes. Additional information on water quality at Horsetooth is documented in a 2013 Horsetooth Reservoir modeling report (Hydros 2013).

Location and design modifications associated with the proposed action are not anticipated to result in additional change in water quality. Environmental commitments incorporate best management practices (BMP) to protect and maintain existing water quality during construction activities. Larimer County would obtain required stormwater construction permits for construction activities from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Additional guidance can be found at: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/STORMWATER%20MANAGEMENT%20PLAN%20PREPARATION%20GUIDANCE.pdf>.

The maintenance area would be surfaced with recycled asphalt or natural permeable surfacing products to minimize stormwater runoff. Larimer County would utilize vegetated swales to detain and treat runoff from building and parking lots designed to meet County, State and Federal stormwater control standards

Vegetation and Wetland Resources

The project area is located where the Central Shortgrass Ecoregion meets the Southern Rocky Mountain Ecoregion. The Southwest Gap Analysis Program (Lowry et al 2005) identified two land cover types within the project area. Land cover type descriptions are as follows:

Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodlands-This land cover type is dominated by Ponderosa pine, with some Douglas fir, pinyon pine, and juniper present in the tree canopy. Shrubs include sagebrush, manzanita, mountain-mahogany, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, Gambel oak,

¹ The Thermocline is the transition layer between the mixed layer at the surface and the deep water layer.

mountain snowberry, western chokecherry, serviceberry, and rose. Bluebunch wheatgrass, needle-and-thread, fescue, muhly, and grama grasses are also common (NatureServe 2004). *Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland*-This land cover type is usually associated with exposed sites, rocky substrates, and dry conditions, which limit tree growth. Scattered trees and steppes or grassland patches may be present, but this cover type is typically dominated by serviceberry, mountain-mahogany, antelope bitterbrush, sumac, currant, and yucca. Common grasses include muhly, grama, needle-and-thread, and bluebunch wheatgrass (NatureServe 2004).

Previously disturbed/developed areas within the project area include existing buildings, parking and storage areas, campsites, and other associated infrastructure. No wetlands occur within the project area. At the 1.5 acre administrative facility site, about half of the site has been previously disturbed during development of two camp sites and associated parking. Under the proposed action, up to 25 ponderosa pine trees, ranging from 20- to 30-feet in height, would be affected or removed during construction of the administrative building and parking area. Where possible, trees would be left in place and incorporated into final landscape designs. About 1.0 acre of native shrubs and grasses would also be removed during site leveling and construction of the administrative building and parking area.

At the maintenance facility site, about 2.0 acres would be reconfigured to meet current site plans. The maintenance area is already surfaced with recycled asphalt and vegetation disturbance during construction is expected to be minimal. All vegetation disturbance associated with the proposed action were included in the 28.9 acres of new development at Horsetooth Reservoir previously identified in the 2007 RMP/EA. Landscaping would incorporate existing vegetation where possible, use native seed and plant stock, and comply with the 2007 RMP/EA environmental commitments.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species

A review of federal and state listed threatened, endangered, and sensitive species (Service 2015) identify one federal candidate species not previously discussed in 2007 RMP/EA. Greater sage-grouse primarily inhabit large treeless landscapes with sagebrush, native bunchgrasses, wildflowers and wet meadow. The project area lacks suitable habitat for greater sage-grouse and the closest known populations are 60 miles west in the Walden and Granby areas (CPW 2014). The proposed action will have no effect on listed or sensitive species.

Fish and Wildlife

In general, the foothills region is important to many species, especially during the fall, winter and the nesting season. Fish and Wildlife species included in the 2007 RMP/EA for Horsetooth Reservoir and the project area include the following:

Fish

black crappie	bluegill	common carp	emerald shiner
gizzard shad	brown trout	rainbow trout	russ
small mouth bass	splake	spottail shiner	wiper

walleye

white bass

white sucker

yellow perch

Birds

burrowing owl

ferruginous hawk

peregrine falcon

Mammals

black-tailed prairie dog

mule deer

Black bear

Townsend's big-eared bat

Amphibians

northern leopard frog

The Spring Creek outlet below Horsetooth Reservoir is an important resource, encompassing riparian forests, wetlands, rock outcrops, and mixed shrub habitat that supports large numbers of migratory birds, large and small mammal species, and a diverse invertebrate community.

The 2007 RMP/EA predicted growth in visitation which could lead to increased fishing pressure and increased harvests. Construction adjacent to Horsetooth Reservoir may affect sedimentation if erosion control measures are not adequately implemented. However, any short-term sedimentation changes would be minor and short-term in duration.

A majority of the project area has been previously disturbed and provides low habitat value. Potential impacts to wildlife from increased human use and presence would likely continue as predicted in the 2007 RMP/EA. No new impacts to fish and wildlife have been identified for the proposed action.

Recreation

The primary activity at Horsetooth Reservoir is motorized boating, including water-skiing, fishing, and personal watercraft. Hiking, mountain biking, swimming, and picnicking are popular day-use activities. The South Bay portion of the reservoir is designated a wakeless area. Nearby recreation facilities include the South Bay Campground and cabins, and the South Bay Day Use Area which includes a boat ramp and swim beach.

During construction, two tent campsites would be lost to accommodate the administrative facilities. Public access at active construction sites would be limited for public safety. In addition, about 200 feet of shoreline would be temporarily closed during construction of the administrative building. All major construction activities would be timed to coincide with periods of lower park visitation.

Visual Resources

Neither Reclamation nor Larimer County has specific policies to protect or enhance visual quality within the park boundaries. However, structural facilities are evaluated for appropriate architectural style and materials on a case-by-case basis. Horsetooth Reservoir and surrounding lands are characterized by a sense of enclosure created by geographic placement between two parallel ridges.

The influence of human activity is evident in many areas at Horsetooth Reservoir including the project area within South Bay. Elevated view points on the surrounding lands, such as Centennial Drive on the east shoreline provide exceptional views of the foothills, Horsetooth Rock, Lory State Park's Arthur's Rock, and the eastern plains (Reclamation 2007).

Visual changes within South Bay would be negligible, as the proposed action includes previously developed or disturbed lands. The changes would increase development intensity within the area, further diminishing the visual quality of the view shed as described in the 2007 RMP/EA.

During Larimer County Parks Open House on March 12, 2015, a local resident expressed concerns with the maintenance yard views from County Road 38E and adjacent properties. They recommended planting additional trees to conceal the maintenance building and ensuring buoys and miscellaneous equipment should be stored "out of sight" for winter storage. The 5-bay storage building is designed to reduce the need for outside storage to house buoys and other seasonal equipment. Planting additional trees to provide additional view screening of the maintenance yard has also been incorporated in project designs and is included as an environmental commitment.

Social Resources and Historic Properties

Social Resources

The 2007 RMP estimated over \$7.5 million associated with Horsetooth recreation facilities improvements, signage and parking expansion completed in phases over a 10 year period. The estimate included \$1,178,000 to rebuild administrative buildings and the maintenance yard.

The cost of the proposed action evaluated in this EA is estimated at approximately \$3 million. To date, Reclamation has cost shared \$198,462.00 for the administrative and maintenance facilities.

Historic Properties

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) mandates that Reclamation take into account the potential effects of a proposed federal undertaking (Proposed Action) 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.

The affected environment for historic properties corresponds to the area of potential effects (APE), as defined in the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The APE is the geographic area or areas 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 Part 800.16(d)). The APE for direct effects for the Proposed Action includes the total area of potential ground disturbance, including construction areas, staging areas, and access

associated with the Proposed Action. The APE for indirect effects includes the total area where new visual impacts to historic properties may occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

Reclamation completed a Class I file search of the APE for direct effects through the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on June 25, 2015. The file search revealed that the entire APE for direct effects was previously inventoried at a Class III level in 1990. As a result of the inventory, no cultural resource sites, site segments, or isolated finds were identified within the APE for direct effects.

On July 15, 2015 Reclamation's archaeologist conducted a field visit to the proposed undertaking APE for direct effects to confirm the results of the 1990 inventory. No cultural resources were identified. The entire APE for direct effects lies within an area previously disturbed by the construction of existing recreation and maintenance facilities.

One cultural resource site has been identified near the proposed undertaking APE for direct effects. The site represents the Horsetooth Dams and Reservoir. The proposed administrative and maintenance facilities will introduce a new visible element to the setting of these resources and, as such, would be included in the APE for indirect effects associated with the proposed undertaking. Existing roads, transmission lines, recreational facilities, and residential development along the Horsetooth Reservoir shoreline has already impacted the visual integrity of the site and, as a result, indirect visual impacts to this cultural resource resulting from the proposed undertaking would be negligible.

In compliance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1), a determination of no historic properties affected was submitted to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office, the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, the Comanche Nation, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in August 2015. These consultations are ongoing. Results of the consultations will be incorporated into the Final EA.

No Action Alternative: Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no foreseeable impacts to historic properties. There are no known historic properties within the APE.

Proposed Action: Under the Proposed Action, there would be no foreseeable impacts to historic properties, because there are no known historic properties within the APE. There is, however, a limited potential for impacts to previously unidentified subsurface cultural resources in previously undisturbed locations. The Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with Reclamation's finding of no historic properties affected on September 1, 2015 (see Attachment D).

The environmental commitments include stop work clauses in the event resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Action.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are defined as any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontological interests and that provide information about the history of life on earth except those associated with an archaeological resource, as defined in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, or cultural items, as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) of 2009 (Public Law 111-011)). The PRPA mandates that Reclamation manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise. Potential effects of the described alternatives on paleontological resources are the primary focus of this analysis. The affected environment for paleontological resources corresponds to the APE for direct effects for historic properties.

Existing Conditions: Reclamation contacted the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to obtain information concerning the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) for paleontological resources within the APE. The PFYC is a system used by the BLM to assess the potential for discovery of significant paleontological resources or the impact of surface disturbing activities on these resources.

According to the BLM, the entire APE has a Class 3, or Moderate, PFYC classification. The geologic formations within the APE are generally known to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant non-vertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered. The potential for the proposed action to impact a significant fossil locality is low, but is somewhat higher for common fossils.

No Action Alternative: Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no foreseeable impacts to paleontological resources. Further, there are no known significant paleontological resources within the APE.

Proposed Action: Under the Proposed Action, there would be potential impacts to paleontological resources. The potential for impacts to significant paleontological resources as a result of the Proposed Action, however, is low.

The environmental commitments include stop work clauses in the event resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Action.

Indian Trust Assets and Environmental Justice

Indian Trust Assets

Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in property held by the United States for Indian Tribes or individuals. ITAs include, but are not limited to, lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, traditional gathering grounds, and water rights. The Department of the Interior's policy is to recognize and fulfill its legal obligation to identify, protect, and conserve the trust resources of federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal members, and to consult with the tribes on a

government-to-government basis whenever plans or actions affect tribal trust resources, trust assets, or tribal health and safety (512 DM2).

Under the Department of the Interior's policy, Reclamation is responsible for identifying any potential effects to ITAs as part of the planning process for the Proposed Action. Further, any effect to ITAs as a result of the Proposed Action must be addressed within this EA. When an effect to ITAs cannot be avoided, Reclamation will provide appropriate mitigation or compensation to the federally recognized Indian tribes or individuals. The affected environment for ITAs corresponds to the APE for direct effects for historic properties.

Reclamation contacted the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Anadarko, Concho, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, and Wind River Agencies in August 2015 to identify any potential impacts to ITAs within the APE. This consultation is ongoing. Results of the consultations will be incorporated into the Final EA

No Action Alternative: Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no foreseeable impacts to ITAs. No ITAs have been identified within the APE.

Proposed Action: Under the Proposed Action, there would be no foreseeable impacts to ITAs. No ITAs have been identified within the APE. Reclamation's consultations with the Tribes listed above are ongoing. Results of the consultations will be incorporated into the Final EA.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice requires Federal agencies to analyze programs to assure that they do not disproportionately adversely affect minority or low income populations or Indian Tribes.

No minority populations exist in the general project area and implementation of the Action Alternative would not disproportionately affect low-income or minority populations. The proposed action will not involve population relocation, health hazards, hazardous waste, property takings, or substantial economic impacts. The Action Alternative would therefore have no adverse effects to human health or the environment and would not disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations.

Other Resources

The proposed action will have no effect on other resources that include natural resources and unique geographical characteristics such as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national landmarks, and prime farmlands.

Best management practices would be implemented during construction to ensure protection of air quality, noise, and soils. Based on the existing develop in the area and the size of the construction footprint, any impacts associated with construction would be temporary and are predicted not not be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed action was included in the cumulative effects analysis conducted for the 2007 RMP/EA. Potential cumulative long-term effects resulting from the implementation of alternatives and short-term effects from new projects related to construction were identified for vegetation resources and public facilities and transportation were identified mitigation measures and environmental commitments. These commitments include:

- Minimize the area disturbed during construction
- Control runoff from disturbed areas during construction
- Re-vegetate areas as soon as possible after construction
- Minimize construction disturbance in areas where soils are thin
- Construct trails to have the minimal possible widths
- Construct trails to follow topographic contours or to have low slope angles
- Use designated footpaths and sidewalks to ensure the safety of pedestrian traffic.

Consultation and Coordination

Larimer County hosted an open house on March 12, 2015 and invited the public to comment on the proposed action. Public comments were solicited using press releases, newspapers, and direct mailings to neighbors through during the comment period ending April 15, 2015.

A total of 12 individuals attended the open house. Eight written comments were received that ranged from requesting more control on dogs without a leash to requesting additional bike racks and alleviating cars lining up on the county road when the South Bay area is busy. Substantive comments regarding the proposed action included support for new facilities and a request for additional view screening of the maintenance yard and building. Copies of written comments are available through Reclamation or Larimer County.

Reclamation consulted with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office, the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, the Comanche Nation, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in August 2015. These consultations were completed pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. The Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with Reclamation's finding of no historic properties affected on September 1, 2015 (Attachment D). Results of other consultations will be incorporated into the Final EA.

Reclamation consulted with the BIA, Anadarko, Concho, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, and Wind River tribes in August 2015. This consultation was completed pursuant to the Department of the Interior Departmental Manual (512 DM 2).

Reclamation consulted with the BLM to determine the PFYC for paleontological resources within the APE in August 2015. This consultation was completed pursuant to the PRPA of 2009.

Reclamation and Larimer County conducted extensive consultation and coordination during the development of the 2007 RMP/EA. Federal, state and local agencies and other interested parties included (see 2007 RMP/EA for complete list):

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| -Colorado Parks and Wildlife | -Audubon Society |
| -Colorado Natural Heritage Program | -Boy Scouts of America |
| -Colorado State Forest Service | -Centennial Bass |
| -Colorado State University | -Citizen Planners |
| -City of Fort Collins Lands Conservation and Stewardship Board | -Colorado Mountain Club |
| -Larimer County | -Colorado Walleye Association |
| -U.S. Geological Survey | -Inlet Bay Marina |
| | -Poudre Canyon Sierra Club |

Environmental Commitments

All environmental commitments included in the 2007 RMP/EA continue to be implemented as previously described. The following environmental commitments are directly applicable to the proposed action.

- Erosion control structures, such as waterbars, drain dips, checkdams, culverts, or French drains will be installed, where appropriate, to control water movement and protect soils and vegetation.
- Proper regulatory and informational signing will be posted throughout the reservoir areas informing the public of rules and regulations governing the uses and activities.
- During selection of facilities or trails location, all efforts will be made to avoid wetlands, riparian areas, cliffs, and steep and/or rocky slopes.
- Temporary recreation closures may be necessary when construction poses a risk to visitor safety or resource damage.
- Minimize the area disturbed during construction
- As much as possible, onsite material will be used for construction.
- Recreation facility development will complement the surrounding landscape as much as practical and will follow: 1) site-specific recreation master plans; 2) design and construction criteria, and 3) development criteria to protect the visual quality of the reservoir area.
- Consult the Reclamation manuals and guidelines for signs and recreation facility design.
- Maintain compliance with the State and local noxious weed laws.
- Reduce competition of undesirable plants with native and/or planted vegetation.
- Clean all heavy equipment before entering and exiting construction sites to minimize transporting weeds.
- Reseed after construction, heavy maintenance, and other soil disturbing activities. The Reclamation approved seed mix is included as Attachment C. Use clean fill material from weed-free sources. If straw is used for stabilization and erosion control, it must be certified weed-free or weed-seed free.

- Re-vegetate areas within 10-days of final grading after construction based on suitable site conditions.
- All known noxious weed populations at new construction sites will be treated or eliminated prior to project implementation to prevent the spread of these populations.
- No trees suitable for bald eagle roosting will be removed unless they are dead or below the high water line.
- Control runoff from disturbed areas during construction; Build erosion resistance into project design to reduce costly maintenance and restoration; mitigate concurrently with construction (disturbances of more than 1 acre requires a state stormwater discharge permit. More information can be found at <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/STORMWATER%20MANAGEMENT%20PLAN%20PREPARATION%20GUIDANCE.pdf>.
- Minimize construction disturbance in areas where soils are thin.
- Where required by state laws, appropriate permits relating to discharge and sedimentation will be obtained prior to construction.
Avoid soil-disturbing actions during periods of heavy rain or wet soils. Periods of heavy snowmelt should also be considered.
- Coordinate with the Larimer County Planning and Environmental Health Departments to minimize contamination from sewer systems and other land uses.
- Design catchment basins, wetlands or other Reclamation approved stormwater control measures to detain and treat runoff from campgrounds and parking lots.
- Utilize vegetative swales with catchment basins or oil/water separator systems to treat any surface runoff from the maintenance yard and parking areas.
Construct trails to have the minimal possible widths.
- No ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Action shall begin prior to the completion of NHPA compliance.
- In the event that possible human remains or cultural/paleontological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Action, whether on the surface or subsurface, all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and Reclamation's Eastern Colorado Area Office archaeologist shall be notified immediately. Ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery shall not be resumed until approved by Reclamation.
- If any additional areas of impact are identified during the course of the Proposed Action, additional NHPA compliance may be required prior to the approval of any ground-disturbing activities.
- Minimize use of outside storage of equipment and establish vegetative screening between the maintenance yard and adjacent neighbors. Stored equipment and supplies shall be in usable condition, well kept or neat, free of weeds and trash, and maintained.

References

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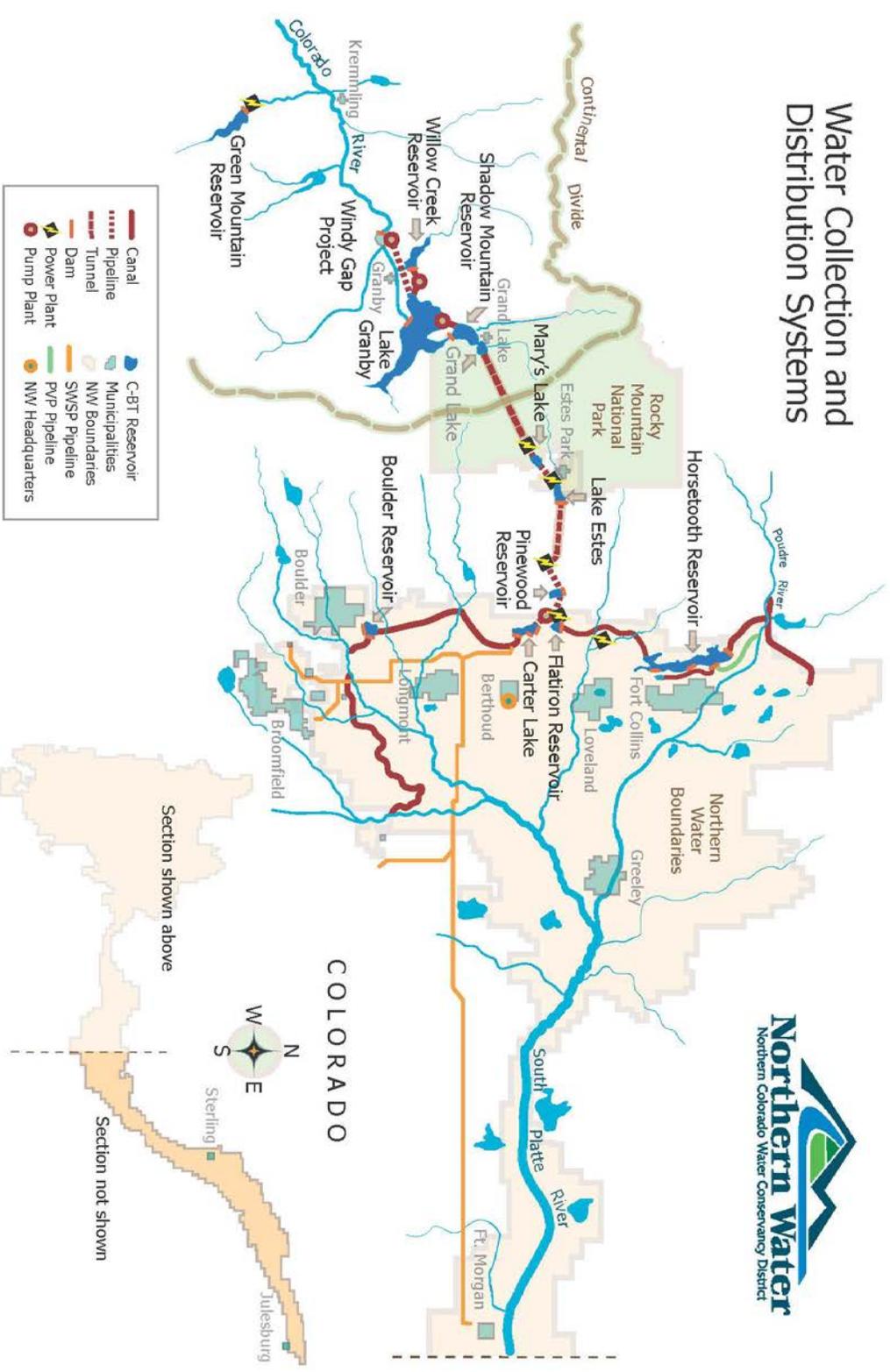
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ATTACHMENT A
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT MAP

Water Collection and Distribution Systems



- Canal
- Pipeline
- Tunnel
- Dam
- Power Plant
- Pump Plant
- C-BT Reservoir
- Municipalities
- NW Boundaries
- SWS Pipeline
- PVP Pipeline
- NW Headquarters

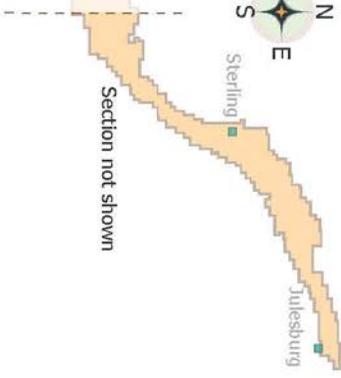


COLORADO



Section shown above

Section not shown



**ATTACHMENT B
HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR MAP**



ATTACHMENT C
APPROVED RESEEDING MIXTURE



Foothills Mix

A mixture developed for elevations of 3,000 to 8,000 feet to provide natural cover under dryland conditions. Contains both cool and warm season grasses adapted to the Western Great Plains and Southwest region. Has excellent cold and drought tolerance. Good for soil stabilization on poor soils.



Characteristics:

- Grows 36-60 inches with average rainfall
- Excellent natural cover for dryland areas

Seeding Rate:

New Seeding

- Broadcast: 20-25 lbs/acre
- Drilled: 15-20 lbs/acre
- Overseeding
- Broadcast: 10-15 lbs/acre
- Drilled: 5-10 lbs/acre

Mix contains:

- 20% Annual Ryegrass**
Cool Season bunchgrass with germination in 5-10 days
Noted for quick germination. Provides fast green up and root structure to stabilize soil.
- 15% Slender Wheatgrass**
Cool season bunchgrass with germination in 21-28 days.
A native species to the mountain and intermountain areas of the western United States and the northern Great Plains.
- 12% Crested Wheatgrass**
Cool season bunchgrass with germination in 14-21 days.
Drought tolerant, and winter hardy grass with deep rooted system making an excellent soil binder.
- 10% Mountain Brome**
A cool-season bunchgrass with germination in 10-14 days.
Survives on thin, dry or coarse soils, and displays strong winter hardiness. Will produce best in moist deep fertile soils.
- 10% Hard Fescue**
Cool season bunchgrass with germination in 7-10 days.
Well adapted to many soil types and often used for erosion control.
- 10% Canada Bluegrass**
Cool season bunchgrass with germination in 14-21 days.
Often used for soil stabilization.
- 6% Sideoats Grama**
Warm season bunch/sod forming grass will germination in 14-21 days.
A medium-sized perennial 15 – 30" tall, it is adapted to most soil conditions.
- 6% Big Bluestem**
Warm season sod-former with germination in 14-21 days.
It is tall grass, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet on most sites when left un-grazed.
- 5% Blue Grama (Coated)**
Warm season bunchgrass with germination in 7-10 days.
This grass demonstrates good drought, fair salinity, and moderate alkalinity tolerances.
- 5% Switchgrass**
Warm season bunchgrass with germination in 21-28 days
Very tolerant of poor soils, flooding and drought. Often used in reclamation of sand dunes and dikes.
- 1% Sand Dropseed**
Warm Season bunchgrass with germination 14-21 days
Commonly grows on sandy soils but is adapted to medium textured soils also.

Formulations & varieties are subject to change without notice!

4300 Monaco Street
Denver, CO 80216
P. (303) 320-7500 F. (303) 320-7516
www.avseeds.com

ATTACHMENT C
Colorado Historic Preservation Officer
Section 106 Consultation



September 1, 2015

Anthony C. Curtis
Chief, Resources Division
Bureau of Reclamation
Eastern Colorado Area Office
11056 West County RD 18E
Loveland, Colorado 80537-9711

Official File Copy	
File Code	ENV3.00
Project	CBT-245
Control No.	15023480
Folder I.D.	1333622

OFFICIAL FILE COPY - RECLAMATION ECAO, DATE: SEP 08 2015	
ROUTE TO:	DEPT
TCurtis	
ROUTE COPY TO:	
CBurris	

Re: *Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Horsetooth Reservoir Administrative and Maintenance Facilities, Larimer County, Colorado – Colorado-Big Thompson Project, Colorado* (CHS #68830)

Dear Mr. Curtis:

2015-033

Thank you for your correspondence dated August 25, 2015 and received on August 31, 2015 by our office regarding the consultation of the above-mentioned project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106).

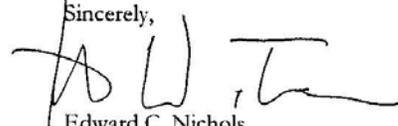
After review of the scope of work and assessment of adverse effects, we concur with the finding of *no historic properties affected* [36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)] under Section 106.

If unidentified archaeological resources are discovered during construction, work must be interrupted until the resources have been evaluated in terms of the National Register criteria, 36 CFR 60.4, in consultation with this office.

We request being involved in the consultation process with the local government, which as stipulated in 36 CFR 800.3 is required to be notified of the undertaking, and with other consulting parties. Additional information provided by the local government or consulting parties might cause our office to re-evaluate our eligibility and potential effect findings.

Please note that our compliance letter does not end the 30-day review period provided to other consulting parties. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Jennifer Bryant, our Section 106 Compliance Manager, at (303) 866-2673 or jennifer.bryant@state.co.us.

Sincerely,



Edward C. Nichols
State Historic Preservation Officer