

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Huntington/Cleveland Irrigation Company Salinity Control Project, Phase IV North Ditch Canal Enclosure Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

PRO-EA-10-003

**Emery County Project, Emery County, Utah
Upper Colorado Region
Provo Area Office**



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Provo Area Office
Provo, Utah**

January 2010

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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Upper Colorado Region
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prepared by *Provo Area Office*
 Upper Colorado Region



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Provo Area Office
Provo, Utah**

January 2010

PRO-FONSI-10-003

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

**Huntington/Cleveland Irrigation Company Salinity Control Project,
Phase IV North Ditch Canal Enclosure
Emery County Project
Emery County, Utah**

**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Upper Colorado Region
Provo Area Office
Provo, Utah**

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FINDING

The Bureau of Reclamation has determined that authorizing the use of Federal Funds to construct Phase IV of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program by enclosing the North Ditch Canal; and placing a portion of the flows from the existing Huntington, Cleveland and North Ditch Canals into a new pressurized irrigation system; and placing a portion of the pipeline within the existing canal channels; and abandoning a section of Huntington Canal by contract among Reclamation, Huntington Cleveland Irrigation Company (HCIC), and Emery Water Conservancy District (EWCD); and the associated operational changes will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. This decision was based on a thorough review of the Proposed Action and the environmental effects of alternatives described in Chapter 3 of the Huntington/Cleveland Irrigation Company Salinity Control Project, Phase IV North Ditch Canal Enclosure Environmental Assessment (EA). This decision is in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and the Council on Environmental Quality and Department of the Interior Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508 and 43 CFR Part 46, respectively).

DECISION

Reclamation has decided to authorize HCIC to use Federal funds pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) to enclose North Ditch Canal and other features of the Proposed Action described in the EA. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to enclose the North Ditch Canal and eliminate water during the non-irrigation season thereby reducing flows through high salinity soils. The need for the Proposed Action is to construct another phase of HCIC's salinity control program thereby reducing salinity in the Colorado River. Enclosing canals also saves water. Enclosing the North Ditch Canal and eliminating water in that ditch during the non-irrigation season would require modifying existing canals including both permanent and temporary operational changes to the Emery County Project within the realm of historic operations.

REASONS FOR THE DECISION

A finding of no significant impact is based on the following:

1. The proposed action will have no adverse effect on such unique characteristics as cultural resources, wilderness areas, wetlands, and riparian areas.
2. The environmental effects of the proposed action are neither controversial nor do they involve unique or unknown risks.
3. The proposed action will have no adverse effect on species either currently listed or proposed for listing as candidate, endangered, or threatened species, and no adverse effect on designated critical habitat for these species.

4. The proposed action does not threaten to violate Federal, state, or local laws or requirements imposed for protection of the environment.

Reclamation has analyzed the environmental effects and the alternatives in detail and believes that the preferred action alternative best meets the purpose and need described in the EA.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The expected environmental effects of the preferred action alternative are described in Chapter 3 of the EA. The environmental analysis is focused on impacts to recreation; water rights; water resources; water quality; air quality; hazardous or solid wastes; dam operations; public safety, access, and transportation; visual resources; socioeconomic; cultural resources; wetlands and vegetation; floodplains; farmlands; wild and scenic rivers; wildlife resources; and threatened and endangered species. Implementing the Proposed Action would facilitate completion of HCIC's salinity control project. This EA is limited to analyzing the request to use ARRA funds to construct Phase IV of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program. All impacts of HCIC's salinity control project were analyzed in the *Price – San Rafael Rivers Unit, Utah, Planning Report / Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 1993*. The HCIC salinity control project is part of the preferred plan in the EIS. The environmental analysis indicates that the impacts will be temporary, short-term, and insignificant.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION COMMITMENTS

Reclamation is legally obligated to carry out the environmental commitments prescribed to mitigate or eliminate impacts resulting from implementation of the preferred action alternative, described in Chapter 4 of the EA. These environmental commitments have been incorporated by reference into this FONSI. The implementation and effectiveness of these environmental commitments will be closely monitored by Reclamation. This monitoring will ensure incorporation of mitigation requirements in all construction contract specifications, as appropriate, and compliance with environmental commitments commitments recommended by Reclamation.

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Chapter 1 – Need for Proposed Action and Background

1.1 Introduction

Huntington-Cleveland Irrigation Company (HCIC) provides irrigation, municipal and industrial water to Emery County Project users through several points of diversion from Huntington Creek and Cottonwood Creek in Emery County, Utah. HCIC has been awarded a salinity grant under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) and the Company has requested use of ARRA funds to enclose a portion of the North Ditch along with other changes (referred to as Phase IV of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program).

This document is an Environmental Assessment (EA) for use of Federal funds to enclose the North Ditch Canal. The HCIC would place a portion of the flow from the existing Huntington, Cleveland and North Ditch Canals into a new pressurized irrigation system. Portions of the pipeline would be placed within the existing channels of the Cleveland, Huntington and North Ditch Canals. A section of the Huntington Canal would be abandoned.

1.2 Background

Huntington North Reservoir is an off-stream reservoir located in Emery County approximately one mile north of the city of Huntington, Utah (Figure 1.1). It is part of the Emery County Project, which is located in the Green River Basin in east-central Utah. The Emery County Project provides a supplemental irrigation water supply to an agricultural area of approximately 14,170 acres; a municipal water supply to several cities including Castle Dale, Huntington, and Orangeville; and an industrial water supply to Rocky Mountain Utah Power & Light Company (UP&L). Project water is delivered to water users through Emery County Project facilities and private distribution canals.

Huntington North Dam and Dikes are made of zoned earthfill construction and form Huntington North Reservoir. The reservoir receives water through a series of diversions and canals from Huntington Creek and Cottonwood Creek. The main dam is 74 feet high and 2,897 feet long. The East Dike is 31 feet high and 1,185 feet long, and the West Dike is 24 feet high and 1,919 feet long. Huntington North Reservoir has a total capacity of 5,420 acre-feet and a surface area of 242 acres when full. Storage water from this reservoir is released into

Huntington North Service Canal and carried to numerous canals and ditches to be distributed for irrigation.

The Emery Water Conservancy District (EWCD), formed in 1962, assumed responsibility for operating and maintaining Emery County Project facilities on January 1, 1970. Recreation facilities and opportunities at Huntington North Reservoir are provided and managed by the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation.

The Proposed Action analyzed in this EA would eliminate water in the North Ditch during the Non-Irrigation season (November through February). Historically, HCIC has utilized the North Ditch to deliver a portion of its winter stock water right through the North Ditch. The North Ditch has also been used during winter months to convey Emery County Project water to the Huntington North Reservoir.

1.3 Purpose and Need and Scope of Analysis

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to use ARRA funds to enclose the North Ditch Canal and eliminate water during the non-irrigation season thereby reducing flows through high salinity soils. The need for the Proposed Action is to construct another phase of HCIC's salinity control program thereby reducing salinity in the Colorado River. Enclosing canals also save water. Enclosing the north ditch and eliminate water during the non-irrigation season would require modifying the existing canals with permanent and temporary operational changes within the realm of historic operations.

The effect of salinity in the Colorado River Basin is a major concern in both the United States and Mexico. Salinity affects agricultural, municipal, and industrial water users. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1571; Pub. L. 93-320) envisioned large Federally-constructed projects to control salinity. In 1995, Pub. L. 104-20 amended Title II of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to create the Colorado River Basin-wide Salinity Control Program (Basin-wide Program). Under the Basin-wide Program, HCIC submitted a competitive bid for funding which was accepted for implementation. On September 30, 2004, Reclamation entered into Cooperative Agreement No. 04-FC-40-2242, as amended, with HCIC to partially fund a Salinity Control Project, involving replacement of many open canals and laterals in the HCIC service area with pressure pipeline.

The scope of analysis in this EA is limited to consideration of whether or not to authorize HCIC to use Federal funds to construct Phase IV of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program. The potential impacts of HCIC's salinity control project were analyzed in the *Price – San Rafael Rivers Unit, Utah, Planning Report / Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 1993*.

Potential modifications to Emery Project operations were not analyzed in that EIS and are therefore considered in this EA.

1.4 Authorizing Actions, Permits, and Licenses

Implementation of the Proposed Action could require a number of authorizations or permits from State and Federal agencies. These are summarized below.

- Reclamation authorization needed to construct, operate, and maintain canal modifications described in the Proposed Action.
- Permit from the Army Corps of Engineers in compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.
- A temporary change in the point of diversion for the Emery County Project water to the location of the current river diversion for the Cleveland Canal. This would be necessary only during the 2009-2010 non-irrigation season.
- A temporary agreement to deliver Emery County Project water through the Cleveland Canal and into the North Ditch just upstream of the Huntington North Reservoir via existing piping at the UP&L North Ditch Pumping Station during the winter of 2009-2010.
- The inclusion of the new Cleveland Canal diversion as an additional point of diversion for Emery County Project water to Huntington North Reservoir.
- Approval to negotiate and execute modifications to contract No. 14-06-400-3818 among the United States, EWCD, and HCIC). These modifications are:
 1. During the non-irrigation season, Emery County Project water would be delivered through the new Cleveland Canal diversion and the associated piping and back into the North Ditch just upstream of the Huntington North Reservoir. These facilities would be HCIC facilities and would be owned and operated by HCIC. The approximate location of these facilities is indicated on the attached map. The exact coordinates of the river diversion and legal descriptions of the piped facilities will be provided for inclusion in the contract.
 2. An easement equal to the existing deed of easement or better, to be granted to the BOR for the conveyance of 30 cfs through the piped

facilities during the non-irrigation season as described in the preceding paragraph.

1.5 Relationship to Other Projects

- This project is phase IV of an ongoing salinity project analyzed in the *Price – San Rafael Rivers Unit, Utah, Planning Report / Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 1993*.

Chapter 2 – Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action would eliminate water in the North Ditch during the “Non-Irrigation Season” (November through February). Historically HCIC has utilized the North Ditch to deliver a portion of its winter stock water right through the North Ditch. The North Ditch has also been used during winter months to convey Emery County Project water to the Huntington North Reservoir. Earlier phases of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Project have resulted, or will result in the construction of pipelines and other facilities which can deliver both the stock water and Emery County Project water during the non-irrigation season.

The proposed physical modifications to the North Ditch include:

1. Installation of approximately 4,000 linear feet of 60-inch corrugated HDPE pipe in the upper end of the North Ditch. (This construction is generally located between the existing diversion and the point where the Cottonwood and Huntington-Cleveland Canal discharges into the North Ditch.)
2. Construction of a concrete settling basin on the North Ditch just upstream of the proposed section to be piped.
3. Additional piping, flow control facilities and energy dissipation facilities to convey and discharge winter water from existing piping into the North Ditch just upstream of the Huntington North Reservoir near the UP&L North Ditch Pumping Station.
4. Modifications to other facilities that would permit the elimination of winter water in the North Ditch include the construction of a new river diversion for the Cleveland Canal on Huntington Creek (to be located approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the existing Cleveland Canal diversion.)

Figure 2-1 Proposed Action, shows the location of these proposed facilities including the piping that would convey the winter water to the North Ditch.

The North Ditch is diverted from Huntington Creek. Pipe would be placed in the channel beginning at the diversion point and would proceed east and northwest for 1.4 miles. The new pipeline would end north of SR-31. A four acre settling pond/debris basin would be created east of the diversion point from Huntington Creek with about 2 acres being placed on both sides of the current canal alignment.

Phase IV would include a major distribution line that would extend south of Huntington to the existing Lawrence Ponds. The line would begin at a proposed holding pond. The line proceeds south for about .96 miles. The line then turns east for 0.5 mile and then south again for about 1.05 miles crossing McElprang Wash and Guyman Wash. The line turns southeast for approximately 0.2 miles, crossing under SR-10. Approximately 600 feet past SR-10 the line makes one final turn southward for about 0.4 miles ending at the northeast corner of the Lawrence Ponds. The line would turn back west about 350 feet to the northeast corner of the existing Lawrence Ponds. It has not been decided yet if the line would travel down the Cubel side of the property line or the Rocky Mountain Power side, so both sides were examined for potential impacts.

Phase IV also calls for abandonment of 4.65 miles of canal a segment of the Huntington Canal which is the portion to be abandoned. The diversion point moves water into a short channel that flows into the existing Lawrence Ponds and bypasses the abandoned segment.

2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative the North Ditch canal enclosure and other modifications to the existing system would not be constructed. HCIC would not be allowed to alter Emery Project operations and change canal alignments and construct the settling reservoir.

Chapter 3 – Environmental Consequences

3.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the environment potentially affected by the action alternative and the no action alternative and the predicted impacts of the alternatives. Resource specialists reviewed the alternatives and the EIS and considered impacts to the following resources: recreation; water rights; water resources; water quality; air quality; hazardous or solid wastes; dam operations; public safety, access, and transportation; visual resources; socioeconomics; cultural resources; wetlands and vegetation; floodplains; farmlands; wild and scenic rivers; wildlife resources; and threatened and endangered species. The environmental effects are summarized in Table 3.5.

3.2 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, use of Federal funds would result in modifications to the existing Emery Project water delivery system as well as temporary and permanent changes to operations within the realm of historic operations.

Most of the canal corridor locations have been developed for agricultural production and the surface of the ground is covered in rotation crops or various pasture grasses. Canal banks are choked with thick over story of trees and understory of brush and grasses. The southern end of the primary distribution line west of Allen’s Hill has been heavily grazed and lacks any significant ground cover.

Following are historic diversions flows and proposed changes resulting from the Proposed Action. The main three diversions are the Cleveland Canal, Huntington Canal and the North Ditch. HCIC also receives and delivers North Emery Project water that is delivered to HCIC from the CC&H canal and out of the Huntington North Reservoir. Below is a table that shows the historic monthly flows:

Table 3.1 Historic Monthly Flows

Canal	Monthly Average Diversion Record Flows (CFS)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cleveland	13	12	14	30	81	88	77	60	54	33	14	16
North Ditch	5	5	6	13	40	42	24	16	16	14	6	4
Huntington	6	7	9	11	26	32	13	6	5	8	9	6
CC&H	0	0	0	0	11	30	67	54	46	0	0	0

Historically HCIC has delivered Emery County project water to the Huntington North Reservoir through the North Ditch. The flow into the Huntington North Reservoir varies from 0 cfs to 17 cfs. Typically the water master tries to deliver 8 cfs during the winter into Huntington North Reservoir. HCIC and Reclamation have an agreement in place where HCIC would provide a flow right of 30 cfs through the North Ditch. Below is a table that shows the current average flows diverted in the winter:

Table 3.2: Current Average Flows

Canal	Average Winter Flow (CFS)
Cleveland	13.84
North Ditch	5.20
Huntington	7.41
Combined	26.45

The Proposed Action would result in winter flows which have historically been diverted into the North Ditch now being diverted through the Cleveland Diversion.

As part of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program, HCIC is in the process of installing a pressure irrigation system that would change how the water is delivered. Below is a table that shows current diversions peak flows and how they would change as a result of this project:

Table 3.3: Current and Future Maximum Flows

Canal	Current Max Capacity (CFS)	Future Design Max Flow (CFS)
Cleveland	120	220
North Ditch	80	100
Huntington	70	40
Combined	270	360

The Proposed Action would require about 33.76 acres of ground-disturbing activities of which 30.89 acres would be new disturbance. Most of the 33.76

acres of disturbance would be reclaimed following construction resulting in 5.38 acres of permanent disturbance. See table below.

Table 3.4:
Project Surface Disturbance

Construction Area	Existing Acres of Disturbance	Acres of New Disturbance	Acres of Permanently Disturbed Area	Acres of Restored Area
Canyon Diversion Structure		2.99	2.21	0.78
From Canyon Diversion Structure to Settling Basin	1.16	2.73		3.89
Settling Basin		3.16	3.16	0
From Settling Basin to East Boundary of Nielson Property	0.03	5.89		5.92
From East Boundary of Nielson Property to East Boundary of Brasher Property	0.63	3.50		4.13
From East Boundary of Brasher Property to East side of North Loop Road	1.02	7.36		8.39
From East Side of North Loop Road to Energy Dissipation Structure	0.03	5.26	0.01	5.28
Total	2.87	30.89	5.38	28.38
Total Length (Ft)	24,058			

Huntington North Reservoir is an off-stream reservoir that is filled and drained most years. The work would be completed from January through April 2010 in accordance with ARRA. No change in the use of project water would occur under the Proposed Action. Construction would occur in the winter and would not interfere with required water deliveries.

Implementing the Proposed Action would facilitate completion of HCIC's salinity control project. This EA is limited to analyzing the request to use Federal funds to construct Phase IV of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program. All impacts of HCIC's salinity control project were analyzed in the *Price – San Rafael Rivers Unit, Utah, Planning Report / Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 1993*. HCIC salinity control project is part of the preferred plan in the EIS. The EIS preferred plan is estimated to reduce 161,000 tons of salt annually from the Colorado River through a system of on-farm and off-farm irrigation improvements. The environmental consequences of the preferred plan (Chapter V of the EIS) overall would be its contribution to maintaining acceptable salinity concentrations in the Colorado River.

Implementing the EIS would result in depletions to both the Price and San Rafael Rivers and ultimately the Green and Colorado Rivers, which serves as habitat to the four endangered native fish; Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), and bonytail (*Gila elegans*). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined in the February 4, 1992, *Biological Opinion for the Price-San Rafael River Unit of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program*, that any water depletions in the Colorado River due to the salinity control program are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the four endangered fish.

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 as well as 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 the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 mandates that Reclamation take into account the potential effects of a proposed Federal undertaking on historic properties. Historic properties are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object 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 cultural resources is identified as the APE (area of potential effects), in compliance with the regulations to Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.16). The APE is defined as the geographic area within which Federal actions may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use

of historic properties. The APE for this proposed action includes the areas of potential ground disturbance associated with the proposed pipeline corridors and staging areas.

A Class I literature review and a Class III cultural resource inventory were completed for the APE, defined in the action alternative and analyzed for the proposed action, by Baseline Data, Inc. in September and October, 2009. A total of 123.5 acres were inventoried during the Class III inventory to determine if the proposed action would affect cultural resources. Four new sites and four previously recorded sites were identified during the inventory.

Four sites have been determined eligible for the NRHP and three of the sites will be impacted as a result of the Proposed Action. The impacts are of minimal effect to the integrity and significance of the three historic properties and do not constitute an adverse effect. Under the Action Alternative there would be no adverse effects to the three historic properties expected to be affected.

3.3 No Action

In the event that Phase IV of the Huntington Cleveland Salinity Reduction Program is not authorized and executed, HCIC would not be allowed to enclose the North Ditch Canal and implement other Emery Project modifications. As a result the savings in water by enclosing the canal and the reduction of salts to the Colorado River would not occur.

Under the No Action Alternative there would be no adverse effects to cultural resources. There would be no need for ground disturbance for any pipe installation or staging areas. The existing conditions would remain intact and would not be affected.

3.4 Summary of Environmental Effects

There are no anticipated significant effects to any of the resources listed in section 3.1 as a result of the Proposed Action. A no effect determination was therefore made on each of the environmental issues in Table 3.5. Additionally, no unacceptable cumulative impacts would result from implementing the Proposed Action.

Table 3.5: Summary of Environmental Effects

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT CRITERIA		No	Yes	Uncertain
1.	This action or group of actions would have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.	X		
2.	This action or group of actions would involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.	X		
EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
1.	This action would have significant adverse effects on public health or safety.	X		
2.	This action would have an adverse effect on unique geographical features such as: wetlands, Wild or Scenic Rivers, or Scenic Rivers, refuges, floodplains, rivers placed on the Nationwide River Inventory, or prime or unique farmlands.	X		
3.	This action will have highly controversial environmental effects.	X		
4.	This action will have highly uncertain environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risk.	X		
5.	This action will establish a precedent for future actions.	X		
6.	This action is related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant effects.	X		
7.	This action will affect properties listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	X		
8.	This action will adversely affect a species listed, or proposed to be listed, as endangered or threatened.	X		
9.	This action threatens to violate Federal, state, local or tribal law or requirements imposed for protection of the environment.	X		
10.	This action will affect Indian trust assets.	X		
11.	This action will not accommodate access to or allow ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners to the extent practicable. Neither will it avoid adversely affect, to any practicable extent, the physical integrity of such sacred sites (E.O. 13007).	X		
12.	This action will disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations (E.O. 12898).	X		

Chapter 4 – Environmental Commitments

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

1. Standard Reclamation Management Practices--Standard Reclamation management practices would be applied during construction activities to minimize environmental effects and would be implemented by Reclamation construction forces or included in construction specifications. Such practices or specifications include sections in the present report on public safety, dust abatement, air pollution, noise abatement, water pollution abatement, waste material disposal, erosion control, archaeological and historical resources, vegetation, and wildlife.
2. Additional Analyses--If the Proposed Action were to change significantly from that described in the EA because of additional or new information, such as requiring other spoil, gravel pit, or work areas outside the proposed construction site, additional environmental analysis including cultural resource analyses may be necessary.
3. The 404 Permit or State Stream Alteration Permit (or both) may be required--Before beginning construction activities, the applicant would obtain from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers a 404 Permit, Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 217), or from the Department of Natural Resources a State Stream Alteration Permit. These permits would include discharges of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States. Such activities associated with this project could include cofferdams, disposal sites for excavated material or construction material sources, and rebuilding dam embankments. The conditions and requirements of the 404 Permit would be strictly adhered to by HCIC. HCIC would fully mitigate any loss of jurisdictional wetland with appropriate in-basin, in-kind mitigation as determined in consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Utah, and as required for obtaining a Corps 404 Permit or a State Stream Alteration Permit.
4. A Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit may be required--A Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit would be required from the State of Utah before any discharges of water, if such water is to be discharged as a point source. Appropriate measures would be taken to ensure that construction related sediments would not enter the canal either during or after construction.

5. A Water Quality Certification and a Storm Water Discharge Permit-- Under authority of the Clean Water Act, construction may require from the Utah Division of Water Quality, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification and a Section 402 Storm Water Discharge Permit.
6. Hazardous or Solid Wastes--HCIC will be responsible in making sure that any hazardous substance required or used for this project such as gasoline, diesel, paint and others would be properly labeled, stored and disposed according to the National Fire Protection Association [(NFPA) 704], the Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.
7. Water Quality Monitoring--If monitoring in the future documents significant water quality impacts from the Proposed Action, mitigation would be implemented by HCIC as necessary, to minimize those impacts.
8. Cultural Resources--Any person who knows or has reason to know that he/she has inadvertently discovered possible human remains on Federal land, must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery to Reclamation's Provo Area Office archaeologist. Work would 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 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).
9. Construction Activities Confined to Previously Disturbed Areas--All construction activities will be confined to previously disturbed areas, to the extent practicable, for such activities as work, staging, and storage; gravel pit; waste areas; and vehicle and equipment parking areas.
10. Public Access--Construction sites must be closed to public access. Temporary fencing, along with signs, would be installed to prevent public access. HCIC would coordinate with landowners or those holding special permits and other authorized parties regarding access to or through the project area.
11. Disturbed Areas--All disturbed areas resulting from the project must be smoothed, shaped, seeded, contoured, and rehabilitated to as near their pre-project construction condition as practicable. After completion of the construction and restoration activities, disturbed areas would be seeded at appropriate times with weed-free seed mixes. The composition of seed

mixes would be coordinated with wildlife habitat specialists. Weed control on all disturbed areas would be required.

Chapter 5 – Consultation

5.1 Introduction

This chapter details the consultation and coordination between Reclamation and 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 of these entities in the planning process. NEPA requires full disclosure of major actions proposed by Federal agencies and accompanying alternatives, impacts, and potential mitigation of impacts.

5.2 Coordination with Other Agencies

In compliance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and 36 CFR 800.11(d), a copy of the Class III cultural resource inventory report and a determination of no historic properties affected were submitted to the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in November, 2009. SHPO concurred with the determination in a letter dated December 3, 2009.

5.3 Native American Consultation

Reclamation conducted Native American consultation throughout the public information process. In November 2009, consultation letters and copies of the Class III cultural resource inventory report were sent by the Provo Area Office archaeologist to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation and the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. This consultation was conducted in compliance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2), on a government-to-government basis. Through this effort, the tribe is given a reasonable opportunity to (1) identify any concerns about historic properties; (2) advise on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance; (3) express their views on the effects of the proposed action on such properties; and (4) to participate in the resolution of adverse effects.

5.4 Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation

Consultation for Threatened and Endangered Species was conducted for the *Price – San Rafael Rivers Unit, Utah, Planning Report / Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 1993*. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reviewed the proposed action which included the HCIC salinity control project and determined

in the February 4, 1992, *Biological Opinion for the Price-San Rafael River Unit of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program*, that any water depletions in the Colorado River due to the salinity control program are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the four endangered fish. No other Threatened and Endangered Species were determined to occur in the Project area.

Chapter 6 – Preparers

The following contributors to the EA are part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Provo Area Office.

Name	Position Title	Contribution
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Troy Ethington, MS	Geographer	Mapping; Graphic Design
W. Russ Findlay, MS	Fish and Wildlife Biologist	Wetlands and Vegetation; Wildlife; Floodplains; T & E Species
Phil Greenland, PE ^a	Civil Engineer	Public Safety, Access, and Transportation
Beverley Heffernan, AB	Supervisory Environmental Protection Specialist	NEPA Compliance; Environmental Justice Indian Trust Assets
Brian Joseph, MA	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources
Rafael Lopez, BA	General Biologist	CWA 404 permit; Hazardous or Solid Wastes; Air Quality
Steve Noyes, PE ^a	Civil Engineer	Water Quality
Justin Record, PE ^a	Civil Engineer	Water Rights
Kerry Schwartz, MPA	Resource Program Manager	Project Oversight; Agency Review
Cary Southworth, PE ^a	Supervisory Civil Engineer	Project Design
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Scott Taylor, MBA	Economist	Socioeconomics
Lisa Verzella, BS	Hydrologist	Water Resources

a = Registered Professional Engineer

Chapter 7 – References

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, 2004, *Huntington North Reservoir, Resource Management Plan, Final Environmental Assessment, Emery County Project, Utah*, December 2004.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, 1993, *Price-San Rafael Rivers Unit, Utah, Planning Report /Final Environmental Impact Statement, Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program/Colorado River Salinity Control Program*, December 1993.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1992, *Biological Opinion for the Price-San Rafael River Unit of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program*, February 4, 1992.

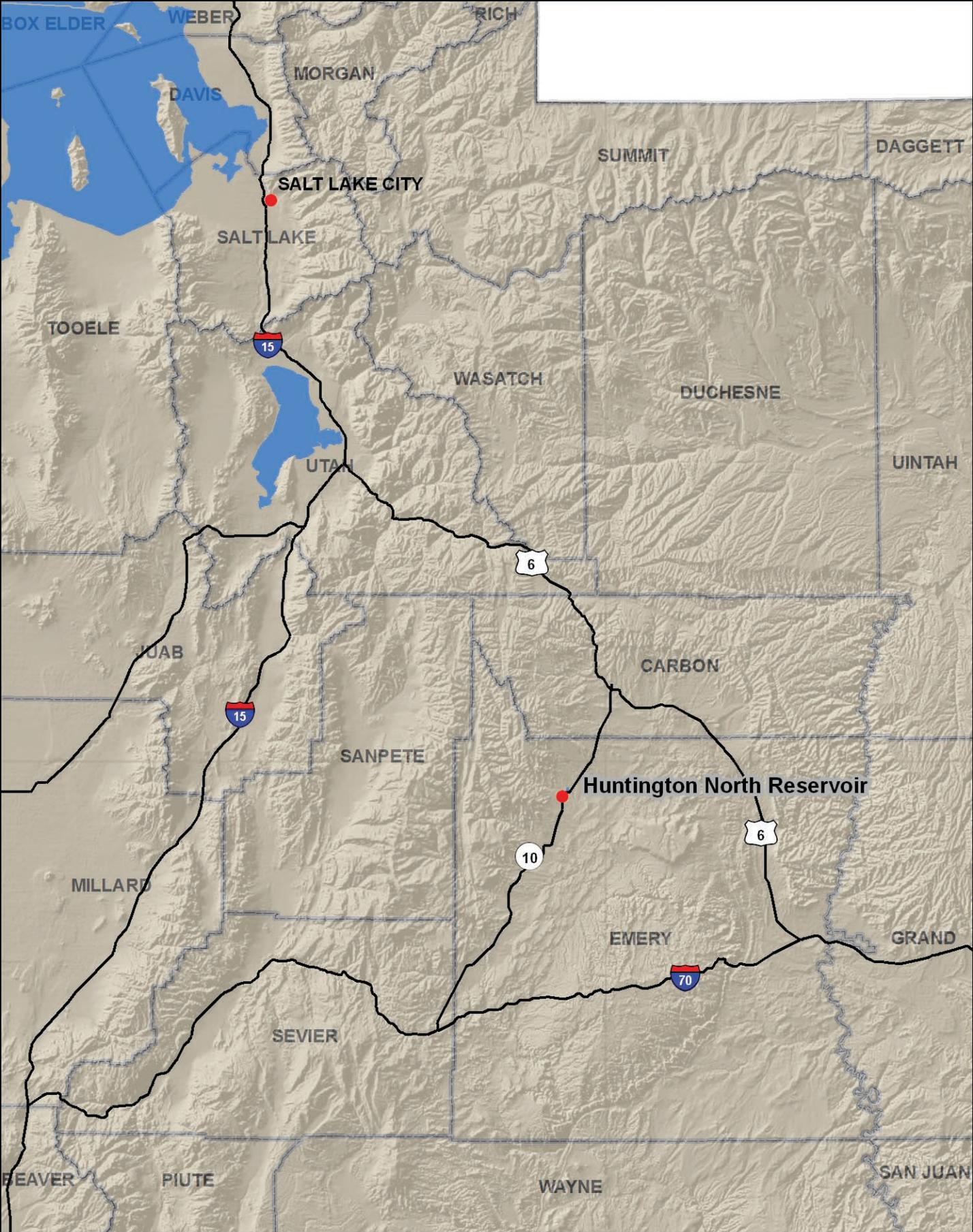


Figure 1.1: Huntington North Reservoir Location Map

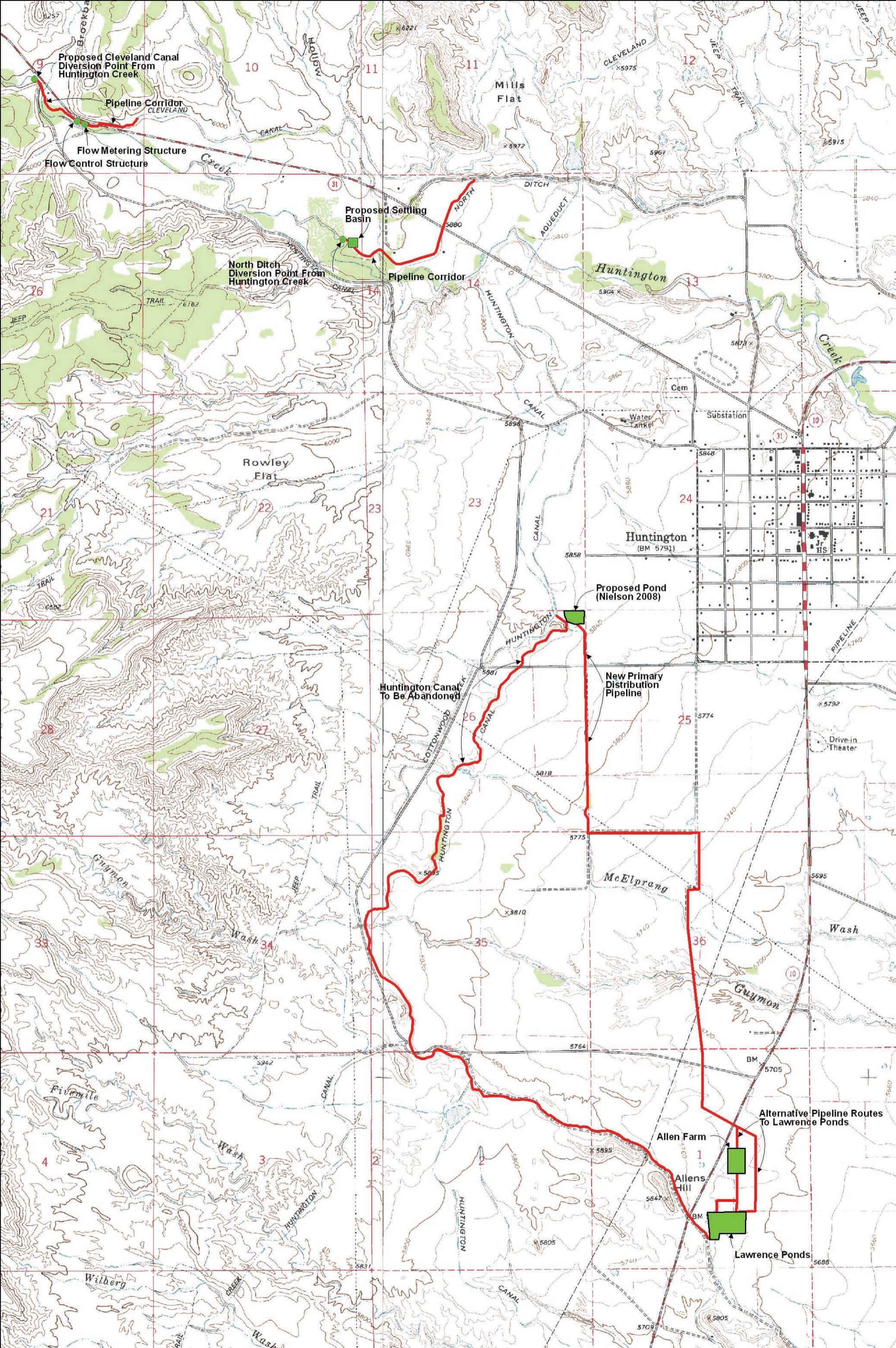


Figure 2.1: Proposed Action