

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX A

1984 COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into the 8th day of June, 1984, by and between the SANPETE COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, a Utah Water Conservancy District, herein referred to as "Sanpete" and the CARBON WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, a Utah Water Conservancy District, and the PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION, a Utah non-profit corporation, collectively herein referred to as "Carbon".

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, there has been a long standing controversy concerning the building of storage and diversion works on the Price River System for transmountain diversion of Gooseberry Creek water to the San Fitch River System; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto desire to compromise and settle the controversy and their respective claims to such water,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, IT IS AGREED:

1

DEFINITIONS

A. "Scofield" means the Scofield Reservoir near Scofield, Utah.

B. "Tripartite Contract" means that contract dated October 11, 1943 among the Carbon Water Conservancy District, the Price River Water Conservation District, and the United States of

America, relating to the reconstruction of Sycfield Dam and describing the Gooseberry Plan. The Price River Water Users Association is successor to the Price River Water Conservation District.

C. The expression "prior water rights" as used in this Agreement means the right to the use of the water of the Price River System having priorities earlier than September 6, 1941.

D. "Narrows Site" means the approximate location for a proposed dam to be constructed on Gooseberry Creek, the center of which is located:

North 625 feet and East 1200 feet from the West Quarter corner of Section 19, Township 13 South, Range 6 East, SLB&M.

E. "Narrows Project" means a successor project to the Gooseberry Plan and constitutes a substitute for the allocation of water for the Gooseberry Plan as mentioned in the Tripartite Contract. The Narrows Project is the project proposed by this Agreement and contemplates the building of storage and diversion works at or above the location of the Narrows Site, to store Gooseberry Creek water for transmountain diversion to the San Fitch River System.

F. "Tunnel" means that transmountain diversion tunnel located in Section 24, Township 13 South, Range 5 East, SLB&M which diverts water from the Price River System to the San Fitch River System.

WATER RIGHT FILINGS

A. Price River Water Users Association covenants and represents that it is the owner of the following water applications on file in the office of the Utah State Engineer for the diversion, storage, and use of Price River System water:

<u>APPLICATION NO.</u>	<u>CLAIMED DATE OF PRIORITY</u>	<u>NATURE AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMED RIGHT</u>
1035 (91-2)	Aug. 30, 1906	Storage 12,020 acre-feet
8989a (91-78)	Oct. 11, 1937	Storage 17,950 acre-feet
13334 (91-126)	Feb. 13, 1940	Direct Flow 50 second-feet

B. Sanpete covenants and represents that it is the owner of record of the following water applications on file in the office of the Utah State Engineer for the diversion, storage and use of Price River System water, subject to the Assignment Agreement dated July 22, 1975, between Sanpete and the United States of America:

<u>APPLICATION NO.</u>	<u>CLAIMED DATE OF PRIORITY</u>	<u>NATURE AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMED RIGHT</u>
14025 (91-130) Change Application a-9237	Jan. 16, 1941	Storage 30 second feet
14026 (91-131) Change Application a-9236	Jan. 16, 1941	Storage 17,000 acre-feet
14477 (91-132) Change Application a-9238	Sept. 6, 1941	Storage 130 second feet

C. Sanpete covenants and represents that it is the owner of the following application on file in the office of the Utah State Engineer for the diversion, storage, and use of Price River System water:

<u>APPLICATION NO.</u>	<u>CLAIMED DATE OF PRIORITY</u>	<u>NATURE AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMED RIGHT</u>
9593 (91-87)	Oct. 12, 1937	Storage 15,000 acre-feet

III

SUBORDINATION OF WATER RIGHTS

The Price River Water Users Association water rights, evidenced by Application Numbers 1035 (91-2), 8989a (91-78), and 1333a (91-126), shall be subordinated, to the extent hereinafter provided, to the Sanpete water rights evidenced by Application Number 14025 (91-130), Change Application a-9237; Application Number 14026 (91-131), Change Application a-9236; and Application Number 14477 (91-132), Change Application a-9238, to divert and store on a first priority basis in each year all water of Gooseberry Creek and its tributaries arising above the Narrows Site, and to the extent provided in Article IV, paragraph A (3) the waters from Brooks and Cabin Hollow Creeks, and to convey by transmountain diversion up to 5,400 acre-feet of water from storage at the Narrows Site each year for use in the San Pitch River System, subject to the rights of the Cottonwood Gooseberry Irrigation Company for Fairview Lakes.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATERA. NARROWS PROJECT

1. The active capacity of the reservoir for the Narrows Project shall not exceed 10,000 acre-feet to provide for the transmountain diversion to the San Fitch River System. If requirements are made of Sanpete to release or bypass water for minimum streamflow purposes in Gooseberry Creek below the Narrows Site the active storage capacity of the reservoir for such purposes may be increased as necessary, but shall not exceed 4,500 acre-feet of additional storage capacity. The total active storage capacity shall not exceed 14,500 acre-feet.

2. The 5,400 acre-feet of water to be diverted to the San Fitch River System as provided in Article III shall be measured at the outlet of the tunnel, without deduction for reservoir evaporation, seepage, or storage losses, provided however, that any seepage that would have been intercepted by the tunnel before construction of the Narrows Project shall not be charged against the 5,400 acre-feet. Any additional seepage water resulting from the construction of the Narrows Project shall be charged against the said 5,400 acre-feet.

3. Water from Brooks Canyon and Cabin Hollow Creeks may be diverted, stored and used to provide minimum streamflows in Gooseberry Creek below the Narrows Site.

B. SCOFIELD

1. Application Number 14683 (91-135) in the name of the United States of America, Bureau of Reclamation shall be approved to permit Carbon to use the additional storage capacity of 35,000 acre-feet of water in Scofield Reservoir in addition to the

present storage rights evidenced by Application Numbers 1035 (91-2), and 8989a (91-7H).

2. Carbon shall release from storage in Scofield Reservoir water sufficient to satisfy prior water rights, which otherwise would be impaired by the diversion and storage by the Narrows Project. Any and all water stored in the active capacity of Scofield Reservoir shall be subject to such release. The total active capacity of Scofield Reservoir would have to be depleted, and all direct flow water passed through the reservoir to satisfy prior water rights, before any call could be made upon Sanpete to pass through the direct flow waters originating above the Narrows Site. Such releases shall be in such quantity and at such times as may be required to satisfy prior water rights as determined by the Utah State Engineer.

3. Storage releases from Scofield shall be limited to 30,000 acre-feet annually for use by Carbon, exclusive of replacement waters needed to supply prior water rights interfered with by Sanpete's diversion and use of water for the Narrows Project.

V.

APPROVALS, WITHDRAWALS, AND REJECTION OF APPLICATIONS

A. The United States of America shall withdraw Application Number 9594 (91-88).

B. The State Engineer shall approve Application Number 14683 (91-135).

C. Within thirty (30) days of approval of this Agreement by the United States of America, the State Engineer may reject the Price River Water Improvement District's Application Number 38882 (91-3557).

D. Sanpete shall within thirty (30) days of approval of this Agreement by the United States of America, withdraw Application Number 9591 (91-87).

E. The parties agree that no protest shall be filed to any of the foregoing approvals, withdrawals, rejections, dismissals or assignments or to any further change applications or permits from any state or federal agencies necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of this Agreement.

VI

DISMISSAL OF PENDING SUIT

Carbon shall file a Motion for Voluntary Dismissal, with prejudice, within thirty (30) days of approval of this Agreement by the United States of America, of the lawsuit entitled Price River Water Users Association, et al, vs United States, et al, Civil No. E-83-0407W, now pending in the United States District Court for the District of Utah, Central Division, upon the grounds that the issues have been settled by this Agreement, and to seek joinder in the motion by other plaintiffs to said case.

VII

MEASURING DEVICES AND OUTLET STRUCTURES

The parties hereto shall install and maintain outlet structures and measuring devices to measure and deliver water in accordance with this Agreement. The expense of such installation and maintenance, as part of the Narrows Project, shall be borne by Sanpete. Such devices shall be approved as to location, type, size and quality by the Utah State Engineer. Each party reserves the right to inspect and test at their own expense, at any reasonable time, any and all facilities for the measurement and delivery of water.

VIII

AGREEMENTS NOT SUPERSEDED OR AMENDED

This Agreement shall not supersede, amend or otherwise modify the rights of the United States of America under the Tripartite Contract, except the Narrows Project shall be substituted for the Gooseberry Plan as mentioned therein; nor shall it amend the repayment contract dated February 28, 1944, between the United States of America and the Carbon Water Conservancy District involving Scofield Reservoir and the Assignment Agreement dated July 22, 1975, between Sanpete and the United States of America.

IX

ADMINISTRATION

All waters stored and diverted pursuant to this Agreement shall be administered by the Utah State Engineer.

X

SUCCESSORS BOUND

This agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto and upon the successors and assigns of the parties.

XI

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The parties agree that the terms and conditions of this Agreement may be incorporated, by reference, in and made a specific part of the State Engineer's Memorandum Decisions on Sanpete's Application Numbers 14025 (91-130), 14026 (91-131) and

14477 (91-132), as amended, and the Application of the United States of America, Number 14683 (91-135).

XII

APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES

This Agreement is subject to the approval of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SANPETE COUNTY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

By: David S. Peterson
Its: Chairman

ATTEST:

Marlene Therman
Secretary

CARBON WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

By: Chris P. Douglas
Its: President

ATTEST:

Shirley D. Doherty
Secretary

PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

By: Lyle B. Boyer

Its: President

ATTEST:

Ann B. (Baird)
Secretary

The foregoing Agreement is approved
this 28 day of June, 1984.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By: [Signature]
Title

[Signature]

R E S O L U T I O N

BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the SANPETE WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, at a meeting held on the 7th day of June, 1984, that the President and Secretary of said District be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to execute on behalf of the District an Agreement with the CARBON WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT and the PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION bearing the above date settling controversies between Carbon County water users and Sanpete County water users on the terms and conditions set out in said agreement presented and considered at this meeting.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Janice Petersen, Secretary of SANPETE WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the directors of the said District at a regular meeting of the SANPETE WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT held on the 7th day of June, 1984.

Janice Petersen, Secretary
SANPETE WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

EXHIBIT "B"

R E S O L U T I O N

BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION, at a meeting held on the 8th day of June, 1984, that the President and Secretary of said association be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to execute on behalf of the Association an Agreement with the SANPETE COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT bearing the above date settling controversies between Carbon County water users and Sanpete County water users on the terms and conditions set out in said agreement presented and considered at this meeting.

CERTIFICATION

I, ANN B. O'BRIEN, Secretary of PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the directors of the said District at a special meeting of the PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION held on the 8th day of June, 1984.



ANN B. O'BRIEN, Secretary
PRICE RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

EXHIBIT "C"

R E S O L U T I O N

BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the CARBON WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, at a meeting held on the 8th day of June, 1984, that the President and Secretary of said District be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to execute on behalf of the District an Agreement with the SANPETE COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT bearing the above date settling controversies between Carbon County water users and Sanpete County water users on the terms and conditions set out in said agreement presented and considered at this meeting.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned Secretary of the CARBON WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the directors of the said District at a special meeting of the CARBON WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT held on the 8th day of June, 1984.


Secretary

EXHIBIT "D"

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX B

**IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF
POTENTIAL DAMSITES**

July 25, 1996

To: Files

From: Richard Noble

Subject: Identification and Evaluation of Potential Dam Sites in Sanpete Valley

This document describes a process that was used to identify and evaluate potentially practicable dam sites in north Sanpete Valley. USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle maps were used to identify potentially suitable sites. The goal of this initial search was to find sites that would serve as alternatives to the Narrows Reservoir site and that could create reservoirs with a minimum storage capacity of 5,400 acre-feet, either individually or collectively. Attached is a map showing the location of the 10 sites identified and considered. Following is a tabulation of data related to the sites:

Site	Area (sq. ft.)	Average Depth (ft.)	Max Volume (AF)	Dam Ht (ft.)	Length (ft.)	Max Elevation (ft.)
1	9,728,000	40	8,933	120	2900	6600
2	11,392,000	120	31,383	240	4800	6600
3	40,601,600	20	18,642	50	3000	6280
4	2,560,000	100	5,877	300	1400	7200
5	7,680,000	300	52,893	450	2000	7200
6	1,177,600	40	1,081	90	800	6520
7	5,939,200	40	5,454	120	2800	6400
8	3,840,000	60	5,289	140	1500	6200
9	4,275,200	120	11,777	240	2200	6600
10	2,432,000	120	6,700	240	1200	7200

Site 8 would require pumping from the reservoir to service much of the project area. Those reservoirs with elevations greater than 7000 would need to have a diversion structure and pipeline constructed approximately 2 miles up Cottonwood Canyon to be supplied by gravity flow. This may be infeasible because of the geologic instability of the canyon. Sites 1,2 and 9 would require a diversion approximately 3/4 miles up Cottonwood Canyon.

Initial screening of the above sites resulted in two sites being investigated further. Screening criteria was based on location, dam height and length, and ability of the site

to delivery project water with minimal or no pumping. Based on initial screening, sites 1,2,4,6,7,8,9 and 10 were eliminated from further consideration. Preliminary dam height versus capacity curves were developed for sites 3 and 5 to determine the dam height necessary to develop 5,400 acre-feet of storage. Four feet of freeboard is assumed for this more detailed analysis.

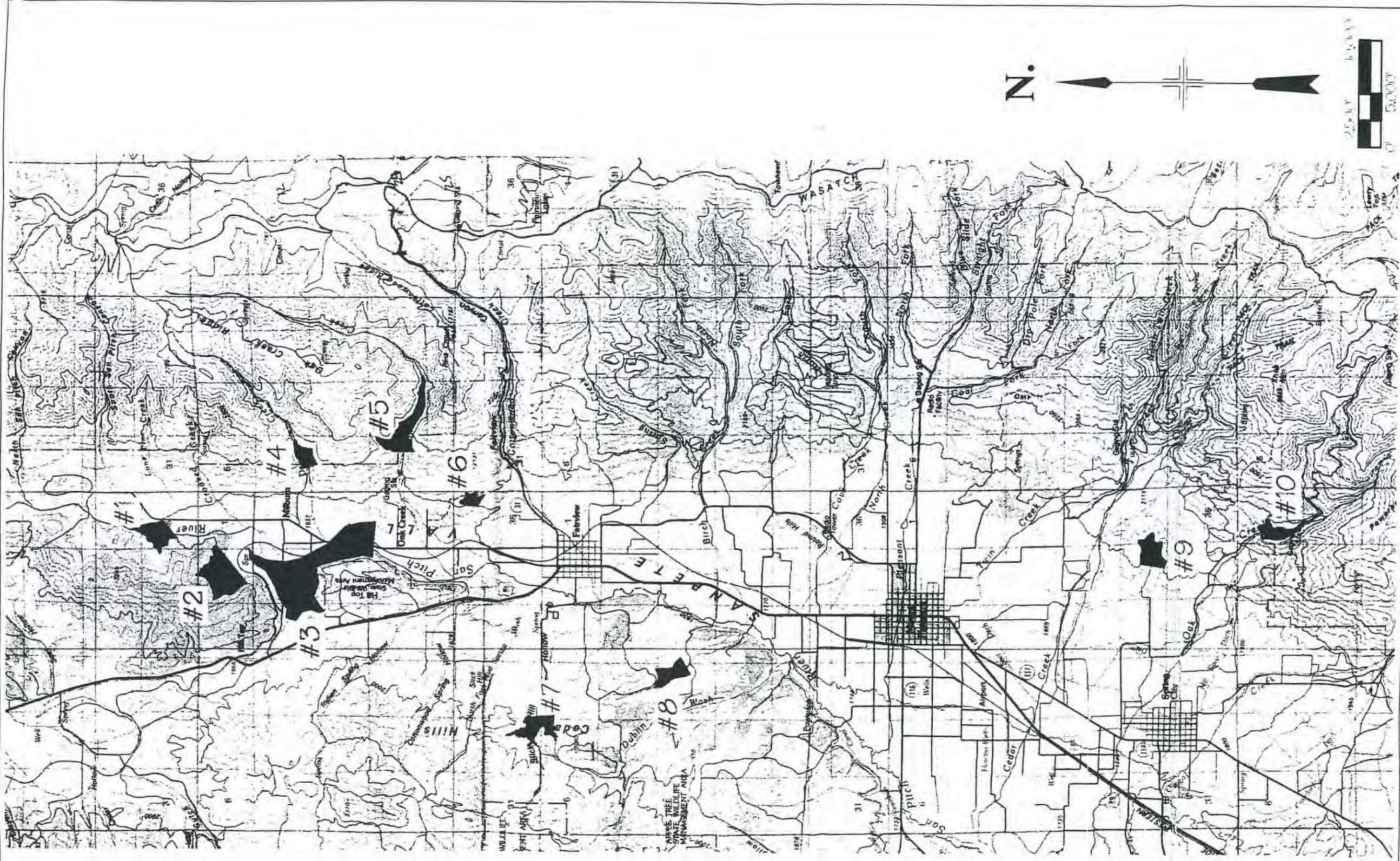
Site 3 would require a dam height of 64 feet and a length of 2,185 feet to develop 5,400 acre-feet. Reconnaissance level cost estimate for constructing a dam at Site 3 is \$9.5 million. It would also require annual pumping costs of \$95,000 to service project lands and approximately 6,000 feet of additional pipeline to connect the reservoir to the Oak Creek Pipeline at an estimated cost of \$1.3 million. The county road would also need to be rerouted around the reservoir. It is estimated that this cost would be comparable to relocation of the highway for Narrows Dam, which is \$1 million.

Site 5 would require a dam height of 185 feet and a length of 1,190 feet and would cost approximately \$91 million. Site 5 would have the additional cost of one mile of additional pipeline in Cottonwood Canyon and an another mile of pipeline from the Oak Creek Pipeline to the proposed site. The cost for these additional pipelines is estimated to be \$2.2 million.

The Oak Creek Pipeline would need to be enlarged from 10 inch PVC to 27 inch concrete pipe to carry the East Bench water with both Site 3 and Site 5. This additional cost is estimated to be \$2,5 million. Computations for these estimates are on file.

The total cost of the Site 3 alternative is \$14.3 million with annual pumping costs of \$95,000 compared to Narrows Dam costs of \$7.2 million with no pumping costs. The total cost for Site 5 is \$95 million. Clearly, these most reasonable two sites of the ten identified in Sanpete Valley are much more costly than the proposed Narrows Dam.

Richard M Noble



Sanpete Valley Dam Site Alternatives Narrows Project

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX C

**BIOLOGICAL OPINION FOR THE
PROPOSED NARROWS PROJECT – A SMALL
RECLAMATION PROJECT ACT (SRPA) LOAN**



ORIGINAL

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Mountain-Prairie Region

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Post Office Box 25486
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225-0486

STREET LOCATION:
134 Union Blvd.
Lakewood, Colorado 80228-1807

AUG 24 2000

Memorandum

To: Area Manager, Upper Colorado Region
Bureau of Reclamation
Provo, Utah

From: Regional Director, Region 6
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Draft Biological Opinion for the Proposed Narrows Project - A Small Reclamation Project Act (SRPA) Loan

In accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the Interagency Cooperation Regulations (50 CFR Part 402), this transmits the Fish and Wildlife Service's draft biological opinion on the proposed Narrows Project and its effects on the endangered Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), and bonytail (*Gila elegans*).

This Opinion is the result of reinitiation of an extended consultation including two biological opinions (March 1992, January 1995), one amended biological opinion (October 1995), the original biological assessment (October 1991), and three amended biological assessments (July 1994, March 1997, February 1999), the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS, March 1998), and the Price River Cumulative Hydrology Study (November 1998). We also considered other materials on file such as technical memoranda, project plans, various reports, and other relevant information. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file in our Salt Lake City field office.

The reinitiation of consultation and resultant issuance of this Opinion was prompted by the most recent two amended biological assessments. The first of these was received on March 7, 1997, based on new information on the status of Colorado pikeminnow in the lower Price River. The second amended biological assessment dated February 5, 1999, was based on the presence of willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii* sp.) preliminarily identified as the endangered subspecies

of southwestern willow flycatcher (*E. t. extimus*) (Service memorandum dated October 13, 1998) in the proximity of the proposed Project.

We concur that the project as proposed is not likely to adversely affect the bald eagle for reasons described by the Bureau of Reclamation in the biological assessments and EIS for the proposed Project, and is likely to adversely affect the Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, humpback chub, and bonytail.

Based on more recent information which has become available on the subspecies of willow flycatcher found within the affected project area, at this time we do not believe this willow flycatcher to be the endangered subspecies, the southwestern willow flycatcher. Therefore no discussion is offered specifically in reference to the endangered subspecies, *E. t. extimus* in this Opinion. The basis for this finding follows.

In an October 13, 1998, memorandum, we notified Reclamation that State of Utah surveys had discovered the endangered southwestern willow flycatcher present in the proximity of the Narrows Project, and that an amendment to the biological assessment would be necessary. The memorandum further stated that genetic and vocal sampling was being conducted to verify the willow flycatcher subspecies. To date, we have the following preliminary information of subspecies identification.

- The willow flycatcher subspecies inhabiting the riparian corridor in the Project proximity is located at the extreme northern boundary of *E. t. extimus* but within the range of *E. t. adastus*, an *unlisted subspecies*. Experts suggest that the central part of the State of Utah is more likely an area of intergradation between *E. t. adastus* and *E. t. extimus* (Behle 1985).
- Genetic analysis to date has shown that the willow flycatcher population does not have the genetic markers of *E. t. extimus* and is more closely related to *E. t. adastus* (Memorandum from Evan Paxton and Dr. Mark Sogge, Biological Resources Division, October 1, 1999). A final report is expected on this analysis.
- Vocalization analysis has determined the population to be *E. t. adastus* (Dr. Jim Sedgwick, USGS, Midcontinent Ecological Science Center, Ft. Collins, pers. comm; Spring 1999). However, these results have yet to be published or peer-reviewed.

Therefore, the following Opinion only addresses the Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, humpback chub, and bonytail. If further analysis determines that the willow flycatcher subspecies population is the *E. t. extimus* subspecies or some significant intercross gradation between *E. t. adastus* and *E. t. extimus*, reinitiation of formal consultation will be required and a new biological opinion which includes the southwestern willow flycatcher will be issued. This opinion does, however, include recommendations to protect the willow flycatcher subspecies population in the Project proximity because of our interest in neo-tropical migratory birds as a

trust resource and because of the potential for identifying a biologically significant intercross gradation between *E. t. extimus* and *E. t. adastus* in the Project proximity. Protection of the riparian habitats within the project area could also be important to assist in recovery of *E. t. extimus*.

CONSULTATION HISTORY

We have been involved with Reclamation in an extended consultation on the proposed Project. The following documents the consultation history.

- October 1991 - We receive the first biological assessment on the proposed Narrows Project from Reclamation.
- March 25, 1992 - We issue the initial biological opinion.
- July 7, 1994 - Reclamation requests reinitiation of consultation based on an anticipated increase in average annual depletion and based on newly designated critical habitat for the four endangered Colorado River fish species.
- January 9, 1995 - We issue a second biological opinion on the proposed Project.
- July 18, 1995 - Reclamation provides information to us on capture of one juvenile Colorado pikeminnow in the Price River but indicates that reinitiation of formal consultation may not be necessary.
- October 5, 1995 - We concur that formal consultation is not necessary but amend the January 1995 biological opinion with an additional reasonable and prudent alternative to avoid jeopardy to the Colorado pikeminnow. This reasonable and prudent alternative calls for a 2-year study of fish composition and water quality in the Price River to assess the recovery potential of the Price River.
- We also recommend the Price River be prioritized within the Recovery Implementation Program for Upper Colorado River basin endangered fish species (RIP) Recovery Action Plan (RIPRAP).
- March 7, 1997 - Reclamation issues an amendment to the biological assessment for the proposed Narrows Project which describes new-found information on the status of Colorado pikeminnow and suggests specific items to be included into the RIPRAP. These items include: 1) the RIP depletion charge be applied to the Narrows Project, 2) additional years of study to identify year-round use of the Price River by Colorado pikeminnow, and 3) legal protection of instream flows. This letter also requested reinitiation of consultation.

- October 13, 1998 - We identify southwestern willow flycatcher as an additional endangered species present in the proximity of the proposed Project and advise Reclamation to provide an amendment to the biological assessment addressing southwestern willow flycatcher.
- February 5, 1999 - Reclamation provides an amended biological assessment that includes southwestern willow flycatcher.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The Sanpete Water Conservancy District has applied to Reclamation for a Small Reclamation Project Act loan to help finance construction of the proposed Narrows Project. Such loans are made available by Reclamation to assist with construction of non-Federal projects. The Sanpete Water Conservancy District has also applied to use lands for the Narrows Project that were withdrawn from the public domain by Reclamation. The proposed Narrows Project would include a 120-foot high dam and 7,900 acre-foot total storage capacity reservoir to be constructed on Gooseberry Creek, a tributary to Fish Creek in the Price River drainage (there are no threatened or endangered species in this drainage). This proposed Project would also include a trans-basin diversion of water through an existing tunnel that would be rehabilitated (3,100 feet in length; 36 inch diameter; 60 cfs capacity) into Cottonwood Creek in the San Pitch/Sevier River drainage. The proposed Narrows Project will result in an average annual depletion of 5,717 acre-feet of water in the Price River. The Narrows Dam and Reservoir site are located approximately 9 miles northeast of the town of Fairview, Utah. Affected downstream water storage projects include the existing Lower Gooseberry Reservoir (small pass-through reservoir) approximately 5 miles downstream and the existing Scofield Dam and Reservoir (approximately 45,000 acre-foot total storage capacity) approximately 20 miles downstream of the proposed Narrows Project site.

The proposed Narrows Project would involve construction of features and facilities to develop a supplemental water supply to be used on presently irrigated lands and by municipal water users in the north part of Sanpete County, Utah. The proposed Project would divert water from Gooseberry Creek in the upper Price River drainage through an existing tunnel to Cottonwood Creek in the San Pitch/Sevier River drainage for delivery to lands and water users in the Sanpete Valley area surrounding Fairview, Utah. Water stored in the Narrows Reservoir would be diverted and delivered trans-basin through the existing Narrows Tunnel to Cottonwood Creek. The Narrows Tunnel would be rehabilitated as part of the proposed Project. Proposed Project water would then be diverted from Cottonwood Creek to a pipeline delivery system constructed as part of the project. This pipeline would then deliver the proposed Project water to existing water distribution systems in northern Sanpete County where it would be used by agricultural and municipal water users. Recreation facilities would be developed at Narrows Reservoir and a 2,500 acre-foot minimum pool for a reservoir fishery would be established. Specific mitigation measures would be implemented to offset wetland, terrestrial wildlife and stream fishery impacts.

Water conservation measures would be implemented as part of the proposed Project (BOR 1998).

Operation of the Narrows Project would affect stream flows in Gooseberry Creek, Fish Creek, Price River, and that portion of the Green River downstream of its confluence with the Price River within the Colorado River Basin, and would also affect stream flow in Cottonwood Creek within the San Pitch/Sevier River Basin. The proposed Project water supply would come from upper Gooseberry Creek and its tributaries. Impacts to lower Gooseberry Creek and Fish Creek would occur primarily during the spring snow melt period as water is stored in the Narrows Reservoir for release later in the summer. Impacts to Scofield Reservoir would be reduced inflows, resulting in lowering of reservoir storage. Impacts downstream of Scofield Dam would include reduced spring peak flows and overall water depletions affecting approximately 130 to 150 miles of the Price River as it flows between Scofield Dam and the Price/Green River confluence and an overall depletion from the Green River. Scofield Dam would spill less frequently and for shorter durations, lowering the volume of peak flows in the Price River below the dam and in the Green River below the mouth of the Price River (138 miles upstream of the Green/Colorado rivers confluence). Depletions to the Price River drainage would average 5,717 acre-feet per year. This amount consists of 5,324 acre-feet of trans-basin diverted water and 393 acre-feet of increased evaporation.

II. BASIS FOR BIOLOGICAL OPINION

The biological opinion addresses an average annual depletion of approximately 5,717 acre-feet from the Upper Colorado River basin. Water depletions in the Upper Basin have been recognized as a major source of impact to endangered fish species. Continued water withdrawal has restricted the ability of the Colorado River system to produce flow conditions required by various life stages of the fishes.

Critical habitat has been designated for the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, bonytail, and razorback sucker within the 100-year flood plain in portions of their historic range (59 FR 13374). Destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat is defined in 50 CFR 402.02 as a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. In considering the biological basis for designating critical habitat, we focused on the primary constituent elements that are essential to the conservation of the species without consideration of land or water ownership or management. We have identified water, physical habitat, and biological environment as the primary constituent elements. This includes a quantity of water of sufficient quality that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is required for the particular life stage for each species. Water depletions reduce the ability of the river system to provide the required water quantity and hydrologic regime necessary for survival and recovery of the fishes. The physical habitat includes areas of the Colorado River system that are inhabited or potentially inhabitable for use in spawning and feeding, as a nursery, or serve as corridors between these

areas. In addition, oxbows, backwaters, and other areas in the 100-year flood plain, when inundated, provide access to spawning, nursery, feeding, and rearing habitats.

III. STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT

Information on Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, humpback chub, and bonytail presented in this Opinion are considered the best scientific and commercial biological information available on these species. Sources of information include previous biological opinions concerning these species, technical reports, published scientific manuscripts, unpublished data, and working knowledge of the species. The most comprehensive compilation of information on these species to date was conducted by the Flaming Gorge Technical Team in their efforts to develop Green River and Flaming Gorge flow recommendations to benefit endangered fishes. The team consists of Reclamation and Service personnel and technical experts from Argonne National Laboratory (contracted through Western Area Power Administration) and Colorado State University Larval Fish Laboratory. Although the report from which this information was taken is in draft form and not approved for citation, the biological information is considered the most recently compiled and accurate comprehensive review of the status and biology of the endangered Colorado River fish species and is therefore used in this Opinion.

COLORADO PIKEMINNOW

A. Species description

The Colorado pikeminnow evolved as the dominant predator in the Colorado River system. Historically, adult Colorado pikeminnow attained lengths in excess of one meter and individuals in excess of 20 kg were common (Minckley 1973; Tyus 1991a). Individuals in excess of 0.8 meter in length and 10 kg in weight are now very uncommon and are likely older than 40 years (Tyus 1991a; Osmundson et al. 1997). Habitat of adult Colorado pikeminnow consists of deep, low-velocity eddies, pools, and runs, or seasonally flooded lowlands (Tyus 1990; Tyus 1991a). Adults mature at total lengths exceeding 400 mm and at 5 to 7 years of age (Vanicek and Kramer 1969; Hamman 1981; Tyus 1991a).

Based on early fish collection records, on archaeological finds, and on other observations, the Colorado pikeminnow was once found throughout warm water reaches of the entire Colorado River Basin, including reaches of the upper Colorado River and its major tributaries, the Green River and its major tributaries, and the Gila River system in Arizona (Seethaler 1978). Colorado pikeminnow apparently were never found in colder, headwater areas. Seethaler (1978) indicates that the species was abundant in suitable habitat throughout the entire Colorado River Basin prior to the 1850's. Historically, Colorado pikeminnow have been collected in the upper Colorado River as far upstream as Parachute Creek, Colorado (Kidd 1977).

A marked decline in Colorado pikeminnow populations can be closely correlated with the construction of dams and reservoirs between the 1930's and the 1960's, with introduction of nonnative fishes, with overwhelming water pollution, and with removal of water from the

Colorado River system. Behnke and Benson (1983) summarized the decline of the natural ecosystem. They pointed out that dams, impoundments, and water use practices are probably the major reasons for drastically modified natural river flows and channel characteristics in the Colorado River Basin. Dams on the mainstream essentially have segmented the Colorado River system, blocking Colorado pikeminnow spawning migrations and drastically changing river characteristics, especially flows and temperatures.

In addition, major changes in species composition were caused by introduction of nonnative fishes, many of which have thrived as a result of changes in the natural riverine system (i.e., flow and temperature regimes). The decline of endemic Colorado River fishes seems to be at least partially related to competition or other behavioral interactions with nonnative species, which have perhaps been exacerbated by alterations in the natural fluvial environment. In addition, water pollution, which went virtually unchecked until passing of environmental legislation in the 1960's and 1970's, could in extreme cases cause fish kills. The extent to which pollution affected the status of Colorado River fish is unknown but one example of water pollution noted in a 1953 Utah Fish and Game Bulletin which cited 'heavy losses of fish, particularly Colorado River salmon (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)' suggests impacts may have been spatially and temporally devastating to Colorado pikeminnow populations.

Throughout most of the year, juvenile, subadult, and adult Colorado pikeminnow utilize relatively deep, low-velocity habitats that occur in nearshore areas of main river channels (Tyus 1991a). In spring, however, when discharge is high due to snow-melt runoff, Colorado pikeminnow adults utilize flood plain wetlands, flooded tributary mouths, flooded side canyons, and eddy habitats that are accessible only during high flows (Tyus 1990). Such environments may be particularly beneficial for Colorado pikeminnow because other riverine fishes gather in flood plain habitat to exploit food and temperature resources, and may serve as prey for all life stages. Such low-velocity environments may also serve as resting areas for Colorado pikeminnow.

B. Life history

Adults undergo spawning migrations that may involve long-distance movements. Round-trip distances of over 500 miles (Irving and Modde in press) have been reported and individuals may migrate to natal areas using cues that were imprinted during the larval stage (Tyus 1985; Tyus 1990; Irving and Modde in press). As an integral part of the natural flow regime, peak spring flows aid formation of habitat for all life stages of Colorado pikeminnow and may also provide an important cue to prepare adults for migration. Other factors such as water temperature, photoperiod, and conspecific odors may also be important to cue reproduction (Nesler et al. 1988; Tyus and Karp 1989; Tyus and Karp 1991; Bestgen et al. 1998). Environmental cues used by the fish to complete their life cycle are needed in all areas occupied by adults including tributaries and the mainstem Green River.

Colorado pikeminnow reproduce during late spring and summer after discharge from snow-melt runoff peaks and when water temperatures are increasing and generally greater than 16° C

(Haynes et al. 1984; Tyus 1990; Tyus 1991a; Bestgen et al. 1998). Following spawning, most adults return by late August or September to home ranges occupied the previous spring (Tyus 1990; Irving and Modde in press).

Although direct observation of Colorado pikeminnow spawning is not possible in the Green and Yampa rivers because of high turbidity, radiotelemetry indicates spawning occurs over cobble-bottomed riffles (Tyus 1990). If adhesive eggs are deposited in interstitial spaces of spawning substrate they likely require clean cobble surfaces for secure attachment (Hamman 1981; Tyus and Karp 1989).

Laboratory studies suggested that wild embryos may incubate in the spawning substrate for 4–7 days, with duration inversely related to water temperature (Hamman 1981; Marsh 1985; Bestgen and Williams 1994). Temperatures from 18° to 26° C produced similar and relatively high rates of hatching (54–79 percent) and survival to 7 days posthatch (52–88 percent). Survival was only 13 percent at 30° C, which may be near the upper lethal limit for embryos. Hatching success at 16° C, the lowest temperature at which Colorado pikeminnow were known to spawn in the wild (Bestgen et al. 1998), is unknown. Hatching success averaged about 10 percent higher in fluctuating (5° C diel range) than in constant temperatures (18° to 26° C).

Eggs deposited in spawning gravel hatch within 5–7 days, and larvae swimup 5–7 days later. At swimup, larvae are 6–9 mm (implied total length) and are immediately swept downstream, sometimes long distances, from spawning areas (Hamman 1981; Haynes et al. 1984; Nesler et al. 1988; Bestgen and Williams 1994; Bestgen et al. 1998). Larvae drift to relatively low-gradient river reaches where low-velocity, shallow, channel-margin habitats (e.g., backwaters) are common, and they remain there throughout the summer (Vanicek and Kramer 1969; Tyus and Haines 1991; Muth and Snyder 1995).

The exact mechanism by which Colorado pikeminnow larvae drift downstream and inhabit backwater habitat is not completely understood. Larvae are probably carried near shorelines by prevailing river currents and eventually encounter backwaters with a probability that depends on availability of such habitat. Because swimming in relatively swift main-river currents is energetically costly and mortality risks are high, larvae that quickly encounter a suitable backwater are more likely to survive. Based on tests of swimming performance in a velocity tube, larvae of a size typically captured in drift nets (8–10 mm) were often capable of maintaining position for nearly 30 seconds in water flowing 15 cm/s (K. Bestgen, unpublished data). Thus, active locomotion may play an important role when Colorado pikeminnow larvae move from the main channel into backwaters.

Early life stages of Colorado pikeminnow in backwaters feed on a variety of small invertebrates, of which chironomids are particularly important (Muth and Snyder 1995). As in other fishes, the growth rate of Colorado pikeminnow is dependent on food abundance and water temperature (Bestgen 1996). Seasonal food abundance in Green River backwaters is most likely a function of backwater stability, nutrient levels, primary production, and “maturity”, which affects the time

invertebrates have to colonize and build populations. Benthic assemblages may be an even more important food source for early life stages of fishes in the Green River (Muth and Snyder 1995).

Nighttime temperature fluctuations may cool backwaters to well below 22° C and create sub-optimal growth conditions. In a laboratory study, growth of Colorado pikeminnow larvae was optimal at 31° C and high at all temperature treatments that were 22° C or warmer (Bestgen 1996). At the highest food abundance, growth of Colorado pikeminnow larvae was 36 percent less at 18° C compared to that observed at 22° C (Bestgen 1996). In the wild, Colorado pikeminnow may move to acquire more optimal habitat. For example, Tyus (1991b) found that early life stages of Colorado pikeminnow moved out of backwaters at night, presumably in response to water temperatures that were colder than the main channel, and moved back in as temperatures warmed during the day. Such a strategy would allow Colorado pikeminnow to maximize degree-day accumulation and growth in a diel period.

The abundant nonnative fishes that co-occur with Colorado pikeminnow in backwaters are potential predators on fish larvae. Of particular concern is the most abundant species, red shiner, a known predator on fish larvae in the wild (Ruppert et al. 1993). In laboratory tests, red shiners averaging about 60 mm were able to capture and consume Colorado pikeminnow as large as 22 mm (Bestgen et al. 1997). Larger Colorado pikeminnow were not vulnerable to red shiners because they could not be physically ingested.

Energy reserves, particularly lipids, are thought to influence overwinter survival of age-0 fish (Thompson et al. 1991). Because lipid stores are generally positively correlated with body size and condition of fish, biotic and abiotic conditions in summer and autumn that affect growth may influence overwinter survival. Thompson et al. (1991) found that smaller Colorado pikeminnow with lower amounts of lipid were in poorer condition and survived at lower rates than larger fish over a simulated winter period in the laboratory, and they concluded that overwinter survival of wild fish may be size-dependent.

Comparison of catch-effort data collected in fall and then again in spring from 1979 to 1988 showed negligible overwinter mortality of age-0 Colorado pikeminnow relative to other seasons (Tyus and Haines 1991). However, other studies in other years (Converse et al. 1998b) or those using capture-recapture estimation techniques (Haines et al. 1998) have demonstrated substantial overwinter mortality, especially for small-bodied Colorado pikeminnow. Converse et al. (1998b) suggested that size-dependent overwinter mortality was important in some years, but in others, abundance of Colorado pikeminnow in spring was mostly a function of autumn abundance. Haines et al. (1998) reported overwinter survival of 56 to 62 percent in three estimates but only 6 percent overwinter survival of a cohort in the Green River that had small body size. They suggested that low overwinter survival in that high flow year was partially due to lack of energy reserves.

Juveniles also occupy backwaters and other low-velocity nearshore areas; older and larger subadults tend to use habitat similar to that of adults. Subadults then disperse and recruit to upstream reaches where they establish home ranges (Osmundson et al. 1998).

The ability to feed in turbid waters of the Colorado River system and lack of teeth in jaws are unusual features of piscivorous Colorado pikeminnow. Colorado pikeminnow less than 50 mm eat primarily invertebrates, the diet of those between 50 and 200 mm is a combination of invertebrates and fish, and those greater than 200 mm are mainly piscivorous (Vanicek and Kramer 1969; Muth and Snyder 1995). Large adults also occasionally consume other vertebrates including birds and mammals (Tyus 1991a).

C. Population Dynamics

All life stages of Colorado pikeminnow in the Green River demonstrate wide variations in abundance at seasonal, annual, or longer time scales, but reasons for shifts in abundance are poorly understood. The population structure of the Colorado pikeminnow is thought to resemble a metapopulation in that several somewhat spatially distinct populations are centered around specific spawning locations; however some interchange of individuals between populations occurs (Gilpin 1993). Colorado pikeminnow occupy life-stage specific habitats that are distributed over a broad spatial scale in the Green River system. Adults migrate to canyon-bound spawning areas distant from home ranges, embryos incubate and hatch in spawning gravel, newly emerged larvae drift downstream and into low-velocity nursery habitats, and subadults move back upstream.

In alluvial valley reaches of the Green River where most nursery habitat occurs, age-0 and age-1 Colorado pikeminnow occupy shallow, channel-margin backwaters. Juveniles and adults eventually disperse from nursery-habitat areas and into tributaries or the mainstem Green River up- or downstream of spawning localities. Because factors that affect survival of various Colorado pikeminnow life stages are imposed over a spatially extensive area, a variety of biological and physical factors may interact to influence recruitment success of individual year classes.

A. Status and distribution

The endangered Colorado pikeminnow is endemic to the Colorado River basin and was formerly widespread and abundant in warmwater streams and rivers (Jordan and Evermann 1896). Historic accounts suggest that Colorado pikeminnow were especially abundant in the lower Colorado River basin downstream of Lee's Ferry, Arizona (Minckley 1973; Tyus 1991a; Maddux et al. 1993). Lower basin populations remained abundant until the 1930's (Miller 1961) but declined soon thereafter presumably due to the combined effects of river regulation by dams and introduced fishes (Minckley and Deacon 1968; Minckley 1973). The last Colorado pikeminnow collected in the Gila River system was in 1950; scattered individuals were captured in the lower mainstem Colorado River and reservoirs in the 1960's (Minckley 1973), but by the early 1970's the species was extirpated from the lower Colorado River basin (Tyus 1991a).

In the upper Colorado River basin, historic accounts also report the presence of large populations of Colorado pikeminnow (Tyus 1991a; Quarterone 1993). Populations persist in all three major river and tributary systems of the upper Colorado River basin (i.e., San Juan, Colorado, and Green river systems), but they are severely reduced in all but the latter (Platania et al. 1991; Tyus 1991a; Osmundson and Burnham 1996). There may be less than 100 wild adult Colorado pikeminnow remaining in the San Juan River system based on the few recent captures and relatively high recapture rates (D. Propst, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, personal communication). Osmundson and Burnham (1996) recently estimated that about 600 to 650 adult Colorado pikeminnow occur in the Colorado River upstream of the Green River confluence. Although no abundance estimates have been calculated, populations in the Green River system are thought to be substantially larger than those in the Colorado River based on relative capture-rate data collected annually in the Interagency Standardized Monitoring Program (ISMP) and capture rates of marked fish (Tyus 1991a; McAda et al. 1994a, 1994b, 1995, 1996, 1997).

Although historic accounts are sketchy, most described Colorado pikeminnow as widespread and abundant in the Green River system (Tyus 1991a; Quarterone 1993). Based on those accounts and habitat tolerances described in more recent studies, it is reasonable to assume that Colorado pikeminnow were found throughout lower reaches of most tributary streams in warm and cool water, and extended far upstream in the mainstem Green River to near Green River, Wyoming (Ellis 1914; Baxter and Simon 1970). In the vicinity of the Flaming Gorge Dam site, an aggregation of ripe male Colorado pikeminnow was discovered in early August 1961 (Vanicek et al. 1970), suggesting that this area once supported a reproducing population.

By the time the first comprehensive surveys were conducted during 1967–1973 (Holden and Stalnaker 1975a, 1975b), the Colorado pikeminnow was considered rare and endangered throughout the upper Colorado River basin, including the Green River system. Holden and Stalnaker (1975a) identified the lower Yampa River in Yampa Canyon and the middle and lower Green River as potential spawning areas based on aggregations of ripe adults and presence of early life stages. These inferences later proved mostly correct as spawning areas have been found in the lower Yampa River and Green River in Gray Canyon (Haynes et al. 1984; Tyus 1990; Tyus and Haines 1991; Bestgen et al. 1998).

The Colorado pikeminnow currently occupies approximately 1,100 river miles in the Colorado River system (25 percent of its original range) and is presently found only in the upper Colorado River basin above Glen Canyon Dam. The Colorado pikeminnow inhabits about 390 miles of the mainstem Green River from its confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Gates of Lodore (Kevin Bestgen pers.comm.). Colorado pikeminnow have also been observed in the lower 49 miles of the Duchesne River and the lower 88.5 miles of the Price River. The Colorado pikeminnow's range also extends 160 miles up the Yampa River and 104 miles up the White River, the two largest tributaries of the Green River. In the mainstem Colorado River, it is currently found from Lake Powell extending about 201 miles upstream to Palisade, Colorado

(Tyus et al. 1982), and in the lower 60 miles of the Gunnison River, a tributary to the mainstem Colorado River (Burdick 1995).

During most of the year, distribution patterns of adults in the Green River system are stable, and from late summer to the following spring, adults are widely distributed and thought to occupy distinct home ranges (Tyus 1990; Tyus 1991a; Irving and Modde in press). Distribution of adults changes in late spring and early summer when most mature fish migrate to spawning areas in the lower Yampa River in Yampa Canyon and the lower Green River in Gray Canyon (Tyus and McAda 1984; Tyus 1985; Tyus 1990; Tyus 1991a; Irving and Modde in press). Those fish remain in spawning areas for 3–8 weeks before returning to their individual home ranges. Some radio-tagged fish did not migrate to spawning areas each year. These may have been immature or non-spawning individuals, or fish that moved to other areas for spawning (Tyus 1990). Although additional spawning sites may exist (Tyus 1990), recent movement patterns of adults (Irving and Modde in press) and capture rates of larvae at drift-net sites downstream of principal spawning areas (Bestgen et al. 1998) suggest that other sites are rarely used.

Historically, Echo and Island parks in the upper Green River supported nursery habitat for Colorado pikeminnow (Vanicek et al. 1970; Holden and Stalnaker 1975a; Holden and Crist 1981). Early life stages of Colorado pikeminnow in that area remain rare (Holden and Crist 1981; Tyus and Haines 1991; Bestgen and Crist 1998). No larvae or juveniles of Colorado pikeminnow have been collected from the Green River upstream of the Yampa River confluence since initial post-impoundment studies of Flaming Gorge Dam ended in 1966 (Vanicek and Kramer 1969; Vanicek et al. 1970; Holden and Crist 1981; Bestgen and Crist 1998; Bestgen et al. 1998).

Presently, there are two primary reaches of Colorado pikeminnow nursery habitat in the Green River system. One occurs in the middle Green River from near Jensen, Utah, downstream to the Duchesne River confluence. The other is in the lower Green River from near Green River, Utah, downstream to the Colorado River confluence (Tyus and Haines 1991; McAda et al. 1994a; McAda et al. 1994b-1997). The reach of the Green River defined mostly by Desolation and Gray canyons also provides nursery habitat for Colorado pikeminnow (Tyus and Haines 1991; Day et al. 1999).

Juvenile Colorado pikeminnow 80–400 mm have the most restricted distribution of any life stage in the Green River system. Juveniles are most common in the lower portion of the Green River, downstream of Green River, Utah, with fewer in the middle Green River (McAda et al. 1994a). Juveniles are found in the White River and other tributaries (McAda et al. 1994b, 1995, 1996, 1997; Cavalli 1998), but few have ever been caught in the Yampa River upstream of Yampa Canyon. A few age-0 and juvenile Colorado pikeminnow were captured in recent years from the lower Yampa River and the Green River in the Island-Rainbow Park reach (Bestgen and Crist 1998; K. R. Bestgen, unpublished data).

The Colorado pikeminnow was listed as endangered on March 11, 1967. Full protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, occurred on January 4, 1974.

Critical Habitat Description for Colorado pikeminnow

Critical habitat, as defined in section 3(5)(A) of ESA, means: “(i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with section 4 of the Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) which may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by a species at the time it is listed in accordance with section 4 of the Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.”

Critical habitat was designated for four endangered Colorado River fishes on March 21, 1994, including the Colorado pikeminnow. Designated critical habitat for the endangered Colorado River fishes includes those portions of the 100-year flood plain that contain constituent elements. The constituent elements are those physical and biological features that the Service considers essential for the conservation of the species and include, but are not limited to, the following items: (1) space for individual and population growth, and for normal behavior; (2) food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements; (3) cover or shelter; (4) sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination, or seed dispersal; and generally (5) habitats that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historical, geographical, and ecological distributions of the species.

The primary constituent elements determined necessary for the survival and recovery of four endangered Colorado River fishes include (59 FR 13374), but are not limited to:

(1) Water

A quantity of water of sufficient quality (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, lack of contaminants, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is required for the particular life stage for each species;

(2) Physical Habitat

Areas of the Colorado River system that are inhabited or potentially habitable by fish for use in spawning, nursing, feeding, and rearing, or corridors between these areas. In addition to river channels, these areas also include bottom lands, side channels, secondary channels, oxbows, backwaters, and other areas in the 100-year flood plain, which when inundated provide spawning, nursery, feeding, and rearing habitats, or access to these habitats;

(3) Biological Environment

Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation and competition,

although considered normal components of this environment, are out of balance due to introduced nonnative fish species in many areas.

Destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat is defined at 50 CFR 402.02 as a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. In evaluating actions, we consider the action's impact on factors used to determine critical habitat of the Colorado River endangered fishes. These factors include the primary constituent elements of water, physical habitat, and biological environment. The ability of an area to provide these constituent elements into the future and the reaches' capability to contribute to the recovery of the species will also be considered.

Activities which may disturb or remove the primary constituent elements within designated critical habitat include, among others, actions that would reduce the volume and timing of water, destroy or block off spawning and nursery habitat, prevent recruitment, adversely impact food sources, contaminate the river, or increase predation by and competition with nonnative fish. Examples of activities that may destroy or adversely modify critical habitat are listed at 59 FR 13387, and include construction and operation of hydroelectric facilities, irrigation, flood control, bank stabilization, oil and gas drilling, mining, grazing, stocking or introduction of nonnative fishes, municipal water supplies, and resort facilities.

Critical habitat has been designated within the 100-year flood plain of the Colorado pikeminnow's historical range in the following sections of the Upper Basin and the San Juan River (59 FR 13374).

Colorado, Moffat County. The Yampa River and its 100-year flood plain from the State Highway 394 bridge in T. 6 N., R. 91 W., section 1 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah, Uintah, Carbon, Grand, Emery, Wayne, and San Juan Counties; and Colorado, Moffat County. The Green River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Yampa River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T. 30 S., R. 19 E., section 7 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Colorado, Rio Blanco County; and Utah, Uintah County. The White River and its 100-year flood plain from Rio Blanco Lake Dam in T. 1 N., R. 96 W., section 6 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 9 S., R. 20 E., section 4 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Colorado, Delta and Mesa Counties. The Gunnison River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Uncompahgre River in T. 15 S., R. 96 W., section 11 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T. 1 S., R. 1 W., section 22 (Ute Meridian).

Colorado, Mesa and Garfield Counties; and Utah, Grand, San Juan, Wayne, and Garfield Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from the Colorado River Bridge at exit 90 north off Interstate 70 in T. 6 S., R. 93 W., section 16 (6th Principal Meridian) to North Wash, including the Dirty Devil arm of Lake Powell up to the full pool elevation, in T. 33 S., R. 14 E., section 29 (Salt Lake Meridian).

New Mexico, San Juan County; and Utah, San Juan County. The San Juan River and its 100-year flood plain from the state route 371 bridge in T.29N., R.13W., section 17 (New Mexico Meridian) to Neskahai Canyon in the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell in T. 41 S., R. 11 E., section 26 (Salt Lake Meridian) up to the full pool elevation.

RAZORBACK SUCKER

A. Species description

The razorback sucker is a member of the sucker family, *Catostomidae*, and is endemic and unique to the Colorado River system. Females are larger than males of the same age. The moderate sized ventral mouth has a cleft lower lip, with lateral margins continuous and rounded. Razorback sucker coloration ranges from dark brown to olive dorsally and yellow to white ventrally, but color and morphology differ due to a sexual dimorphism that is especially obvious during reproductive seasons.

Adults are distinguished by a pronounced bony dorsal keel (“razor”) arising immediately posterior to the occiput and may attain maximum total length of about one meter (commonly 400 -700 mm), weigh 5-6 kg (commonly less than 3 kg), and exceed 40 years of age (Minckley 1983; McCarthy and Minckley 1987). Larvae are generally 7-9 mm at hatching, 9-11 mm at swimup, and consume most of their yolk and begin exogenous feeding by 10-11 mm (Minckley and Gustafson 1982; Marsh and Langhorst 1988; Papoulias and Minckley 1990; Snyder and Muth 1990). Transition to the juvenile period (*sensu* Snyder 1976) occurs at 27-30 mm (Snyder and Muth 1990), and, generally, fish greater than 350 mm are sexually mature (Minckley 1983; Hamman 1985).

B. Life History and population dynamics

The razorback sucker is adapted to the various habitats and greatly fluctuating, unpredictable hydrologic conditions of the pristine Colorado River system (Minckley 1973, 1983; Holden and Stalnaker 1975a; Behnke and Benson 1983; Carlson and Muth 1989; Lanigan and Tyus 1989; Bestgen 1990; Minckley et al. 1991a) and apparently has a life strategy that includes use of inundated flood plain habitats as growth and conditioning areas (Tyus 1987; Tyus and Karp 1989, 1990, 1991; Modde 1996, 1997; Modde et al. 1995, 1996; Wydoski and Wick 1998). The razorback sucker has a multi-phase life cycle, with larvae and early juveniles representing several life-intervals that are morphologically and ecologically distinct from each other and from later juvenile and adult stages (Snyder and Muth 1990).

Habitats used by adult razorback suckers in rivers of the upper Colorado River basin include deeper runs, eddies, backwaters, and, at higher discharges, flooded off-channel environments in spring (the latter apparently including movements from the colder main channel into warmer habitats, a behavior called "staging", before spawning); runs and pools often in shallow water associated with submerged sandbars in summer; and low-velocity runs, pools, and eddies in winter (Tyus 1987; Osmundson and Kaeding 1989a; Valdez and Masslich 1989; Tyus and Karp 1990; Modde 1997; Modde and Wick 1997; Modde and Irving 1998). Young razorback suckers require nursery environments with quiet, warm, shallow water such as tributary mouths, backwaters, or inundated flood plain habitats in rivers (Smith 1959; Taba et al. 1965; Guterthuth et al. 1994; Modde 1996, 1997; Muth et al. 1998) and coves or shorelines in reservoirs (Minckley et al. 1991a). The diet of all life stages is varied and includes insects, zooplankton, phytoplankton, algae, and detritus (Taba et al. 1965; Vanicek 1967; Hamman 1987; Marsh 1987; Marsh and Langhorst 1988; Muth et al. 1998). Growth to adult size is rapid in warm, food-rich environments (Osmundson and Kaeding 1989b; Minckley et al. 1991a; Mueller 1995).

Minckley (1973) stated that razorback suckers in riverine environments make annual spawning runs to specific river areas. Razorback suckers in the Green River system spawn over bars of cobble, gravel, and sand substrates during spring-runoff flows at widely ranging discharges and water temperatures (McAda and Wydoski 1980; Tyus 1987; Tyus and Karp 1989, 1990; Muth et al. 1998). Reproduction in the lower Colorado River basin generally occurs during January through April (Medel-Ulmer 1983; Minckley 1983; Langhorst and Marsh 1986; Mueller 1989) but may extend from November into May (Bozek et al. 1991). Estimates of the total fecundity of wild females ranged up to 144,000 ova/fish (Minckley 1983). Presumably, long life and high fecundity allow the species to persist through several consecutive seasons of no or low reproduction and recruitment (Bestgen 1990).

Direct observation of spawning behavior and release of gametes in the Green River is prevented by high water turbidity (Tyus 1987; Tyus and Karp 1990). However, Mueller (1989) observed razorback suckers spawning in the clear Colorado River downstream of Hoover Dam, Arizona-Nevada, and reported behavior similar to that reported for populations in lower Colorado River basin reservoirs. In Lake Mohave, spawning groups of one female and several male razorback suckers congregate over coarse cobble in water 0.5-5 m deep. The males press against the female, and spawning convulsions (a few seconds in duration) sweep the substrate clear of fine materials and create depressions 20 cm or more deep. Individual females have been observed spawning hourly and daily on successive days within a week. The number of eggs released by a female with each spawning act is apparently only a small fraction of her total complement (Minckley et al. 1991a). McAda and Wydoski (1980) estimated the total fecundity of 10 razorback suckers (446-534 mm) caught in the Green River during autumn at 27,614 to 76,576 ova/fish, whereas estimates of total fecundity for five razorback suckers (391-570 mm standard length) collected from Lake Mohave during spring ranged from 74,600 to 144,000 ova/fish (Minckley 1983).

Incubation time and hatching success of razorback sucker embryos are temperature dependent. Marsh (1985) evaluated the effects of temperatures ranging from 5° to 30° C on incubation and hatch of captive razorback sucker embryos acclimated at 18° C. Among his treatments, total mortality of embryos occurred at 5°, 10°, and 30° C. Of those treatments with surviving embryos, hatch duration was longest (204 h) and percent hatch was highest (35 percent) at 20° C, hatch duration was shortest (96 h) at 25° C, and percent hatch was lowest (19 percent) at 15° C. Bozek et al. (1990) reported that hatching success of captive razorback sucker embryos acclimated to experimental temperatures ranged from 22 to 57 percent at 10° C, 32 to 65 percent at 15° C, and 34 to 65 percent at 20° C; total mortality occurred at 8° C. They concluded that optimal hatching temperatures were 12°-20° C. Hatching time for 50 percent of the eggs was 420-556 h at 10° C, 256-298 h at 15° C, and 15-168 h at 20° C.

Haines (1995) evaluated the effects of temperature (12°, 16°, and 20° C) on the developmental rate and hatching success of captive embryos of razorback and flannelmouth suckers. Mean number of days between fertilization and peak hatch decreased as temperature increased for both species and ranged from 6.5 to 12.5 days for razorback sucker and 6.0 to 16.5 days for flannelmouth sucker. The period from first to last hatch averaged 2.0 days longer for razorback sucker than for flannelmouth sucker over all temperatures. Percent hatch of flannelmouth embryos was independent of temperature and, at each temperature, was greater (83-91 percent) than for razorback sucker embryos (48-67 percent); hatching success of razorback sucker embryos increased as temperature increased.

Several factors may limit the survival of razorback sucker embryos in the Green River system. These factors include reduced water temperatures caused by operation of Flaming Gorge Dam (Tyus and Karp 1991), sedimentation of cobble and gravel spawning substrates associated with high releases from Flaming Gorge Dam occurring too early in the spring-runoff period (Wick 1997), predation on eggs by nonnative fishes (Hawkins and Nesler 1991; Lentsch et al. 1996c; Tyus and Saunders 1996), and selenium contamination of adults and embryos (Hamilton and Waddell 1994).

Before 1992 (Muth et al. 1998), direct evidence of reproduction by razorback suckers in the Upper Colorado River basin or information on the species' natural early life history in riverine environments were limited to those larvae collected by Tyus (1987) and captures of a few early juveniles from backwaters (e.g., Smith 1959; Taba et al. 1965; Gutermuth et al. 1994). However, diagnostic characters for distinguishing larval razorback suckers from larvae of sympatric suckers were only recently developed (Snyder and Muth 1990) and previous sampling for riverine razorback suckers did not target early life stages. Razorback sucker larvae are generally 7-9 mm at hatching and 9-11 mm at swimup; at 15° C, larvae swimup 13 days after hatching (Minckley and Gustafson 1982; Marsh 1985; Snyder and Muth 1990; R. T. Muth, personal observation). In rivers, larval razorback suckers presumably enter the drift after emerging from spawning substrates (Mueller 1989; Paulin et al. 1989) and are transported downstream into off-channel nursery environments with quiet, warm, shallow water (e.g., tributary mouths, backwaters, and inundated flood plain habitats).

Food-limited growth and survival of razorback sucker larvae has been postulated as contributing to the low or nonexistent recruitment (Minckley 1983; Marsh and Langhorst 1988; Papoulias and Minckley 1990, 1992; Modde 1997). Muth et al. (1998) reported that mean and maximum total length of larval razorback suckers in collections from the middle or lower Green River generally increased as sampling progressed each year, and approximately 20 percent of all larvae captured were larger than 12 mm; the two largest specimens were 20 and 24 mm. They estimated that mean daily growth (posthatching) of larvae less than 35 days old collected from either river section during 1993-1996 was lowest in 1994 (0.31 and 0.27 mm TL/d for the middle and lower Green River, respectively) and greatest in 1996 (0.35 and 0.33 mm TL/d). Over all years, specimens from the middle Green River grew 6-21 percent faster than those from the lower Green River.

Muth et al. (1998) noted that, although food abundance in existing Green River nursery habitats appeared adequate to meet the minimum nutritional requirements for larval survival, growth of razorback sucker larvae was not optimal. Relatively minor differences in growth rates can be biologically significant if size-dependent processes, such as predation by small, gape-limited predators, are important regulators of larval survival. Predation by adult red shiners on larvae of native catostomids in flooded and backwater habitats of the Yampa, Green, or Colorado rivers was documented by Ruppert et al. (1993) and Muth and Wick (1997). Horn (1996) concluded that although nutritional limitations in Lake Mohave may directly contribute to the high mortality of larval razorback suckers, a greater problem is reduced growth, which keeps larvae at a size vulnerable to predation for a longer period of time. He further stated that apparently all razorback sucker larvae in Lake Mohave, starving or not, are consumed by nonnative fish predators.

Predation by nonnative fishes on young razorback suckers is considered a serious threat to populations (Bestgen 1990; Minckley et al. 1991a; Horn 1996; USFWS 1998). Ruppert et al. (1993) and Wydoski and Wick (1998) reported that because razorback suckers in the Green River system spawn on the ascending limb of the hydrograph and their larvae disperse into low-velocity habitats during May and June when invertebrate numbers are low in riverine nursery habitats, razorback sucker larvae would be highly susceptible to predation by nonnative fishes at that time because other food organisms are scarce. Extremely low survival of larval razorback suckers in the Green River during 1992-1996 was suggested by Muth et al. (1998) based on the apparent disappearance of larvae from nursery habitats by early or mid-July each year. Thus it appears that low survival of early life stages is responsible for the low or nonexistent recruitment in wild populations.

Historically, flood plain habitats inundated and connected to the main channel by overbank flooding during spring-runoff discharges would have been available as nursery areas for young razorback suckers in the Green River. Tyus and Karp (1990) associated low recruitment with reductions in flood plain inundation since 1962, and Modde et al. (1996) associated years of high spring discharge and flood plain inundation in the middle Green River (1983, 1984, and 1986) with subsequent suspected recruitment of young adult razorback suckers. Flood plain habitats are typically warmer and substantially more productive than the adjacent river and have abundant

vegetative cover (Mabey and Shiozawa 1993; Wolz and Shiozawa 1995; Modde 1997; Wydoski and Wick 1998). Spawning at increasing and highest runoff flows provides drifting razorback sucker larvae maximum access to flooded habitats, and enhanced growth of larvae in those habitats may increase overall survival by shortening the period of vulnerability to predation (Lentsch et al. 1996b).

Little is known about the biology of juvenile razorback suckers, but the few collected from rivers were found in quiet-water habitats. In 1950, about 6,600 larval or early juvenile razorback suckers were seined along warm, shallow margins of the Colorado River at Cottonwood Landing, Nevada (Sigler and Miller 1963). Smith (1959) caught two juveniles (both about 38 mm long) in the Glen Canyon area of the Colorado River before inundation by Lake Powell, one from a backwater and one from a flooded tributary mouth. Taba et al. (1965) collected eight razorback sucker juveniles (90–115 mm long) from backwaters on the Colorado River near Moab, Utah, 1962–1964. The digestive tracts of those fish contained “algae and bottom ooze.” Juvenile razorback suckers have been caught in lateral canals off the lower Colorado River (Marsh and Minckley 1989; Maddux et al. 1993), and stocked, hatchery-produced young have been observed along shorelines, in embayments, along sandbars, or in tributary mouths, eventually moving into river channels or larger backwaters (Minckley et al. 1991a).

Outside the breeding season, adult razorback suckers tend to utilize deeper eddies, backwaters, and pool-type habitats (Minckley et al. 1991a), and their movements are generally reduced (Tyus 1987; Tyus and Karp 1990). Summer or autumn habitat use in rivers of the upper Colorado River basin includes submerged mid-channel sandbars, pools, eddies, and runs (Tyus 1987; Osmundson and Kaeding 1989a; Modde and Wick 1997). Tyus (1987) reported that Green River fish during summer occupied uneven mid-channel sandbars in water less than 2 m deep with an mean velocity of 0.5 m/s. Habitat use in the middle Green River during spring and summer 1993 included runs, eddies, or run-eddy interfaces in water 1–3 m deep over sand, cobble, and gravel substrates (Modde and Wick 1997; Modde and Irving 1998). Although turbulent canyon reaches are not considered preferred habitat for razorback suckers (Tyus 1987; Lanigan and Tyus 1989; Minckley et al. 1991a), Modde and Wick (1997) and Modde and Irving (1998) reported that six radio-tagged adults moved into or near the vicinity of Split Mountain Canyon (Reach 2) during summer or autumn in 1993 and 1994, and possibly remained there over winter. Ryden and Pfeifer (1998) reported that large juvenile and adult razorback suckers stocked in the San Juan River, New Mexico-Utah, preferred fast, mid-channel habitats during the summer–autumn base-flow period.

C. Status and distribution

The endangered razorback sucker is an endemic catostomid of the Colorado River basin (Miller 1959; Minckley et al. 1986) and was once widely distributed in warmwater reaches of larger rivers from Mexico to Wyoming (Jordan and Evermann 1896; Minckley 1973; Behnke and Benson 1983; Bestgen 1990; USFWS 1994). Historic records indicate that the lower Colorado River basin supported the largest numbers of razorback sucker; the species was most abundant in the mainstem Colorado River downstream of present-day Lake Mead, the Salton Sea area, and the lower Gila River drainage in Arizona (Kirsch 1888; Gilbert and Scofield 1898; Minckley

1973, 1983; Bestgen 1990; Minckley et al. 1991a). In the upper Colorado River basin, razorback suckers historically occurred in the Colorado, Green, and San Juan river drainages but apparently were common only in calm, flat-water reaches of the mainstem Colorado and Green rivers and lower sections of their major tributaries (Jordan 1891; Evermann and Rutter 1895; Ellis 1914; Simon 1946; Hubbs and Miller 1953; Koster 1960; Sigler and Miller 1963; Baxter and Simon 1970; Vanicek et al. 1970; Holden and Stalnaker 1975a, 1975b; Wiltzius 1978).

Bestgen (1990) reported that this species was once so numerous that it was commonly used as food by early settlers and, further, that commercially marketable quantities were caught in Arizona as recently as 1949. In the Upper Basin, razorback suckers were reported in the Green River to be very abundant near Green River, Utah, in the late 1800's (Jordan 1891). An account in Osmundson and Kaeding (1989) reported that residents living along the Colorado River near Clifton, Colorado, observed several thousand razorback suckers during spring runoff in the 1930's and early 1940's. In the San Juan River drainage, Platania and Young (1989) relayed historical accounts of razorback suckers ascending the Animas River to Durango, Colorado, around the turn of the century.

Declines in the abundance and distribution of razorback suckers were first noted in the early 1940's (Dill 1944; Wiltzius 1978). Today, the species is one of the most imperiled fishes in the Colorado River basin and exists naturally as only a few disjunct, aging populations or scattered individuals (Minckley et al. 1991a). Although there is evidence of reproduction in the two largest extant populations, natural survival of fish beyond the larval period appears low or nonexistent. Wild stocks are primarily composed of older fish and continue to decline in abundance (Lanigan and Tyus 1989; Marsh and Minckley 1989). Lack of recruitment sufficient to sustain populations has been mainly attributed to the cumulative effects of habitat loss and modification (including reductions in river-flood plain connectivity) caused by water and land development, and predation on early life stages by nonnative fishes (Tyus and Karp 1990; Hawkins and Nesler 1991; Modde et al. 1995; Horn 1996; Lentsch et al. 1996c; Tyus and Saunders 1996; Hamilton 1998; USFWS 1998a).

Remaining wild populations of razorback sucker are in serious jeopardy. The largest extant population is found above Davis Dam in Lake Mohave on the lower mainstem Colorado River, Arizona-Nevada, but little or no natural recruitment has occurred since completion of the dam in 1954 (McCarthy and Minckley 1987; Minckley et al. 1991a). Estimated numbers of adult razorback suckers in Lake Mohave declined 68 percent (from 73,500 to 23,000) during 1980–1993 (Marsh 1994), and further steep declines in the population are expected within the next decade (Minckley et al. 1991a; Mueller 1995). Most razorback suckers occupying exclusively riverine habitat are now limited to the upper Colorado River basin and populations are small. Lanigan and Tyus (1989) estimated that from 758 to 1,138 razorback suckers inhabit the upper Green River. More recent studies of this Green River population of razorback suckers indicate that this population consists of a precariously small but dynamic population that appears to be stable or declining slowly and may consist only of about 500 individuals (Modde et al. 1996). In the Colorado River, most razorback suckers occur in the Grand Valley area near Grand

Junction, Colorado; however, they are increasingly rare. Osmundson and Kaeding (1991) report that the number of razorback sucker captures in the Grand Junction area has declined dramatically since 1974. Modde et al. (1996) characterized the middle Green River population as “precariously” small but dynamic, with at least some recruitment.

In the San Juan River subbasin, small concentrations of razorback suckers have been reported at the inflow area in the San Juan arm of Lake Powell, Utah and one specimen was captured in the San Juan River near Bluff, Utah in 1988 (Platania 1990, Platania et al. 1991). In Bestgen (1990) additional captures of small numbers of razorback suckers were reported from the Dirty Devil and Colorado River arms of Lake Powell.

The razorback sucker was listed as endangered, pursuant to the Act, on October 23, 1991.

Critical habitat description for Razorback sucker

Critical habitat has been designated within the 100-year flood plain of the razorback sucker's historical range in the following sections of the Upper and Lower Basin and the San Juan River (59 FR 13374). The critical elements are the same as those listed above under Colorado pikeminnow.

Colorado, Moffat County. The Yampa River and its 100-year flood plain from the mouth of Cross Mountain Canyon in T. 6 N., R. 98 W., section 23 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah, Uintah County; and Colorado, Moffat County. The Green River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Yampa River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to Sand Wash in T. 11 S., R. 18 E., section 20 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah, Uintah, Carbon, Grand, Emery, Wayne, and San Juan Counties. The Green River and its 100-year flood plain from Sand Wash at river mile 96 at T. 11 S., R. 18 E., section 20 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T. 30 S., R. 19 E., section 7 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah, Uintah County. The White River and its 100-year flood plain from the boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation at river mile 18 in T. 9 S., R. 22 E., section 21 (Salt Lake Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 9 S., R. 20 E., section 4 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Uintah County. The Duchesne River and its 100-year flood plain from river mile 2.5 in T. 4 S., R. 3 E., section 30 (Salt Lake Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 5 S., R. 3 E., section 5 (Uintah Meridian).

Colorado, Delta and Mesa Counties. The Gunnison River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Uncompahgre River in T. 15 S., R. 96 W., section 11 (6th Principal Meridian) to Redlands Diversion Dam in T. 1 S., R. 1 W., section 27 (Ute Meridian).

Colorado, Mesa and Garfield Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Colorado River Bridge at exit 90 north off Interstate 70 in T. 6 S., R. 93 W., section 16 (6th Principal Meridian) to Westwater Canyon in T. 20 S., R. 25 E., section 12 (Salt Lake Meridian) including the Gunnison River and its 100-year flood plain from the Redlands Diversion Dam in T. 1 S., R. 1 W., section 27 (Ute Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T. 1 S., R. 1 W., section 22 (Ute Meridian).

Utah, Grand, San Juan, Wayne, and Garfield Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Westwater Canyon in T. 20 S., R. 25 E., section 12 (Salt Lake Meridian) to full pool elevation, upstream of North Wash, and including the Dirty Devil arm of Lake Powell in T. 33 S., R. 14 E., section 29 (Salt Lake Meridian).

New Mexico, San Juan County; and Utah, San Juan County. The San Juan River and its 100-year flood plain from the state route 371 bridge in T. 29 N., R. 13 W., section 17 (New Mexico Meridian) to Neskahai Canyon in the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell in T. 41 S., R. 11 E., section 26 (Salt Lake Meridian) up to the full pool elevation.

Arizona, Cococini and Mohave Counties; and Nevada, Clark County. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Paria River in T. 40 N., R. 7 E., section 24 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Hoover Dam in T. 30 N., R. 23 W., section 3 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Lake Mead to full pool elevation.

HUMPBACK CHUB

A. Species description

The humpback chub is endemic to the Colorado River Basin and is part of a native fish fauna traced to the Miocene epoch in fossil records (Miller 1955, Minckley et al. 1986). Humpback chub remains have been dated to about 4000 B.C., but the fish was not described as a species until the 1940's (Miller 1946), presumably because of its restricted distribution in remote white water canyons (USFWS 1990a). Because of this, its original distribution is not known.

The humpback chub is a relatively large North American minnow reaching a maximum length of 480 mm and a weight of 1,165 g (Valdez and Ryce, 1995). Humpback chub have a laterally-compressed and tapering fusiform body, short narrow caudal peduncle with deeply forked tail fin, and large falcate paired fins. Adults have a narrow flattened head, with small eyes and a long fleshy snout and inferior subterminal mouth. Subadults are olivaceous above with silvery sides fading to a creamy-white belly, while adults are light olivaceous and slate-gray dorsally and laterally, with a white belly tinged with light orange and yellow (Valdez and Ryce, 1995).

Although historic data are limited, the apparent range-wide decline in humpback chubs is likely due to a combination of factors including alteration of river habitats by reservoir inundation, changes in stream discharge and temperature, competition with and predation by introduced fish species, and other factors such as changes in food resources resulting from stream alterations (USFWS 1990a).

B. Life history

The humpback chub evolved in seasonally warm and turbid water and is highly adapted to the unpredictable hydrologic conditions that occurred in the pristine Colorado River system. It is extraordinarily specialized for life in torrential water, with an enlarged stabilizing nuchal hump and large falcate fins (Minckley 1991). Although not strong swimmers (Bulkley et al. 1982), humpback chubs are apparently so well adapted to canyon environments that populations appear to have always occupied a specialized niche in canyon-bound segments of the river system (Carlson and Muth 1989) where individual adults exhibit high fidelity to particular locales (Valdez and Clemmer 1982; Valdez and Ryel 1995).

Little is known about the specific spawning requirements of the humpback chub. The fish is known to spawn soon after the highest spring flows when water temperatures approach 20° C (Kaeding et al. 1990, Karp and Tyus 1990a, USFWS 1990b). The collection of ripe and spent fish indicated that spawning occurred in Black Rocks during June 2-15, 1980, at water temperatures of 10° to 15° C; in 1981, spawning occurred on May 15-25 at water temperatures of approximately 15° C (Valdez et al. 1982b). Humpback chub spawned in Black Rocks on the Colorado River in 1983 when maximum daily water temperatures were between 12° and 17° C (Archer et al. 1986).

The humpback chub is an obligate warmwater fish that requires relatively warm temperatures for spawning, egg incubation, and survival of larvae. Optimum growth temperatures range from 16° to 22° C (Hamman 1982; Lechleitner 1992). Little else is known about reproduction except that spawning occurs on the descending limb of annual spring hydrographs, most likely over gravel substrates (Valdez and Clemmer 1982; Valdez et al. 1982; Kaeding and Zimmerman 1983; Tyus and Karp 1989; Valdez and Ryel 1995).

Unlike larvae of Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker, emerging larval humpback chubs do not appear to drift extensively and remain in the general vicinity of spawning areas. Extensive sampling for larvae and young-of-year immediately downstream of Black Rocks and Westwater Canyon yielded very low numbers of young humpback chubs (Valdez et al. 1982; Chart and Lentsch 1999a). Robinson et al. (1998) documented drift of larval humpback chubs from the Little Colorado River and into the mainstem Colorado River in Grand Canyon; they noted lower abundance at more downstream stations, which suggested that humpback chub larvae may drift shorter distances than speckled dace, bluehead sucker, and flannelmouth sucker. Young-of-year fish in the Little Colorado River were noted to distribute themselves downstream in the main Colorado River within several months of hatching, however it is not known if this emigration is passive or active (Valdez and Ryel 1995).

Backwaters, eddies, and runs have been reported as common capture locations for young-of-year humpback chub (Valdez and Clemmer 1982). These data indicate that in Black Rocks and Westwater Canyon, young utilize shallow areas. Habitat suitability index curves developed by Valdez et al. (1990) indicate young-of-year prefer average depths of 2.1 feet with a maximum of 5.1 feet. Average velocities were reported at 0.2 feet per second. Subadult humpback chub (under 200 mm) occupied shoreline habitats within two meters of the shore and were specifically more abundant in talus and vegetated shorelines which provided more cover compared to sand or cobble bars in the Grand Canyon (Converse et al. 1998a). Humpback chubs mature in 2-3 years at approximately 200 mm and may live 20-30 years (Valdez et al. 1992; Hendrickson 1993).

Adults are thought to be negatively phototactic and are more active in turbid water or at night (Valdez et al. 1992; Valdez and Ryel 1995, 1997). Valdez et al. (1982b) and Wick et al. (1981) found adult humpback chub in Black Rocks and Westwater Canyons in water averaging 50 feet in depth with a maximum depth of 92 feet. In these localities, humpback chub were associated with large boulders and steep cliffs. In Grand Canyon, adult humpback chub were specifically associated with geomorphic reaches of the river characterized by large eddy hydraulic habitat. Humpback chub appear to have a high fidelity for particular eddies in some reaches of the river (Valdez and Ryel 1995).

Generally, humpback chub show fidelity for canyon reaches and move very little (Miller et al. 1982c, Archer et al. 1985; Burdick and Kaeding 1985, Kaeding et al. 1990). Movements of adult humpback chub in Black Rocks on the Colorado River were essentially restricted to a 1-mile reach. These results were based on the recapture of Carlin-tagged fish and radiotelemetry studies conducted from 1979 to 1981 (Valdez et al. 1982) and 1983 to 1985 (Archer et al. 1986; Kaeding et al. 1990).

Diet of humpback chubs in the upper Colorado River basin has not been described. In Grand Canyon, humpback chubs primarily consumed aquatic invertebrates (e.g., midges, blackflies, and amphipods), green algae, terrestrial invertebrates, and occasionally fish and reptiles (Kaeding and Zimmerman 1983; Kubly 1990; Valdez and Ryel 1997). Tyus and Minckley (1988) reported that migrating Mormon crickets (*Anabrus simplex*) were an important food source for humpback chubs in the Green and Yampa rivers.

Two species of non-indigenous parasites infect humpback chubs; the external parasitic copepod (*Lernaea cyprinacea*) has been reported from all populations (Valdez et al. 1982) and the internal Asian tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus acheilognathi*) is found in humpback chubs of Grand Canyon (Brouder and Hoffnagle 1997; Clarkson et al. 1997). Infection by the Asian tapeworm may cause stress or death to the host and widespread infestation during periods of stress. This parasite can complete its life cycle only where water temperatures are greater than 20° C but is apparently able to survive in a fish host at colder temperatures.

C. Status and distribution

The humpback chub is endemic to the Colorado River basin, with ancestral fossil evidence of a *Gila* complex dating back to the Miocene epoch (Miller 1955). *Gila cypha* is believed to be a more recent, specialized derivative that evolved in response to conditions in large, erosive Colorado River habitats during the mid-Pliocene and early Pleistocene epochs, 3–5 million years ago (Minckley et al. 1986). Skeletal remains of humpback chubs were found in 4,000-year-old flood deposits in Stanton's Cave in Marble Canyon, Arizona, as well as at an archeological site in Catclaw Cave, now inundated by Lake Mead (Miller 1955).

Records documenting distribution and abundance of the species in modern time are incomplete, and factors associated with its decline are scarce or poorly understood (Tyus 1998). The lack of early information on humpback chub is due to several factors. Humpback chubs occur primarily in remote canyon areas and apparently were rare in most early collections because of inaccessibility and difficulty in sampling these areas (Tyus 1998). In addition, there has been some uncertainty over nomenclature and taxonomy of species in the genus *Gila*. For example, during the 1950's, two forms of bonytail (a common name for morphotypes of the Colorado River *Gila* complex) were taxonomically recognized as subspecies, roundtail chub *Gila robusta robusta* and bonytail chub *Gila robusta elegans*.

A third form, the humpback chub *Gila cypha*, was described by Miller (1946) and was not universally recognized as a valid taxon (Holden and Stalnaker 1970; Holden 1991). Although many researchers recognized the presence of morphological variants, a common nomenclature has not been accepted. As a result, many early fish surveys of the Colorado River system assigned the vernacular "bonytail" to all three closely-related *Gila* species (*G. cypha*, *G. elegans*, and *G. robusta*), thereby confounding confirmation of humpback chub localities prior to approximately 1970 (Banks 1964; Vanicek and Kramer 1969; Holden and Stalnaker 1970; Valdez and Clemmer 1982; Douglas et al. 1989; Rosenfeld and Wilkinson 1989; Minckley 1991; Dowling and DeMarais 1993; Quartarone 1993).

Despite sparse historic records and taxonomic confusion, strong evidence exists that the historic range of the humpback chub included most canyon-bound reaches of the Colorado River system. Known historic distribution of humpback chubs includes portions of the mainstem Colorado River and four of its tributaries: the Green, Yampa, White, and Little Colorado rivers (USFWS 1990a). However, the species may have been extirpated from some river reaches, in both the lower and upper Colorado River basins, as a result of water development and other human-related alterations prior to complete documentation of its range.

Description of the present distribution of humpback chubs in the Colorado River basin is based on collection records from widely separated locations since approximately 1980. The Humpback Chub Recovery Plan (USFWS 1990a) described the present distribution of the species as:

1. Little Colorado River, Arizona, from its mouth to 13 km upstream;
2. Colorado River in Marble and Grand canyons, Arizona;
3. Colorado River in Cataract Canyon, Utah;

4. Colorado River in Black Rocks, Colorado, and Westwater Canyon, Utah;
5. Green River in Desolation and Gray canyons, Utah;
6. Green River in Whirlpool and Split Mountain canyons, Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado and Utah; and
7. Yampa River in Yampa Canyon, Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado.

The largest and most stable humpback chub population is presently thought to reside in the Little Colorado River and Colorado River near their confluence in Marble and Grand canyons, Arizona (1 and 2 from list above). Valdez and Ryel (1995) estimated that 3,750 adult humpback chubs larger than 200 mm occurred in the mainstem river during 1990–1993, and Douglas and Marsh (1996) reported 4,346 humpback chubs larger than 150 mm in the Little Colorado River in 1992. In addition, several other aggregations of humpback chub are found in the Grand Canyon, always in association with reaches characterized by large eddy complexes. In one aggregation at approximately river mile 30 in Grand Canyon, larval humpback chub were identified in association with springs expressed from local limestone geology; however it is not believed that any recruitment occurs as a result of this spawning activity. Rather the aggregation appears to be a relict group from the pre-dam era, that are prompted to spawn by relatively warmer spring water compared to the cold hypolimnetic river water (Valdez and Ryel 1995).

Of the five locations in the upper Colorado River basin (3–7 from list above), self-sustaining populations occur in Cataract Canyon (Valdez 1990; Valdez and Williams 1993), Black Rocks (Kaeding et al. 1990), Westwater Canyon (Chart and Lentsch 1999a), Desolation and Gray canyons (Chart and Lentsch 1999b), and Yampa Canyon (Karp and Tyus 1990b). A few humpback chubs also have been reported from the Green River in Dinosaur National Monument, primarily in Whirlpool Canyon (Holden and Stalnaker 1975a; Karp and Tyus 1990b) and Split Mountain Canyon (Vanicek 1967; Holden and Stalnaker 1975). Estimates of humpback chub population size in the Green and Colorado rivers have been difficult to obtain because of low numbers of fish and low recapture rates. Chart and Lentsch (1999a) sampled for humpback chubs at three locations in Westwater Canyon and derived abundance estimates ranging from 572 to 5,880 individuals larger than 175 mm; however, confidence intervals about the estimates were typically greater than the estimate means due to low recapture rates. Catch rates of humpback chubs in Black Rocks indicate a relatively large concentration (Maddux et al. 1993), but no abundance estimates have been attempted.

The humpback chub was included in the first List of Endangered Species issued by the Office of Endangered Species on March 11, 1967 (32 FR 4001). The humpback chub was classified as endangered because of declines in distribution and abundance throughout its range. It was afforded full protection under ESA of 1973, as amended.

Critical Habitat for humpback chub

Critical habitat has been designated within the humpback chub's historical range in the following sections of the Upper Basin (59 FR 13374):

Colorado, Moffat County. The Yampa River from the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T. 6 N., R. 99 W., section 27 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah, Uintah County; and Colorado, Moffat County. The Green River from the confluence with the Yampa River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to the southern boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T. 6 N., R. 24 E., section 30 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Uintah and Grand Counties. The Green River (Desolation and Gray Canyons) from Sumners Amphitheater in T. 12 S., R. 18 E., section 5 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Swasey's Rapid in T. 20 S., R. 16 E., section 3 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Grand County; and Colorado, Mesa County. The Colorado River from Black Rocks in T. 10 S., R. 104 W., section 25 (6th Principal Meridian) to Fish Ford in T. 21 S., R. 24 E., section 35 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Garfield and San Juan Counties. The Colorado River from Brown Betty Rapid in T. 30 S., R. 18 E., section 34 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Imperial Canyon in T. 31 S., R. 17 E., section 28 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Bonytail

A. Species description, life history and distribution

Bonytail have an elongated fusiform body, small flattened head with small eyes, subterminal mouth, long slender caudal peduncle, and large deeply forked tail fin. Subadults are olivaceous above with silvery sides fading to creamy-white belly, while adults are greenish to gray dorsally and laterally, with a white belly and irregular black lateral spots (Valdez and Ryel 1995).

Formerly reported as widespread and abundant in mainstem rivers (Jordan and Evermann 1896), bonytail populations have been greatly reduced. The fish is presently represented in the wild by a low number of old adult fish in Lake Mohave and perhaps other lower Colorado River basin reservoirs (USFWS 1990a). The last known riverine area where bonytail were common was the Green River in Dinosaur National Monument, where Vanicek (1967) and Holden and Stalnaker (1970) collected 91 specimens during 1962-1966.

From 1977 to 1983, no bonytail were collected from the Colorado or Gunnison rivers in Colorado or Utah (Wick et al. 1981; Valdez et al. 1982). However, in 1984, a single bonytail was collected from Black Rocks on the Colorado River (Kaeding et al. 1986). Several suspected bonytail were captured in Cataract Canyon in 1985-1987 (Valdez 1990). Researchers continue to capture suspected bonytail individuals or potential hybrid combinations of bonytail, roundtail chub and humpback chub; however it is difficult to determine the extent of hybridization in the

field or if certain individuals represent the bonytail species because of the complexity of *Gila* morphometric

The bonytail is considered a species that is adapted to mainstem rivers, where it has been observed in pools and eddies (Vanicek 1967, Minckley 1973). Spawning of bonytail has never been observed in a river, but ripe fish were collected in Dinosaur National Monument during late June and early July suggesting that spawning occurred at water temperatures of about 17° C (Vanicek and Kramer 1969).

Early stocking efforts which placed hatchery-raised adult bonytail into the Green River at Split Mountain and near the Jensen, Utah area proved unsuccessful. Currently, the State of Utah has an experimental stocking program in place through which thousands of subadult bonytail have been stocked into the Colorado River in the Moab area in the past 5 years. This experimental stocking also includes investigations into muscle fitness of stocked fish (Lentsch et al. 1996a).

The bonytail is the rarest native fish in the Colorado River. Fewer than 10 individuals have been caught in the upper Colorado River basin in the last decade and small numbers of adults persist in Lake Mohave, Nevada-Arizona (Kacding et al. 1986). Bonytail was listed as an endangered species in 1980.

Critical Habitat for Bonytail

Critical habitat has been designated within the bonytail's historical range in the following sections of the Upper Basin (59 FR 13374):

Colorado, Moffat County. The Yampa River from the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T. 6 N., R. 99 W., section 27 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah, Uintah County; and Colorado, Moffat County. The Green River from the confluence with the Yampa River in T. 7 N., R. 103 W., section 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T. 6 N., R. 24 E., section 30 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Uintah and Grand Counties. The Green River (Desolation and Gray Canyons) from Sumner's Amphitheater (river mile 85) in T. 12 S., R. 18 E., section 5 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Swasey's Rapid (river mile 12) in T. 20 S., R. 16 E., section 3 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Grand County; and Colorado, Mesa County. The Colorado River from Black Rocks in T. 10 S., R. 104 W., section 25 (6th Principal Meridian) to Fish Ford in T. 21 S., R. 24 E., section 35 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah, Garfield and San Juan Counties. The Colorado River from Brown Betty Rapid in T. 30 S., R. 18 E., section 34 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Imperial Canyon in T. 31 S., R. 17 E., section 28 (Salt Lake Meridian).

E. Analysis of the species/critical habitat likely to be affected

It is anticipated that the Colorado pikeminnow that occupy 88.5 miles of the Price River will be directly affected, as will their habitat, by flow depletions and instream habitat modifications. In addition, flow depletions in the Price River will deplete flows in the Green and Colorado rivers and affect critical habitat for the four endangered fish species from the confluence of the Price and Green rivers downstream to Lake Powell. Depletions on Green and Colorado rivers within the affected area are herein considered in accumulation with other small tributary depletions as a net change to the sediment and flow regimes and lost potential for creation and maintenance of habitat characteristics crucial to various life-stages of these fish. For example, lower peak flows prevent interconnection of the 100-year flood plain and flood plain inundation and also decreases capacity for creation of backwaters in downstream reaches. Lower peak flows may also affect Colorado pikeminnow spawning habitat in Gray Canyon and other species spawning habitat as yet unidentified.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

A. Status of the species within the action area

Colorado pikeminnow are found in the Price River from Farnham Diversion near Wellington at river mile 88.5 down to the confluence of the Price and Green rivers. Wellington is located approximately 50 to 70 miles downstream of the proposed Narrows Dam.

The collection of 21 Colorado pikeminnow in the Price River and seven additional individuals positively identified but not captured during a 2-year seasonal study indicates that some suitable habitat for juvenile and adult Colorado pikeminnow is available during April through September although the quality or quantity is unknown. No data has been collected during late fall or winter, so it is not known whether the Price River is used by Colorado pikeminnow during those seasons.

Although spawning of the Colorado pikeminnow has not been documented in the Price River, the potential for Colorado pikeminnow spawning in the Price River is unknown. The Price River warms earlier than the Green River which may attract Colorado pikeminnow from the Green River that are searching for suitable spawning and/or feeding areas in the spring. A ripe male Colorado pikeminnow was captured at river mile 10.5, which suggests that the fish may attempt to spawn in the Price River, however one ripe male may also be anomalous. The availability and quality of spawning habitat is unknown other than observation of some riffle habitat in the canyon reaches. Minimal quality and quantity of nursery habitat (defined as low-velocity shoreline pockets or backwaters) has been noted within the Price River. The nursery habitat present within the Price River is suspected to be completely dewatered during low water periods. It is not clear if the year-round flow and sediment regimes are adequate to maintain spawning or nursery habitat.

Despite anecdotal accounts of abundant Colorado pikeminnow in the early part of the century (Hardy 1964 in reference to early 1900s), most biologists including biologists from the State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) did not believe Colorado pikeminnow occupied the Price River at any appreciable level before recent findings from surveys in 1996 and 1997. In fact, McAda et al. (1977) reported that no endangered species were identified at any of three locations within the Price River; however this survey represented minimal effort during 1 year, which happened to be a severe drought year.

It is possible that Colorado pikeminnow have been present in the Price River at varying or low densities but only recently detected, or Colorado pikeminnow may have only recently recolonized the Price River. In either case, juvenile and adult Colorado pikeminnow appear to use as much of the Price River that is available (88.5 miles from the confluence of the Price and Green rivers to the Farnham Diversion, an upstream barrier to fish movement) at least from April through September. In contrast, if Colorado pikeminnow were in fact, locally extirpated, recent note of more than twenty juveniles and adults in the Price River may indicate that Colorado pikeminnow are recolonizing the Price River after years of absence. Recolonization of tributaries may exemplify an increasing trend for Colorado pikeminnow in the Green River system.

The Price River may play an important role to the overall Green River system both biologically and physically. The proportion of native species is much higher in the Price River than in the Green River, and the number of nonnative predators and competitors, such as channel catfish and green sunfish, in the Price River is relatively low. The dominant native fish community in the Price River may be one reason why Colorado pikeminnow are found there. Water temperatures within the Price River warm earlier than the Green River, which may attract the endangered fish from the Green River searching for suitable spawning and/or feeding areas (Cavalli 1999). The Price River may also provide better growing conditions, food supply, and nutrients needed by the endangered fishes; however, further studies are needed to determine the importance of these relationships to the overall recovery of the species in the upper Colorado River basin.

Outside of the Price River basin, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker and to some extent, bonytail, are present and utilize the Green River from the confluence of the Price and Green rivers downstream to Lake Powell; this area will be affected by depleted flows in the Price River. Various life-stages of these species occur within this area including: 1) spawning adult Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub and most likely razorback sucker; 2) young-of-year Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub and razorback sucker; 3) juvenile Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub and razorback sucker; and 4) migrating and feeding adults of all four species. In addition, the critical habitat that is affected by the proposed Project is within several areas of focus for recovery efforts for these species. Any factor detrimentally affecting these species is expected to hinder recovery efforts to some unknown extent.

B. Factors affecting species environment within the action area

The Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, humpback chub, and bonytail are adversely affected by the following project activities or consequences:

1. Depletions to instream flows and resultant degradation of instream habitat as well as direct influences on various life-stages and the food-base of Colorado pikeminnow within 88.5 miles of occupied habitat in the Price River.
2. Depletions to the Green River and Colorado River basin including direct impacts on all four endangered fish species and their critical habitat, cumulative depletion impacts on the sediment and flow regimes, and adverse modification of habitat downstream from the confluence of the Price and Green rivers to Lake Powell.

V. EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

A. Factors to be considered

Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin have been long recognized as a major source of impact to the endangered fish species native to this basin. Continued water withdrawal has restricted the ability of the Colorado River system to produce flow conditions required to create and maintain habitat for various life stages of these species. Impoundments and diversions, like the proposed Narrows Project, have substantially reduced peak discharges in the Colorado River basin while increasing base flows in some reaches. These depletions along with a number of other factors have resulted in such drastic reductions in the populations of the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, bonytail, and razorback sucker that the Service has listed these species as endangered and has implemented programs to prevent extinction and recover the species. Both direct and indirect effects of depletions that will occur as a result of the proposed Narrows Project as well as cumulative effects within the Price River drainage were considered in the formulation of this Opinion.

The fact that the project depletes flows during peak runoff period is of concern to us because this hydrologic characteristic is geomorphically and ecologically significant to the endangered fish species. Spring runoff is the most extreme parameter of the hydrologic cycle, and it precedes and influences the very critical spawning period of the endangered fishes. Observations clearly demonstrate that migration and spawning activities of these fishes are synchronized with and undoubtedly influenced by the runoff period (Archer et al. 1986; Archer and Tyus 1984). The Service further believes that peak spring flows are crucial for creating and maintaining in-channel habitats, such as spawning habitat and backwaters, and for providing access to off-channel habitats, such as inundated floodplains.

Also, we are generally concerned about the base-flow condition. Minimum instream flows have not been identified or secured for the Price River. It is not clear what minimum flows and what time of year such flows would be required to protect and maintain habitat for endangered fish species. Further depletions from the system could affect the base-flow condition which would impact instream habitat quality and quantity.

B. Analysis for effects of the action

The Price River is a tributary to the Green River that drains approximately 1,892 square miles of southeastern Utah. Past and ongoing impacts to the Price River include water development projects for irrigation, industrial, and culinary purposes. Two existing Federal projects impact the Price River Basin. The Price-San Rafael River Salinity Control Project results in an annual depletion of 25,310 acre-feet, and diversions associated with Scofield Reservoir were reported to have an annual depletion of approximately 55,345 acre-feet (based on 63 percent consumptive use) for an average water year (19,161 acre-feet for a dry year and 55,703 acre-feet for a wet year) (Bureau of Reclamation 1998). Appendix A (Tables 1.1 to 1.4) summarizes the cumulative hydrology study.

The historical volume of water available in the Price River was estimated to be approximately 157,249 acre-feet (Bureau of Reclamation 1998). Depletions resulting from the two existing Federal projects have been estimated to be approximately 82,412 AF, resulting in a flow volume that is approximately 47.6 percent of historical flows. Much of the Price River has been channelized for highway and railroad construction. As a result of instream flow and physical channel modifications, instream habitat has shifted from a pool, riffle, run complex to extensive reaches of homogeneous habitat (riffles with large substrates or runs with fine substrates depending on gradient), although some reaches of the lower Price River retain elements of the natural physical habitat.

Subtracting the annual depletion of the Price-San Rafael River Salinity Control Project and Scofield Reservoir Project (82,412 AF) from historic flows (157,249 AF), results in the existing condition or average monthly flows without the Narrows Project of 74,837 AF (Table 1.4). Subtracting the depletion for the Narrows Project (5,717 AF) results in 69,120 AF of water remaining in the Price River. The overall depletion of all Federal projects including the proposed Narrows project will be 88,129 AF. This is a depletion of 56% of historic flows.

C. Species' response to the proposed action

It is expected that the proposed action would detrimentally impact Colorado pikeminnow and result in a decline in the number of individuals using the Price River or possibly inhibiting use altogether. Also, the unknown importance of the Price River as winter or spawning habitat prevents protection of these important life-history elements, if, in fact, they are present. Furthermore, adverse modification of critical habitat for all four endangered fish species from the confluence of the Price and Green rivers downstream to Lake Powell is expected to result in detriment and overall harm to the populations, thereby offsetting recovery efforts elsewhere in the basin.

VI. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this Opinion. Future Federal actions

that are unrelated to the proposed action are not considered in this section because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

We are not aware of any known cumulative effects at this time.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Narrows Project, in association with existing Federal projects, will further reduce peak discharge within the Price River. Annual depletions of the Narrows Project is 5,717 AF. Total depletion within the Price River Basin is 88,129 AF. It is our biological opinion that the effects of the Narrows Project, as proposed, are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker, and bonytail through water depletions from the Green and Colorado rivers and is likely to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat in the Green and Colorado rivers from the confluence of the Price and Green rivers downstream to Lake Powell. In addition, the proposed Narrows Project is likely to jeopardize Colorado pikeminnow currently occupying the Price River and detrimentally impact instream habitat conditions of the Price River.

VIII. REASONABLE AND PRUDENT ALTERNATIVES

Regulations (50 CFR 402.02) implementing section 7 of ESA define reasonable and prudent alternatives as alternative actions, identified during formal consultation, that: (1) can be implemented in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of the action; (2) can be implemented consistent with the scope of the action agency's legal authority and jurisdiction; (3) are economically and technologically feasible; and (4) would, we believe, avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing the continued existence of listed species or resulting in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

On January 21-22, 1988, the Secretary of the Interior; Governors of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah; and the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration were cosigners of a Cooperative Agreement to implement the RIP (USFWS, 1987). An objective of the RIP was to recover the listed species while providing for new water development in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

In order to further define and clarify processes outlined in sections 4.1.5, 4.1.6, and 5.3.4 of the RIP, a section 7 agreement and a RIPRAP was developed (USFWS 1993). The agreement establishes a framework for conducting all future section 7 consultations on depletion impacts related to new projects and all impacts associated with historic projects in the Upper Basin. Procedures outlined in the agreement will be used to determine if sufficient progress is being accomplished in the recovery of endangered fishes to enable the RIP to serve as a reasonable and prudent alternative to avoid jeopardy. The RIPRAP was finalized on October 15, 1993, and has been reviewed and updated annually.

In accordance with the agreement, the Service assesses the impacts of projects that require section 7 consultation and determines if progress toward recovery has been sufficient for the RIP to serve as a reasonable and prudent alternative. If sufficient progress is being achieved, biological opinions are written to identify activities and accomplishments of the RIP that support it as a reasonable and prudent alternative. If sufficient progress towards the recovery of the endangered fishes has not been achieved by the RIP, actions from the RIPRAP are identified which must be completed to avoid jeopardy to the fishes. For historic projects, these actions serve as the reasonable and prudent alternative as long as they are completed according to the schedule identified in the RIPRAP. For new projects, these actions serve as the reasonable and prudent alternative as long as they are completed before the impact of the project occurs.

In determining if sufficient progress has been achieved, the Service considers: (a) actions which result in a measurable population response, a measurable improvement in habitat for the fishes, legal protection of flows needed for recovery, or a reduction in the threat of immediate extinction; (b) status of fish populations; (c) adequacy of flows; and (d) magnitude of the project impact. In addition, we consider support activities (funding, research, information, and education, etc.) of the RIP if they help achieve a measurable population response, a measurable improvement in habitat for the fishes, legal protection of flows needed for recovery, or a reduction in the threat of immediate extinction. We evaluate progress separately for the Colorado River and the Green River sub-basins; however, we give due consideration to progress throughout the Upper Basin in evaluating progress towards recovery.

In the amended Biological Assessment from Reclamation to the Service (March 7, 1997), Reclamation suggested the following actions be developed into RIPRAP items to offset the proposed Narrows Project impacts to the Price River and endangered fish species:

- 1) 'Project sponsors . . . pay the depletion charge for the entire depletion caused by the Narrows Project.'
- 2) 'The Recovery Program would agree to provide funding for the continuance of the [Price River endangered fish] study for . . . additional . . . year(s) . . . this study could include . . . data . . . to provide a better understanding of the year-round utilization of the Price River by Colorado squawfish (sic); . . . identifying flow needs and potential sources of water . . . for in stream flows needed by endangered fish [in the Price River].'
- 3) 'The Recovery Program would secure water rights on the Price River that could be used to maintain instream flows during critical times of the year for squawfish (sic) in the Price River.'

The Service agrees that these activities will assist in providing the necessary protection and conservation of listed fishes in the Price River. These items have been incorporated into the following reasonable and prudent alternative and have been identified in the FY2001 RIPRAP finalized March 8, 2000.

The purpose of the following reasonable and prudent alternative is to avoid the likelihood of jeopardy to listed species and destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitats while also allowing the proposed Narrows Project to be constructed and operated for its purposes including water development.

The Service has determined, based on the analysis of the hydrological and biological information that currently exists, that if Reclamation and the Sanpete Water Conservancy District, in cooperation with RIP participants and responsible Federal agencies, agree to carry out all the following elements then these actions will avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing the continued existence of endangered fishes and avoid the likelihood of destruction or adverse modification of critical habitats for the proposed Project.

The following items, numbers 1, 2 and 3 combined, will serve as the reasonable and prudent alternative for the proposed Narrows Project:

- 1) The following excerpts are pertinent to the consultation because they summarize portions of the RIP that address depletion impacts, section 7 consultation, and project proponent responsibilities:

"All future section 7 consultations completed after approval and implementation of this program (establishment of the Implementation Committee, provision of congressional funding, and initiation of the elements) will result in a one-time contribution to be paid to the Service by water project proponents in the amount of \$10.00 per acre-foot based on the average annual depletion of the project This figure will be adjusted annually for inflation [the current figure is \$14.36 per acre-foot] Concurrently with the completion of the Federal action which initiated the consultation, e.g., . . . issuance of a 404 permit, 10 percent of the total contribution will be provided. The balance . . . will be . . . due at the time the construction commences" (Specific figures are listed below)

It is important to note that these provisions of the RIP were based on appropriate legal protection of the instream flow needs of the endangered Colorado River fishes. The RIP further states:

". . . it is necessary to protect and manage sufficient habitat to support self-sustaining populations of these species. One way to accomplish this is to provide long term protection of the habitat by acquiring or appropriating water rights to

ensure instream flows Since this program sets in place a mechanism and a commitment to assure that the instream flows are protected under State law, the Service will consider these elements under section 7 consultation as offsetting project depletion impacts."

The Sanpete Water Conservancy District has applied to Reclamation for a Small Reclamation Project Act loan to help finance construction of the proposed Narrows Project. Such loans are made available by Reclamation to assist with construction of non-federal projects. The Sanpete Water Conservancy District has also applied to use lands for the Narrows Project that were withdrawn from the public domain by Reclamation. Reclamation has a regulatory responsibility to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and requirements of the Small Reclamation Project Act. A repayment contract and a Management Agreement between Reclamation and the Sanpete Water Conservancy District will include any stipulations to meet environmental commitments of the project including those contained in this biological opinion.

Thus, we have determined that project depletion impacts, which the Service has consistently maintained are likely to jeopardize the listed fishes, can be offset by (a) the water project proponent's one-time contribution to the RIP in the amount of \$14.13 per acre-foot of the project's average annual depletion, (b) appropriate legal protection of instream flows pursuant to State law, and (c) accomplishment of activities necessary to recover the endangered fishes as specified under the RIP RAP. We believe it is essential that protection of instream flows proceed expeditiously, before significant additional water depletions occur.

With respect to (a) above (i.e., depletion charge), the Sanpete Water Conservancy District will make a one-time payment which has been calculated by multiplying the project's average annual depletion of 5,717 acre-feet by the depletion charge in effect at the time payment is made. For Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000), the depletion charge is \$14.36 per acre-foot for the average annual depletion which equals a total payment of \$82,096.12 for this project. We will notify the Sanpete Water Conservancy District of any change in the depletion charge by September 1 of each year. Ten percent of the total contribution, \$8,210, or total payment, will be provided to our designated agent, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation), at the time of issuance of any funding or authorization from Reclamation. The balance will be due at the time the construction commences. The payment will be included by Reclamation as a stipulation in any agreement or authorization provided by Reclamation to the District. All payments should be made to the Foundation at the following address:

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036

In a letter dated November 11, 1999, the Sanpete Water Conservancy District agreed to this payment (Appendix B). They also noted that on July 13, 1995, the Sanpete Water Conservancy District sent a check for \$7,063 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to cover what was then 10 percent of the depletion charge. As soon as Reclamation approves the loan for the proposed Project, the Sanpete Water Conservancy District will send an additional \$1147.00 to bring the contribution up to 10 percent of the current depletion charge (Appendix B).

Payment is to be accompanied by a cover letter that identifies the project and biological opinion that requires the payment, the amount of payment enclosed, check number, and any special conditions identified in the biological opinion relative to disbursement or use of the funds (there are none in this instance). The cover letter also shall identify the name and address of the payor, the name and address of the Federal agency responsible for authorizing the project, and the address of our office issuing the biological opinion. This information will be used by the Foundation to notify the payor, the lead Federal agency, and us that payment has been received. The Foundation is to send notices of receipt to these entities within 5 working days of its receipt of payment.

2) An objective of the RIP is to quantify and provide a process for the legal protection of instream flows pursuant to State law, and accomplish activities necessary to recover the endangered fishes as specified under the RIPRAP. To date, flow requirements have not been determined although a RIPRAP item has been developed specifically for the Price. Currently the RIP is evaluating tributary importance and overall contribution to the Green River and Colorado River system and the recovery of its endangered fish species. As part of the RPA to offset impacts from the proposed narrows project, the RIP will fund a study to determine the following:

- Seasonal endangered fish use in the Price River, particularly winter.
- Recommendation of year-round, instream flows requirements for Colorado pikeminnow.

The following background information provides a rationale for this element of the RPA. Historically, the Price River was inhabited by large numbers of native fish including Colorado pikeminnow, flannelmouth suckers, bluehead suckers, speckled dace, roundtail chubs, and possibly razorback suckers (Cavalli, 1999). However, due to impacts resulting from development (i.e., dams, water diversions, highways, railroads, etc.), habitat for the endangered Colorado River fishes now appears to be limited. The channel has been altered and instream habitat is structurally less complex; in addition, flows are substantially lower than historical flows with some periods of complete dewatering in parts of the system. The extent of these instream habitat and flow alterations are not well understood, nor is the effect on fish populations.

Fish surveys from the late 1970's indicated that no endangered fish occupied the Price River. Overall, most biologists familiar with the system believed that endangered fish had been

completely extirpated from this river. In 1995, Trout Unlimited sponsored a single, 5-day sampling trip which resulted in the capture of one juvenile Colorado pikeminnow 2.2 miles above the confluence of the Green River. With pending water development projects, it became important to determine the extent of endangered fish use of the Price River. The single capture in 1995 was enough to prompt an additional 2 year study directed at determining endangered fish use of the Price River and examining potential habitat conditions in the lower 50 miles.

The 2-year study, conducted from April through October in 1996 and 1997, unexpectedly showed that the Price River is utilized by juvenile and adult Colorado pikeminnow. Over 20 Colorado pikeminnow were captured ranging in size from under 200 mm to nearly 600 mm. One large adult was captured (and several others were reported to be caught by anglers) at the most upstream possible point for fish movement, at the base of a diversion structure 88.5 miles above the confluence of the Price and Green rivers. These findings suggest the Price River may be hydrologically and biologically important to the Green River and the overall recovery and persistence of Colorado pikeminnow populations in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

The Price River system appears to be important not only in providing an additional 88.5 miles of occupied habitat to Colorado pikeminnow but also in its abundance and high percentage of natives in the fish community. The plentiful forage available in flannelmouth and bluehead suckers may attract the predaceous Colorado pikeminnow. It is unclear whether Colorado pikeminnow have been present in the Price River since the late 1970's but simply elusive to capture. Alternatively, recolonization of the Price River in the recent decade may represent a response to a recovering and increasing metapopulation in the main Green River system.

In the most dire case, the Price River may only provide seasonal, sub-optimal habitat for foraging adults. However, it may not be entirely serendipitous that the presence of Colorado pikeminnow in the Price River represent a recent range expansion in light of the extensive recovery efforts and environmental protection occurring throughout the last three decades. If newly located tributary occupation of Colorado pikeminnow is a response to recovery efforts, it is crucial to document and understand the role of tributaries to overall system recovery and persistence. In either case, 88.5 miles of river occupation by this endangered species should be better understood before it is dismissed and possibly lost during this time of great recovery strides.

In particular, it is important to know if Colorado pikeminnow use the Price River year-round and potentially spawn, thereby comprising a possibly new, contributing population. Instream flow requirements should be identified that will protect this enclave through upcoming water development. Although the 2-year Price River study provided a wealth of new and important information, it was not sufficient to determine year-round or accurate seasonal instream flow requirements. Some cursory data are available from the 2-year study; however, this information contains crucial gaps and does not sufficiently describe the potential for spawning activity and habitat use or year-round use of the river by Colorado pikeminnow (Cavalli 1999).

3) The discharge gage station located at Woodside in the lower Price River will be recommissioned so that flows in the lower river can be evaluated and instream flows can be identified and monitored.

Based on newly acquired and past information, we and Reclamation should determine the flows needed to maintain or improve the biological requirements of the Colorado pikeminnow in the Price River by the year 2003. This field effort should be closely monitored by the Utah Field Office to ensure that study objectives and data collected allow development of flow recommendations and understand year-round use. Funding for these actions should be the responsibility of the RIP and not Reclamation or the Sanpete Water Conservancy District.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulations pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, shunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of sections 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Incidental Take Statement.

We do not anticipate the proposed action will incidentally take any endangered Colorado River fishes by construction of the proposed Project and water depletion from the Price, Green or Colorado rivers. As such, no incidental take is authorized.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information.

A. Conservation Recommendations for Willow Flycatcher subspecies.

As previously stated the Service has not included the endangered subspecies southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) in this Opinion. However, further analysis may

determine that the willow flycatcher population affected by the proposed Narrows Project is *E. t. extimus* or some significant intercross gradation between *E. t. extimus* and *E. t. adastus* (a non-endangered subspecies of willow flycatcher) in which case Reclamation may need to reinitiate formal consultation. Because proposed Project impacts on riparian vegetation cannot be anticipated, and considering the unknown information regarding the status of the flycatcher population in the project area, the following conservation actions are recommended to provide a basis for determining impacts of the project and developing mitigation strategies for riparian vegetation and willow flycatcher subspecies.

- 1) Develop and implement, in coordination with us and the UDWR: a) a monitoring plan for willow flycatcher subspecies in the proposed Project area, surrounding drainages and mitigation sites; and b) a habitat analysis plan of current and potential willow habitat for the project area, surrounding drainages and mitigation sites.

- A) Develop and implement, in coordination with us and UDWR, a monitoring plan that estimates willow flycatcher subspecies populations and habitat availability.

A qualified biologist with appropriate training and permits should conduct willow flycatcher surveys following the most recent protocol within the project area, surrounding drainages, and mitigation sites for breeding flycatchers, territories, nest locations, and habitat availability.

Establish a database for the Narrows Project area and surrounding area and update the database annually.

Determine pre-project willow flycatcher population levels that will help to detect any post-project changes in populations and willow habitat.

Maintain records for each nest site or territory habitat patch, the location, size, structure, vegetative species composition, hydrology, and vulnerability to erosion.

Record the use of newly established willow habitats developed as a result of the proposed Project for nesting and report this information to us and UDWR.

- B) Develop and implement, in coordination with us and UDWR, a habitat analysis plan of riparian habitats that includes specific monitoring of suitable nesting habitat. In general, the habitat analysis plan should be designed to detect changes in suitable nesting habitat quantity and quality. The level of detail of suitable nesting habitat monitoring should be commensurate with the population of willow flycatchers determined by initial surveys.

The habitat analysis plan should include an initial inventory of pre-project suitable nesting habitat patches and post-construction monitoring of suitable nesting habitat patches, both pre-project and newly established.

Information that should be collected includes location, size, structure, vegetative species composition, and hydrology of pre-project and established habitat patches. Changes in these characteristics should also be monitored.

Hydrology analysis should determine the importance of spring run-off, inundation frequency, inundation intervals, groundwater influences, beaver activity, and standing water to the willow regeneration process and willow habitat.

- 2) Develop and implement, in coordination with us and the UDWR, a contingency plan for full replacement of willow habitat suitable for nesting if monitoring reveals that habitat is being impacted or full replacement of this habitat is not occurring at mitigation sites.
 - A) Develop and implement, in coordination with us and the UDWR, a technically and economically feasible contingency plan to replace willow habitat and reduce delays in establishing lost habitat later if it becomes necessary to do so.

- 3) Project mitigation measures for lost sport fish included 300 AF of water that could be used for stream flow maintenance. Develop and implement, in coordination with us and the UDWR, a hydrology plan that includes the 300 AF of sport fish mitigation water to be used in conjunction with natural spring flows to support riparian habitat suitable for willow flycatcher subspecies.
 - A) Develop and implement, in coordination with us and the UDWR, a hydrology plan that includes the 300 AF of sport fish mitigation water to be used in conjunction with natural spring flows to support potential riparian or willow habitat. The plan should include measures to store and use this water approximately every four or five years or in conjunction with wet year flows to increase the spring peak flows to inundate more riparian habitat to help regeneration of willows.

- 4) Coordinate on a regular basis with us on willow flycatcher subspecies plans, monitoring, and study results.
 - A) Annual reports for Terms and Conditions 1 - 3 listed above should be submitted to the Service detailing monitoring and study results. Impacts of the project and future measures that would be needed to avoid or reduce impacts to the willow flycatcher should be determined and monitored.

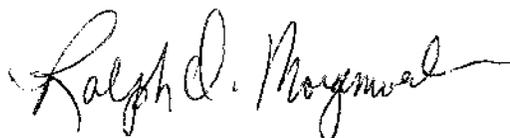
- 5) A qualified biologist with southwestern willow flycatcher survey certification should conduct nest monitoring to determine nest success and presence of cowbird parasitism.
- 6) If Reclamation documents cowbird parasitism higher than 50 percent on willow flycatchers, it will initiate a cowbird trapping program within the immediate nesting area. Cowbird trapping will be conducted until the larger issues of cowbird presence (i.e., local foraging sites and concentration areas) are identified and addressed.
- 7) Reclamation should evaluate livestock concentration sites within and adjacent to the project area that may act as likely foraging sources of cowbirds. Once these sources have been identified, Reclamation should work to eliminate or manage these sites administratively to limit their benefits to cowbirds.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation of the action outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, biological assessment, three amended biological assessments, Price River Cumulative Hydrology Study, and the accompanying request for formal consultation. As provided in 50 CFR 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action specifically if new information indicates that the subspecies of willow flycatcher present near the proposed Project site is the endangered southwestern willow flycatcher subspecies. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take use cease pending reinitiation.

We appreciate the assistance and cooperation of your staff throughout this consultation process and your interest in conserving threatened and endangered species. If you have any questions regarding this biological opinion or would like to discuss it in more detail, please call Reed Harris, Field Supervisor, Utah Ecological Services Field Office, at 801-524-5001.

Sincerely,



Regional Director

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Table 1.1
Theoretical Virgin Flows
Price River at Woodside

<u>Month</u>	Average Year 1968		Wet Year 1984		Dry Year 1977	
	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>
October	14.4	886	368.0	22,622	28.7	1,765
November	6.8	404	77.5	4,761	20.0	1,227
December	15.0	924	65.4	4,017	23.5	1,443
January	2.0	126	38.2	2,350	9.3	571
February	13.2	735	33.7	2,069	7.4	452
March	40.9	2,514	3.9	238	16.1	987
April	301.5	17,934	570.5	35,070	80.6	4,952
May	514.6	31,632	1,842.6	113,267	85.9	5,282
June	655.0	38,969	1,211.6	74,482	68.0	4,183
July	481.1	29,573	458.3	28,175	184.6	11,346
August	291.1	17,896	463.5	28,492	93.9	5,774
September	263.2	<u>15,657</u>	372.9	<u>22,921</u>	72.5	<u>4,455</u>
Annual Total (ac-ft)		157,249		338,467		42,437

Table 1.2
Environmental Baseline Flows
Price River at Woodside

<u>Month</u>	Average Year 1968		Wet Year 1984		Dry Year 1977	
	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>
October	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
November	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
December	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
January	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
February	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
March	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
April	160.0	9,517	155.8	9,579	56.3	3,295
May	154.8	9,517	155.8	9,579	53.6	3,295
June	266.3	15,844	258.7	15,906	156.5	9,622
July	257.7	15,844	258.7	15,906	156.5	9,622
August	257.7	15,844	258.7	15,906	156.5	9,622
September	266.3	<u>15,844</u>	258.7	<u>15,906</u>	156.5	<u>9,622</u>
Annual Total (ac-ft)		82,412		82,782		45,080

Table 1.3*

Average Monthly Flows with Narrows Project
Price River at Woodside

<u>Month</u>	Average Year 1968		Wet Year 1984		Dry Year 1977	
	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>
October	6.7	410	360.3	22,147	21.0	1,289
November	-1.2	-72	69.7	4,286	12.2	751
December	7.3	448	57.6	3,542	15.7	967
January	-5.7	-350	30.5	1,875	1.5	95
February	4.7	259	25.9	1,594	-0.4	-2.4
March	33.2	2,038	-3.9	-237	8.3	511
April	133.5	7,942	406.9	25,016	19.2	1,181
May	352.0	21,639	1,679.0	103,213	24.6	1,511
June	380.7	22,649	945.1	58,100	-96.2	-5,915
July	215.6	13,253	191.8	11,793	20.3	1,248
August	25.6	1,576	197.0	12,110	-70.3	-4,324
September	-11.1	<u>-663</u>	106.4	<u>6,539</u>	-91.8	<u>-5,643</u>
Annual Total (ac-ft)		69,128		249,976		-8,352

Table 1.4
Average Monthly Flows without Narrows Project
Price River at Woodside

<u>Month</u>	Average Year 1968		Wet Year 1984		Dry Year 1977	
	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>	<u>(cfs)</u>	<u>(ac-ft)</u>
October	14.4	886	368.0	22,622	28.7	1,765
November	6.8	404	77.5	4,761	20.0	1,227
December	15.0	924	65.4	4,017	23.5	1,443
January	2.0	126	38.2	2,350	9.3	571
February	13.2	735	33.7	2,069	7.4	452
March	40.9	2,514	3.9	238	16.1	987
April	141.5	8,417	414.7	25,492	27.0	1,657
May	359.7	22,115	1,686.7	103,689	32.3	1,987
June	388.7	23,124	952.9	58,576	-88.5	-5,440
July	223.3	13,729	199.6	12,269	28.0	1,723
August	33.4	2,052	204.7	12,586	-62.6	-3,849
September	-3.1	<u>-187</u>	114.1	<u>7,015</u>	-84.1	<u>-5,168</u>
Annual Total (ac-ft)		74,837		255,685		2,643

*It is important to note that the depletion for the Narrows Project used in table 1.3 of the Bureau of Reclamation Price River Hydrology Report is 5,709 AF. This depletion was corrected in November 1999 to be 5,717 AF, therefore numbers in the table does not accurately reflect this new depletion estimate. (K. Schwarz, Bureau of Reclamation; personal communication)

BOARD MEMBERS
DAVID L. PETERSON, CHAIRMAN
L. GROVER CHILDS
J. NEIL NIELSON
DAVID COX
DON L. CHRISTENSEN
KENNETH BENCH
EDWIN SUNDERLAND

APPENDIX B

1 of 2

SANPETE WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

November 11, 1999

Mr. Reed Harris
Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service
Lincoln Plaza
145 East 1300 South, Suite 404
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Subject: Draft Amended Biological Opinion - Narrows Project

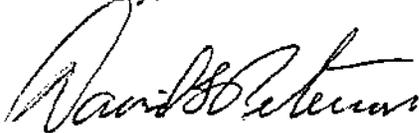
Dear Mr. Harris:

The Sanpete Water Conservancy District (District) has reviewed the draft, Amended Biological Opinion on the Narrows Project, as transmitted to the Bureau of Reclamation in October 1999.

The District hereby agrees to pay the \$14.13 per acre-foot depletion charge (current fiscal year value) which will be used in accomplishment of the Recovery Implementation Program Recovery Action Plan for the endangered fishes of the Colorado River System. Based on the estimated 5,717 acre-foot depletion, the total depletion charge would be \$80,781,21.

On July 13, 1995, the District sent a check for \$7,063 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to cover what was then 10 percent of the depletion charge. As soon as Reclamation approves the loan for the project, the District will send an additional \$1,015.12 to bring the contribution up to 10 percent of the current depletion charge.

Sincerely,



David L. Peterson
President

cc: Mr. Bruce Barrett
Bureau of Reclamation
Attn: PRO-405
302 East 1860 South
Provo, UT 84606

Mr. Richard Noble
Franson-Noble & Associates, Inc.
776 East Utah Valley Drive
American Fork, UT 84003

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX D

**FISH AND WILDLIFE
COORDINATION ACT REPORT**



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Upper Colorado Region
Provo Area Office
302 East 1860 South
Provo, Utah 84606-7317

IN REPLY REFER TO:

PRO-751
ENV-6.00

MAY 09 1997

Mr. Reed Harris
Ecological Services
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
145 East 1300 South, Suite 404
Salt Lake City UT 84115

Subject: Request for Completion of Updated Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report for the Narrows Project

Dear Mr. Harris:

The Bureau of Reclamation completed an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Narrows Project in January 1995. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by Reclamations' Upper Colorado Regional Director. However, the ROD was later rescinded and a notice of intent to prepare a new draft EIS was published in the Federal Register in February 1996.

A Coordination Act Report (dated October 1994) was prepared by your office, with assistance from Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, for the original EIS. The report evaluates the impacts of the proposed Narrows Project on fish and wildlife resources, and recommends appropriate mitigation in accord with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's mitigation policy.

Because it has been almost three years since the Coordination Act Report was prepared, Reclamation believes it is necessary for the Service to review and update, if needed, the 1994 report for inclusion with the revised EIS being prepared. We request that the Coordination Act Report review and update, if needed, be completed by June 1, 1997, so that it can be included with the Draft EIS. Kerry Schwartz of my staff discussed this issue with Janet Mizzi of your staff on April 30, 1997.

If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please contact Kerry Schwartz at (801) 379-1167.

Sincerely,

LEE G. BAXTER

ACTING FOR

Larry Fluharty

Manager, Resource Management Division

cc: Mr. Richard Noble
6 South 100 West
American Fork UT 84003

Mr. John Anderson
Pruitt, Gushee, and Bachtell
Suite 1850, Beneficial Life Tower
36 South State Street
Salt Lake City UT 84111

Mr. David Peterson
President, Sanpete Water Conservancy District
1484 South 70 West
Mount Pleasant UT 84647

Mr. Leland Matheson
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price UT 84501

Mr. Bill Bates
Habitat Manager, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Southeastern Regional Office
455 West Railroad Avenue
Price UT 84501

bc: Manager, Resources Management Division, Salt Lake City UT, Attention: UC-320
Field Solicitor, Salt Lake City UT, Attention: Scott Loveless

bcc: PRO-750, PRO-751, and PRO-752

GOOSEBERRY NARROWS DAM PROJECT
SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH

A FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT REPORT

PREPARED BY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
UTAH FIELD OFFICE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
SPRINGVILLE, UTAH
PRICE, UTAH

OCTOBER, 1994

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INTRODUCTION

This Coordination Act Report has been developed in concert with the Environmental Impact Statement being prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) for the proposed Narrows Dam Project (Narrows). The report evaluates the impacts of the proposed Narrows Project on fish and wildlife resources, and recommends appropriate mitigation in concert with The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Mitigation Policy (Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 15, January 23, 1981 (as modified February 4, 1981)). Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 as amended) requirements have been addressed in a separate Biological Opinion from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to Reclamation, dated March 25, 1992. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation is being prepared by the Sanpete Water Conservancy District (District) for Reclamation.

The Narrows project is proposed by the District. It would develop a supplemental irrigation water supply for presently irrigated lands and provide municipal water to project communities in northern Sanpete County, Utah. The project would include a transbasin diversion of 6.7×10^6 cubic meters (m^3) (5,400 acre-feet {af}) per year from the Price River (Colorado River drainage) to the San Pitch River drainage (Great Basin). The District plans to apply to Reclamation for a Small Reclamation Project Act Loan. The District also needs a 404 permit for the project from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

In January of 1991 two teams of specialists from various State and Federal agencies were formed to review plans for the Narrows and assist in the identification of impacts and the development of mitigation plans. A fisheries team was formed to look at aquatic impacts and fisheries issues. This team consisted of a consultant for the District and members from the Service, Reclamation, Corps, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR). A wetlands/wildlife team was formed to evaluate impacts to wetlands and wildlife habitat. The team consisted of a consultant for the District and members from the Service, Reclamation, Corps, USFS, and UDWR. Agency representatives on both teams were not necessarily the same.

Information in this report is based on preliminary documents prepared for the District in coordination with the two teams. These include draft reports on Aquatic Ecology (Woodward - Clyde Consultants, December 1991), Vegetation and Wildlife Impacts (Mt. Nebo Scientific, February 1992), the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Reclamation, August 1993), and other information in Service files.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The basin which would be inundated by the proposed reservoir lies in a high elevation, shallow valley in the Wasatch Plateau. The basin, isolated by several ridges, is 2,646 meters (m) (8,680 feet {ft}) above sea level. Vegetation consists of plant communities common to high elevation mountain meadow areas, including Vasey sagebrush, Silver sagebrush, and

various wetland community types. The majority of the reservoir basin is privately owned, although the actual dam site is in the Manti-LaSal National Forest.

Historically the area has been used for livestock grazing. Cattle and sheep were introduced into the area in the late 1800's and subsequently overgrazed the area so that rangeland restoration became necessary. The USFS established a controlled grazing plan for the Manti National Forest in 1908. Sheep still graze in the area.

The Sanpete Valley, which will receive water from the proposed project, lies at an elevation of 1,676-1,890 m (5,500-6,200 ft). It is bordered on the east by the Wasatch Plateau and on the west by the San Pitch Mountains. U.S. Highway 89 extends through the project area, connecting Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, and Manti (the county seat) with Salt Lake City, approximately 209 kilometers (km) (130 miles {mi}) to the north (Figure 1). The estimated population of Sanpete County in 1990 was 16,259. Government, agriculture, services, manufacturing and retail trade are the leading economic sectors. Approximately 44 percent of the land in Sanpete County is in agricultural use, with 36 percent of the total agricultural land developed for crops.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Narrows project is designed to bring supplemental irrigation water to the Sanpete Valley and to provide supplemental municipal water for irrigation of lawns and gardens. The District also cites the need for honoring long-standing water rights contracts and agreements, for improving water conveyance facilities, and improving recreation and fishery opportunities. The project area consists of the Sanpete Valley and the headwaters area of the Price River (Figure 2). Sanpete Valley contains approximately 68,800 hectares (ha) (170,000 acres {ac}) of land, of which 24,280 ha (60,000 ac) are currently irrigated. About 6,230 ha (15,400 ac) of currently irrigated land would be eligible to receive project water. Currently these lands experience moderate to severe late season irrigation water shortages, averaging 2.3×10^7 m³ (19,000 af) per year. The project would provide 6.7×10^6 m³ (5,400 af) of water per year, of which 6.07×10^6 m³ (4,920 af) would go to irrigation and 5.9×10^5 m³ (480 af) to municipal supplies.

The proposed action includes construction of a dam on Gooseberry Creek, a tributary of the Price River, approximately 14.5 km (9 mi) east of Fairview, Utah. The proposed dam would be a zoned earthfill embankment, 37 m (120 ft) high, with a crest length of 168 m (550 ft) and a crest width of 9 m (30 ft). The dam would have 3:1 horizontal to vertical slopes upstream and downstream. The dam would impound a reservoir with a capacity of 2.1×10^7 m³ (17,000 af), with 1.8×10^7 m³ (14,500 af) of active storage and 3.1×10^6 m³ (2,500 af) of dead storage. The maximum reservoir surface area is approximately 244 ha (604 ac). At an average water surface during the recreation season (June through September) the reservoir would cover 184 ha (454 ac). The water surface will fluctuate an average of about 3.7 m (12 ft) vertically each year, with a maximum fluctuation of 5.5 m (18 ft) per year.

An alternative, smaller reservoir, would consist of a dam at the same location that would be 30.5 m (100 ft) high, with a crest length of 129.5 m (425 ft) and a crest width of 9 m (30 ft). The impounded smaller reservoir would have a capacity of $9.7 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ (7,900 af), with $6.7 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ (5,400 af) of active storage and $3.1 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ (2,500 af) of dead storage. The maximum reservoir surface area would be 146 ha (362 ac), with an average of 96.3 ha (238 ac) during the recreation season. The water surface would fluctuate an average of 4.9 m (16 ft) vertically per year, with a maximum fluctuation of 6.7 m (22 ft) per year.

An existing tunnel, which currently conveys water from Fairview Lakes into Cottonwood Creek, would be rehabilitated to carry releases from Narrows Reservoir into Cottonwood Creek. The water would be carried in a pipeline for the upper 1.3 km (0.8 mi) of Cottonwood Creek to prevent degradation of the stream channel. At the mouth of Fairview Canyon some of the flow would be diverted into two pipelines, which would convey project water north to Oak Creek and south to Spring City (Figure 2). Project water would also be diverted into Cottonwood-Gooseberry Irrigation Company's existing pressurized irrigation system for use in the Fairview area. The remainder of the project water would flow into the San Pitch River where it could be diverted into existing canals and ditches. A stream-level emergency outlet would also be constructed through the dam to provide downstream releases into Gooseberry Creek for fisheries and emergency evacuation of the reservoir.

The Narrows Reservoir would inundate about 1.3 km (0.8 mi) of the Skyline Coal Mine Road, which provides access between Fairview and Scofield. Under the project, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) of new road would be constructed across the Narrows Dam. Asphalt surfacing would also occur on 0.5 km (0.3 mi) of existing gravel road to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir.

The District studied several other alternatives to meet project needs, but found them to be nonviable. These included using an alternative dam site, providing year-round releases from the new reservoir, additional groundwater development within Sanpete County, using Central Utah Project water, and direct diversion without a reservoir. The District was hampered by the fact that a 1984 water rights settlement agreement dictates the dam location and storage capacity and because the State Engineer has closed the Sanpete Valley to further ground water development due to downstream water rights interests. Other alternatives were eliminated because of economics, including construction of a storage reservoir in the Sanpete Valley and developing a conveyance system to deliver Central Utah Project water to the area.

On-farm conservation measures, including improved irrigation methods such as canal lining, sprinklers, and gated pipe will be required for participants to be eligible for project water. For the most part, due to existing irrigation water shortages, these measures have already been implemented. Without these conservation measures, the supplemental irrigation demand would be $2.8 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^3$ (23,000 af) per year, versus the $1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^3$ (12,300 af) per year that the project is based on.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Terrestrial Resources

Evaluation of terrestrial resources included baseline vegetation mapping and identification of plant and animal species occurring in the potentially affected area. A "Habitat Evaluation Procedures" (HEP) analysis was then used to assess pre-project conditions and impacts to wildlife and their habitats from project development.

Vegetation mapping was achieved by using aerial photography and contour maps on the ground. Plant species lists were compiled from previous reports and verified by District employees on the ground. Wildlife species lists were generated by UDWR, then verified by the District through field observation and animal live-trapping studies.

Use of HEP analysis was chosen by the Wetlands and Wildlife Team biologists as the best tool to quantify project impacts to wetlands, wildlife and their habitats. This is a process developed by the Service and is based on the assumption that habitat quality and quantity can be numerically described on a nonmonetary basis (USFWS, 1980). This species-habitat approach to impact assessment uses selected species as indicators to evaluate habitat for a representative group of species. It is assumed that impacts to indicator species represent impacts to the broader groups as functioning ecosystem units. The HEP process evaluates habitat quality for the selected species and allows for the development of Habitat Suitability Indices (HSI). These indices range from 0.0 to 1.0, with the values being related linearly to the habitat carrying capacity for the species. An HSI value of 1.0 represents optimum habitat for the species, while 0.0 represents unsuitable habitat. Comparison of pre- and post-project HSI values allows for a quantitative determination of impacts to the evaluation species and the groups they represent.

The Wetlands and Wildlife Team determined the species to be evaluated based on the habitat types and wildlife species lists prepared by the District. An attempt was made to identify species which were important or common to the impacted areas. These species were then put into feeding and reproductive guilds, and representative species for which HSI models were available were chosen from these guilds for evaluation. The guilds used are shown in Tables 1 and 2, with chosen indicator species bolded. Indicator species chosen were the montane vole (*Microtus montanus*) (to represent the closely related Richardson's vole, *Microtus richardsoni*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and Brewer's sparrow (*Spizella breweri*). It should be noted that, while the mule deer was considered an important species, application of the mule deer model in this situation was not totally appropriate since it is primarily based on winter habitat variables, whereas the reservoir basin is primarily used as summer habitat. Therefore the Brewer's sparrow model was used to evaluate habitat used by mule deer.

District personnel collected data, including quantitative and qualitative habitat variables, and analyzed the HSI models to determine HSI indices. All field parameters were obtained by multiple samplings. Means and standard deviations were calculated for each parameter and an attempt was made to obtain statistically adequate samples for each parameter. Average

Annual Habitat Units were determined for each species by multiplying the determined HSI by the acreage of the cover type(s) used in the evaluation area. The models used and raw data collected are available from the Service.

Aquatic Resources

Analysis of impacts to aquatic resources included evaluating the effects of reservoir inundation, flow alterations on streams, and the effects of the project on reservoir fisheries.

Effects of reservoir inundation were evaluated by assessing the number of stream kilometers (miles) and trout biomass (kilograms {pounds}) and numbers that would be lost to direct inundation by the Narrows project. Standing crop estimates prepared by UDWR provided biomass estimates.

Flow alteration effects will include flow reductions in Middle and Lower Gooseberry and Fish Creeks and a flow increase in Cottonwood Creek. The Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) (Bovee, 1982) was chosen by the Fisheries Team to determine the effects flow alterations would have on weighted usable area (WUA) of aquatic habitats. WUA is a measure of usable microhabitat present in a stream reach. It is determined for each life stage of each species evaluated in an analysis and is defined as the microhabitat area per unit length of stream, most often expressed as ft² WUA/1,000 ft stream. This procedure uses computer models which combine stream hydraulic characteristics and habitat utilization characteristics for various life stages of a species (Physical Habitat Simulation System (PHABSIM)) (Milhous et al., 1984) to predict changes in WUA with changes in flow. The UDWR used the Habitat Quality Index method to compare project impacts and project-induced mitigation improvements and to provide recommendations for mitigation for stream impacts. The number of Habitat Units present in stream segments which would be impacted by the Narrows project and those which could be used as potential mitigation sites were estimated and compared (Appendix B).

Data on stream channel characteristics was collected in the field by District representatives and Fisheries Team members and the analysis was performed by the District. Five to nine transects were taken across the stream channel at several locations in five different stream reaches (stations) which could be affected. Field measurements were compared with model predictions for calibration. Good calibration was achieved for all stations. The models used and raw data collected are available from the Service.

Reservoir fishery effects were determined by evaluating the number of angler days per year that could be affected by the Narrows project on reservoirs in the Gooseberry and Fish Creek watersheds, including the proposed reservoir.

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES WITHOUT THE PROJECT

Terrestrial Resources

Vegetation in the reservoir basin area consists mainly of Vasey sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata v. vaseyana) and silver sagebrush (Artemisia cana) communities. The Vasey sagebrush is the driest plant community in the basin, existing on well-drained soils on upland slopes. Other dominant species include low rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus), snowberry (Symphoricarpos oreophilis), Pacific aster (Aster chilensis), slender wheatgrass (Elymus trachycaulus), and Letterman needlegrass (Stipa lettermanii). It encompasses approximately 134 ha (331 ac) of the basin.

The silver sagebrush community type lies downslope of the Vasey sagebrush community and comprises approximately 63.1 ha (156 ac) of the basin. The topography is generally flatter and the soils less well drained than with the Vasey sagebrush type. More mesic species, including shrubby cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), Penstemon spp., orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata), and Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis) are found in this community.

The majority of the rest of the basin (40.5 ha {100 ac}) is in wetland vegetation types. These include wet meadows, riparian sedge wetlands, and willow thickets. Wet meadows are formed in topographic depressions adjacent to some of the streamside vegetation and seeps. Plant species include rushes (Juncus spp.) and sedges (Carex spp.) and grass species. Riparian sedge wetlands are similar in species and composition, including various rush, sedge, and grass species. They usually form 0.9-1.8 m-wide (3-6 ft-wide) bands of vegetation adjacent to streams. Willow thickets are less common, along stream channels in the basin and along Gooseberry and Cottonwood Creeks. Species include Drummond's (Salix drummondiana), Booth (Salix boothii) and Wolf (Salix wolfii) willows.

Approximately 6.9 ha (17 ac) in the reservoir basin have been previously disturbed by the water diversion tunnel to Cottonwood Creek, and the State road that crosses the north end of the basin.

Plant communities in the Sanpete Valley area which could be temporarily disturbed by pipeline construction include Valley sagebrush, Scrub oak, Grassland and Mountain Brush types.

Approximately 88 bird and 33 mammal species were found to utilize habitats that could be disturbed by the proposed project and adjacent areas. The reservoir basin provides summer habitat for mule deer and elk (Cervus canadensis). Elk use the aspen forests surrounding the reservoir basin for calving. The aspen forest also provides nesting habitat for a variety of passerine and raptorial birds. The linear riparian corridors are important wildlife habitats, providing nesting habitat for a variety of nongame birds, hiding cover for larger animals, and movement corridors for many species. UDWR estimates that up to 70 percent of species in Utah utilize riparian habitats, with some species being dependent on them.

The species picked for HEP analysis were chosen because they were known to use the different vegetation communities in the reservoir basin which will be affected if the project is constructed. Richardson's (meadow) vole uses wet meadow and sedge habitats, which

comprise many of the wetlands in the basin. Beaver also use this type of habitat, damming natural streams and creating additional wetlands. The yellow warbler utilizes the deciduous shrub/scrub wetland habitat. Mule deer range throughout the reservoir basin in summer using a variety of habitat types. The Brewer's sparrow which nests and forages in the sagebrush habitats was chosen as a HEP representative species for the habitat types found in the basin, including summer range for mule deer, that are not wetlands habitat. Table 3 gives acreages of the various vegetation and habitat types in the basin to be disturbed and details the habitat units (HUs) of each of the indicator species which were found to occur in the reservoir basin.

Because the land use of the reservoir basin consists primarily of some sheep grazing activities and light recreation, little change is expected to occur in the existing habitat and wildlife resources in the future without the project.

Aquatic Resources

Stream Fisheries

Stream segments in the area of the project which could be impacted include Gooseberry Creek along with its upper tributaries, Fish Creek and Cottonwood Creek (Figure 3). All three of these provide important recreational fisheries use and contain naturally reproducing game fish populations. Gooseberry and Fish Creeks have characteristics which are unique in the State. Fishery values must be maintained.

Gooseberry Creek and its tributaries are categorized by UDWR as a Class 3B-Unique stream. Class 3 streams are important from the standpoint of supporting fishing pressure, and fisheries should be considered a primary use. The B indicates that the stream provides important spawning and nursery habitat. Unique identifies streams that provide unique physical, chemical and biological values to the fishery. Gooseberry Creek has been divided into three segments (Upper, Middle, and Lower), which are 1.6, 4.8 and 11.4 km (1.0, 3.0, and 7.1 mi) in length, respectively. Three unnamed tributaries combine to form the Upper Gooseberry segment.

Upper Gooseberry Creek supports a naturally reproducing cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) population, comprised of adult, juvenile, and young-of-the-year (YOY) fish. Numerous riffle areas provide cutthroat trout spawning habitat. UDWR estimates indicate that the standing crop of cutthroat trout in this segment averages about 42.5 kilograms (kg) per ha (38 pounds {lbs} per ac). This stream segment provides important rearing habitat for cutthroat, with over 720 fish per km (450 fish per mi) (mostly YOY) counted by UDWR. This segment provides only marginal overwinter habitat for cutthroat trout due to low winter flows and limited pool habitat.

The *Middle Gooseberry Creek* segment receives inflow from numerous springs and seeps, as well as several tributary streams. Average flows are consequently higher than in the Upper segment. This segment also supports a reproducing population of cutthroat trout.

The *Lower Gooseberry Creek* segment is downstream from the existing Lower Gooseberry Reservoir. Flow in this segment is double the flow of the Upper and Middle segments. Both cutthroat and rainbow (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) trout use this segment. Rainbow trout apparently use this section for spawning a few weeks each year, while cutthroats are year-round residents. Spawning habitat for both species is not abundant in this segment, although YOY have been found to be plentiful, so this does not appear to be a limiting factor. More habitat is available for adult and juvenile trout from April through August than during the rest of the year. UDWR has found that the cutthroat standing crop averages 45- 57.5 kg per ha (40-50 lbs per ac). No estimate of standing crop for rainbows has been made, but both adults and juveniles have been collected in this stream segment.

The three *Gooseberry headwater tributaries* contain 12 stream km (7.5 stream mi). During late summer and early fall major portions of these streams have low flow or are dry. The flowing reaches have high value as cutthroat trout spawning and rearing of YOY habitat. Standing crop in these tributaries averages approximately 97.5 kg per ha (86 lbs per ac), with most being YOY or yearling fish.

Fish Creek is rated by UDWR as Class 2-Unique. Class 2 waters are of great importance to the state fishery, indicating productive streams with high aesthetic value. This segment of Fish Creek extends from the confluence with Gooseberry Creek to Scofield Reservoir. In addition to a self-reproducing cutthroat trout population, this segment also provides spawning and rearing habitat for rainbow trout that migrate upstream from Scofield Reservoir. Thus this stream segment provides habitat for adult, juvenile, spawning, and fry life stages of both species. The UDWR surveys have shown a wide range of standing crop values, with an average of almost 57.5 kg of trout per ha (50 lbs per ac).

The 16 km (10 mi) segment of *Lower Fish Creek* (sometimes considered the upper segment of the Price River) between Scofield Dam and its confluence with the White River forming the Price River, is heavily used as a fishery. It is stocked mainly with brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), but also contains rainbow and cutthroat trout. UDWR is working to make this stretch a blue ribbon brown trout fishery. At present, the standing crop of all trout species in this segment averages 278 kg per ha (244 lbs per ac).

Cottonwood Creek is rated Class 3B by UDWR, indicating that this segment supports natural reproduction. This segment extends from the Narrows tunnel outlet to the mouth of the canyon. Presently the upper part of the segment doesn't support a self-sustaining trout population due to low or intermittent flows during much of the year. A rainbow trout fishery is maintained by stocking catchable-sized fish during the period in which there is adequate water. Flows in the lower portion of this segment are higher year-round and support a standing crop of approximately 237 kg per ha (210 lbs per ac) of rainbow and brown trout.

Nongame fish in the upper sections of Gooseberry Creek include redbside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus) and mountain sucker (Catostomus platyrhynchus). Lower Gooseberry Creek below Gooseberry Reservoir and portions of Fish Creek were poisoned in 1991 to kill nongame fish which were causing problems with the fishery in Scofield Reservoir.

Reservoir Fisheries

Reservoirs in the project vicinity are shown on Figure 3. *Lower Gooseberry Reservoir* has a surface area of approximately 109 ha (270 ac) and is managed as a catchable rainbow trout fishery. It also supports a resident cutthroat trout population. It is estimated that 25,000 trout were harvested in 1982, with 31 percent being cutthroat and the remainder rainbows. A large portion of the reservoir is shallow, which has led to problems with low dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations and resultant fish kills. Recent steps have been taken by the USFS to improve water quality by releasing water from the bottom of the reservoir.

Fairview Lakes are owned and operated by the Cottonwood-Gooseberry Irrigation Company, with water being delivered via the Narrows Tunnel to Cottonwood Creek. The lakes are managed as a catchable rainbow trout fishery, with approximately 12,000 fish stocked every year, and 8,700 harvested. Stocked trout do not generally survive the winter due to the low level of the lakes during this period.

Scofield Reservoir has a storage capacity of 8.1×10^7 m³ (65,800 af) and an annual surface area averaging 923 ha (2,282 ac). Approximately 9.9×10^6 m³ (8,000 af) of the reservoir is available as a conservation pool as the reservoir cannot be further drawn down. It provides water for irrigation, culinary and industrial uses to the Price River Valley. The reservoir supports naturally reproducing cutthroat trout and natural and stocked rainbow trout. UDWR stocks approximately 600,000 3-inch rainbows into the reservoir each year. Approximately 250,000 rainbow and cutthroats were caught in 1986. The reservoir has experienced periodic fish kills resulting from low DO levels. The occurrence of fish kills is increasing due to declining water quality.

No changes in stream segment or reservoir management are predicted in the future without the project.

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES WITH THE PROJECT

Terrestrial Resources

Approximately 244 ha (604 ac) of wildlife habitat, including 40.5 wetland ha (100 ac), in the reservoir basin will be inundated by dam construction under the proposed project. Under the smaller alternative, 147 ha (363 ac) would be inundated. Also inundated will be 6.9 km (4.3 mi) (6.1 km {3.8 mi} under the smaller reservoir alternative) of linear stream channel riparian corridors. This habitat will be lost over a 2-5 year period after dam closure while

the reservoir fills. All HUs for indicator species in the reservoir basin will eventually be lost. In addition to habitat inundated by the reservoir, an additional 13 ha (32 ac) would be lost to highway relocation and recreational construction, including campground, boat ramp, picnic site, and restroom facilities.

Riparian vegetation in affected downstream segments will be impacted by the change in water regime. It could be killed by the lowering of the water table and narrowing of stream channels, or flooded by large increases in flow. Hydraulic analyses were performed on Gooseberry and Cottonwood Creeks by the District (Barnes, September 12 and 27, 1991). The maximum reduction in depth of flow for Gooseberry Creek was projected to be 0.15-0.27 m (0.5-0.9 ft), which would occur in May, during normal spring runoff. Since Gooseberry Creek is a gaining stream, the depth of the ground water table adjacent to the stream is directly linked with the water surface of the stream. In Cottonwood Creek 0.6 ha (1.5 ac) of riparian habitat, mostly willows, throughout the affected stream segments will be lost to channel widening due to higher flows. The linear riparian corridors lost to reservoir development may be replaced by wetland vegetation surrounding the reservoir which will not provide the same critical wildlife values. Due to fluctuating reservoir levels it will be hard to reestablish trees around the reservoir.

Wildlife in the area will be directly impacted by loss of habitat to the reservoir and associated activities such as roadbuilding, or indirectly impacted through increased human activities, including recreational uses such as fishing, boating and off-road vehicle use, constructing cabins and increasing traffic throughout the area. A small area of aspen (Populus tremuloides) forest will be disturbed when the road is rerouted over the new dam. Bisection of the aspen grove by the rerouted road and increased traffic through the area may cause elk to desert their calving areas. Although less than 0.4 ha (one ac) of actual disturbance to the aspen habitat is proposed, the road will divide and fragment the existing unbroken block of forest, which could create passage problems for big game and will give interior forest-nesting birds smaller areas of suitable nesting habitat. Nesting raptors may be subject to harassment in addition to loss of prey base from the flooded meadows. Loss of hiding cover may cause many medium- and large-sized animals to discontinue traveling through the basin.

Construction of a water distribution system in the Sanpete Valley will temporarily disturb plant communities including Valley sagebrush/grass, scrub oak, grassland and mountain brush. These disturbances will be temporary as the pipelines will be buried underground and the linear nature of the disturbance will cause relatively small areas to be disturbed per unit area. A total of 12.1 ha (30 ac) along the 27.4 km (17 mi) pipeline alignment would be disturbed. These disturbed areas will be reseeded following completion of construction and wildlife impacts should be minimal.

UDWR has identified a potential impact of the project on an existing crop depredation program in northern Sanpete County. They have determined that increasing alfalfa production through use of project water will encourage mule deer to remain at low elevations

during summer to feed on agricultural fields, exacerbating an existing problem. Crop depredations could increase, requiring UDWR to spend additional time removing problem deer and to pay additional damages for crop depredations. UDWR will also have to pay for fencing for any new haystacks developed due to greater alfalfa production. It estimates that additional depredation expenses could increase by as much as \$2,000 over the existing program costs of approximately \$20,000. No mitigation for this project impact has been identified by UDWR at this time.

Aquatic Resources

Stream Fisheries

Operation of the dam will affect flows in Gooseberry, Fish and Cottonwood Creeks. The Upper Gooseberry Creek segment (1.6 km {one mi}) and 6.9 km (4.3 mi) of the tributary streams will be inundated. Under the smaller reservoir alternative 6.1 km (3.8 mi) of the Gooseberry Creek tributaries would be inundated. All other aquatic impacts should be the same under both alternatives.

Flows in the Middle Gooseberry Creek segment will be reduced by an average of 91 percent. The State Engineer has stipulated that a minimum of 0.03 cubic meters per second (cms) (one cubic foot per second {cfs}) be released from the Narrows Dam so that the segment will not be totally dewatered. If the flow at the Gooseberry Campground (approximately one mile below the dam site) is not 0.04 cms (1.5 cfs), then 0.035 cms (1.25 cfs) must be released from the dam. Flows in Lower Gooseberry Creek are expected to be reduced by as much as 62 percent, with an average flow reduction of 51 percent. Fish Creek flows will be reduced by an average of 18 percent, and up to 24 percent. Flows in the upper part of Cottonwood Creek would be increased by up to 1000 percent through the diversion of project water. Flows in the lower section would increase by up to 550 percent.

Table 4 shows the pre- and post-project flows for Gooseberry Creek, Fish Creek, the Price River, and Cottonwood Creek. Tables 5-9 show changes in WUA for cutthroat and rainbow trout in Gooseberry and Fish Creeks with the implementation of the project. Changes range from a monthly decrease of less than one percent to 100 percent.

In general, the decrease in flow in the *Middle Gooseberry segment* will have the greatest impacts during the spring and summer when flow is normally the highest. This is the time when cutthroat spawning occurs. Flow will be reduced to 0.03 cms (one cfs) from average flows of 1.27 and 1.76 cms (45 and 62 cfs) in May and June, respectively. Spawning and fry habitat will be seriously reduced (by 94 and 45 percent, respectively). Fry will also be prevented from being carried downstream by the dam. Adult (-72 percent) and juvenile (-81.6 percent) habitat will also be reduced during this period. Without flushing flows the width of the stream will reduce and more fine materials will accumulate in the substrate, which could eliminate any remaining spawning habitat. Fifty to 75 percent of trout biomass could be lost from this segment.

Lower Gooseberry Creek will also suffer the largest flow reduction from April to August. However, due to tributary inflow, reductions will not be as severe. Flows will be reduced from approximately 2.29 to 1.05 cms (81 to 37 cfs) in May and from 2.78 to 1.05 cms (98 to 37 cfs) in June. The low flow period, from October through March, is considered to be the most restrictive for providing trout habitat. Flows would be reduced from 8-32 percent at this time. During this period adult and juvenile cutthroat trout habitat would be reduced by 10.5 and 29.5 percent respectively. Reductions of adult and juvenile habitat of less than 10 percent will occur during other times of the year. Rainbow trout adult and juvenile habitat is projected to be reduced by 6.5 and 5.4 percent, respectively, during the low flow period. Implementation of the proposed project is expected to slightly increase rainbow spawning and fry habitat.

During the low flow period average flow will be reduced between 5 and 8 percent in *Fish Creek*. Habitat is expected to be reduced by up to 7.3 and 3.3 percent, respectively, for adult and juvenile cutthroat trout. For rainbow trout habitat may be reduced by up to 2.7 and 1.3 percent, for adults and juveniles, respectively. Spawning habitat could decrease by 16 percent for rainbows and increase by approximately the same amount for cutthroats. Fry habitat would change by less than 3 percent for both species.

Flows in *Lower Fish Creek* will not be directly affected by construction of the Narrows, but will be indirectly affected by changes in operation of Scofield Reservoir. Because the Narrows will capture runoff during spring high flows that would otherwise have gone to Scofield Reservoir, Scofield will spill less frequently and for shorter durations, lowering the volume of peak flows in Lower Fish Creek, and consequently in the Price and Green Rivers downstream. Controlled releases from Scofield Reservoir would remain unaltered during most years. However, under prolonged drought conditions, irrigation releases would be reduced due to lack of water in the reservoir. In simulations using data for the years 1960-1992, reductions would have occurred in 5 of the 33 years if the Narrows Project had been in place.

Flows in *Cottonwood Creek* will increase dramatically during water delivery, from July to October (Table 4). Because flows will not be increased during the low flow period the upper portion will still support a catch and release fishery. However, fishing will be more difficult due to higher flows. The self-sustaining fishery in the lower portion of the creek could be affected by impacts to riparian vegetation or streambank sloughing due to high flows. An engineering stability report (Barnes, September 12, 1991) was prepared for the District, which showed that the increased flows will degrade the channel by up to 0.1 m (0.36 ft) in certain segments. The District has committed to place a pipe in the upper 1.3 km (0.8 mi) of the stream to convey irrigation releases during the summer season. Thus, project impacts in this segment will be avoided. Change in flows could affect the lower 7.9 km (4.9 mi) of Cottonwood Creek. An IFIM analysis has not been done on Cottonwood Creek, so exact reductions in habitat for fish life stages, due to the project are unknown.

Reservoir Fisheries

Flow of Gooseberry Creek into *Lower Gooseberry Reservoir* will be substantially reduced, particularly during spring and summer months. Flow reduction during this period may reduce the exchange rate in the reservoir, affecting water quality and leading to more severe fish kill problems. The project could also affect the cutthroat trout population in the reservoir by decreasing recruitment from upstream.

Fairview Lakes will not be directly affected by the project, but changes in management and fishing pressure may occur due to coordination of operation with the Narrows. Effects on the fishery could be beneficial due to reduced fishing pressure and greater availability of water due to operational changes.

A study prepared for the District (Cloward, Madden & Associates, November 1991) has shown that probability of eutrophication of *Scofield Reservoir* is slightly lower with the project conditions (from 79.3 to 78.0 percent). This is due to reduced sediment entering Scofield. However, sediments currently existing in the reservoir will continue to act as a nutrient sink, and reduction of incoming sediments due to the project will not improve the situation. After project construction, sediments would be intercepted in the Narrows Reservoir or build up in the contributing stream channels as discussed above.

Another concern is that decreased inflow may degrade water quality and increase the number of periodic fish kills. A comparison of Scofield Reservoir flushing rates under future without-project and project conditions showed an increase in projected fish kills from four in 30 years to five in 30 years. This is based on the assumption that fish kills occur 80 percent of the time when the annual flushing rate is less than 0.85 (Stephens, 1985). Decreased inflow will also result in a lower average surface area for the reservoir which will reduce the standing crop of fish in the reservoir. This loss of fish biomass would result in the loss of approximately 4,500 angler days per year.

The loss of spawning habitat for rainbow trout in Fish Creek could affect the fishery in Scofield Reservoir by reducing the number of rainbows entering the Scofield population from natural reproduction. It is not known what proportion of the rainbow trout existing in Scofield Reservoir come from natural production.

The *Narrows Reservoir* will be operated so that it will be at its highest level following spring runoff and water would be released so that most of the $6.7 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ (5,400 af) would be delivered by the end of September. It is expected that UDWR will manage the reservoir for a cutthroat trout fishery, though sterile rainbows may also be stocked. Natural cutthroat reproduction is expected under the proposed project alternative in the remaining segments of the three tributary streams, but this may need to be supplemented by stocking of fingerling cutthroats and rainbows. UDWR has expressed concern that, due to existing demand, there may not be enough hatchery stock available to meet demand in the new reservoir. The reservoir may support approximately 13,700 angler days of fishing annually (7,200 days

under the smaller reservoir alternative), if managed similarly to other reservoirs in the area.

Endangered Species

The Service determined that the endangered bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and the endangered Colorado squawfish (Ptychocheilus lucius), razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus), humpback chub (Gila cypha) and bonytail chub (Gila elegans) could occur in the area of the project. Reclamation prepared a Biological Assessment (BA) with a determination that the project "may affect" the four endangered Colorado River fish through the 6.7×10^6 m³ (5,400 af) depletion. The Service prepared a Biological Opinion (March 25, 1992) based on the BA which concluded that the Narrows project would not jeopardize the continued existence of the fish species with the implementation of a designated Conservation Measure. The Conservation Measure requires the payment of a depletion charge into the Recovery Implementation Program (RIP) established by the Service to recover the endangered Colorado River fish. If sufficient progress is not made in the RIP through the ongoing reoperation of Flaming Gorge Dam, additional steps may need to be taken by the District to offset the Narrows depletion. Since the Biological Opinion was prepared the District has changed its estimate of average annual water depletion to 6.85×10^6 m³ (5,557 af). The Service is preparing a revised Biological Opinion at this time. Additional mitigation measures may be required under the RIP in the amended Biological Opinion. These measures are not included in this document, but would need to be added to the District's final mitigation plan.

A category 2 candidate species, the spotted frog (Rana pretiosa) could also occur in the project vicinity. The District conducted a survey for this species in historic habit in the Sanpete Valley. Two frogs were found near Oak Creek at the northern terminus of the proposed water delivery pipeline. It is not expected that the project will have an adverse effect on this species (Hovingh, 1992).

Since the Biological Assessment was prepared the roundtail chub (Gila robusta), a fish which occurs in the lower Price River, has been added to the list of species which are candidates for threatened or endangered species listing. It is not known how this species could be impacted by lowered flows in the Price River.

DISCUSSION/PROPOSED MITIGATION

The main impacts of the Narrows project will occur on fish and wildlife resources in the reservoir basin and adjacent downstream segments of Gooseberry Creek and Cottonwood Creek. Proposed fish and wildlife mitigation measures as detailed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement are described below. These measures were developed through coordination of the two technical teams and adopted by the District. They are referenced in the following text as the District's proposed mitigation, but it should be understood that these measures were developed with input from all interested agencies. Where there are differences between the project proposal and the small reservoir alternative,

information pertaining to the small reservoir alternative is shown in parentheses. The District's intention is to totally mitigate all impacts, where possible. To the extent possible, the District attempted to find mitigation measures which could be implemented "in place" and "in kind".

Flooding of the reservoir basin will destroy all HUs of indicator species present, as shown in Table 3. Wetland areas to be destroyed, including 6.9 km (4.3 mi) of the Gooseberry Creek tributaries (6.1 km {3.8 mi}) and the 1.6 km (one mi) Upper Gooseberry Creek segment, provide habitat units for the Richardson's vole, yellow warbler, mule deer and beaver. The District has proposed two alternatives to mitigate for wetlands losses. One alternative would involve enlarging existing wetlands and creating new wetlands adjacent to the Narrows Reservoir. Under this proposal approximately 44.5 ha (110 ac) of new wetlands will replace the hectares (acres) lost, including riparian habitat lost to flooding along Cottonwood Creek. Habitat units lost for all wetland habitat types will be replaced onsite adjacent to the reservoir according to the District's plan. However, the Corps has not accepted this plan as mitigation for wetland losses at this time. The District has proposed another alternative for full or partial mitigation that consists of purchase and restoration of wetlands adjacent to Mud Creek, a tributary to Scofield Reservoir. Approximately 89 ha (220 ac) of private lands containing degraded wetlands would be purchased. Most of the degradation has been caused by cattle which would be removed to facilitate enhancement of the wetlands. Figure 4 shows the location of the alternative wetland mitigation sites.

Conversion of upland habitat adjacent to the reservoir for wetland replacement would remove additional HUs for mule deer and Brewer's sparrow. This is reflected in the acreage of impacted HUs shown in Table 3 and will need to be mitigated if this alternative is chosen for wetlands mitigation. If the Mud Creek alternative wetland mitigation is chosen, these additional HUs would not be required.

The District has proposed mitigation measures to replace lost upland shrub HUs for mule deer and Brewer's sparrow. Proposed measures include acquiring 60.7 ha (150 ac) of conservation easements with land use restrictions adjacent to the reservoir basin, which would avoid future adverse impacts, but would not mitigate for project impacts. Offsite mitigation through participating in other projects in the Manti-LaSal National Forest such as reclaiming areas infested with tarweed (*Media glomerata*) to native shrub/grass habitats is also proposed. It is not known if these rehabilitated areas would meet the specific habitat needs of mule deer and Brewer's sparrow lost due to the project. Specific projects have not been committed to as yet. The District has also committed to acquire 259 ha (640 ac) of private land adjacent to Lower Fish Creek (Price River) below Scofield Reservoir. The sections also contain some upland sagebrush habitats whose protection could compensate somewhat for upland habitats including elk calving and mule deer fawning areas lost to the project. Wildlife values would be enhanced by fencing.

Other project impacts include impacts to stream fisheries, stream channels and riparian habitat corridors in downstream segments of Gooseberry and Cottonwood Creeks.

The 4.8 km (3 mi) Middle Gooseberry segment will be largely dewatered. The channel will become narrower and shallower. Sediments will also accumulate due to low flow conditions. The District proposes to mitigate riparian habitat losses onsite by placing constrictions in the channel to prevent the water surface from dropping and modifying stream banks so that overbank flooding will still be possible. Riparian plantings will be used in areas where vegetation has been damaged or destroyed. Buildup of fine sediments in the stream channel will be minimized by providing flushing flow releases from the Narrows Dam when necessary. The District has proposed to acquire a 16.2 ha (40 ac) parcel of private land that this segment of the creek runs through.

Impacts to stream fisheries in the inundated segments in Upper Gooseberry will be total, and they will be severe in the Middle Gooseberry segment. Other impacted stream segments will not be as directly affected. To mitigate onsite for lost fisheries the District will restore year-round flows in two of the Gooseberry Creek tributaries through releases from Fairview Lakes. This will result in the creation of approximately 3.7 km (2.3 mi) of spawning and rearing habitat for cutthroat trout, which will partially mitigate for the 8.5 km (5.3 mi) lost in the Upper Gooseberry segments. Under the smaller reservoir alternative, this mitigation measure will not be available and the District will need to provide an additional stream segments for cutthroat spawning habitat elsewhere.

The District has proposed to release water from the Narrows Dam for flushing sediments and for fish habitat during critical periods to avoid some fishery losses in the Middle Gooseberry segment. An average of 3.7×10^5 m³ (300 af) would be available for release each year. UDWR has also suggested that the water might be used as an instream flow supplement during the winter period to help prevent fish kills in Lower Gooseberry Reservoir. The District and UDWR would determine the timing and amount of water to be released.

Through these measures, spawning and rearing habitat for cutthroat trout will be able to be maintained in the Middle Gooseberry segment. However, habitat for adult and juvenile trout will be lost throughout 6.4 km (4 mi) of stream in the Upper and Middle segments. The District has proposed to acquire stream segments in a 1:1 ratio with the mileage of impacted streams. The District proposed to acquire approximately 20.2 ha (50 ac) of private land containing live fishery streams. A corridor, approximately 61 m (200 ft) wide, would be acquired along a total of 6.4 km (4 mi) of stream. The project might include parcels from several different streams. In the DEIS, the District identified five stream segments that may be available for purchase. The acquired stream corridors would be fenced with a pole top fence to exclude grazing. These stream segments would provide habitat for all life stages of cutthroat trout.

The purchase of the State section in the Lower Fish Creek area could also contribute to mitigation of fishery impacts associated with the project, particularly to stream segments suitable for adult and juvenile occupancy. This section of Fish Creek currently provides habitat for adult and juvenile cutthroat, rainbow and brown trout.

The District has proposed to prevent stream degradation from increased flows in Upper Cottonwood Creek by construction of a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) pipeline to convey reservoir releases. A winter release of 0.056 cms (2 cfs) would also be made from the Narrows Reservoir to Cottonwood Creek during the winter months (October through March) to increase fish habitat during that period and to provide mitigation for stream channel widening that would occur due to high summer flows. No mitigation was proposed for loss of fishery habitat in Lower Cottonwood Creek.

Lower stream flows and their impacts on fisheries in Gooseberry and Fish Creeks may affect reproduction and recruitment into the Lower Gooseberry and Scofield Reservoir populations. This could impact recreational use of the two reservoirs. The District calculates that 4,500 angler days per year will be lost at Scofield Reservoir but does not calculate potential losses at Lower Gooseberry Reservoir. Creation of a new fishery on the Narrows Reservoir would provide approximately 13,700 angler days of use, according to the District, offsetting losses at other reservoirs. The smaller reservoir alternative would provide approximately 7,200 days of angler user.

The District has committed to a monitoring program to evaluate the progress of wildlife and wetlands mitigation plans, both qualitatively and quantitatively to ensure that lost HUs and wetland acreages are replaced. Statistical comparisons will be made and additional mitigation measures would be required if full mitigation standards are not achieved. A similar monitoring program for aquatic mitigation measures was not included in the Draft EIS.

The Service and UDWR believe that the types of mitigation proposed in the DEIS are appropriate. However, the two agencies were concerned about inadequacies in the amount of mitigation proposed, as not all impacts were proposed to be totally mitigated. The Corps will determine whether the amount of mitigation proposed for wetland resource losses is appropriate. Mitigation for upland wildlife species will be total replacement of lost HUs. The main concern of the Service and UDWR was the adequacy of proposed aquatic mitigation measures, particularly for losses of stream segments that support fisheries. In a letter dated September 21, 1994 (see Appendix B), the UDWR has recommended measures, including some already committed to by the District, to be taken to totally mitigate for these losses in both the Price River Basin and the Sanpitch River Basin. The Service concurs with the recommendations of UDWR. The District voted on September 7, 1994 to incorporate those additional measures not contained in the DEIS into their mitigation plan in the Final EIS. Therefore the cost estimate (Appendix A) and the Aquatic Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Table 10) include these additional measures, as described below.

Affected streams in the **Price River Basin** (Gooseberry Creek, and Fish Creek) will suffer losses to fishery values; in some segments the losses will be complete. The UDWR recommended the following measures to offset project impacts. Acquisition and fencing of 4.0 miles of Mud Creek would complement the proposed wetland mitigation project in this area. These projects together would mitigate for both wetlands and stream impacts, as well as potentially benefitting water quality in Scofield Reservoir by reducing nutrients entering

the reservoir from the Mud Creek drainage. UDWR recommended that two miles of Lower Fish Creek be acquired, fenced and enhanced. This would be done in conjunction with the acquisition of a section of State School trust lands which is proposed as mitigation for upland impacts. It is also recommended that 2.5 miles of Winterquarters Creek, and one mile of Pondtown Creek within the USFS boundary, be acquired, fenced, and/or enhanced for improvement of stream and riparian habitat conditions.

Recommendations for the **Sanpitch River Basin** include piping the irrigation flows in the upper 0.8 miles of Cottonwood Creek and providing a minimum 2 cfs instream flow for this stretch during the winter season. For enhancement of the segment of Cottonwood Creek from the canyon mouth to the confluence with the Sanpitch River, UDWR recommended a 2 cfs minimum instream flow during the irrigation season. This will provide year-round flows for fish habitat and enhance the riparian corridor. Currently, this stream segment is dewatered during the irrigation season. UDWR also recommended enhancement of 4 miles of Starvation Creek, from the confluence of Bennion Creek to the confluence with Soldier Creek in Spanish Fork Canyon to improve water quality and riparian habitat. Enhancement may include bank stabilization, revegetation, or other measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Properties acquired for mitigation, whether for upland wildlife, wetlands, or aquatic wildlife, could be managed under the following strategies: acquisition for protection, acquisition for enhancement, conservation easements for protection, conservation easements for enhancement, enhancement of USFS property and enhancement of UDWR property. Mitigation for this project will probably includes a combination of several or all of these strategies.

The following recommendations also need to be addressed in the Final EIS to complete the mitigation plan:

1. The above recommendations apply to the preferred (large reservoir) alternative. If the small reservoir alternative is chosen, additional mitigation will be required for the loss of cutthroat trout spawning habitat which could not be replaced by restoration of headwater streams from Fairview Lakes. At the time this alternative is chosen, additional mitigation measures will be developed in coordination with the Service and UDWR.
2. Acquisition of private lands should preferably be made by fee title. In areas adjacent to the reservoir basin easements would be appropriate. In the Final EIS the District should identify the appropriate management entities for specific properties being considered for acquisition. Conditions of easements, should also be specified in the Final EIS.

3. As part of the mitigation plan the District must develop a comprehensive monitoring and maintenance program to ensure that aquatic and wildlife habitat replacement values are being met. This program will address monitoring procedures, responsible parties, and steps to be taken if mitigation efforts do not prove successful. It should also include an Operation and Maintenance account with adequate funding to ensure that mitigation requirements are met. This plan should be included as part of the Final EIS.
4. Reclamation will ensure that language in the Small Reclamation Project Loan repayment contract stipulates that mitigation will be concurrent with project construction.
5. Any additional measures for wetland mitigation required by the Corps should be included in the Final mitigation plan.
6. Any additional measures for impacts to listed fish species required by the Amended Biological Opinion should be included in the Final mitigation plan.
7. The Final EIS should list detailed mitigation commitments for all project impacts. Specifics such as management entities for the various stream segments, and specific enhancement measures to be taken in each area should be listed. If there are any areas where a specific final mitigation strategy has yet to be determined a timetable for development should be included, along with a list of agencies to be consulted for concurrence.

Appendix A includes a preliminary cost analysis of the mitigation plan including costs for mitigation as proposed by the District in the DEIS as well as costs for additional mitigation measures approved by the District as discussed above. Costs are estimated since property acquisition costs may vary.

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- C:\WP51\BR\NARROWS.FCR

APPENDIX A

MITIGATION COST ESTIMATE (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

<u>Mitigation Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Wetland Mitigation Area (adjacent to reservoir)	110	acre	500	55,000
Plantings for Wetland Mitigation Area	lump sum	lump sum	10,000	10,000
or				
Wetland Mitigation Area *(Mud Creek)	220	acre	500	110,000
Fencing on Mud Creek	2	mile	13,000	26,000
Wildlife Conservation Easement Adjacent to Reservoir	150	acre	400	60,000
Acquire State Section on Price River below Scofield Reservoir	640	acre	350	224,000
Fencing for State Section	4	mile	13,000	52,000
Acquire Middle Gooseberry land	40	acre	350	14,000
Fencing on Middle Gooseberry	0.25	mile	13,000	3,250
Middle Gooseberry Channel rehab	3	mile	10,000	30,000
Upper Gooseberry Tributaries Planting & Channel Improvements	lump sum	lump sum	10,000	10,000
Reseeding on Forest Service lands	900	acre	30	27,000
Monitoring Aquatic and Wildlife Mitigation	lump sum	lump sum	50,000	50,000
Endangered Fish Depletion Fee (1995 Cost)	5,557	acre-feet	12.71	70,629.47

APPENDIX A (CONT'D)

Acquire Stream Segments (2 mi *Mud Creek, 1 mi Lower Fish Creek, 1 mi Upper Fish Creek, 2.5 mi Winterquarters Creek, 2 mi Pond- town Creek, 4 mi Starvation Creek)	303	acre	500	151,500
Fence Fishery Segments	25	mile	13,000	325,000
Enhance Stream Segments	13.5	mile	15,000	202,500

TOTAL (Wetlands Alternative Adjacent to Reservoir) 1,284,879.47

TOTAL (Mud Creek Wetland Alternative) 1,355,879.47

*2 miles of Mud Creek will be purchased for mitigation of aquatic impacts. If the Mud Creek wetlands mitigation alternative is chosen, an additional 2 miles of stream will be purchased and fenced.

APPENDIX B



UTAH NATURAL
RESOURCES

Wildlife Resources

1596 West North Temple • Salt Lake City, UT 84116-3195 • 801-533-9333

memorandum

SEP 28 1994

September 21, 1994

Mr. Reed Harris
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Lincoln Plaza
145 East 1300 South, Suite 404
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Subject: Final Comments, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
Report, Narrows Project

Dear Reed:

We have reviewed the subject draft Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report dated June 1994 for the proposed Narrows Project in Utah. Contained herein are the Division of Wildlife Resources' (Division) final comments regarding the document. We have provided additional information and mitigation recommendations which have been derived since the draft report was issued.

Through previous consultation among our agencies, the Division had recommended that mitigation for stream impacts occur on a 3:1 or 2:1 linear basis whenever the project sponsor proposed improvement of existing stream segments as a mitigation method, by either fencing to protect riparian and stream bank areas, or through other unidentified methods. Since that time, Division staff have refined the recommendation to account for project impacts and project-induced mitigation improvements using the Habitat Quality Index method. For this analysis, Division staff used existing file data, published reports, and professional judgement to estimate the number of Habitat Units present in stream segments which would or could be affected by the Narrows project, either as impacted streams or as potential mitigation sites. Both pre- and post-project Habitat Units were estimated using those methods.

Table 1 presents the Division's recommended mitigation for impacts to stream fishery resources of the Proposed Large Dam Alternative of the Narrows Project which had previously been recommended in concept at 3:1 or 2:1 linear ratios. All other proposed mitigation recommendations in the draft report would

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September 21, 1994
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remain unchanged, unless specifically modified herein. Also shown is the analysis of Habitat Units for each stream segment under existing and Post-Project conditions. Specific recommendations regarding the types of improvements which should be implemented follow.

Price River Basin

The recommendation to acquire and fence 4.0 miles of Mud Creek is intended to complement the proposed wetland mitigation project also along Mud Creek. Together these two projects would not only mitigate wetland and stream impacts, but could potentially benefit water quality in Scofield Reservoir by trapping and reducing nutrients entering Scofield Reservoir from the Mud Creek drainage. The recommendation regarding Lower Fish Creek is to acquire, fence and enhance two miles. Much of this would be accomplished in concert with the proposed mitigation for upland impacts of acquiring a section of State School Trust lands. Acquiring and fencing 2.5 miles of Winterquarters Creek would allow for improvement of stream and riparian conditions. One mile of Pondtown Creek within the U.S. Forest Service boundary is also recommended for acquisition and fencing or enhancement.

Sanpitch River Basin

Piping most of the irrigation flows from the tunnel outlet downstream 0.8 miles to discharge into Cottonwood Creek will avoid an impact from high project releases, and will allow for enhancement of summer flows in the upper 0.8 mile reach of Cottonwood Creek. Providing a 2 cfs minimum instream flow in the winter season to this same reach of stream will provide for establishment of year-round flows and a naturally reproducing complement of fish species. The enhancement measure proposed for the lower Cottonwood Creek, from the canyon mouth to the confluence of the San Pitch River, is to provide a 2 cfs minimum instream flow during the irrigation season. This will provide year-round flows in the stream, which will provide some fish habitat, will create a fishery for local residents, and enhance the riparian corridor. Presently this reach of stream is dewatered during the irrigation season.

Enhancement along the 4 miles of Starvation Creek, from the confluence of Bennion Creek down to the confluence with Soldier Creek (Utah County, Spanish Fork Canyon) will improve water quality and riparian habitat of the stream. Enhancement can

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Page Three

include, but is not limited to, bank stabilization, especially where the road confines the stream channel and causes bank erosion, and revegetation in appropriate locations.

Mitigation recommendations for the Small Dam Alternative would be similar to the recommendations provided for the Large Dam Alternative, with the exception that additional mitigation for loss of cutthroat trout spawning habitat would need to be provided in lieu of the restoration of headwater streams from Fairview Lakes. The Division proposes that a final mitigation plan for that impact would be developed in consultation with the project sponsor at that time, if the Smaller Dam Alternative is selected.

The only other comment we have on the report is that the 2 cfs minimum streamflow release from the Narrows Tunnel to the headwaters of Cottonwood Creek during the "winter" should actually be a commitment to maintain the 2 cfs minimum flow in the stream from the end of one irrigation season to the beginning of the next. This should be noted in the report, rather than beginning and ending on a fixed date regardless of when irrigation deliveries equal to or greater than the 2cfs minimum begin and end.

We appreciate the efforts of your staff in working closely with Division staff during the past several years on this project. Please contact Mark Holden or Catherine Quinn at 538-4700 if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,



Robert G. Valentine
Director

RGV/MH/kj

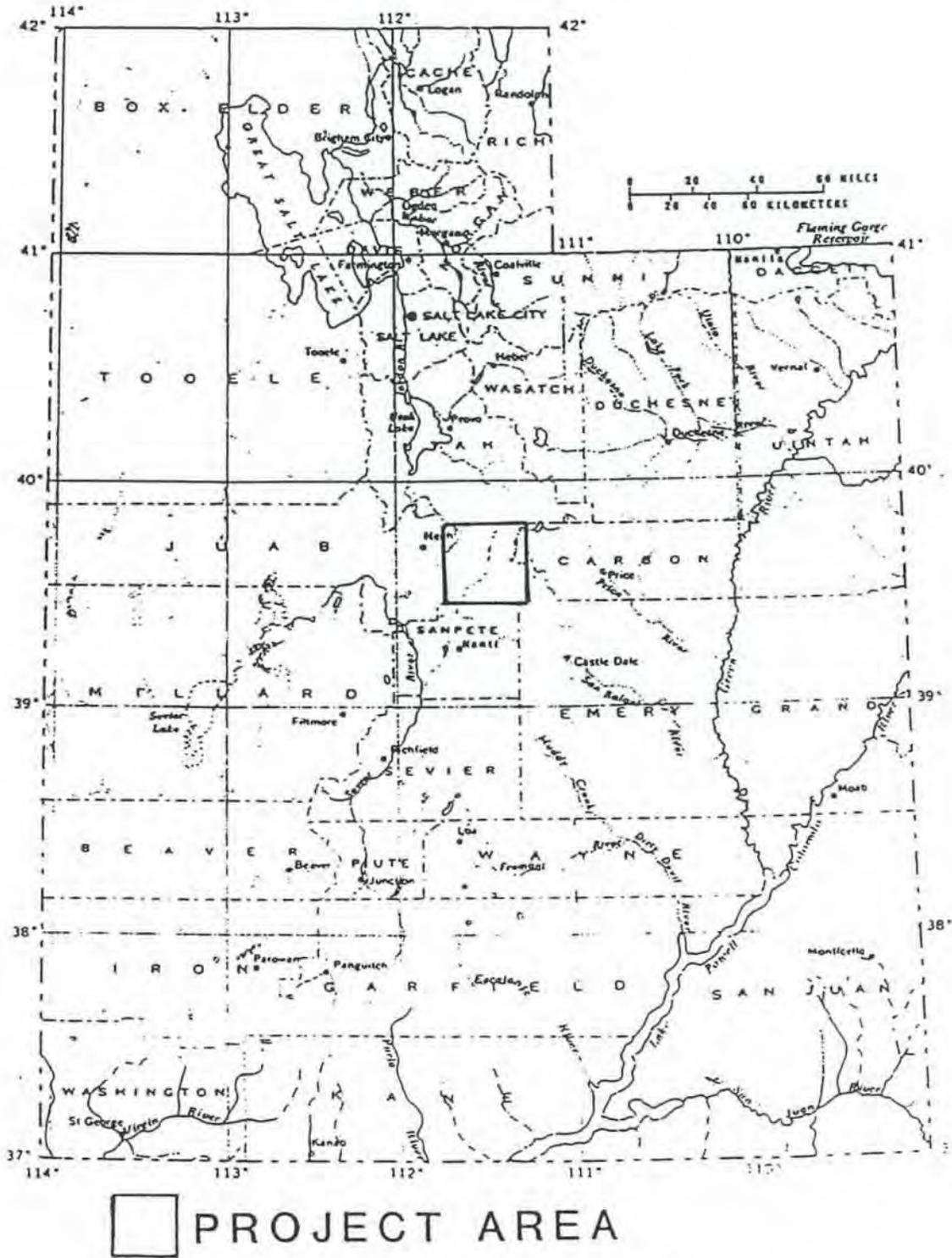
cc: Richard Noble, Franson-Noble Associates
Manti-LaSal National Forest Supervisor

WMH\WP\MITRECC.FWS

TABLE 1
ESTIMATION OF HABITAT QUALITY INDEX UNITS ON AFFECTED
AND POTENTIAL MITIGATION REACHES, PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Stream	Miles Affected	Existing HUs/mi	HUs Post Project	Change in HUs/mi	HUs to Replace	Replacement HUs Gained
Price River Basin						
Middle Gooseberry C.	4	139	0	-139	556	-----
Lower Gooseberry Cr.	2	203	132	-71	142	-----
Total HUs Lost					698	
Mud Creek	4	79	160	81	-----	324
Lower Fish Creek	2	312	350	38	-----	76
Upper Fish Creek	1	432	517	85	-----	85
Winterquarters Creek	2.5	35	77	42	-----	105
Pondtown Creek	2	50	103	53	-----	106
Total HUs Replaced						696
Sanpitch River Basin						
Cottonwood Creek	4.9	79	13	-66	322	-----
Total HUs Lost					322	
Upper Cottonwood Cr.	0.8	4	202	198	-----	158
Lower Cottonwood Cr.	1.2	0	40	40	-----	48
Starvation Creek	4	82	111	29	-----	116
Total HUs Replaced						322

Figure 1 - General Project Location Map



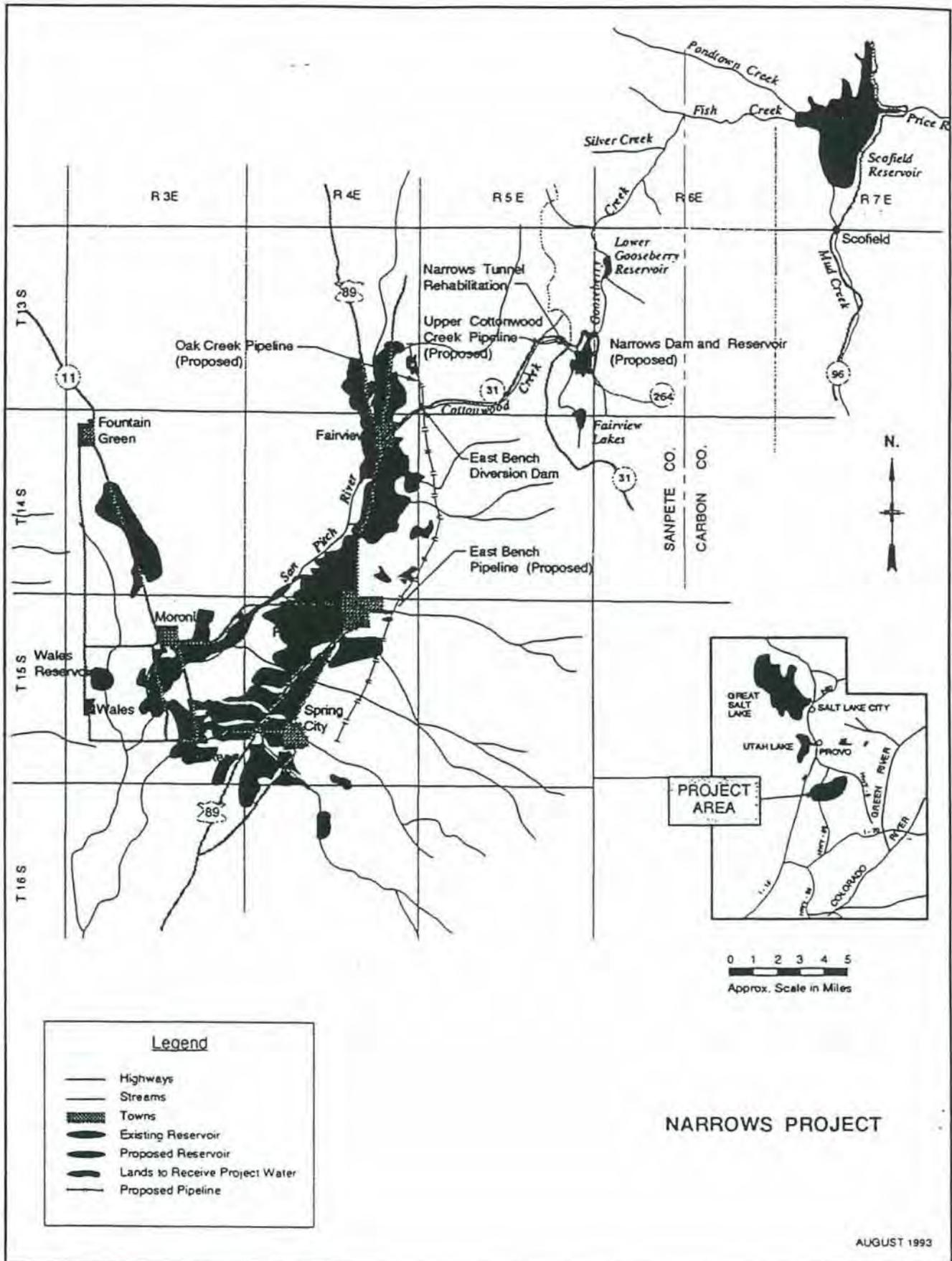


Figure 2. Narrows Project Area and Water Distribution System

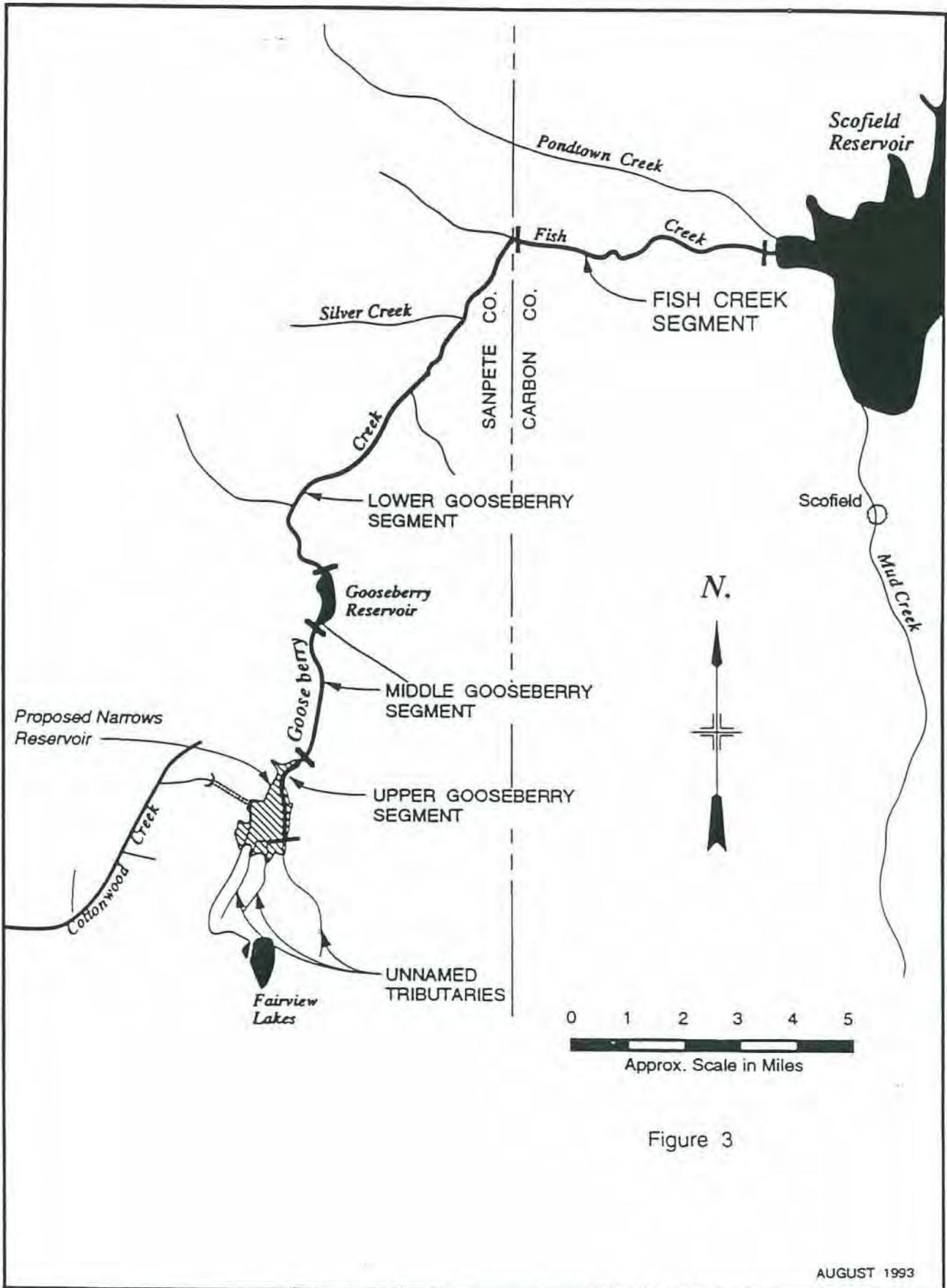


Figure 3

Figure 3. Streams and Reservoirs in the Narrows Project Area

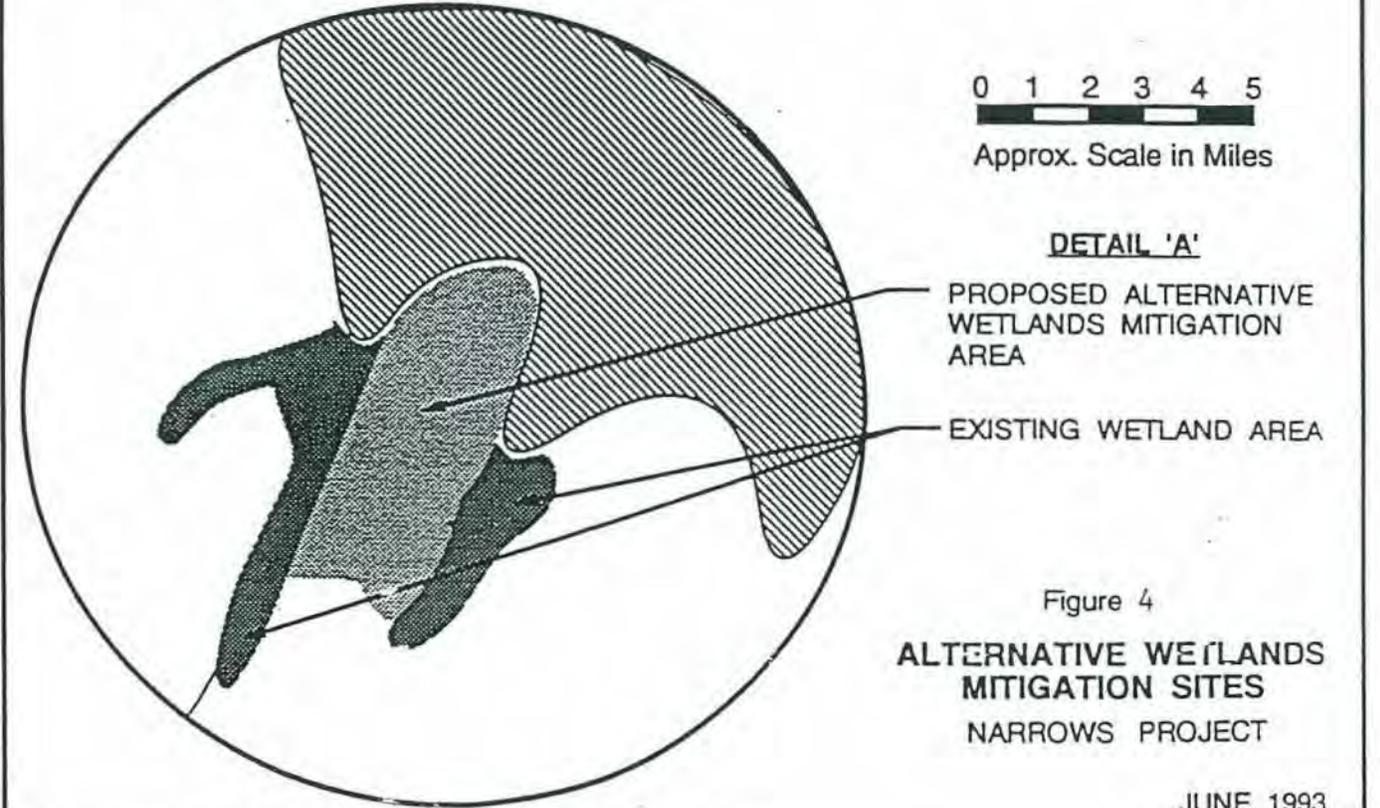
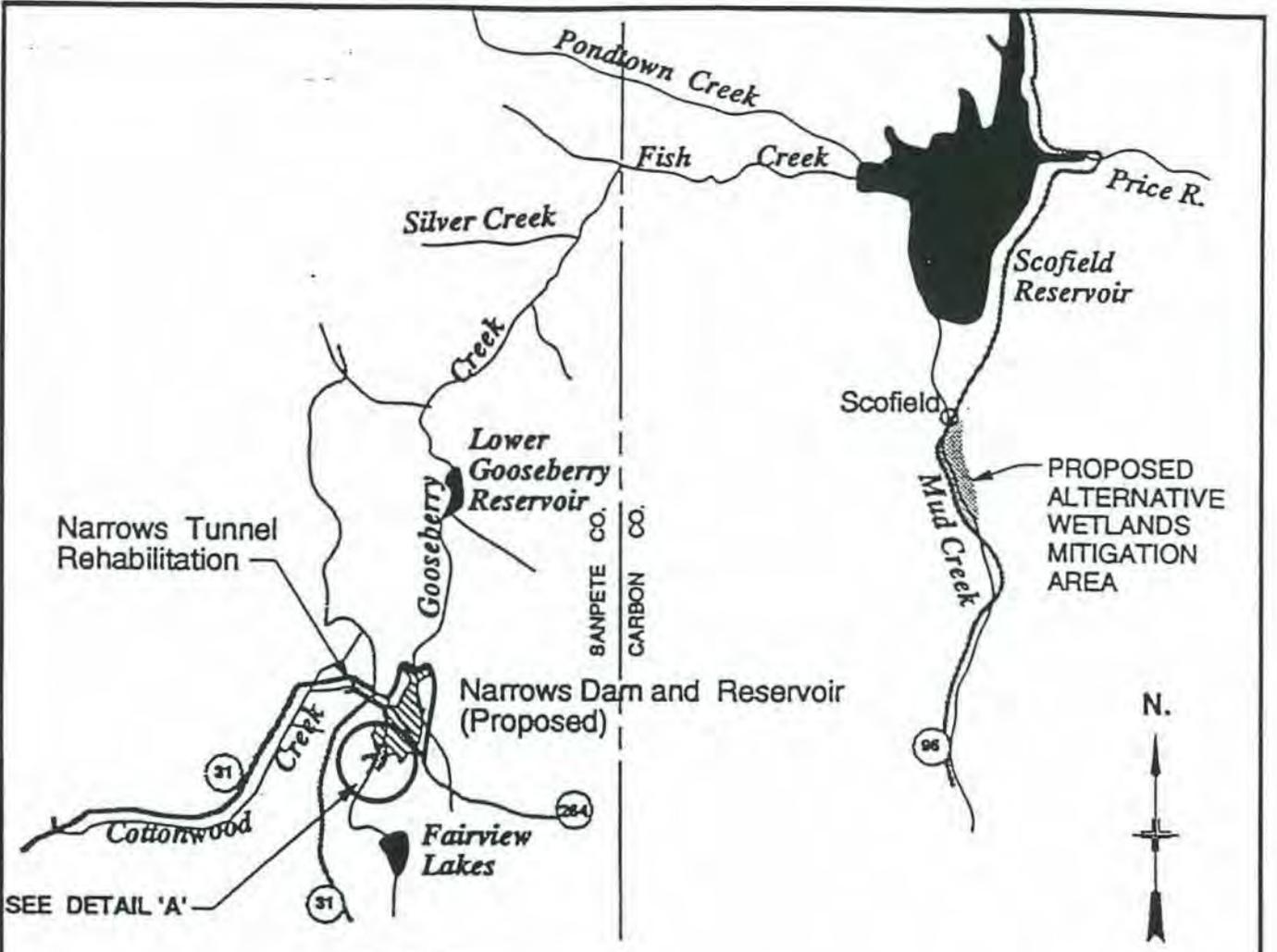


Figure 4
**ALTERNATIVE WETLANDS
 MITIGATION SITES**
 NARROWS PROJECT

TABLE 1: Wildlife Feeding Guilds for the Narrows Basin Study.

F E E D I N G T Y P E S

C O V E R	CARNIVORE	INSECTIVORE	HERBIVORE	OMNIVORE
AERIAL		Common Nighthawk Poor-will Townsend's Solitaire Tree Swallow Small Footed Myotis Western Pipistrelle		
SHRUB LAYER		Willow Flycatcher		Mtn. Bluebird Greentailed Towhee Brewer's Sparrow Sage Sparrow
TERRESTRIAL SURFACE	Cooper's Hawk Gt. Horned Owl Northern Harrier	Killdeer Vagrant Shrew Northern Flicker Sagebrush Lizard Short-horned Lizard Western Garter Snake	Broadtail Hummingbird Montane Vole Jumping Mouse Deer Mouse Uinta Ground Squirrel Cottontail Rabbit Least Chipmunk Moose Elk Mule Deer	Magpie Raven Rock Wren Coyote
TERRESTRIAL SUBSURFACE	Badger		Pocket Gopher	
RIPARIAN/ WETLAND	Belted Kingfisher	Tiger Salamander Northern Leopard Frog Water Shrew Common Snipe Yellow Warbler	Green-winged Teal Cinnamon Teal Mallard Canada Goose Sandhill Crane American Dipper Beaver Montane Vole	

Bolded names were evaluation species.

TABLE 2: Wildlife Reproductive Guilds for the Narrows Basin Study

COVER TYPES	REPRODUCTIVE GUILD SPECIES
<p>SHRUB</p> <p><u>Vegetation</u></p> <p><u>Bareground</u></p>	<p>Green-tailed Towhee, Brewer's Sparrow, Willow Flycatcher, Yellow Warbler</p> <p>Cottontail, Deer Mouse, Common Nighthawk, Poor-will, Sagebrush Lizard, Short-horned Lizard</p>
<p>RIPARIAN/WETLAND</p> <p><u>Vegetation</u></p> <p><u>Organic Litter</u></p> <p><u>Bareground</u></p> <p><u>Bank</u></p>	<p>Montane Vole, Harvest Mouse, Common Snipe, Vagrant Shrew, Water Shrew, Tiger Salamander, Northern Leopard Frog, Western Garder Snake, Green-winged Teal, Cinnamon Teal, Mallard</p> <p>Northern Harrier, Poor-will, Jumping Mouse, Beaver</p> <p>Killdeer</p> <p>Belted Kingfisher, Muskrat, Dipper</p>
<p>SUBSURFACE</p> <p><u>Borrow</u></p>	<p>Badger, Uinta Ground Squirrel, Least Chipmunk, Pocket Gopher</p>

Bolded names were evaluation species.

TABLE 3: Baseline Habitat Conditions Within the Narrows Reservoir Basin for (A) Affected Areas; and (B) Evaluation Species.

(A) AFFECTED AREAS

Vegetation type (HEP cover type)

<u>Reservoir inundation</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Vasey sagebrush (USHE)	331
Silver sagebrush (USHE)	156
Wetlands (PEM, PSS)	100
Aspen	0.19
Previously disturbed	17
Subtotal	604.19
 <u>Potential Disturbance in wetland mitigation area</u>	
Vasey sagebrush	110.00
TOTAL	<u>714.19</u>

(B) EVALUATION SPECIES

(Smaller Reservoir Alternative in Parentheses)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Cover Type(s) Used</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>HSI</u>	<u>HUs</u>
Richardson's vole	PEM	63 (18)	1.00	63 (18)
Yellow warbler	PSS	37 (10)	0.70	26 (7)
Beaver	PEM,PSS	100 (28)	0.13	13 (4)
Mule deer	PEM,PSS, USHE	587 (246)	0.23	135 (57)
Brewer's sparrow	USHE	487 ^a (218)	0.98	624 (214)

HEP = Habitat Evaluation Procedures

PEM = Palustrine emergent wetland cover (herbaceous wetlands)

PSS = Palustrine scrub/shrub cover (shrubby wetlands)

USHE = Shrub cover (Vasey sagebrush; silver sagebrush)

HSI = Habitat Suitability Index

HUs = Habitat Units

a = all USHE habitat type areas, including area disturbed for mitigation

TABLE 4
Average Existing and Projected Flows
(unit—cfs)

Month	Recommended Plan			Smaller Reservoir Plan			No Action Plan		
	Average year (1968)	Wet year (1984)	Dry year (1977)	Average year (1968)	Wet year (1984)	Dry year (1977)	Average year (1968)	Wet year (1984)	Dry year (1977)

Gooseberry Creek at Proposed Narrows Damsite

October	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.7	1.6
November	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.3	1.4
December	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	4.2	0.7
January	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.0
February	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.2
March	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.2
April	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.3	5.5
May	5.9	79.3	5.9	1.0	87.2	1.0	45.3	102.9	15.1
June	10.5	100.0	1.0	37.7	102.0	1.0	61.8	92.8	6.5
July	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.2	12.8	3.0
August	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	6.0	1.5
September	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.2	4.3	0.9

Gooseberry Creek Below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir

October	2.9	5.8	2.4	2.9	5.8	2.4	4.1	10.2	3.0
November	3.1	5.9	2.2	3.1	5.9	2.2	3.8	8.8	2.7
December	3.2	5.4	2.1	3.2	5.4	2.1	3.8	9.0	1.9
January	3.6	6.2	2.1	3.6	6.2	2.1	4.0	7.8	2.1
February	3.7	6.1	2.2	3.7	6.1	2.2	4.1	7.6	2.4
March	3.7	5.2	2.3	3.7	5.2	2.3	4.2	7.0	2.6
April	4.6	6.4	6.5	4.6	6.4	6.5	7.5	11.2	10.9
May	38.2	172.5	0.9	33.3	180.5	0.9	82.1	199.3	12.9
June	34.8	156.9	3.9	62.0	159.0	3.9	92.1	162.0	9.8
July	5.9	9.9	1.5	5.9	9.9	1.5	12.8	24.1	3.8
August	5.6	4.9	1.3	5.6	4.9	1.3	10.0	10.7	2.0
September	3.9	3.6	1.9	3.9	3.6	1.9	6.4	7.4	1.9

Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir

October	9.4	18.9	7.6	9.4	18.9	7.6	10.6	23.3	8.2
November	9.5	17.3	7.9	9.5	17.3	7.9	10.2	20.2	8.4
December	8.4	15.6	7.5	8.4	15.6	7.5	9.1	19.2	7.3
January	9.1	16.3	5.5	9.1	16.3	5.5	9.5	17.9	5.6
February	10.6	19.0	5.3	10.6	19.0	5.3	11.1	20.6	5.5
March	14.1	17.3	5.4	14.1	17.3	5.4	14.6	19.1	5.7
April	17.8	43.7	24.5	17.8	43.7	24.5	20.7	48.5	29.0
May	211.7	614.5	11.4	206.8	622.5	6.5	255.6	641.3	23.5
June	173.5	360.8	8.5	200.7	362.8	8.5	230.8	365.8	14.4
July	29.6	51.4	4.6	29.6	51.4	4.6	36.5	65.7	6.8
August	17.6	21.6	3.5	17.6	21.6	3.5	22.0	27.4	4.1
September	12.2	17.3	3.5	12.2	17.3	3.5	14.7	21.0	3.5

TABLE 4 (continued)

Month	(unit-cfs)								
	Recommended Plan			Smaller Reservoir Plan			No Action Plan		
	Average year (1968)	Wet year (1984)	Dry year (1977)	Average year (1968)	Wet year (1984)	Dry year (1977)	Average year (1968)	Wet year (1984)	Dry year (1977)

Price River Below Scofield Dam

October	40.0	176.5	22.8	40.0	176.5	22.8	40.0	204.0	22.8
November	2.8	5.1	10.1	2.8	5.1	10.1	2.8	5.1	10.1
December	3.4	0.0	11.4	3.4	0.0	11.4	3.4	0.0	11.4
January	3.7	0.0	13.0	3.7	0.0	13.0	3.7	0.0	13.0
February	0.3	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	7.2
March	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	199.0	6.5
April	0.0	274.6	32.0	0.0	274.6	32.0	0.0	309.8	32.0
May	0.0	661.9	41.1	0.0	669.9	41.1	27.7	463.7	41.1
June	4.4	529.2	43.8	4.4	531.2	43.8	4.4	534.2	43.8
July	152.8	149.3	61.9	152.8	149.3	61.9	152.8	155.3	61.9
August	87.2	108.5	39.1	87.2	108.5	39.1	87.2	124.2	39.1
September	163.8	114.1	21.9	163.8	114.1	21.9	163.8	135.6	21.9

Fairview Tunnel at Outlet

October	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
January	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0
June	4.3	12.3	8.8	4.3	12.3	8.8	4.1	12.1	8.6
July	45.3	45.0	43.3	45.3	45.0	25.3	14.7	12.4	0.3
August	43.5	45.5	33.1	43.5	45.5	0.2	13.4	16.3	0.2
September	17.4	24.9	0.1	17.4	24.9	0.1	1.6	10.3	0.1

Cottonwood Creek at Mouth of Canyon

October	3.3	5.1	3.1	3.3	5.1	3.1	1.3	3.1	1.1
November	3.6	5.0	3.3	3.6	5.0	3.3	1.6	3.0	1.3
December	3.4	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.8	3.2	1.4	2.8	1.2
January	3.4	4.7	3.0	3.4	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.0
February	3.6	4.6	3.2	3.6	4.6	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.2
March	4.0	4.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.3
April	3.7	8.1	3.2	3.7	8.1	3.2	3.7	8.1	3.2
May	45.0	117.1	4.9	45.0	117.1	4.9	45.0	117.1	4.9
June	46.6	63.4	12.8	46.6	63.4	12.8	46.4	63.2	12.6
July	49.4	53.5	44.6	49.4	53.5	26.6	18.8	20.9	1.6
August	46.0	49.2	34.0	46.0	49.2	1.1	15.9	20.0	1.1
September	19.1	27.9	1.0	19.1	27.9	1.0	3.3	13.3	1.0

Table 5
 Weighted Usable Area for
 Cutthroat Life Stages in
 Upper Gooseberry Creek with Existing Flows

Month	Life Stage	Average Weighted Usable Area (1,000 units)
January	Adult	8.4
	Juvenile	1.9
February	Adult	8.4
	Juvenile	1.9
March	Adult	8.7
	Juvenile	1.9
April	Adult	11.3
	Juvenile	3.3
May	Adult	11.7
	Juvenile	2.7
	Spawning	0.0
June	Adult	10.7
	Juvenile	2.5
	Spawning	0.0
July	Adult	13.2
	Juvenile	3.5
	Spawning	1.5
August	Adult	12.2
	Juvenile	3.7
	Spawning	1.3
	Fry	4.7
September	Adult	11.1
	Juvenile	3.0
	Fry	4.8
October	Adult	10.2
	Juvenile	2.0
November	Adult	8.9
	Juvenile	2.0
December	Adult	8.7
	Juvenile	1.9

Table 6
Monthly Pre- and Post-Project Cutthroat Trout Habitat
In Middle and Lower Gooseberry Creek During Average Water Year^{1/}

Month	Life Stage	Middle Gooseberry Creek			Lower Gooseberry Creek		
		Pre-project	Post-project	Change (%)	Pre-project	Post-project	Change (%)
January	Adult	62.9	57.6	8.4	355.4	344.7	-3.0
	Juvenile	18.0	16.7	7.2	61.6	60.9	-1.1
February	Adult	62.9	57.6	-8.4	359.0	348.5	-2.9
	Juvenile	18.0	16.7	-7.2	63.0	61.1	-3.0
March	Adult	64.7	57.6	-11.0	359.0	344.7	-4.0
	Juvenile	18.3	16.7	-8.7	62.6	60.9	-2.7
April	Adult	106.2	57.6	-45.8	404.9	393.1	-2.9
	Juvenile	30.1	16.7	-44.5	73.2	68.7	-6.1
May	Adult	205.8	57.6	-72.0	562.1	548.3	-2.5
	Juvenile	91.0	16.7	-81.6	75.0	56.0	-25.3
	Spawning	1.5	0.1	-93.3	0.0	0.0	-
June	Adult	202.6	57.6	-71.6	553.2	548.1	-0.9
	Juvenile	88.7	16.7	-81.2	79.6	56.1	-29.5
	Spawning	0.4	0.1	-75.0	0.0	0.0	-
July	Adult	144.4	57.6	-60.1	430.6	405.3	-5.9
	Juvenile	42.7	16.7	-60.9	71.3	73.4	+2.9
	Spawning	0.9	0.1	-88.9	0.0	0.0	-
August	Adult	127.4	57.6	-54.8	413.9	398.7	-3.7
	Juvenile	36.6	16.7	-54.4	73.0	70.4	-3.6
	Spawning	2.8	0.1	-96.4	0.0	0.0	-
	Fry	57.3	28.1	-51.0	65.3	73.1	+11.9
September	Adult	100.2	57.6	-42.5	397.3	355.4	-10.5
	Juvenile	28.4	16.7	-41.2	69.8	61.6	-11.7
	Fry	44.5	28.1	-36.9	73.6	67.1	-8.8
October	Adult	75.4	57.6	-23.6	362.2	327.4	-9.6
	Juvenile	20.9	16.7	-20.1	63.2	58.0	-8.2
November	Adult	66.4	57.6	-13.3	341.5	323.9	-5.2
	Juvenile	18.8	16.7	-11.2	60.0	57.5	-4.2
December	Adult	64.7	57.6	-11.0	348.5	330.9	-5.1
	Juvenile	18.3	16.7	-8.7	61.1	58.5	-4.3

^{1/} The amount of Weighted Usable Area is expressed in 1,000 units. Average water year is defined as 1968 flows.

Table 7
Monthly Pre- and Post-Project Rainbow Trout Habitat
In Lower Gooseberry Creek During Average Water Year^{1/}

Month	Life Stage	Pre-project	Post-project	Change (%)
January	Adult	44.1	43.2	-2.0
	Juvenile	21.0	21.0	0.0
February	Adult	44.5	43.5	-2.2
	Juvenile	21.1	21.0	-0.5
March	Adult	44.5	43.2	-2.9
	Juvenile	21.1	21.0	-0.5
April	Adult	65.6	50.0	-23.8
	Juvenile	29.4	22.3	-24.1
May	Adult	142.1	133.0	-6.4
	Juvenile	49.7	51.9	+4.4
	Spawning	0.0	0.0	-
June	Adult	141.9	132.9	-6.3
	Juvenile	47.8	51.9	+8.6
	Spawning	0.3	0.0	-100.0
July	Adult	87.0	66.3	-23.8
	Juvenile	35.1	29.7	-15.4
	Spawning	0.0	0.0	-
August	Adult	79.4	56.3	-29.1
	Juvenile	35.3	25.2	-28.6
	Spawning	0.1	0.0	-100.0
	Fry	62.6	51.8	-17.3
September	Adult	54.4	44.2	-18.8
	Juvenile	24.3	21.0	-13.6
	Fry	49.7	48.8	-1.8
October	Adult	44.8	41.7	-6.9
	Juvenile	21.1	20.9	-0.9
November	Adult	42.9	41.4	-3.5
	Juvenile	21.0	20.9	-0.5
December	Adult	43.5	42.0	-3.4
	Juvenile	21.0	20.9	-0.5

^{1/} The amount of Weighted Usable Area is expressed in 1,000 units.
Average water year is defined as 1968 flows.

Table 8
Monthly Pre- and Post-Project Cutthroat Trout Habitat
In Fish Creek During Average Water Year^{1/}

Month	Life Stage	Pre-project	Post-project	Change (%)
January	Adult	362.7	363.0	+0.1
	Juvenile	85.3	85.5	+0.2
February	Adult	370.4	365.7	-1.3
	Juvenile	85.8	85.3	-0.6
March	Adult	414.2	406.6	-1.8
	Juvenile	88.3	88.3	0.0
April	Adult	476.9	456.1	-4.4
	Juvenile	87.5	87.8	+0.3
May	Adult	666.4	694.6	+4.2
	Juvenile	226.7	235.4	+3.8
	Spawning	0.8	6.0	+650.0
June	Adult	680.8	714.1	+5.0
	Juvenile	231.2	229.4	-0.7
	Spawning	1.7	21.8	+1,182.4
July	Adult	603.4	575.2	-4.7
	Juvenile	91.3	88.3	-3.3
	Spawning	39.8	27.3	-31.4
August	Adult	489.6	454.1	-7.3
	Juvenile	87.4	87.8	+0.5
	Spawning	17.8	14.2	-20.2
	Fry	88.6	84.2	-5.0
September	Adult	415.2	387.8	-6.6
	Juvenile	88.2	87.6	-0.7
	Fry	82.2	81.3	-1.1
October	Adult	369.2	362.5	-1.8
	Juvenile	86.0	85.2	-0.9
November	Adult	364.5	362.8	-0.5
	Juvenile	82.1	85.3	+3.9
December	Adult	363.1	363.9	+0.2
	Juvenile	85.5	85.9	+0.5

^{1/} The amount of Weighted Usable Area is expressed in 1,000 units. Average water year is defined as 1968 flows.

Table 9
Monthly Pre- and Post-Project Rainbow Trout Habitat
In Fish Creek During Average Water Year^{1/}

Month	Life Stage	Pre-project	Post-project	Change (%)
January	Juvenile	170.7	171.0	+0.2
February	Juvenile	173.1	171.5	-0.9
March	Juvenile	187.2	185.0	-1.1
April	Juvenile	203.1	198.4	-2.3
May	Juvenile	239.5	239.6	<0.1
	Spawning	45.9	44.9	-2.2
June	Juvenile	240.2	238.8	-0.6
	Spawning	48.4	36.9	-23.8
July	Juvenile	224.0	219.5	-2.0
	Spawning	23.6	18.2	-22.9
August	Juvenile	202.6	197.9	-2.3
	Spawning	11.0	8.2	-25.5
	Fry	226.4	223.1	-1.5
September	Juvenile	183.7	179.0	-2.6
	Fry	219.0	214.9	-1.9
October	Juvenile	172.7	170.5	-1.3
November	Juvenile	171.1	170.8	-0.2
December	Juvenile	171.0	171.6	+0.4

^{1/} The amount of Weighted Usable Area is expressed in 1,000 units. Average water year is defined as 1968 flows.

Table 10

Narrows Project
Aquatic Impacts and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Mitigation Commitment	
Stream Fisheries		
Gooseberry Creek tributaries - Loss of 4.3 miles (spawning cutthroat).	Restore year-round flows in 2.3 miles of tributaries and stabilize 3.0 miles of middle Gooseberry Creek.	
Upper Gooseberry Creek - Loss of 1.0 mile (all life stages cutthroat);	Acquire, fence, and improve fishery habitat on the following stream segments:	
Middle Gooseberry Creek - 72% reduction in average annual flow for 3.0 miles (all life stages cutthroat);		Mud Creek 4.0 miles
Lower Gooseberry Creek - 47% flow reduction for 7.1 miles. (Decrease of 5% adult and 4% juvenile low-flow habitat for cutthroat);		Winterquarters Creek 2.5 miles
Fish Creek - Average 17% flow reduction of 6.0 miles. (Decrease of less than 1% adult and juvenile low-flow habitat for cutthroat. Overall increase of 15% spawning and 3% fry habitat for cutthroat. Decrease of 1.3% adult and 0.5% juvenile low-flow habitat for rainbow. Overall decrease of 16% spawning and 2% fry habitat for rainbow.)		Upper Fish Creek 1.0 mile
		Pondtown Creek 2.0 miles
	Price River below Scofield Reservoir 2.0 miles	
Upper Cottonwood Creek - No summer flow increase, 2 cfs winter flow provided.	Construct Upper Cottonwood Creek Pipeline and provide 2 cfs winter release.	
Lower Cottonwood Creek - Average 162% annual flow increase. Average 300% summer flow increase. Loss of 4.9 miles of habitat for all life stages for Rainbow, Cutthroat, and Brown Trout.	Provide 2 cfs minimum flow during irrigation season in lower Cottonwood Creek, Acquire (as necessary), fence, and improve fishery habitat on 4.0 miles of Starvation Creek.	
Reservoir Fisheries		
Scofield Reservoir - Increased potential for poor water quality resulting in fish kills, loss of some natural reproduction in rainbows. Reduced surface area resulting in reduced standing crop of fish and loss of 4,500 angler days per year.	Reduce external phosphorus loading by improving riparian areas along Mud Creek, Winterquarters Creek, Upper Fish Creek, and Pondtown Creek. These measures will also improve habitat for all life stages of cutthroat and rainbow trout including spawning. Lost angler days would be replaced by fishery in Narrows Reservoir.	
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir - Increased potential for poor water quality resulting in fish kills.	Provide 300 acre-feet of water from Narrows Reservoir to be used for instream flow augmentation in consultation with UDWR.	
Fairview Lakes - Lower fishing pressure, less severe drawdown during fishing season.	Beneficial impact. No mitigation required.	
Narrows Reservoir - New reservoir fishery.	Would provide approximately 13,700 angler days use.	

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCE COORDINATION

SEP 10 1997

UC-325
ENV-3.00

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Max J. Evans
Utah State Historic Preservation Officer
300 South Rio Grande
Salt Lake City UT 84101

Subject: Gooseberry Narrows Environmental Commitments - Cultural Resources

Dear Mr. Evans:

In order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, the Provo Area Office of the Bureau of Reclamation wishes to consult with you concerning proposed environmental commitments regarding cultural resources compliance with NHPA on the Gooseberry Narrows Project.

The Gooseberry Narrows Project consists of construction of a dam and a small reservoir on Gooseberry Creek for the purpose of diverting water from the Price River drainage for the use of farmers in Sanpete County. The area of potential effect includes the zone of construction of the dam and reservoir, a 1/4 mile zone around the reservoir that will be used by fishermen and other recreational visitors, the zone of construction and use of recreational facilities associated with the project, improvements to an existing tunnel (which may itself be National Register eligible), the zone of construction of a delivery system (pipeline) for the water, and the zone of construction associated with enhancing wetlands as part of wildlife mitigation associated with the project.

Current Status of Project

The current status of this project is as follows: An environmental impact statement (EIS) is being prepared by the Provo Area Office, working with the Sanpete Water Conservancy District and with a private contractor. Because the project has been controversial, all parties wish to see a record of decision on the EIS prior to commencing with the environmental compliance work required, including cultural resources compliance. Therefore, the cultural resources work necessary to comply

with Section 106 takes the form of environmental commitments in the EIS. These commitments must be met prior to any construction on the project.

The current status of cultural resources compliance on the Gooseberry Narrows project is as follows: An inventory of the reservoir pool area was done by the University of Utah in 1976, and three sites (two prehistoric lithic scatters and one historic foundation) were recorded. The sites were not evaluated as to their National Register eligibility, and a testing program was recommended (but never completed). The current pool area is slightly different than the area inventoried in 1976, but there is a great deal of overlap with the 1976 inventory. A 1992 letter from your office outlines steps that need to be taken in order to complete NHPA Section 106 requirements. The project has changed somewhat in scope since 1992, and the environmental commitments for cultural resources compliance for the present configuration of the project are outlined below.

Native American consultation regarding the project has been initiated. On August 5, 1997, Betsy Chapoose and Clifford Duncan of the Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe toured the project area with Signa Larralde and Kerry Schwartz of the Provo Area Office and were briefed on the scope of the proposed project. The Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe is the only tribe believed to have aboriginal ties to the project area. We are currently awaiting feedback from Ms. Chapoose and Mr. Duncan regarding any areas of traditional cultural importance within the project area. The only concerns expressed on the tour were that the Utes be provided with a list of plants in the project area, with the possible intent of plant collecting for medicinal use in the future.

Environmental Commitments for Cultural Resources Compliance

The following environmental commitments to be included in the EIS provide compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act:

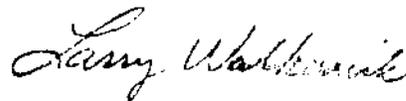
- Evaluate three previously recorded sites in pool area as to National Register eligibility. Limited testing necessary in order to evaluate the sites will be accomplished through placing auger holes in a pattern on each site, or excavating test units.
- Inventory any of the pool area, dam construction zone, and road realignments not inventoried in 1976, including a 1/4 mile zone around pool area that would be impacted by recreational use of the reservoir. Inventory the location of all recreational facilities proposed in the project plan, plus all areas slated for wetlands enhancement.
- Inventory the rights of way for the proposed East Bench and Oak Creek pipelines, consisting of 16.1 linear miles of proposed water pipeline near Fairfield in Sanpete County.

- Inventory and evaluate the existing historic tunnel delivery system on Gooseberry Creek as to its National Register eligibility.
- Conduct a cultural resources overview of U.S. Forest Service information on historic features in and near project area; evaluate any features within the project area as to their National Register eligibility.
- Conduct a paleontological literature search and survey of the project area and its immediate vicinity, with the particular view of assessing the likelihood of recovering Pleistocene fauna during the project (the project area is near the site of the Huntington mammoth discovery).
- Consult with your office regarding the National Register eligibility of any historic or archaeological sites found during work associated with any of the above commitments. If we jointly reach the conclusion that significant sites will be impacted by the project, Reclamation will then consult with your office and with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to negotiate a Memorandum of Agreement that outlines mitigation measures to be taken prior to project construction to avoid adverse effects of the project on historic properties.

We would appreciate it if you would review the above environmental commitments and respond as to whether or not your office believes they will provide compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We would also appreciate any suggestions you may have as to how best to complete the cultural resources work and the consultation necessary for compliance. We would very much appreciate a response within 30 days of receipt of this letter, or by October 15, 1997.

Should you have any questions about the Gooseberry Narrows Project, please contact Signa Larralde at 524-3684.

Sincerely,



Larry Walkoviak
Manager, Resources Management Division

cc: Area Manager, Provo UT
Attention: PRO-406

David Peterson, President, Sanpete Water Conservancy District,
1484 South 70 West, Box 265, Mount Pleasant UT 84647

WBR:SLarralde:lw:09/03/97:801-524-3684:NARRWSHP.997



ORIGINAL



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Division of State History
Utah State Historical Society

SEP 19 97

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September 16, 1997

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Larry Walkoviak
Manager, Resources Management Division
Bureau of Reclamation
Upper Colorado Regional Office
125 South State Street, Room 6107
Salt Lake City UT 84138-1102

RE: Gooseberry Narrows Environmental Commitments

In Reply Please Refer to Case No. 94-0609

Dear Mr. Walkoviak:

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office received information on the project referenced above on September 11, 1997. After consideration of the letter and the seven environmental commitments, the Utah Preservation Office concur with the Bureau of Reclamation that they do meet the standards for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This information is being provided on request to assist the Bureau of Reclamation in identifying historic properties, as specified in §36CFR800, for Section 106 consultation procedures. If you have questions, please contact me at (801) 533-3555, or Barbara L. Murphy at (801) 533-3563. My email address is: jdykman@history.state.ut.us

As ever,

James L. Dykmann
Compliance Archaeologist

JLD:94-0609 BOR/NAE

ENCULTURAL\JIM94-0609.wpd

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX F

2006 EUTROPHICATION STUDY

Appendix F

Eutrophication Study Flow and Phosphorus Impacts of Proposed Narrows Project on Scofield Reservoir

EUTROPHICATION STUDY **Flow and Phosphorus Impacts of** **Proposed Narrows Project on Scofield Reservoir**

Prepared For:
US Bureau of Reclamation

Updated
October 2006

Prepared By:



EUTROPHICATION STUDY

Flow and Phosphorus Impacts of Proposed Narrows Project on Scofield Reservoir

Introduction-

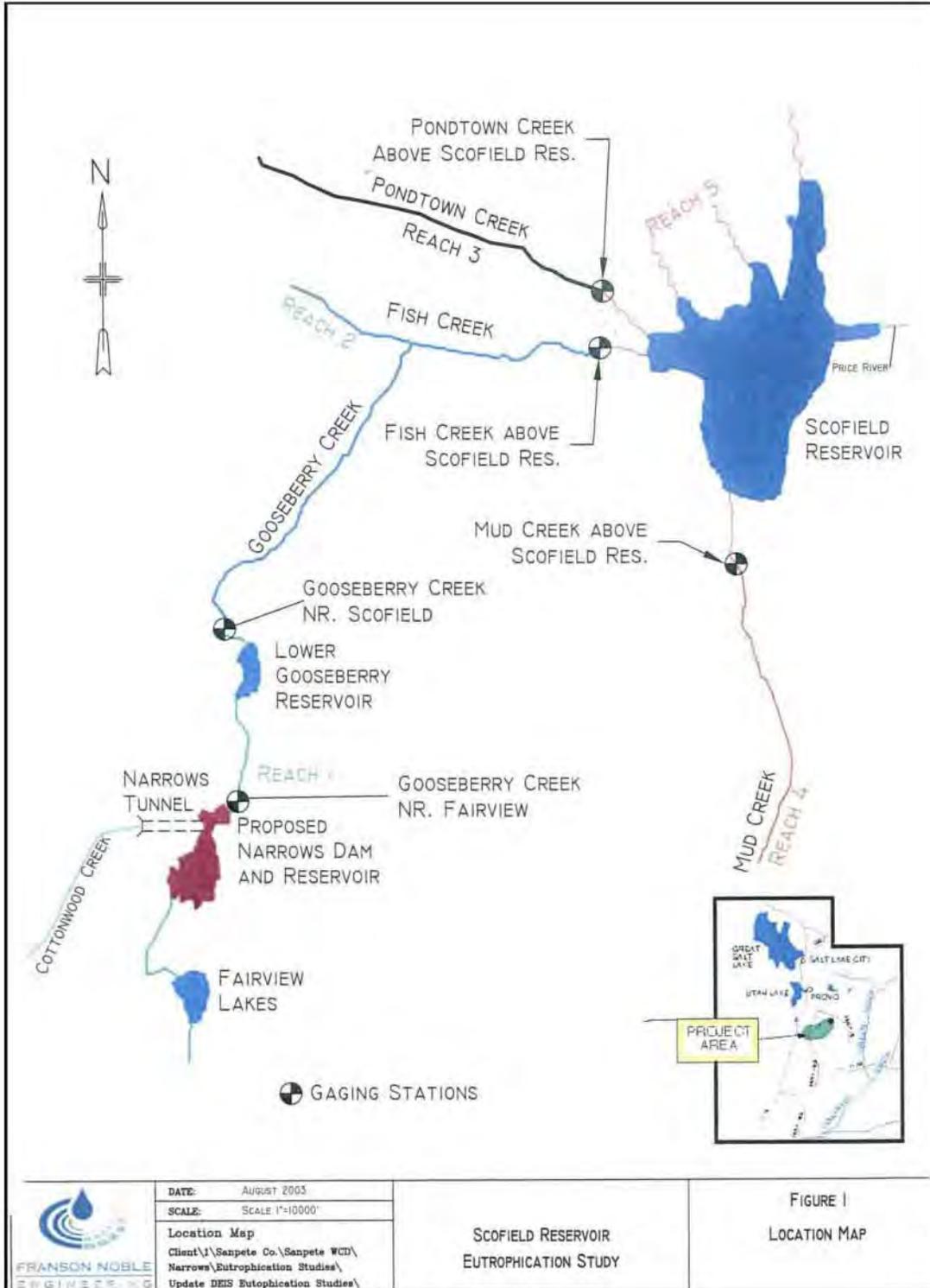
The proposed Narrows Project is comprised of new features and facilities to develop a supplemental water supply to be used on presently irrigated lands and by municipal water users in northern Sanpete County, Utah. The project would divert water from Gooseberry Creek in the upper Price River drainage basin through an existing tunnel to Cottonwood Creek in the San Pitch/Sevier River drainage for delivery to lands and water users in the Sanpete Valley area surrounding Fairview, Utah. The proposed Narrows Dam and Reservoir would be constructed on Gooseberry Creek. Water stored in the reservoir would be diverted and delivered through a rehabilitated (existing) Narrows Tunnel to Cottonwood Creek. Diverted project water would reduce the normal flow in Gooseberry Creek, through Lower Gooseberry Reservoir, downstream to Fish Creek, and Fish Creek flows into Scofield Reservoir. (See location map included as Figure 1).

Several studies have been conducted to determine the various impacts of the Proposed Narrows Project on Scofield Reservoir drainage system and the river below. An initial Eutrophication Study was conducted by Cloward, Madden and Associates in November 1991 using data from 1978 - 1989. A study was conducted in 2001 to update the 1991 Eutrophication Study. This study was specific to the phosphorus changes in Scofield Reservoir from 1978-1992 and was designed to provide a response to the comments received from the 1998 Narrow Project DEIS including the need for additional modeling studies to further define the flow and phosphorus impacts of the Narrows Project on Scofield Reservoir. The 2001 Eutrophication Study was updated in 2003 during an effort to update the DEIS. The 2003 update included data up through 2002 and incorporated changes to respond to previous comments. The 2003 study relied on previous studies for much of the basic data and procedures. The 2003 study was never finalized since efforts to update the DEIS ended soon thereafter.

This update is being prepared to provide current information for the Supplemental Draft EIS (SDEIS) currently being prepared. All of the water supply and water quality models, including those done for phosphorus loading and modeling have been updated through 2005. In response to comments made regarding the 2003 draft eutrophication study some of the procedures have been changed. Namely, the monthly phosphorus distributions for the various creeks and reservoirs were updated based on all of the data currently available rather than using a distribution developed using only data collected prior to 1990 as was the case up to the 2003 update. Also, phosphorus concentrations measured in Lower Gooseberry Reservoir are no longer used to estimate the phosphorus concentration for the inflow to the proposed Narrows Reservoir. Phosphorus concentrations for the inflow to the Narrows Reservoir were estimated based on samples taken from Fairview Lakes and on Gooseberry Creek above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir.

Inflow to Scofield Reservoir is composed of measured Fish Creek Flows above Scofield Reservoir (60%), Mud Creek Flows above Scofield Reservoir (18%), Pondtown Creek Flows above Scofield Reservoir (7%), and the unmeasured inflow to Scofield Reservoir (15%). Gooseberry Creek flow contributes about 38% of Fish Creek's flow or approximately 23% of the total inflow to Scofield Reservoir. Impacts of the Narrows Project are confined to only the contribution of Gooseberry Creek to Scofield Reservoir inflow.





Modeling Procedures-

The period of study has been extended through water years 1978-2005 because of data availability. In most cases, the Utah State Department of Water Quality collects phosphorus data at selected sites twice per year, every other year. The results are posted on STORET (short for STOage RETreival, www.epa.gov/storet). Therefore, phosphorus concentrations had to be estimated for the missing months by applying typical monthly distributions of phosphorus. The monthly distributions were calculated by averaging all of the phosphorus concentration data available for a particular month. When less than three sample results were available for a particular month the value used in previous studies was used. Previous studies used the principles of "The General Time Interval Method" outlined in the publication "Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication" Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981. Measured phosphorus concentrations were used in calculations whenever available. Shaded concentrations values in the tables represent observed data. Shaded blocks in the column headings indicate stream flow control points. Previously, samples below the detection limit were not used in calculations. For this study the non-detects have been included in the calculations by assuming a value equal to half the detection limit. In the last 10 years many of the samples have been non-detects. If non-detect values were not used the older data would have a greater influence on the monthly distributions used when sample results are not available. To evaluate the sensitivity of the model to the use of non-detect values the eutrophication potential was calculated using the detection limit rather than half the detection limit for non-detect samples. The use of half the detection limit resulted in an increase of the eutrophication potential for Scofield Reservoir of 0.09% over the use of the detection limit for non-detect values.

Operation and Eutrophication Studies without Narrows Project

Studies for conditions without Narrows Project are found in Appendix A and B.

Narrows Reservoir Site Operation without Narrows Project (Table A-1)

River operations at the Narrows Reservoir site were taken from Franson Noble Engineering operations study conducted for the 2006 Narrows Project Supplemental Draft EIS. Phosphorus concentrations at Fairview Lakes No. 2 and Gooseberry Creek above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir are the basis for the concentrations in the column "Natural Flow-Gooseberry Creek near Fairview". These same concentrations were used for the columns "Diversion by Cottonwood-Gooseberry", "Other Inflows at Narrows Reservoir Site", "Net Inflow at Narrows Reservoir Site", "Stream Flow Below Narrows Reservoir Site", and "Reach Gains between Narrows Reservoir Site and Lower Gooseberry Reservoir". Flows for "Reach Gains between Narrows Reservoir and Lower Gooseberry Reservoir" are estimated by subtracting the flows below Narrows Reservoir from the flows at Gooseberry Creek near Scofield.

Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation without Narrows Project (Table A-2)

Net inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir, for both acre-feet and grams of phosphorus, is the sum of the columns "Stream Flow below Narrows Reservoir Site" and "Reach Gains between Narrows Reservoir Site and Lower Gooseberry Reservoir" from the Narrows Reservoir Site Operation, Table A-1 (see Reach 1 in Figure 1). Since Lower Gooseberry Reservoir is a stabilized reservoir, storage is assumed constant and the discharge is equal to the inflow. Reservoir discharge is represented by the stream gage, Gooseberry Creek near Scofield, which is only a short distance downstream from the reservoir. However, this does not hold for the

phosphorus because some uptake or removal takes place in Lower Gooseberry Reservoir. To estimate the phosphorus concentration and probability of eutrophication in the reservoir, an empirical annual eutrophication model for Lower Gooseberry Reservoir was developed according to the *Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981* (See Table B-1). Phosphorus uptake in the Lower Gooseberry Reservoir is calculated as the difference between the phosphorus inflow and the phosphorus outflow.

Scofield Reservoir Operation without Narrows Project (Table A-3)

The column "Stream Flow-Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" is a control point for this study where the flows are measured by the USGS. Phosphorus concentrations are obtained from STORET and estimates calculated for the missing months. The column "Gains for Fish Creek Above Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" (see Reach 2 in Figure 1) are the differences between the columns "Stream Flow-Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" and "Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek near Scofield". The columns "Stream Flow-Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" (see Reach 4 in Figure 1) and "Stream Flow-Pondtown Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" (see Reach 3 in Figure 1) are obtained from averaging all sampling results for a particular month unless 3 or fewer samples were available. In the case of 3 or fewer samples the concentrations used for previous calculations have been used. As always actual sampling results were used where available. The values in the columns "Scofield Reservoir Contents", "Reservoir Evaporation", and "Price River Below Scofield Dam" are obtained from the Franson-Noble operations studies cited above.

The column "Other Inflow (flow only) Above Scofield Reservoir" (see Reach 5 in Figure 1) was calculated from the columns "Total Inflow Above Scofield Reservoir" minus "Stream Flow-Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" minus "Stream Flow-Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir" minus "Stream Flow-Pondtown Creek Above Scofield Reservoir".

During review of the 2003 draft Eutrophication Study a comment was made regarding how the phosphorus concentrations for the "Other Reservoir Inflows Above Scofield Reservoir" were being estimated. Previously, the phosphorus concentrations were estimated by taking a flow weighted average of the concentrations in Fish Creek, Pondtown Creek and Mud Creek. The phosphorus concentration in Scofield Reservoir calculated using this method to calculate the "Other Inflows" phosphorus concentration does not correlate well with actual measurements of phosphorus concentration in the reservoir. In Table A-3 the concentration column for Scofield Reservoir has been changed from showing the phosphorus concentration calculated in Table B-2 to showing the phosphorus concentrations in Scofield Reservoir based on actual data. As can be seen the estimated and measured have a poor correlation. To address this problem, the phosphorus concentrations for the "Other Reservoir Inflows Above Scofield Reservoir" were estimated using the measured phosphorus concentrations of the reservoir. By using the measured phosphorus concentration in the reservoir and other knowns, such as flow in the three creeks and outflow to the Price River, a value could be estimated to represent the unknowns, such as phosphorus uptake and recycling, phosphorus contributions from other tributaries, and errors in data. However, the empirical formula to estimate the eutrophication potential requires the total inflow of phosphorus into the reservoir. To our knowledge there are no methods available to estimate directly the uptake and recycling of phosphorus in a reservoir. Without being able to remove the phosphorus uptake and recycling from the "Other Inflows" estimating the actual

phosphorus inflow to the reservoir from other sources cannot be determined. Although certainly not ideal, estimating the phosphorus concentration from the other inflow to Scofield Reservoir using a flow weighted average of the three measured creeks is the best estimate that can be made. Using the phosphorus concentrations estimated for Scofield Reservoir by the empirical equation presented in the *Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981* allows direct comparison of the eutrophication potential for the with and without Narrows Reservoir conditions. Although the estimated phosphorus concentration in Scofield Reservoir is likely too low when compared to measured concentrations using the same methodology to estimate the phosphorus concentrations for both conditions allows comparison of the eutrophication potential to be valid. See Table E-5 in Appendix E for a comparison of total phosphorus values for the three reservoir sample sites and the estimated monthly average phosphorus concentration for Scofield Reservoir.

The column "Total Inflow (flow only) Above Scofield Reservoir" was calculated from the change in reservoir contents, evaporation, and reservoir discharge. Phosphorus mass (grams) in "Total Inflow" column is the sum of the phosphorus mass in the columns "Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir", "Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir", "Pondtown Creek Above Scofield Reservoir", and "Other Inflow Above Scofield Reservoir".

Operation and Eutrophication Studies with Narrows Project

Studies for conditions with Narrows Project are found in Appendix C and D.

Narrows Reservoir Operation with Narrows Project (Table C-1)

River operations at Narrows Reservoir were taken from the Franson Noble Engineering, Inc. operation study updated for the Supplemental Draft EIS. Phosphorus concentrations at Fairview Lakes No. 2 and Gooseberry Creek above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir were used in the same manner as used in the "without Narrows" case. To estimate the phosphorus concentration and probability of eutrophication in the reservoir, an empirical eutrophication model for Narrows Reservoir was developed according to the *Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981* (See Table D-1). This same in-lake phosphorus concentration is used as the concentration for the columns "Diversion by Cottonwood-Gooseberry", "Project Irrigation Delivery" and "Stream Flow Below Narrows Reservoir". Phosphorus uptake in the Narrows Reservoir is calculated from the change in reservoir phosphorus mass, the phosphorus inflow, phosphorus outflow, and phosphorus diverted for "Diversion by Cottonwood-Gooseberry", and "Project Irrigation Delivery". The "Diversion by Cottonwood-Gooseberry" represents water from Fairview Lakes currently being diverted through the Narrows Tunnel. "Project Irrigation Delivery" represents water to be diverted through the Narrows Tunnel in addition to "Diversion by Cottonwood-Gooseberry".

Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation with Narrows Project (Table C-2)

Net inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir, for both flow and phosphorus, is the sum of the columns "Stream Flow below Narrows Reservoir Site" and "Reach Gains between Narrows Reservoir and Lower Gooseberry Reservoir" in Table C-1. The values in the column "Reach Gains between Narrows Reservoir and Lower Gooseberry Reservoir" are held the same as in the

“without” Narrows Project. Since Lower Gooseberry Reservoir is a stabilized reservoir, storage is assumed constant and the discharge is equal to the inflow. Because the flow and phosphorus inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir have been changed by the Narrows Project, another annual eutrophication model for Lower Gooseberry Reservoir was developed to estimate the phosphorus concentration and eutrophication probability in the reservoir (See Table D-2). Again, phosphorus uptake in the Lower Gooseberry Reservoir was calculated as the difference between the phosphorus inflow and the phosphorus outflow.

Scofield Reservoir Operation with Narrows Project (Table C-3)

The model for Scofield Reservoir with the Narrows Project is slightly different from that used for the reservoir without the Narrows Project. However, the data changes are confined to the flow and phosphorus concentrations in Fish Creek caused by the projects impact on Gooseberry Creek. This means flow and phosphorus data for the columns “Gains for Fish Creek Above Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir”, “Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir”, “Pondtown Creek Above Scofield Reservoir”, and “Other Reservoir Inflow Above Scofield Reservoir” (including any errors in data, methods, and assumptions made in the WITHOUT model) remain the same. Because the total flow and phosphorus load into Scofield Reservoir have been changed by the Narrows Project, an empirical annual eutrophication model for Scofield Reservoir was developed to estimate the phosphorus concentration and eutrophication probability in the reservoir (See Table D-3). The column “Total Inflow Above Scofield Reservoir” is now the sum of the columns “Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir”, “Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir”, “Pondtown Creek Above Scofield Reservoir”, and “Other Reservoir Inflow Above Scofield Reservoir”. The values in the columns “reservoir evaporation”, “end-of-month contents”, and flows for “Price River Below Scofield Reservoir”, are taken from the Frauson-Noble operation study for the proposed project.

Operation and Eutrophication Studies of Scofield Reservoir to show proposed Mitigation Target with Narrows Project

Studies are found in Appendix F.

According to the phosphorus loading models and eutrophication studies that have been presented in Appendix A through Appendix D, Scofield Reservoir shows a slight increase in annual average phosphorus concentration from 0.0279 to 0.0309 mg/l. This increase is primarily a result of the reduced dilution affects of water coming from Gooseberry Creek under the Narrows Project. The phosphorus concentrations in Table A-3 and C-3 do not match the values reported above from Tables B-2 and D-3. The value in Table A-3 is different because the values in the concentration column represent actual measurements made in Scofield Reservoir. As discussed above the value calculated in Table B-2 needs to be used so that the with and without eutrophication potential can be compared. The Table C-3 and D-3 results vary by 0.0006 mg/l. The difference is because Table C-3 uses the average contents for Scofield Reservoir for the entire year while Table D-3 only uses the average contents for June through September.

To mitigate the potential affects of the project, the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) proposes several miles of stream bank enhancement and fencing to help reduce cattle grazing in and around the stream. Also, with the enhanced stream banks, they will become more stable and high flows will not cause as much erosion, which directly leads to phosphorus loading. The proposed mitigation is on the following lengths and creeks, which are tributaries to Scofield Reservoir:

- Mud Creek – 6.5 miles (2.5 miles in Winter Quarters Ck)
- Pond Town Creek – 2.0 miles
- Fish Creek – 1.0 mile

The “Scofield Reservoir Operation with Narrows Project” phosphorous routing model and eutrophication study were used as the basis for the mitigation target. The mitigation target was determined by reducing the phosphorous concentration in each of the creeks mentioned above by a percentage. The percentages were loosely based on a proportionate amount of stream bank treatment on each creek. Some consideration of total phosphorous loading from each creek was given in allocating the percent reduction. This was done until the 25 year average in-lake phosphorous concentration in Scofield Reservoir with the Narrows Project was below the phosphorous concentration of the pre-project operation (0.0279 mg/l). It was determined that by reducing the phosphorous loading by an annual average of 530 kilograms per year, this goal could be met. The results of both the phosphorous routing model and the eutrophication study are found in Appendix F.

This mitigation goal will be presented in the Narrows Reservoir Project EIS. Once the project is operating, the effectiveness of the mitigation on phosphorous loading will need to be monitored. Because this area is regularly sampled and monitored for water quality, including phosphorous, the post-project phosphorous samples will be compared with pre-project data to determine if the mitigation goal is being met. Because of the variability of water years, it will be important to compare averages during similar hydrologic periods to determine the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation.

Table 1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing Summary

Date: 25-Sep-06

Location	Water Years 1978 - 2005					
	Without Narrows Project		With Narrows Project		Change (With-Without)	
	Flow acre-feet	Phosphorus grams	Flow acre-feet	Phosphorus grams	Flow acre-feet	Phosphorus grams
Natural Flow- Gooseberry Creek Near Fairview	9,230	162,408	9,230	162,408	0	0
Other Inflow at Narrows Reservoir Site	748	13,155	748	13,155	0	0
Reservoir Evaporation at Narrows	0		843		843	
Phosphorus Uptake at Narrows		0		66,180		66,180
Diversion- Cottonwood-Gooseberry	2,070	36,548	2,070	25,098	0	-11,450
Diversion- Narrows Project	0	0	4,932	58,709	4,932	58,709
Stream flow below Narrows Reservoir (site)	7,907	139,015	2,182	26,376	-5,725	-112,639
Reach Gains Between Narrows and Lower Gooseberry Reservoir	6,397	113,875	6,397	113,875	0	0
Inflow to Gooseberry Reservoir	14,304	252,890	8,578	140,252	-5,726	-112,638
Reservoir Evap at Gooseberry	0		0		0	
Phosphorus Uptake at Gooseberry		21,939		14,068		-7,871
Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir	14,304	230,951	8,578	126,184	-5,726	-104,767
Gooseberry Creek near Scofield	14,304	230,951	8,578	126,184	-5,726	-104,767
Fish Creek GAINS above Fish Creek above Scofield Reservoir	23,165	1,937,841	23,165	1,937,841	0	0
Fish Creek above Scofield Reservoir	37,469	2,168,792	31,743	2,064,025	-5,726	-104,767
Fish Creek above Scofield Reservoir Concentration (mg/l)		0.0469		0.0527		0.0058
Mud Creek above Scofield Reservoir	11,074	1,265,200	11,074	1,265,200	0	0
Pondtown Creek above Scofield Reservoir	4,093	374,420	4,093	374,420	0	0
Other Reservoir Inflow above Scofield Reservoir	9,377	625,708	9,377	625,708	0	0
Total Reservoir Inflow above Scofield Reservoir	62,013	4,434,120	56,287	4,329,353	-5,726	-104,767
Scofield Evaporation	5,472		4,874		-598	
Scofield Phosphorus Uptake		1,397,727		2,370,171		972,444
Ave. Reservoir End-of-Month Contents Scofield Reservoir	42,635	2,393,857	32,056	1,197,455	-10,579	-1,196,402
Reservoir EOM Concentration Scofield Reservoir (mg/l)		# 0.0455		+ 0.0303		-0.0030
Probability of Eutrophication Scofield Reservoir		& 0.0279		& 0.0309		
Price River below Scofield Reservoir						
Price River below Scofield Reservoir	55,402	3,088,417	50,307	1,906,182	-5,095	-1,182,235

* Change in reservoir contents over the period 1978-2005 not included

Phosphorus concentration based on actual measurements of Scofield Reservoir.

& Phosphorus concentration is based on the model shown on Tables B-2 and D-3

+ Phosphorus concentration is based on the model shown on Table C-3

Phosphorus concentrations based on actual measurements in Scofield Reservoir can be seen on Table A-3

Results

This study relies heavily on data and methods of earlier studies and, therefore, is limited in scope and study period. It could be improved with additional data, especially with additional monthly phosphorus samples at major control points. When possible, actual sampling results have been used. When sampling results are not available monthly distributions have been developed based on available sample results. The method used in the empirical estimates of in-lake phosphorus depends heavily on statistical correlation. It assumes that the data provided represents homogeneous and continuous lake conditions, which are rarely true.

Reservoir operations under “without” Narrows Project and “with” Narrows Project are summarized in Table 1. The flow and phosphorus impacts of the proposed Narrows Project are further described as follows:

1. Narrows Reservoir
 - The Narrows Reservoir will consume (uptake) about 66 kilograms of Phosphorus annually.
 - The project will divert an average annual amount of about 4,932 acre-feet of water and about 59 kilograms of phosphorus annually. In addition to the water to be diverted by the Narrows Project, the Cottonwood-Gooseberry project, which is currently diverting water through the Narrows Tunnel, will divert an average annual amount of 2,070 acre-feet of water and about 25 kilograms of phosphorus annually.
 - Water deliveries to Cottonwood-Gooseberry project are not affected, but the phosphorus diverted is reduced by about 11.5 kilograms annually (about 31 percent) because diversions are taken from the reservoir, which has a lower concentration. The average annual concentration of Cottonwood-Gooseberry deliveries is reduced by 0.0045 mg/l.
2. Gooseberry Creek near Scofield
 - Flow is reduced by 5,726 acre-feet (about 40 percent).
 - Phosphorus uptake in Lower Gooseberry Reservoir is reduced by about 8 kilograms (about 36 percent).
 - Phosphorus mass is reduced by 105 kilograms (about 45 percent). The resulting phosphorus concentration is reduced by 9 percent.
3. Fish Creek Above Scofield Reservoir
 - Flow is reduced by 5,726 acre-feet or about 15 percent.
 - Phosphorus mass is reduced by 105 kilograms or about 5 percent.
 - Concentration of phosphorus is increased by an annual average of 0.0058 mg/l or about 12 percent.
4. Scofield Reservoir
 - Reservoir inflow is reduced by 5,726 acre-feet or about 9 percent.
 - Phosphorus mass inflow is reduced by 105 kilograms or about 2 percent.
 - In-lake phosphorus concentration is increased by an annual average of 0.003 mg/l or about 10.8 percent.

- Average reservoir content is reduced by about 10,579 acre-feet or about 24.8 percent.
- Discharge is reduced by 5,095 acre-feet or about 9 percent.

The following figures compare conditions in Scofield Reservoir without and with Narrows Project. Figure 2 compares the reservoir monthly content. Figure 3 compares average annual Total Phosphorus inflow. Figure 4 compares average annual in-lake phosphorus concentration. Figure 5 compares the probability of eutrophication.

Conclusion

The proposed Narrows Project will reduce the total phosphorus mass loading into Scofield Reservoir, but the phosphorus concentration is increased as shown above. The probability of eutrophication at Scofield Reservoir is increased slightly every year except 1987 without any mitigation. The average annual increase is about 5.2 percent. The 1998 Narrows Project Draft EIS stated there would be essentially no increase in eutrophication and a small increase in the Trophic State Index. However this study includes an estimate of phosphorus inflow to Scofield Reservoir from sources other than Mud Creek, Pondtown Creek, and Fish Creek. This study also includes data collected through 2005. Average monthly phosphorus concentrations have been updated to reflect the additional data. Mitigation measures are offered as part of the project plan. This study indicates a small increase in the annual average in-lake phosphorus concentration (0.0279 mg/l to 0.0309 mg/l). Also, the annual average probability of eutrophication is increased 5.2 percent, which may require changes in the presentation of that conclusion.

As a result of the increase in potential eutrophication in Scofield Reservoir, a mitigation target has been established. The goal will be to reduce the total phosphorus loading to Scofield Reservoir by an annual average of 530 kilograms through stream bank treatment and fencing along 9.5 miles of tributaries. The effectiveness of the mitigation will be determined by comparing post-project phosphorus concentrations in Fish Creek, Mud Creek, and Pond Town Creek with pre-project measurements.

Appendix E - Supplemental Information

Phosphorus Data Development

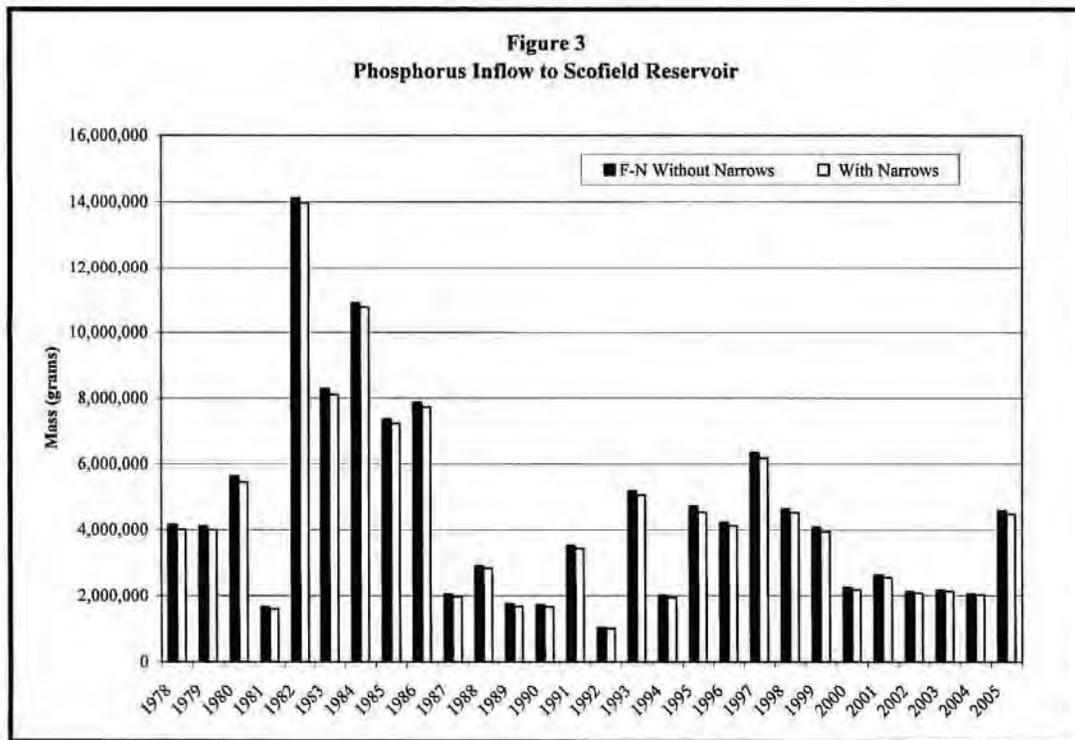
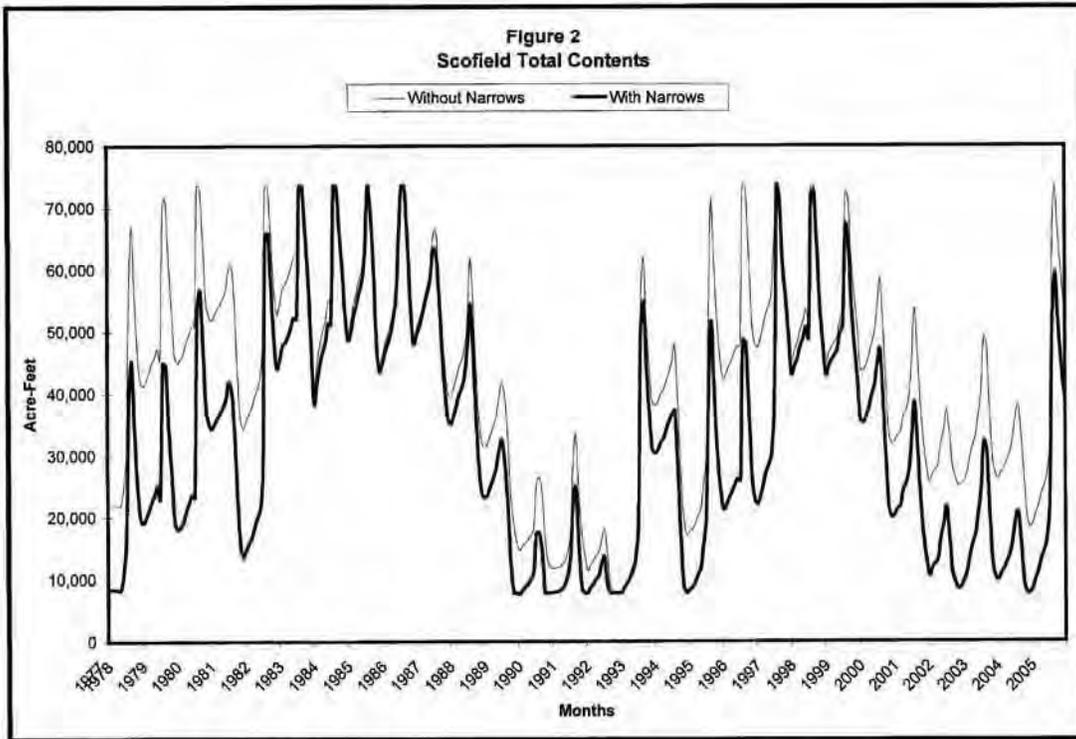
This section is provided to document the development of phosphorus data for Gooseberry Creek and Fish Creek. The Utah State Department of Water Quality collects water quality samples about twice per bi-annually on most Utah streams. The laboratory analytical results from these samples are posted on STORET for public use. In order to estimate phosphorus concentration for the Natural Flow above Narrows Reservoir, all available Total Phosphorus data from Fairview Lakes #2, and Gooseberry Creek above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir were evaluated to generate a composite monthly concentration for all points above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir (see Table E-1). Sample results for Lower Gooseberry Reservoir have been included in Table E-1 to allow comparison of the composite monthly concentrations with the reservoir measurements.

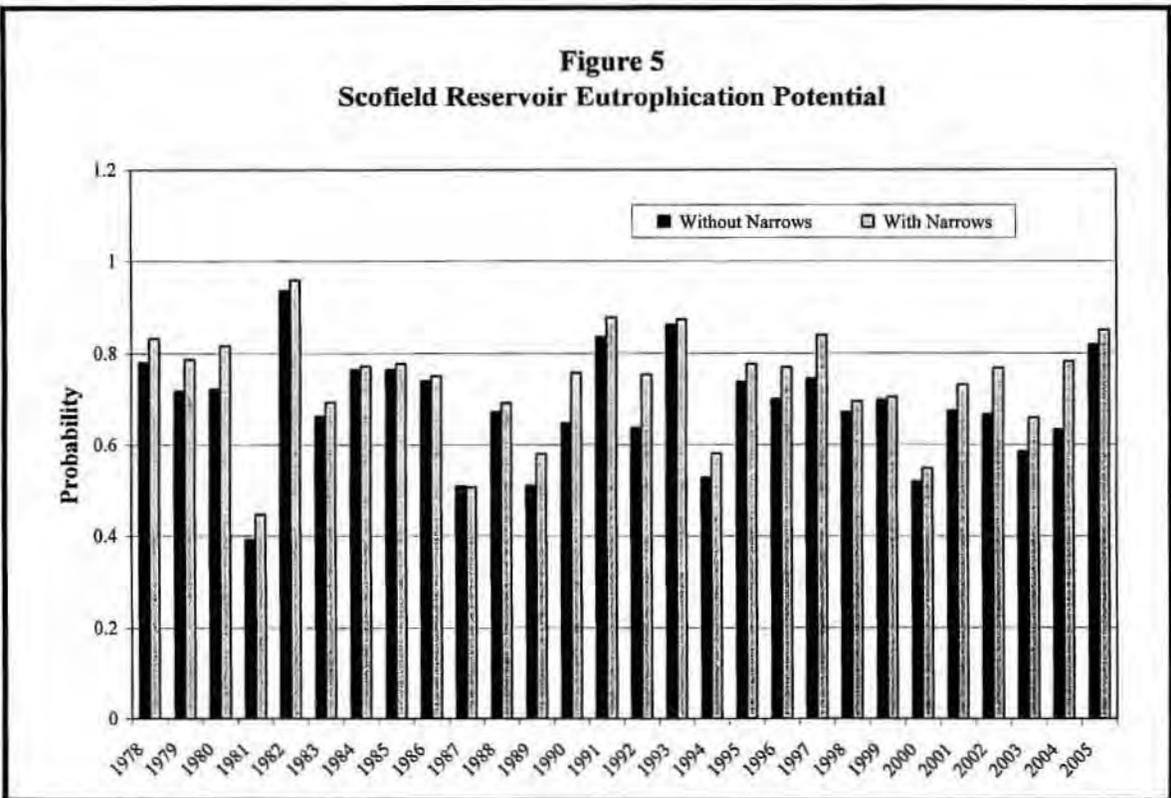
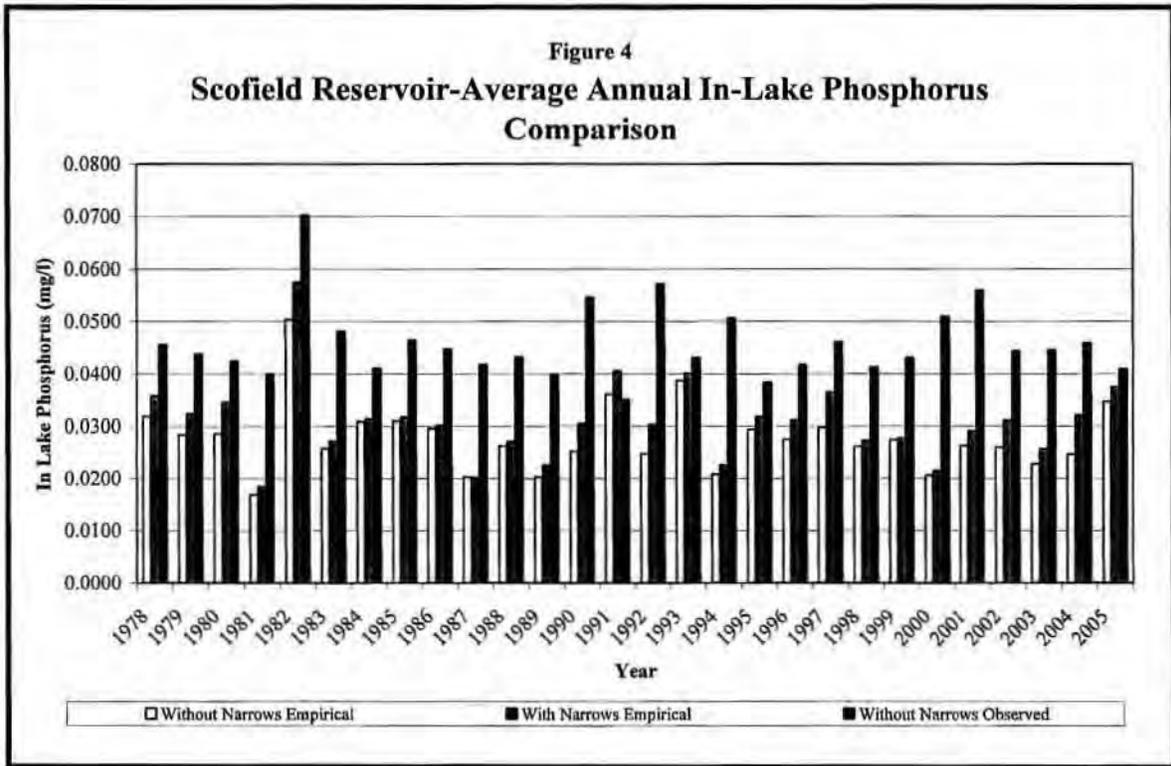
Substantially more data for Fish Creek are available. See Table E-2 for a list of Total Phosphorus at Fish Creek above Scofield Reservoir that is used in this study. A typical monthly distribution was estimated for both Gooseberry Creek and Fish Creek based on all sample results posted on STORET. This typical monthly distribution was used when measured data was not available. Previously the typical monthly distribution was estimated using the procedures outlined in the *State of Utah Scofield Reservoir Phase 1 Clean Lakes Study, December 1983*. This monthly distribution was based on only 4 years of data. The additional 24 years of data collected since this study was published warranted the update of the monthly distribution.

Table E-3 shows a list of Total Phosphorus at Mud Creek above Scofield Reservoir for 1992 – 2005 and Table E-4 is a list of Total Phosphorus at Pond Town Creek for the same period. As with Fish Creek and Gooseberry Creek, a typical monthly distribution is used when measured data is not available. This typical monthly distribution was generated using all of the available data posted on STORET.

Table E-5 was created to determine whether the model in Table B-2 was accurately predicting the average annual phosphorus concentrations in Scofield Reservoir. Table E-5 contains all of the phosphorus concentration data reported for the Scofield Reservoir in the STORET database. The samples were collected from three sites at various depths. As can be seen in the table the phosphorus concentration can vary by an order of magnitude at different sites for a given month. However, there are months that phosphorus data for the three sites agree very well. The sample results from all three sites have been averaged to estimate a phosphorus concentration for the given month. This monthly data was then used in conjunction with the end of month reservoir contents to determine an actual average reservoir phosphorus concentration that could be compared to the predicted values in Table B-2. The results of the comparison are discussed in the Scofield Reservoir Operation without Narrows Project Section







Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir Site			Ohio Inflow at Narrows Reservoir Site			CALC) No Flow at Narrows Reservoir Site			(Francis-Noble) Stream Flow Below Narrows Reservoir Site			(CALC) Reach Gain Between Narrows Reservoir Site and Lower Observatory Dam			
		Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weight (lb)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weight (lb)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weight (lb)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weight (lb)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weight (lb)	
1978	Oct	96	0.0209	2,473	17	0.0206	618	260	104	0.0209	2,675	87	0.0209	2,237	61	0.0209	1,670
	Nov	104	0.0198	2,040	18	0.0198	440	266	112	0.0198	2,746	94	0.0198	2,206	68	0.0198	1,650
	Dec	87	0.0187	2,007	18	0.0187	413	266	112	0.0187	2,169	76	0.0187	1,754	88	0.0187	2,029
	Jan	84	0.0176	1,824	17	0.0176	309	148	91	0.0176	1,971	74	0.0176	1,692	80	0.0176	1,741
	Feb	83	0.0165	1,489	16	0.0165	326	7	90	0.0165	1,826	74	0.0165	1,500	73	0.0165	1,491
	Mar	105	0.0154	1,697	11	0.0154	306	4	111	0.0154	1,716	90	0.0154	1,716	101	0.0154	1,912
	Apr	282	0.0143	10,266	114	0.0143	2,011	47	659	0.0143	11,097	315	0.0143	9,087	515	0.0143	9,082
	May	4,143	0.0131	69,846	715	0.0131	11,533	326	4,479	0.0131	75,268	3,764	0.0131	60,815	2,716	0.0131	43,884
	Jun	5,070	0.0141	88,178	799	0.0141	13,086	411	5,481	0.0141	95,321	4,682	0.0141	81,425	2,558	0.0141	44,995
Jul	649	0.0110	8,868	101	0.0110	1,370	713	702	0.0110	9,539	669	0.0110	8,149	313	0.0110	4,253	
Aug	378	0.0176	8,208	60	0.0176	1,303	31	409	0.0176	8,971	349	0.0176	7,568	197	0.0176	4,245	
Sep	171	0.0240	5,062	28	0.0240	829	14	185	0.0240	5,472	157	0.0240	4,643	59	0.0240	2,915	
WY Total		11,250	0.0140	199,935	1,924	0.0140	33,349	296	12,486	0.0140	216,131	10,562	0.0140	182,802	6,872	0.0140	119,397
1979	Oct	34	0.0208	877	8	0.0209	155	71	37	0.0209	948	31	0.0209	793	9	0.0209	218
	Nov	153	0.0198	3,737	42	0.0198	1,026	12	165	0.0198	4,019	123	0.0198	3,014	138	0.0198	3,261
	Dec	97	0.0187	2,237	28	0.0187	646	8	105	0.0187	2,419	77	0.0187	1,773	96	0.0187	2,218
	Jan	93	0.0176	2,019	23	0.0176	608	8	101	0.0176	2,133	73	0.0176	1,575	99	0.0176	2,139
	Feb	88	0.0165	1,791	25	0.0165	509	7	95	0.0165	1,916	70	0.0165	1,427	86	0.0165	1,748
	Mar	99	0.0154	1,841	29	0.0154	532	8	107	0.0154	2,073	79	0.0154	1,501	93	0.0154	1,766
	Apr	294	0.0143	5,186	76	0.0143	1,341	24	318	0.0143	5,606	242	0.0143	4,265	234	0.0143	4,131
	May	4,186	0.0131	67,640	1,006	0.0131	16,256	339	4,525	0.0131	72,119	3,519	0.0131	58,864	2,761	0.0131	44,613
	Jun	2,556	0.0141	39,237	489	0.0141	8,805	183	2,439	0.0141	42,415	1,950	0.0141	33,910	1,100	0.0141	19,156
Jul	471	0.0110	6,293	98	0.0110	1,310	518	509	0.0110	6,908	413	0.0110	5,579	198	0.0110	2,684	
Aug	247	0.0176	5,162	52	0.0176	1,129	30	267	0.0176	5,797	213	0.0176	4,668	112	0.0176	2,431	
Sep	137	0.0240	4,058	32	0.0240	947	11	148	0.0240	4,384	116	0.0240	3,437	64	0.0240	2,464	
WY Total		8,155	0.0140	140,413	1,910	0.0140	32,982	661	11,373	0.0140	151,786	5,996	0.0140	118,805	5,010	0.0140	86,970
1980	Oct	119	0.0209	3,383	22	0.0209	567	260	150	0.0209	3,874	128	0.0209	3,307	101	0.0209	2,597
	Nov	120	0.0198	2,911	19	0.0198	464	10	120	0.0198	3,168	111	0.0198	2,704	90	0.0198	2,305
	Dec	116	0.0187	2,678	21	0.0187	464	9	123	0.0187	2,892	104	0.0187	2,408	111	0.0187	2,531
	Jan	104	0.0176	2,238	21	0.0176	456	8	112	0.0176	2,441	91	0.0176	1,986	124	0.0176	2,093
	Feb	99	0.0165	2,015	19	0.0165	436	8	107	0.0165	2,178	88	0.0165	1,791	113	0.0165	2,009
	Mar	112	0.0154	2,128	21	0.0154	399	5	121	0.0154	2,300	105	0.0154	1,591	115	0.0154	2,183
	Apr	320	0.0143	9,246	91	0.0143	1,895	43	573	0.0143	10,106	482	0.0143	8,301	464	0.0143	8,186
	May	4,179	0.0131	67,237	640	0.0131	10,342	338	4,517	0.0131	72,997	3,877	0.0131	62,655	2,753	0.0131	44,477
	Jun	5,391	0.0141	93,761	753	0.0141	13,066	477	5,928	0.0141	101,356	5,075	0.0141	88,260	3,725	0.0141	47,399
Jul	227	0.0110	9,866	101	0.0110	1,276	39	786	0.0110	10,663	685	0.0110	9,290	363	0.0110	4,954	
Aug	302	0.0176	6,256	42	0.0176	912	24	326	0.0176	7,087	284	0.0176	6,176	148	0.0176	3,203	
Sep	235	0.0240	6,937	33	0.0240	977	19	254	0.0240	7,320	221	0.0240	6,343	125	0.0240	3,699	
WY Total		12,054	0.0141	209,605	1,783	0.0141	31,659	976	16,978	0.0141	236,383	11,247	0.0141	195,323	7,233	0.0141	126,437

Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Flow-Distribution Creek			Diverter by			Other Inflow at			Narrows Reservoir Site			Narrows Reservoir Site			(CALC) Reach Gains Between		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Weight lb/acre-foot	Concentration mg/l	Flow Acre-Feet	Weight lb/acre-foot	Concentration mg/l	Flow Acre-Feet	Weight lb/acre-foot	Concentration mg/l	Flow Acre-Feet	Weight lb/acre-foot	Concentration mg/l	Flow Acre-Feet	Weight lb/acre-foot	Concentration mg/l	Flow Acre-Feet	Weight lb/acre-foot	Concentration mg/l
1981	Oct	106	0.0209	5,053	55	0.0209	1,418	16	0.0209	469	312	0.0209	5,402	157	0.0209	4,944	152	0.0209	3,922
	Nov	105	0.0198	4,000	50	0.0198	1,221	13	0.0198	326	178	0.0198	4,356	128	0.0198	3,135	154	0.0198	3,752
	Dec	118	0.0187	3,183	42	0.0187	969	11	0.0187	258	149	0.0187	3,441	107	0.0187	2,472	130	0.0187	2,995
	Jan	113	0.0176	2,453	40	0.0176	868	9	0.0176	199	122	0.0176	2,652	82	0.0176	1,783	144	0.0176	3,123
	Feb	106	0.0165	2,157	26	0.0165	733	9	0.0165	175	115	0.0165	2,332	79	0.0165	1,599	126	0.0165	2,573
	Mar	162	0.0154	3,077	56	0.0154	1,064	13	0.0154	249	175	0.0154	3,327	119	0.0154	2,263	198	0.0154	3,759
	Apr	191	0.0143	3,776	268	0.0143	4,727	71	0.0143	1,275	963	0.0143	16,989	685	0.0143	12,262	815	0.0143	14,373
	May	2,735	0.0131	14,385	849	0.0131	10,487	233	0.0131	3,603	2,976	0.0131	48,088	3,327	0.0131	37,601	1,232	0.0131	21,378
	Jun	1,214	0.0100	14,975	283	0.0100	3,491	94	0.0100	1,213	1,312	0.0100	16,187	1,029	0.0100	12,697	561	0.0100	6,916
	Jul	361	0.0110	4,898	78	0.0110	1,058	29	0.0110	397	390	0.0110	5,295	312	0.0110	4,277	125	0.0110	1,693
	Aug	389	0.0176	4,103	42	0.0176	912	15	0.0176	332	204	0.0176	4,435	162	0.0176	3,524	75	0.0176	1,821
	Sep	149	0.0240	4,411	18	0.0240	1,125	12	0.0240	357	161	0.0240	4,798	123	0.0240	3,543	90	0.0240	2,562
WY Total	6,437	0.0137	108,542	1,637	0.0137	21,073	521	0.0137	8,792	6,558	0.0137	117,333	3,321	0.0137	89,261	3,192	0.0137	68,766	
1982	Oct	205	0.0209	5,285	44	0.0209	1,134	17	0.0209	428	222	0.0209	5,713	178	0.0209	4,579	159	0.0209	4,109
	Nov	147	0.0198	3,590	33	0.0198	806	12	0.0198	291	159	0.0198	3,881	126	0.0198	3,075	129	0.0198	3,153
	Dec	101	0.0187	2,330	24	0.0187	554	8	0.0187	189	109	0.0187	2,518	85	0.0187	1,965	100	0.0187	2,302
	Jan	80	0.0176	1,797	18	0.0176	391	6	0.0176	141	86	0.0176	1,877	58	0.0176	1,487	72	0.0176	1,553
	Feb	76	0.0165	1,547	16	0.0165	326	6	0.0165	125	82	0.0165	1,672	66	0.0165	1,246	57	0.0165	1,157
	Mar	102	0.0154	1,938	24	0.0154	456	8	0.0154	157	110	0.0154	2,095	86	0.0154	1,639	99	0.0154	1,876
	Apr	664	0.0143	11,712	152	0.0143	2,681	54	0.0143	949	718	0.0143	12,461	560	0.0143	9,980	594	0.0143	10,481
	May	5,446	0.0131	88,093	1,150	0.0131	18,583	401	0.0131	7,128	5,887	0.0131	95,128	4,777	0.0131	76,546	4,023	0.0131	65,004
	Jun	3,237	0.0141	56,125	591	0.0141	10,279	261	0.0141	4,546	3,488	0.0141	60,671	2,897	0.0141	50,392	1,603	0.0141	32,373
	Jul	788	0.0110	10,682	146	0.0110	1,981	64	0.0110	566	852	0.0110	11,558	705	0.0110	9,577	404	0.0110	5,494
	Aug	368	0.0176	7,815	67	0.0176	1,455	29	0.0176	633	389	0.0176	8,448	322	0.0176	6,994	186	0.0176	4,034
	Sep	357	0.0240	10,569	65	0.0240	1,924	29	0.0240	856	386	0.0240	11,425	331	0.0240	9,300	177	0.0240	5,532
WY Total	11,553	0.0141	201,339	2,330	0.0141	40,588	936	0.0141	16,308	12,489	0.0141	217,647	10,189	0.0141	177,079	7,602	0.0141	132,260	
1983	Oct	453	0.0209	11,078	37	0.0209	954	37	0.0209	946	490	0.0209	12,624	453	0.0209	11,670	377	0.0209	8,727
	Nov	322	0.0198	7,864	31	0.0198	757	24	0.0198	657	343	0.0198	8,501	317	0.0198	7,144	324	0.0198	6,122
	Dec	268	0.0187	6,182	22	0.0187	507	21	0.0187	501	290	0.0187	6,682	268	0.0187	5,367	252	0.0187	5,138
	Jan	167	0.0176	3,635	19	0.0176	412	14	0.0176	294	181	0.0176	3,939	162	0.0176	3,587	265	0.0176	3,183
	Feb	149	0.0165	3,033	17	0.0165	346	12	0.0165	246	161	0.0165	3,278	144	0.0165	2,932	230	0.0165	4,680
	Mar	133	0.0154	4,046	22	0.0154	418	17	0.0154	328	230	0.0154	4,374	208	0.0154	3,594	240	0.0154	5,171
	Apr	350	0.0143	6,174	29	0.0143	512	20	0.0143	360	378	0.0143	6,974	349	0.0143	6,162	289	0.0143	5,091
	May	2,961	0.0131	47,864	200	0.0131	3,280	240	0.0131	3,876	3,201	0.0131	51,721	2,968	0.0131	48,411	1,532	0.0131	24,758
	Jun	9,238	0.0141	162,234	638	0.0141	10,996	795	0.0141	17,375	10,064	0.0141	173,375	9,446	0.0141	164,276	4,764	0.0141	82,364
	Jul	1,841	0.0100	22,709	132	0.0100	1,628	89	0.0100	1,839	1,960	0.0100	24,548	1,838	0.0100	22,920	1,092	0.0100	13,468
	Aug	548	0.0176	11,897	847	0.0176	947	44	0.0176	954	562	0.0176	12,614	553	0.0176	12,014	308	0.0176	6,078
	Sep	399	0.0240	11,812	27	0.0240	799	32	0.0240	457	431	0.0240	12,769	404	0.0240	11,969	195	0.0240	5,763
WY Total	16,999	0.0143	296,099	1,216	0.0143	21,357	1,377	0.0143	24,237	18,376	0.0143	323,327	17,160	0.0143	301,770	9,941	0.0143	178,654	

Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir Site			Other Inflow to Narrows Reservoir Site			Net Flow at Narrows Reservoir Site			[Frasier-Noble] Stream Flow below Narrows Reservoir Site			[CALC] Reach Gains Between Narrows Reservoir Site and Lower Conduits Reservoir			
		Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lb/day)	
1987	Oct	206	0.0209	7,631	111	0.0209	2,862	26	0.0209	618	220	0.0209	8,249	209	0.0209	5,387	
	Nov	231	0.0198	5,642	99	0.0198	2,418	19	0.0198	457	250	0.0198	6,099	151	0.0198	3,681	
	Dec	170	0.0187	3,921	67	0.0187	1,545	14	0.0187	318	184	0.0187	4,239	117	0.0187	2,693	
	Jan	89	0.0176	1,932	37	0.0176	823	7	0.0176	157	96	0.0176	2,089	59	0.0176	1,285	
	Feb	81	0.0165	1,649	31	0.0165	631	7	0.0165	134	84	0.0165	1,782	57	0.0165	1,151	
	Mar	109	0.0154	2,071	45	0.0154	855	9	0.0154	168	118	0.0154	2,238	73	0.0154	1,383	
	Apr	1,083	0.0143	19,103	433	0.0143	7,638	38	0.0143	1,547	1,171	0.0143	20,650	726	0.0143	13,013	
	May	2,577	0.0131	41,691	783	0.0131	12,652	209	0.0131	3,373	2,785	0.0131	45,014	2,063	0.0131	33,262	
	Jun	757	0.0141	13,166	227	0.0141	3,948	61	0.0141	1,066	416	0.0141	14,232	591	0.0141	10,284	
	Jul	306	0.0110	5,373	115	0.0110	1,560	32	0.0110	435	428	0.0110	5,806	313	0.0110	4,248	
	Aug	215	0.0176	4,668	64	0.0176	1,340	17	0.0176	378	232	0.0176	5,046	168	0.0176	3,656	
	Sep	153	0.0240	4,500	51	0.0240	1,510	12	0.0240	364	164	0.0240	4,864	113	0.0240	3,354	
WY Total		6,156	0.0147	111,295	2,063	0.0147	37,811	499	0.0147	9,015	6,655	0.0147	120,310	4,592	0.0147	82,469	
1988	Oct	144	0.0209	3,713	47	0.0209	1,213	12	0.0209	301	156	0.0209	4,013	109	0.0209	2,801	
	Nov	126	0.0198	3,077	42	0.0198	1,026	10	0.0198	249	136	0.0198	3,377	94	0.0198	2,401	
	Dec	99	0.0187	2,314	37	0.0187	853	8	0.0187	178	107	0.0187	2,469	70	0.0187	1,615	
	Jan	62	0.0176	1,995	26	0.0176	794	6	0.0176	162	106	0.0176	2,156	67	0.0176	1,302	
	Feb	58	0.0165	1,955	25	0.0165	794	6	0.0165	162	106	0.0165	2,156	67	0.0165	1,302	
	Mar	125	0.0154	2,374	49	0.0154	831	10	0.0154	256	135	0.0154	2,567	88	0.0154	1,636	
	Apr	364	0.0143	5,948	189	0.0143	3,510	46	0.0143	826	610	0.0143	10,734	411	0.0143	7,244	
	May	3,714	0.0131	60,011	1,132	0.0131	18,292	301	0.0131	4,861	4,016	0.0131	64,875	2,883	0.0131	46,383	
	Jun	938	0.0141	16,662	283	0.0141	4,574	78	0.0141	1,350	1,036	0.0141	15,011	772	0.0141	13,417	
	Jul	338	0.0110	4,857	92	0.0110	1,248	28	0.0110	393	247	0.0110	5,231	295	0.0110	4,093	
	Aug	209	0.0176	4,537	56	0.0176	1,216	17	0.0176	368	226	0.0176	4,905	120	0.0176	3,680	
	Sep	142	0.0240	4,204	43	0.0240	1,272	12	0.0240	341	154	0.0240	4,544	111	0.0240	3,271	
WY Total		6,039	0.0142	115,879	2,040	0.0142	35,818	538	0.0142	9,346	7,177	0.0142	125,263	5,157	0.0142	89,446	
1989	Oct	153	0.0209	3,944	49	0.0209	1,203	12	0.0209	316	165	0.0209	4,264	116	0.0209	3,201	
	Nov	167	0.0198	4,079	59	0.0198	1,441	14	0.0198	320	185	0.0198	4,469	122	0.0198	2,983	
	Dec	150	0.0187	3,466	53	0.0187	1,223	13	0.0187	280	162	0.0187	3,740	109	0.0187	2,518	
	Jan	131	0.0176	2,627	51	0.0176	1,107	10	0.0176	213	131	0.0176	2,840	80	0.0176	1,732	
	Feb	101	0.0165	2,056	39	0.0165	794	8	0.0165	167	109	0.0165	2,222	70	0.0165	1,428	
	Mar	166	0.0154	2,153	57	0.0154	1,273	13	0.0154	255	179	0.0154	3,409	112	0.0154	2,136	
	Apr	1,313	0.0143	21,142	462	0.0143	8,149	106	0.0143	1,875	1,418	0.0143	25,017	956	0.0143	16,868	
	May	2,470	0.0131	39,912	649	0.0131	10,487	200	0.0131	3,233	2,670	0.0131	45,145	2,021	0.0131	32,658	
	Jun	763	0.0141	13,270	202	0.0141	3,513	62	0.0141	1,075	825	0.0141	14,345	623	0.0141	10,832	
	Jul	368	0.0110	4,993	92	0.0110	1,248	29	0.0110	397	397	0.0110	5,387	305	0.0110	4,138	
	Aug	180	0.0176	3,968	46	0.0176	990	15	0.0176	317	195	0.0176	4,254	149	0.0176	3,226	
	Sep	161	0.0240	4,766	47	0.0240	1,351	13	0.0240	386	174	0.0240	5,152	127	0.0240	3,761	
WY Total		6,112	0.0145	109,310	1,816	0.0145	32,888	404	0.0145	8,843	6,606	0.0145	118,153	4,790	0.0145	85,265	
																	98,848

Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir Site Operation			Narrows Reservoir Site													
		Flow Acres-Foot Day	Weight Concentration mg/l	Weight Concentration mg/l	Flow Acres-Foot Day	Weight Concentration mg/l	Weight Concentration mg/l	Flow Acres-Foot Day	Weight Concentration mg/l	Weight Concentration mg/l	Flow Acres-Foot Day	Weight Concentration mg/l	Weight Concentration mg/l	Flow Acres-Foot Day	Weight Concentration mg/l	Weight Concentration mg/l		
1990	Oct	132	0.0209	3,401	0.0209	1,532	11	0.0209	275	143	0.0209	3,676	83	0.0209	2,144	95	0.0209	2,460
	Nov	230	0.0198	5,628	0.0198	1,747	19	0.0198	456	249	0.0198	6,084	178	0.0198	4,377	245	0.0198	5,992
	Dec	114	0.0187	2,032	0.0187	1,472	9	0.0187	213	133	0.0187	2,845	60	0.0187	1,374	110	0.0187	2,514
	Jan	101	0.0176	1,815	0.0176	1,346	8	0.0176	177	109	0.0176	2,361	47	0.0176	1,016	117	0.0176	2,542
	Feb	97	0.0165	1,970	0.0165	974	8	0.0165	160	105	0.0165	2,106	57	0.0165	1,156	106	0.0165	2,161
	Mar	128	0.0154	2,024	0.0154	1,554	10	0.0154	196	138	0.0154	2,621	56	0.0154	1,067	101	0.0154	2,676
	Apr	1,120	0.0143	19,751	0.0143	9,972	91	0.0143	1,600	1,210	0.0143	21,351	650	0.0143	11,460	1,037	0.0143	18,296
	May	2,564	0.0131	41,432	0.0131	12,719	208	0.0131	3,355	2,772	0.0131	44,787	1,985	0.0131	32,068	1,134	0.0131	18,317
	Jun	913	0.0230	25,895	0.0230	6,973	74	0.0230	2,094	987	0.0230	27,992	742	0.0230	21,060	404	0.0230	11,464
	Jul	401	0.0110	5,419	0.0110	1,523	32	0.0110	441	188	0.0110	5,879	321	0.0110	4,358	151	0.0110	2,055
	Aug	174	0.0280	6,020	0.0280	1,928	14	0.0280	488	188	0.0280	6,597	133	0.0280	4,579	64	0.0280	2,226
	Sep	127	0.0240	3,747	0.0240	1,683	10	0.0240	303	137	0.0240	4,050	80	0.0240	2,267	80	0.0240	2,363
WY Total	6,100	0.0160	120,524	0.0160	43,301	494	0.0160	9,762	6,594	0.0160	130,286	4,390	0.0160	86,986	3,685	0.0160	71,087	
1991	Oct	150	0.0209	3,078	0.0209	1,801	12	0.0209	314	163	0.0209	4,192	53	0.0209	2,391	112	0.0209	2,879
	Nov	144	0.0198	3,509	0.0198	4,040	12	0.0198	324	155	0.0198	3,790	-10	0.0198	-247	124	0.0198	3,033
	Dec	120	0.0187	2,760	0.0187	1,528	10	0.0187	224	129	0.0187	2,984	63	0.0187	1,456	114	0.0187	2,636
	Jan	166	0.0176	2,798	0.0176	1,382	9	0.0176	185	114	0.0176	2,485	50	0.0176	1,099	129	0.0176	2,708
	Feb	104	0.0165	2,118	0.0165	1,288	8	0.0165	171	136	0.0165	2,298	49	0.0165	960	122	0.0165	2,508
	Mar	304	0.0154	4,689	0.0154	1,764	7	0.0154	120	136	0.0154	2,576	59	0.0154	1,112	137	0.0154	2,607
	Apr	3,884	0.0131	62,444	0.0131	19,088	41	0.0131	5,058	4,177	0.0131	67,502	2,583	0.0131	47,794	438	0.0131	30,387
	May	2,537	0.0209	59,603	0.0209	10,369	205	0.0209	4,816	2,701	0.0209	64,279	2,284	0.0209	53,770	1,246	0.0209	29,200
	Jun	567	0.0110	7,688	0.0110	2,308	46	0.0110	623	613	0.0110	8,311	238	0.0110	3,203	340	0.0110	3,125
	Jul	296	0.0260	1,824	0.0260	475	28	0.0260	148	320	0.0260	1,971	243	0.0260	1,496	144	0.0260	1,883
	Aug	246	0.0240	7,174	0.0240	1,650	20	0.0240	597	309	0.0240	7,972	207	0.0240	6,122	131	0.0240	3,884
	Sep	8,766	0.0132	164,627	0.0132	58,313	716	0.0132	13,335	9,476	0.0132	177,962	6,317	0.0132	102,740	5,396	0.0132	101,071
WY Total	15,450	0.0160	309,000	0.0160	103,300	1,332	0.0160	26,300	17,000	0.0160	330,000	10,000	0.0160	180,000	7,000	0.0160	100,000	
1992	Oct	154	0.0198	3,078	0.0198	1,801	12	0.0198	314	163	0.0198	4,192	53	0.0198	2,391	112	0.0198	2,879
	Nov	144	0.0187	3,509	0.0187	4,040	12	0.0187	324	155	0.0187	3,790	-10	0.0187	-247	124	0.0187	3,033
	Dec	124	0.0176	2,854	0.0176	1,528	10	0.0176	224	129	0.0176	2,984	63	0.0176	1,456	114	0.0176	2,636
	Jan	90	0.0165	1,951	0.0165	1,382	9	0.0165	185	114	0.0165	2,485	50	0.0165	1,099	129	0.0165	2,708
	Feb	82	0.0154	1,650	0.0154	1,288	8	0.0154	171	136	0.0154	2,298	49	0.0154	960	122	0.0154	2,508
	Mar	141	0.0143	2,682	0.0143	1,071	7	0.0143	120	136	0.0143	2,576	59	0.0143	1,112	137	0.0143	2,607
	Apr	711	0.0131	13,071	0.0131	4,421	11	0.0131	5,058	4,177	0.0131	67,502	2,583	0.0131	47,794	438	0.0131	30,387
	May	1,795	0.0209	64,111	0.0209	10,369	205	0.0209	4,816	2,701	0.0209	64,279	2,284	0.0209	53,770	1,246	0.0209	29,200
	Jun	654	0.0110	7,255	0.0110	2,308	46	0.0110	623	613	0.0110	8,311	238	0.0110	3,203	340	0.0110	3,125
	Jul	263	0.0260	1,824	0.0260	475	28	0.0260	148	320	0.0260	1,971	243	0.0260	1,496	144	0.0260	1,883
	Aug	136	0.0240	7,174	0.0240	1,650	20	0.0240	597	309	0.0240	7,972	207	0.0240	6,122	131	0.0240	3,884
	Sep	118	0.0240	3,488	0.0240	1,189	10	0.0240	383	127	0.0240	3,771	87	0.0240	2,381	76	0.0240	2,254
WY Total	4,351	0.0147	78,738	0.0147	23,334	332	0.0147	6,378	4,703	0.0147	85,117	3,311	0.0147	62,383	2,072	0.0147	41,296	

Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Flow-Gateway Creek			Diversion by			Down Tailrace at			Net Flow at			Stem Flow Below			(CALC) Reach Gains/losses		
		Flow	Concentration	Weight	Flow	Concentration	Weight	Flow	Concentration	Weight	Flow	Concentration	Weight	Flow	Concentration	Weight	Flow	Concentration	Weight
1995	Oct	235	0.0209	6,063	165	0.0209	5,036	491	0.0209	254	0.0209	6,558	39	0.0209	1,318	186	0.0209	4,793	
	Nov	176	0.0198	4,304	203	0.0198	4,069	349	0.0198	191	0.0198	4,654	-13	0.0198	-315	170	0.0198	4,143	
	Dec	142	0.0187	3,989	174	0.0187	4,023	298	0.0187	173	0.0187	3,987	-2	0.0187	-36	146	0.0187	3,777	
	Jan	137	0.0176	2,735	138	0.0176	2,727	323	0.0176	177	0.0176	2,978	5	0.0176	202	176	0.0176	3,423	
	Feb	127	0.0165	2,571	104	0.0165	2,125	209	0.0165	137	0.0165	2,784	32	0.0165	653	177	0.0165	3,566	
	Mar	214	0.0154	4,455	222	0.0154	4,214	361	0.0154	253	0.0154	4,814	32	0.0154	609	314	0.0154	4,946	
	Apr	691	0.0143	17,538	1,015	0.0143	16,134	1,419	0.0143	1,074	0.0143	18,927	-31	0.0143	-107	914	0.0143	16,123	
	May	5,028	0.0131	59,438	1,116	0.0131	18,937	483	0.0131	645	0.0131	104,267	3,235	0.0131	85,210	4,547	0.0131	72,471	
	Jun	2,692	0.0120	48,137	421	0.0120	7,787	211	0.0120	3,899	0.0120	52,866	2,392	0.0120	44,250	1,279	0.0120	22,671	
	Jul	623	0.0110	16,372	380	0.0110	2,714	51	0.0110	683	0.0110	9,270	483	0.0110	6,156	362	0.0110	4,104	
	Aug	805	0.0099	13,881	106	0.0099	654	23	0.0099	133	0.0099	2,986	224	0.0099	1,382	120	0.0099	924	
	Sep	226	0.0240	6,683	124	0.0240	3,684	541	0.0240	344	0.0240	7,226	120	0.0240	3,362	121	0.0240	3,395	
WY Total		11,783	0.0140	203,075	4,073	0.0140	75,135	953	0.0140	16,449	12,740	219,524	8,661	0.0140	144,389	8,437	0.0140	147,672	
1996	Oct	187	0.0209	4,708	27	0.0209	689	381	0.0209	197	0.0209	5,089	171	0.0209	4,900	140	0.0209	3,607	
	Nov	142	0.0198	3,670	17	0.0198	418	281	0.0198	154	0.0198	3,751	139	0.0198	3,333	122	0.0198	2,978	
	Dec	134	0.0187	3,083	16	0.0187	365	250	0.0187	144	0.0187	3,333	129	0.0187	2,968	125	0.0187	2,804	
	Jan	99	0.0176	2,149	20	0.0176	439	175	0.0176	107	0.0176	2,314	86	0.0176	1,874	113	0.0176	2,443	
	Feb	94	0.0165	1,908	23	0.0165	464	155	0.0165	101	0.0165	2,062	79	0.0165	1,598	99	0.0165	2,013	
	Mar	129	0.0154	2,443	38	0.0154	723	108	0.0154	139	0.0154	2,644	191	0.0154	1,918	143	0.0154	2,711	
	Apr	632	0.0143	11,608	99	0.0143	1,738	51	0.0143	705	0.0143	12,427	605	0.0143	10,689	282	0.0143	10,266	
	May	3,411	0.0131	55,114	1,079	0.0131	17,428	276	0.0131	4,664	3,687	61,311	2,609	0.0131	42,151	1,993	0.0131	32,637	
	Jun	936	0.0120	16,382	401	0.0120	6,958	1,219	0.0120	1,012	0.0120	17,691	611	0.0120	10,633	416	0.0120	4,239	
	Jul	294	0.0110	6,881	86	0.0110	2,010	537	0.0110	317	0.0110	7,438	232	0.0110	5,429	51	0.0110	1,908	
	Aug	208	0.0099	5,381	47	0.0099	1,187	322	0.0099	222	0.0099	6,033	182	0.0099	4,256	83	0.0099	2,303	
	Sep	162	0.0240	4,787	26	0.0240	781	388	0.0240	175	0.0240	5,174	148	0.0240	4,393	94	0.0240	2,799	
WY Total		6,439	0.0148	173,895	1,872	0.0148	31,332	9,550	0.0148	6,961	127,445	1,943	5,089	0.0148	94,312	3,943	0.0148	75,197	
1997	Oct	217	0.0209	5,387	76	0.0209	1,968	453	0.0209	234	0.0209	6,040	153	0.0209	4,072	170	0.0209	4,378	
	Nov	148	0.0198	2,617	64	0.0198	1,351	293	0.0198	160	0.0198	3,910	97	0.0198	2,338	130	0.0198	3,181	
	Dec	154	0.0187	2,520	62	0.0187	1,441	288	0.0187	166	0.0187	3,838	164	0.0187	2,397	142	0.0187	3,266	
	Jan	121	0.0176	2,628	49	0.0176	1,061	212	0.0176	131	0.0176	2,841	32	0.0176	1,790	163	0.0176	3,537	
	Feb	119	0.0165	2,268	44	0.0165	888	186	0.0165	122	0.0165	2,484	78	0.0165	1,997	144	0.0165	2,939	
	Mar	196	0.0154	3,723	60	0.0154	1,138	302	0.0154	212	0.0154	4,024	132	0.0154	2,886	254	0.0154	4,832	
	Apr	570	0.0143	10,046	202	0.0143	5,151	414	0.0143	616	0.0143	10,560	324	0.0143	5,769	302	0.0143	8,855	
	May	4,813	0.0131	71,304	1,129	0.0131	18,235	357	0.0131	4,770	3,642	77,080	3,642	0.0131	58,845	2,987	0.0131	48,272	
	Jun	8,993	0.0120	114,608	333	0.0120	4,391	641	0.0120	9,283	7,122	121,891	6,871	0.0120	119,498	3,346	0.0120	58,195	
	Jul	1,339	0.0110	8,197	77	0.0110	475	164	0.0110	64	0.0110	8,361	1,369	0.0110	6,067	284	0.0110	4,674	
	Aug	513	0.0099	11,127	65	0.0099	1,421	901	0.0099	554	0.0099	13,028	489	0.0099	10,607	284	0.0099	6,183	
	Sep	284	0.0240	3,398	60	0.0240	1,268	660	0.0240	307	0.0240	9,078	247	0.0240	7,210	146	0.0240	4,311	
WY Total		14,646	0.0136	345,082	2,210	0.0136	39,889	19,852	0.0136	15,832	364,934	13,602	0.0136	225,448	9,077	0.0136	132,628		

Date September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir Site																					
		Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)																		
1999	Oct	197	0.0209	5,084	35	0.0209	855	412	311	0.0209	5,485	180	0.0209	4,640	151	0.0209	3,936	151	0.0209	4,640	151	0.0209	3,936
	Nov	167	0.0198	4,079	28	0.0198	696	330	181	0.0198	4,410	152	0.0198	3,714	157	0.0198	3,530	157	0.0198	3,714	157	0.0198	3,530
	Dec	85	0.0187	1,966	7	0.0187	644	14	92	0.0187	2,125	64	0.0187	1,481	87	0.0187	2,002	87	0.0187	1,481	87	0.0187	2,002
	Jan	67	0.0176	1,458	7	0.0176	583	3	75	0.0176	1,577	46	0.0176	997	42	0.0176	913	42	0.0176	997	42	0.0176	913
	Feb	85	0.0165	1,737	30	0.0165	618	7	82	0.0165	1,877	62	0.0165	1,259	76	0.0165	1,607	76	0.0165	1,259	76	0.0165	1,607
	Mar	127	0.0154	2,415	41	0.0154	777	10	137	0.0154	2,669	96	0.0154	1,832	180	0.0154	2,637	180	0.0154	2,637	180	0.0154	2,637
	Apr	339	0.0143	5,977	105	0.0143	1,844	27	366	0.0143	6,401	267	0.0143	4,617	278	0.0143	4,896	278	0.0143	4,617	278	0.0143	4,896
	May	3,776	0.0131	81,012	636	0.0131	10,277	306	4,982	0.0131	65,944	3,446	0.0131	55,077	3,349	0.0131	37,951	3,349	0.0131	55,077	3,349	0.0131	37,951
	Jun	2,882	0.0230	81,748	363	0.0230	10,311	233	6,022	0.0230	88,371	2,751	0.0230	78,059	1,424	0.0230	40,410	1,424	0.0230	78,059	1,424	0.0230	40,410
	Jul	616	0.0110	8,383	102	0.0110	1,394	50	679	0.0110	9,064	566	0.0110	7,680	393	0.0110	3,980	393	0.0110	7,680	393	0.0110	3,980
	Aug	418	0.0250	12,322	48	0.0250	1,399	34	1,059	0.0250	13,861	494	0.0250	12,467	223	0.0250	6,839	223	0.0250	12,467	223	0.0250	6,839
	Sep	293	0.0240	8,678	32	0.0240	936	24	703	0.0240	9,381	235	0.0240	8,441	158	0.0240	4,481	158	0.0240	8,441	158	0.0240	4,481
WY Total	6,652	0.0172	195,358	1,471	0.0172	30,321	773	15,924	9,785	0.0172	311,183	8,311	0.0172	180,861	5,372	0.0172	113,481	5,372	0.0172	180,861	5,372	0.0172	113,481
2000	Oct	158	0.0209	4,077	41	0.0209	1,693	330	171	0.0209	4,408	136	0.0209	3,145	118	0.0209	3,054	118	0.0209	3,145	118	0.0209	3,054
	Nov	150	0.0198	3,294	38	0.0198	926	11	150	0.0198	3,699	122	0.0198	2,742	118	0.0198	2,872	118	0.0198	2,742	118	0.0198	2,872
	Dec	94	0.0187	2,159	19	0.0187	428	8	101	0.0187	2,334	82	0.0187	1,907	93	0.0187	1,857	93	0.0187	1,907	93	0.0187	1,857
	Jan	82	0.0176	1,790	11	0.0176	234	7	89	0.0176	1,935	78	0.0176	1,416	76	0.0176	1,366	76	0.0176	1,416	76	0.0176	1,366
	Feb	80	0.0165	1,635	17	0.0165	352	7	87	0.0165	1,787	70	0.0165	1,168	67	0.0165	1,066	67	0.0165	1,168	67	0.0165	1,066
	Mar	121	0.0154	2,331	29	0.0154	551	10	135	0.0154	2,520	104	0.0154	1,999	133	0.0154	2,330	133	0.0154	1,999	133	0.0154	2,330
	Apr	321	0.0143	17,484	60	0.0143	1,168	189	335	0.0143	19,657	104	0.0143	14,489	247	0.0143	13,172	247	0.0143	14,489	247	0.0143	13,172
	May	3,179	0.0131	51,303	711	0.0131	11,486	237	4,356	0.0131	55,524	2,725	0.0131	44,028	1,750	0.0131	28,236	1,750	0.0131	44,028	1,750	0.0131	28,236
	Jun	322	0.0110	12,425	513	0.0110	6,324	84	1,124	0.0110	13,864	611	0.0110	7,538	470	0.0110	5,796	470	0.0110	7,538	470	0.0110	5,796
	Jul	196	0.0110	4,360	106	0.0110	1,492	26	346	0.0110	4,717	242	0.0110	3,286	100	0.0110	1,359	100	0.0110	3,286	100	0.0110	1,359
	Aug	150	0.0240	4,429	51	0.0240	1,707	16	312	0.0240	4,713	135	0.0240	3,006	76	0.0240	1,750	76	0.0240	3,006	76	0.0240	1,750
	Sep	6,243	0.0136	107,211	1,081	0.0136	27,232	317	8,854	6,990	0.0136	115,895	5,220	0.0136	88,643	3,840	0.0136	26,621	3,840	0.0136	88,643	3,840	0.0136
WY Total	6,353	0.0134	195,040	1,780	0.0134	30,085	315	8,509	6,867	0.0134	113,559	5,087	0.0134	83,174	3,953	0.0134	27,233	3,953	0.0134	83,174	3,953	0.0134	27,233

Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir Site																
		Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)															
2002	Oct	92	0.0209	2,384	0.0209	712	0.0209	193	0.0209	109	0.0209	2,377	0.0209	1,865	0.0209	61	0.0209	1,569
	Nov	121	0.0198	2,953	0.0198	559	0.0198	239	0.0198	131	0.0198	3,192	0.0198	2,031	0.0198	92	0.0198	2,256
	Dec	79	0.0187	1,824	0.0187	355	0.0187	149	0.0187	86	0.0187	1,942	0.0187	1,227	0.0187	42	0.0187	1,497
	Jan	56	0.0176	1,209	0.0176	233	0.0176	98	0.0176	60	0.0176	1,307	0.0176	1,272	0.0176	16	0.0176	334
	Feb	46	0.0165	936	0.0165	123	0.0165	76	0.0165	50	0.0165	1,012	0.0165	809	0.0165	-14	0.0165	-202
	Mar	58	0.0154	1,077	0.0154	350	0.0154	89	0.0154	62	0.0154	1,166	0.0154	636	0.0154	23	0.0154	471
	Apr	740	0.0143	13,057	0.0143	3,163	0.0143	1,038	0.0143	400	0.0143	14,115	0.0143	10,952	0.0143	668	0.0143	11,764
	May	2,448	0.0131	39,554	0.0131	10,090	0.0131	3,204	0.0131	1,266	0.0131	42,757	0.0131	32,662	0.0131	1,017	0.0131	16,433
	Jun	503	0.0141	8,761	0.0141	1,726	0.0141	704	0.0141	543	0.0141	9,449	0.0141	7,723	0.0141	192	0.0141	1,331
Jul	272	0.0110	3,149	0.0110	490	0.0110	255	0.0110	251	0.0110	3,404	0.0110	2,914	0.0110	41	0.0110	359	
Aug	114	0.0176	2,464	0.0176	592	0.0176	209	0.0176	123	0.0176	2,664	0.0176	2,072	0.0176	25	0.0176	339	
Sep	104	0.0240	3,060	0.0240	541	0.0240	249	0.0240	112	0.0240	3,379	0.0240	2,788	0.0240	76	0.0240	2,091	
WY Total	4,597	0.0142	86,438	0.0142	18,741	0.0142	6,317	0.0142	4,965	0.0142	86,975	0.0142	68,234	0.0142	2,275	0.0142	40,985	
2003	Oct	69	0.0209	1,518	0.0209	1,483	0.0209	125	0.0209	64	0.0209	1,663	0.0209	1,801	0.0209	180	0.0209	4,671
	Nov	53	0.0198	1,293	0.0198	1,165	0.0198	103	0.0198	57	0.0198	1,398	0.0198	1,398	0.0198	115	0.0198	2,814
	Dec	14	0.0187	323	0.0187	324	0.0187	26	0.0187	15	0.0187	349	0.0187	25	0.0187	26	0.0187	592
	Jan	45	0.0176	668	0.0176	73	0.0176	78	0.0176	48	0.0176	1,046	0.0176	974	0.0176	9	0.0176	194
	Feb	52	0.0165	1,653	0.0165	235	0.0165	83	0.0165	56	0.0165	1,446	0.0165	815	0.0165	54	0.0165	1,099
	Mar	69	0.0154	1,140	0.0154	1,145	0.0154	92	0.0154	65	0.0154	1,232	0.0154	87	0.0154	130	0.0154	2,478
	Apr	374	0.0143	8,977	0.0143	6,590	0.0143	334	0.0143	404	0.0143	46,079	0.0143	34,121	0.0143	541	0.0143	12,556
	May	2,038	0.0131	42,626	0.0131	21,033	0.0131	3,533	0.0131	2,832	0.0131	46,079	0.0131	25,040	0.0131	4,355	0.0131	70,267
	Jun	704	0.0141	15,623	0.0141	4,590	0.0141	2,919	0.0141	1,843	0.0141	16,488	0.0141	12,298	0.0141	1,161	0.0141	25,817
Jul	169	0.0173	3,615	0.0173	1,605	0.0173	299	0.0173	183	0.0173	3,908	0.0173	2,703	0.0173	245	0.0173	5,229	
Aug	123	0.0240	2,473	0.0240	1,120	0.0240	206	0.0240	133	0.0240	2,573	0.0240	1,531	0.0240	155	0.0240	3,051	
Sep	61	0.0240	1,315	0.0240	1,128	0.0240	147	0.0240	66	0.0240	1,963	0.0240	835	0.0240	139	0.0240	4,124	
WY Total	4,333	0.0147	79,067	0.0147	40,512	0.0147	15,004	0.0147	9,707	0.0147	85,471	0.0147	64,959	0.0147	2,482	0.0147	112,940	
2004	Oct	37	0.0209	954	0.0209	948	0.0209	77	0.0209	40	0.0209	1,031	0.0209	83	0.0209	113	0.0209	2,965
	Nov	25	0.0198	1,836	0.0198	744	0.0198	149	0.0198	81	0.0198	1,985	0.0198	1,249	0.0198	122	0.0198	2,983
	Dec	81	0.0187	1,188	0.0187	207	0.0187	86	0.0187	56	0.0187	1,282	0.0187	1,075	0.0187	76	0.0187	1,994
	Jan	60	0.0176	1,212	0.0176	47	0.0176	108	0.0176	64	0.0176	1,419	0.0176	1,372	0.0176	71	0.0176	1,982
	Feb	82	0.0165	1,237	0.0165	163	0.0165	67	0.0165	47	0.0165	1,219	0.0165	1,106	0.0165	46	0.0165	1,749
	Mar	87	0.0154	1,644	0.0154	732	0.0154	111	0.0154	94	0.0154	1,777	0.0154	1,046	0.0154	108	0.0154	2,708
	Apr	474	0.0143	11,894	0.0143	4,211	0.0143	901	0.0143	729	0.0143	12,359	0.0143	8,647	0.0143	1,179	0.0143	21,059
	May	1,584	0.0131	29,956	0.0131	13,440	0.0131	3,426	0.0131	2,864	0.0131	32,382	0.0131	18,942	0.0131	2,538	0.0131	43,333
	Jun	377	0.0155	9,076	0.0155	3,178	0.0155	733	0.0155	488	0.0155	9,811	0.0155	6,933	0.0155	446	0.0155	30,203
Jul	169	0.0175	2,668	0.0175	1,026	0.0175	292	0.0175	183	0.0175	3,390	0.0175	2,474	0.0175	190	0.0175	4,059	
Aug	111	0.0211	2,890	0.0211	944	0.0211	249	0.0211	150	0.0211	3,154	0.0211	2,180	0.0211	81	0.0211	4,121	
Sep	52	0.0240	1,552	0.0240	721	0.0240	128	0.0240	57	0.0240	1,878	0.0240	957	0.0240	105	0.0240	3,098	
WY Total	3,610	0.0151	67,166	0.0151	26,390	0.0151	9,440	0.0151	5,903	0.0151	72,606	0.0151	46,337	0.0151	2,487	0.0151	106,903	

Date: September 25, 2006

Table A-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Site Operation

Year	Month	Natural Flow-Cumbeery Creek			Diversion by (Finnish-Noble)			Other Inflow at Narrows Reservoir Site			Net Flow at Narrows Reservoir Site (CALC.)			Stream Flow below Narrows Reservoir Site (Finnish-Noble)			(CALC.) Total Catchment Narrows Reservoir Site and Lower Cumbeery Reservoir		
		Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weighted Annual Total (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weighted Annual Total (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weighted Annual Total (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weighted Annual Total (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weighted Annual Total (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (mg/L)	Weighted Annual Total (MG)
	Oct	84	0.0008	2,154	55	0.0009	1,414	174	0.0209	174	90	0.0209	2,329	33	0.0209	914	195	0.0208	5,039
	Nov	67	0.0106	1,642	45	0.0198	1,111	133	0.0198	133	73	0.0198	1,775	27	0.0198	664	137	0.0198	3,335
	Dec	52	0.0187	1,195	13	0.0187	306	97	0.0187	97	56	0.0187	1,250	43	0.0187	981	96	0.0187	2,207
2005	Jan	61	0.0176	1,231	3	0.0176	70	107	0.0176	107	66	0.0176	1,428	63	0.0176	1,359	77	0.0176	1,664
	Feb	41	0.0164	1,251	12	0.0164	243	161	0.0164	161	66	0.0164	1,353	54	0.0164	1,109	91	0.0164	1,864
	Mar	66	0.0154	1,251	57	0.0154	1,092	101	0.0154	101	71	0.0154	1,332	14	0.0154	261	190	0.0154	3,603
	Apr	356	0.0143	5,279	356	0.0143	6,285	509	0.0143	509	385	0.0143	6,788	29	0.0143	503	817	0.0143	14,410
	May	4,223	0.0131	68,235	1,241	0.0131	20,058	342	0.0131	5,527	4,565	0.0131	73,762	3,224	0.0131	53,704	5,658	0.0131	96,409
	Jun	2,344	0.0195	81,179	197	0.0195	4,742	206	0.0195	4,856	2,790	0.0195	46,135	2,532	0.0195	61,393	2,122	0.0195	51,046
	Jul	310	0.0105	3,822	72	0.0105	885	310	0.0105	310	335	0.0105	4,131	252	0.0105	3,247	466	0.0105	5,748
	Aug	191	0.0100	2,269	54	0.0100	688	191	0.0100	191	207	0.0100	2,351	153	0.0100	1,863	298	0.0100	3,672
	Sep	124	0.0100	1,533	36	0.0100	448	124	0.0100	124	134	0.0100	1,457	98	0.0100	1,269	187	0.0100	2,791
WY Total		8,138	0.0152	152,220	2,143	0.0152	37,234	659	0.0152	12,310	8,798	0.0152	164,350	6,654	0.0152	127,226	10,644	0.0152	191,258
78-03 Total		248,427		4,547,412	57,951		1,033,333	20,972		368,329	279,338		4,915,741	221,407		3,824,498	179,105		3,108,314
78-03 Average		9,230	0.0140	162,408	2,070	0.0140	36,548	748	0.0140	13,155	9,977	0.0140	175,562	7,997	0.0140	136,015	6,387	0.0140	113,272
78-89 Total		130,677		3,281,550	24,956		438,403	10,584		184,795	141,261		2,466,344	116,205		2,027,942	84,473		1,493,889
78-89 Average		10,890	0.0142	190,129	2,080	0.0142	36,534	882	0.0142	15,400	11,772	0.0142	205,329	9,692	0.0142	168,995	7,040	0.0142	124,491

NOTE: Average Annual Concentrations are Flow Weighted. Highlighted cells represent actual measurements.

Table A-2

Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow (Acro-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)
		Flow (Acro-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acro-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acro-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	(CALC.) (grams)			
	Oct	150	0.0209	3,867	150	0.0129	2,389			1,478	150	0.0129	2,389
	Nov	162	0.0198	3,957	162	0.0129	2,580			1,376	162	0.0129	2,580
	Dec	164	0.0187	3,783	164	0.0129	2,612			1,171	164	0.0129	2,612
1978	Jan	154	0.0176	3,343	154	0.0129	2,453			890	154	0.0129	2,453
	Feb	147	0.0165	2,992	147	0.0129	2,341			651	147	0.0129	2,341
	Mar	191	0.0154	3,628	191	0.0129	3,042			586	191	0.0129	3,042
	Apr	1,030	0.0143	18,168	1,030	0.0129	16,405			1,763	1,030	0.0129	16,405
	May	6,480	0.0131	104,708	6,480	0.0129	103,208			1,500	6,480	0.0129	103,208
	Jun	7,240	0.0141	125,919	7,240	0.0129	115,313			10,607	7,240	0.0129	115,313
	Jul	914	0.0110	12,401	914	0.0129	14,557			-2,156	914	0.0129	14,557
	Aug	546	0.0176	11,853	546	0.0129	8,696			3,157	546	0.0129	8,696
	Sep	256	0.0240	7,579	256	0.0129	4,077			3,501	256	0.0129	4,077
WY	Total	17,434	0.0140	302,199	17,434	0.0129	277,674			24,525	17,434	0.0129	277,674
	Oct	40	0.0209	1,031	40	0.0127	626			405	40	0.0127	626
	Nov	261	0.0198	6,374	261	0.0127	4,086			2,288	261	0.0127	4,086
	Dec	173	0.0187	3,990	173	0.0127	2,708			1,282	173	0.0127	2,708
1979	Jan	172	0.0176	3,734	172	0.0127	2,693			1,041	172	0.0127	2,693
	Feb	156	0.0165	3,175	156	0.0127	2,442			733	156	0.0127	2,442
	Mar	172	0.0154	3,267	172	0.0127	2,693			575	172	0.0127	2,693
	Apr	476	0.0143	8,396	476	0.0127	7,452			944	476	0.0127	7,452
	May	6,280	0.0131	101,477	6,280	0.0127	98,317			3,160	6,280	0.0127	98,317
	Jun	3,050	0.0141	53,046	3,050	0.0127	47,749			5,297	3,050	0.0127	47,749
	Jul	609	0.0110	8,263	609	0.0127	9,534			-1,271	609	0.0127	9,534
	Aug	327	0.0176	7,099	327	0.0127	5,119			1,980	327	0.0127	5,119
	Sep	200	0.0240	5,921	200	0.0127	3,131			2,790	200	0.0127	3,131
WY	Total	11,916	0.0140	205,774	11,916	0.0127	186,531			19,223	11,916	0.0127	186,531
	Oct	229	0.0209	5,904	229	0.0130	3,672			2,232	229	0.0130	3,672
	Nov	201	0.0198	4,909	201	0.0130	3,223			1,686	201	0.0130	3,223
	Dec	215	0.0187	4,959	215	0.0130	3,448			1,512	215	0.0130	3,448
1980	Jan	215	0.0176	4,668	215	0.0130	3,448			1,220	215	0.0130	3,448
	Feb	201	0.0165	4,091	201	0.0130	3,223			868	201	0.0130	3,223
	Mar	215	0.0154	4,084	215	0.0130	3,448			637	215	0.0130	3,448
	Apr	946	0.0143	16,885	946	0.0130	15,169			1,517	946	0.0130	15,169
	May	6,630	0.0131	107,132	6,630	0.0130	106,313			819	6,630	0.0130	106,313
	Jun	7,800	0.0141	135,659	7,800	0.0130	125,075			10,584	7,800	0.0130	125,075
	Jul	1,050	0.0110	14,247	1,050	0.0130	16,837			-2,590	1,050	0.0130	16,837
	Aug	432	0.0176	9,378	432	0.0130	6,927			2,451	432	0.0130	6,927
	Sep	346	0.0240	10,243	346	0.0130	5,548			4,695	346	0.0130	5,548
WY	Total	18,480	0.0141	321,960	18,480	0.0130	296,331			25,630	18,480	0.0130	296,331

Table A-2

Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake					
		Flow Acre-Foot	Concentration mg/l From Table A-1	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Foot From Table A-1	Concentration mg/l From Table A-1	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Foot	Concentration mg/l	(CALC.) Weight grams			
1981	Oct	309	0.0209	7,966	309	0.0125	4,757			3,209	309	0.0125	4,757
	Nov	282	0.0198	6,887	282	0.0125	4,542			2,546	282	0.0125	4,342
	Dec	237	0.0187	5,467	237	0.0125	3,649			1,818	237	0.0125	3,649
	Jan	226	0.0176	4,906	226	0.0125	3,480			1,427	226	0.0125	3,480
	Feb	205	0.0165	4,172	205	0.0125	3,156			1,016	205	0.0125	3,156
	Mar	317	0.0154	6,022	317	0.0125	4,881			1,141	317	0.0125	4,881
	Apr	1,510	0.0143	26,635	1,510	0.0125	23,248			3,387	1,510	0.0125	23,248
	May	3,650	0.0131	58,979	3,650	0.0125	56,196			2,783	3,650	0.0125	56,196
	Jun	1,590	0.0100	19,612	1,590	0.0125	24,480			-4,867	1,590	0.0125	24,480
Jul	437	0.0110	5,929	437	0.0125	6,728			-799	437	0.0125	6,728	
Aug	237	0.0176	5,143	237	0.0125	3,649			1,496	237	0.0125	3,649	
Sep	213	0.0240	6,306	213	0.0125	3,279			3,026	213	0.0125	3,279	
WY	Total	9,213	0.0137	158,027	9,213	0.0125	141,845			16,182	9,213	0.0125	141,845
1982	Oct	337	0.0209	8,688	337	0.0130	5,395			3,292	337	0.0130	5,395
	Nov	255	0.0198	6,228	255	0.0130	4,083			2,145	255	0.0130	4,083
	Dec	185	0.0187	4,267	185	0.0130	2,962			1,305	185	0.0130	2,962
	Jan	140	0.0176	3,039	140	0.0130	2,241			798	140	0.0130	2,241
	Feb	123	0.0165	2,503	123	0.0130	1,969			534	123	0.0130	1,969
	Mar	185	0.0154	3,514	185	0.0130	2,962			552	185	0.0130	2,962
	Apr	1,160	0.0143	20,461	1,160	0.0130	18,572			1,889	1,160	0.0130	18,572
	May	8,760	0.0131	141,550	8,760	0.0130	140,248			1,302	8,760	0.0130	140,248
	Jun	4,500	0.0141	78,265	4,500	0.0130	72,045			6,220	4,500	0.0130	72,045
Jul	1,110	0.0110	15,061	1,110	0.0130	17,771			-2,710	1,110	0.0130	17,771	
Aug	508	0.0176	11,023	508	0.0130	8,133			2,895	508	0.0130	8,133	
Sep	498	0.0240	14,743	498	0.0130	7,973			6,770	498	0.0130	7,973	
WY	Total	17,761	0.0141	309,348	17,761	0.0130	284,354			24,994	17,761	0.0130	284,354
1983	Oct	830	0.0209	21,397	830	0.0134	13,691			7,706	830	0.0134	13,691
	Nov	691	0.0198	16,876	691	0.0134	11,398			5,478	691	0.0134	11,398
	Dec	500	0.0187	11,533	500	0.0134	8,248			3,285	500	0.0134	8,248
	Jan	427	0.0176	9,270	427	0.0134	7,044			2,226	427	0.0134	7,044
	Feb	374	0.0165	7,612	374	0.0134	6,169			1,442	374	0.0134	6,169
	Mar	491	0.0154	9,327	491	0.0134	8,099			1,228	491	0.0134	8,099
	Apr	638	0.0143	11,254	638	0.0134	10,524			729	638	0.0134	10,524
	May	4,530	0.0131	73,199	4,530	0.0134	74,725			-1,526	4,530	0.0134	74,725
	Jun	14,210	0.0141	247,143	14,210	0.0134	234,403			12,740	14,210	0.0134	234,403
Jul	2,950	0.0100	36,388	2,950	0.0134	48,662			-12,274	2,950	0.0134	48,662	
Aug	861	0.0176	18,692	861	0.0134	14,203			4,489	861	0.0134	14,203	
Sep	599	0.0240	17,733	599	0.0134	9,881			7,852	599	0.0134	9,881	
WY	Total	27,101	0.0142	480,423	27,101	0.0134	447,049			33,375	27,101	0.0134	447,049

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow Acre-Foot	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams
		Flow Acre-Foot	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Foot	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Foot	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams			
	Oct	624	0.0209	16,087	624	0.0132	10,189			5,897	624	0.0132	10,189
	Nov	520	0.0198	12,700	520	0.0132	8,491			4,209	520	0.0132	8,491
	Dec	552	0.0187	12,733	552	0.0132	9,014			3,719	552	0.0132	9,014
1984	Jan	481	0.0176	10,442	481	0.0132	7,854			2,588	481	0.0132	7,854
	Feb	424	0.0165	8,629	424	0.0132	6,924			1,706	424	0.0132	6,924
	Mar	427	0.0154	8,111	427	0.0132	6,973			1,139	427	0.0132	6,973
	Apr	663	0.0143	11,695	663	0.0132	10,826			868	663	0.0132	10,826
	May	12,230	0.0131	197,621	12,230	0.0132	199,705			-2,084	12,230	0.0132	199,705
	Jun	9,620	0.0141	167,313	9,620	0.0132	157,086			10,227	9,620	0.0132	157,086
	Jul	1,480	0.0110	20,081	1,480	0.0132	24,167			-4,086	1,480	0.0132	24,167
	Aug	654	0.0176	14,198	654	0.0132	10,679			3,519	654	0.0132	10,679
	Sep	439	0.0240	12,996	439	0.0132	7,168			5,828	439	0.0132	7,168
WY	Total	28,114	0.0142	492,606	28,114	0.0132	459,077			33,529	28,114	0.0132	459,077
	Oct	561	0.0209	14,463	561	0.0132	9,109			5,354	561	0.0132	9,109
	Nov	458	0.0198	11,186	458	0.0132	7,437			3,749	458	0.0132	7,437
	Dec	464	0.0187	10,703	464	0.0132	7,534			3,169	464	0.0132	7,534
1985	Jan	440	0.0176	9,552	440	0.0132	7,144			2,408	440	0.0132	7,144
	Feb	338	0.0165	6,879	338	0.0132	5,488			1,391	338	0.0132	5,488
	Mar	366	0.0154	6,952	366	0.0132	5,943			1,010	366	0.0132	5,943
	Apr	3,010	0.0143	53,093	3,010	0.0132	48,873			4,220	3,010	0.0132	48,873
	May	10,350	0.0131	167,243	10,350	0.0132	168,053			-811	10,350	0.0132	168,053
	Jun	2,400	0.0141	41,741	2,400	0.0132	38,969			2,772	2,400	0.0132	38,969
	Jul	914	0.0110	12,401	914	0.0132	14,841			-2,439	914	0.0132	14,841
	Aug	434	0.0176	9,422	434	0.0132	7,047			2,375	434	0.0132	7,047
	Sep	314	0.0240	9,296	314	0.0132	5,098			4,197	314	0.0132	5,098
WY	Total	20,049	0.0142	352,931	20,049	0.0132	325,536			27,395	20,049	0.0132	325,536
	Oct	386	0.0209	9,051	386	0.0131	6,249			3,702	386	0.0131	6,249
	Nov	380	0.0198	9,281	380	0.0131	6,152			3,129	380	0.0131	6,152
	Dec	347	0.0187	8,004	347	0.0131	5,618			2,386	347	0.0131	5,618
1986	Jan	348	0.0176	7,553	348	0.0131	5,634			1,921	348	0.0131	5,634
	Feb	357	0.0165	7,266	357	0.0131	5,780			1,486	357	0.0131	5,780
	Mar	533	0.0154	10,125	533	0.0131	8,629			1,496	533	0.0131	8,629
	Apr	1,880	0.0143	33,161	1,880	0.0131	30,436			2,725	1,880	0.0131	30,436
	May	11,050	0.0131	178,554	11,050	0.0131	178,893			-339	11,050	0.0131	178,893
	Jun	7,530	0.0141	130,963	7,530	0.0131	121,906			9,057	7,530	0.0131	121,906
	Jul	900	0.0110	12,212	900	0.0131	14,570			-2,359	900	0.0131	14,570
	Aug	458	0.0176	9,943	458	0.0131	7,415			2,328	458	0.0131	7,415
	Sep	362	0.0240	10,717	362	0.0131	5,861			4,856	362	0.0131	5,861
WY	Total	24,331	0.0141	427,730	24,331	0.0131	397,142			30,589	24,331	0.0131	397,142

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow (Ac.-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lbs./acre-ft.)	
		Flow (Ac.-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lbs./acre-ft.)	Flow (Ac.-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lbs./acre-ft.)	Flow (Ac.-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (lbs./acre-ft.)				
	Oct	448	0.0209	11,549	448	0.0132	7,308				4,242	448	0.0132	7,308
	Nov	398	0.0198	9,720	398	0.0132	6,492				3,228	398	0.0132	6,492
	Dec	271	0.0187	6,251	271	0.0132	4,420				1,830	271	0.0132	4,420
1987	Jan	150	0.0176	3,256	150	0.0132	2,447				810	150	0.0132	2,447
	Feb	126	0.0165	2,564	126	0.0132	2,055				509	126	0.0132	2,055
	Mar	183	0.0154	3,476	183	0.0132	2,985				491	183	0.0132	2,985
	Apr	1,740	0.0143	30,692	1,740	0.0132	28,382				2,309	1,740	0.0132	28,382
	May	3,150	0.0131	50,900	3,150	0.0132	51,382				-482	3,150	0.0132	51,382
	Jun	915	0.0141	15,914	915	0.0132	14,925				989	915	0.0132	14,925
	Jul	461	0.0110	6,255	461	0.0132	7,520				-1,265	461	0.0132	7,520
	Aug	259	0.0176	5,623	259	0.0132	4,225				1,398	259	0.0132	4,225
	Sep	204	0.0240	6,039	204	0.0132	3,328				-2,712	204	0.0132	3,328
WY	Total	8,305	0.0147	152,240	8,305	0.0132	135,468				16,772	8,305	0.0132	135,468
	Oct	214	0.0209	5,517	214	0.0128	3,370				2,147	214	0.0128	3,370
	Nov	193	0.0198	4,714	193	0.0128	3,039				1,675	193	0.0128	3,039
	Dec	168	0.0187	3,875	168	0.0128	2,645				1,230	168	0.0128	2,645
1988	Jan	188	0.0176	4,081	188	0.0128	2,960				1,121	188	0.0128	2,960
	Feb	176	0.0165	3,582	176	0.0128	2,771				811	176	0.0128	2,771
	Mar	222	0.0154	4,217	222	0.0128	3,496				721	222	0.0128	3,496
	Apr	907	0.0143	15,998	907	0.0128	14,282				1,717	907	0.0128	14,282
	May	5,170	0.0131	83,541	5,170	0.0128	81,407				2,134	5,170	0.0128	81,407
	Jun	1,200	0.0141	20,871	1,200	0.0128	18,895				1,975	1,200	0.0128	18,895
	Jul	418	0.0110	5,672	418	0.0128	6,582				-910	418	0.0128	6,582
	Aug	257	0.0176	5,579	257	0.0128	4,047				1,533	257	0.0128	4,047
	Sep	197	0.0240	5,832	197	0.0128	3,102				2,730	197	0.0128	3,102
WY	Total	9,310	0.0142	163,479	9,310	0.0128	146,595				16,884	9,310	0.0128	146,595
	Oct	231	0.0209	5,955	231	0.0131	3,730				2,225	231	0.0131	3,730
	Nov	278	0.0198	6,790	278	0.0131	4,489				2,300	278	0.0131	4,489
	Dec	248	0.0187	5,720	248	0.0131	4,005				1,716	248	0.0131	4,005
1989	Jan	241	0.0176	5,232	241	0.0131	3,892				1,340	241	0.0131	3,892
	Feb	186	0.0165	3,786	186	0.0131	3,004				782	186	0.0131	3,004
	Mar	318	0.0154	6,041	318	0.0131	5,135				905	318	0.0131	5,135
	Apr	2,180	0.0143	38,453	2,180	0.0131	35,203				3,250	2,180	0.0131	35,203
	May	3,060	0.0131	49,446	3,060	0.0131	49,414				32	3,060	0.0131	49,414
	Jun	950	0.0141	16,523	950	0.0131	15,341				1,182	950	0.0131	15,341
	Jul	436	0.0110	5,916	436	0.0131	7,041				-1,125	436	0.0131	7,041
	Aug	217	0.0176	4,711	217	0.0131	3,504				1,207	217	0.0131	3,504
	Sep	221	0.0240	6,542	221	0.0131	3,569				2,974	221	0.0131	3,569
WY	Total	8,566	0.0145	155,114	8,566	0.0131	138,326				16,788	8,566	0.0131	138,326

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow to Lake Erie	Concentration From Table D-1	Weight of P
		Flow to Lake Erie	Concentration From Table D-1	Weight of P	Flow to Lake Erie	Concentration From Table D-1	Weight of P	Flow to Lake Erie	Concentration From Table D-1	(CALC.) Weight of P			
	Oct	179	0.0209	4,605	179	0.0142	3,130			1,475	179	0.0142	3,130
	Nov	423	0.0198	10,329	423	0.0142	7,411			2,918	423	0.0142	7,411
	Dec	169	0.0187	3,998	169	0.0142	2,969			939	169	0.0142	2,969
1990	Jan	164	0.0176	3,558	164	0.0142	2,872			886	164	0.0142	2,872
	Feb	163	0.0165	3,317	163	0.0142	2,855			461	163	0.0142	2,855
	Mar	197	0.0134	3,743	197	0.0142	3,453			290	197	0.0142	3,453
	Apr	1,687	0.0145	29,756	1,687	0.0142	29,561			195	1,687	0.0142	29,561
	May	3,118	0.0131	50,385	3,118	0.0142	54,639			-4,235	3,118	0.0142	54,639
	Jun	1,146	0.0230	32,524	1,146	0.0142	20,089			12,435	1,146	0.0142	20,089
	Jul	473	0.0110	6,413	473	0.0142	8,282			-1,869	473	0.0142	8,282
	Aug	197	0.0280	6,805	197	0.0142	3,453			3,352	197	0.0142	3,453
	Sep	160	0.0240	4,730	160	0.0142	2,800			1,930	160	0.0142	2,800
WY	Total	8,076	0.0160	160,072	8,076	0.0142	141,514			18,558	8,076	0.0142	141,514
	Oct	204	0.0209	5,269	204	0.0138	3,474			1,790	204	0.0138	3,474
	Nov	114	0.0198	2,785	114	0.0138	1,938			847	114	0.0138	1,938
	Dec	177	0.0187	4,092	177	0.0138	3,015			1,077	177	0.0138	3,015
1991	Jan	179	0.0176	3,891	179	0.0138	3,046			845	179	0.0138	3,046
	Feb	172	0.0165	3,498	172	0.0138	2,921			577	172	0.0138	2,921
	Mar	196	0.0154	3,719	196	0.0138	3,328			392	196	0.0138	3,328
	Apr	323	0.0143	5,700	323	0.0138	5,492			208	323	0.0138	5,492
	May	5,395	0.0121	87,181	5,395	0.0138	91,695			-4,514	5,395	0.0138	91,695
	Jun	3,540	0.0190	82,970	3,540	0.0138	60,168			22,802	3,540	0.0138	60,168
	Jul	687	0.0110	9,328	687	0.0138	11,684			-2,356	687	0.0138	11,684
	Aug	386	0.0050	2,381	386	0.0138	6,562			-4,180	386	0.0138	6,562
	Sep	338	0.0240	10,006	338	0.0138	5,744			4,261	338	0.0138	5,744
WY	Total	11,713	0.0152	220,820	11,713	0.0138	199,066			21,754	11,713	0.0138	199,066
	Oct	258	0.0400	12,720	258	0.0136	4,316			8,403	258	0.0136	4,316
	Nov	268	0.0198	6,557	268	0.0136	4,493			2,062	268	0.0136	4,493
	Dec	230	0.0187	5,309	230	0.0136	3,854			1,455	230	0.0136	3,854
1992	Jan	160	0.0176	3,664	160	0.0136	2,826			838	160	0.0136	2,826
	Feb	138	0.0165	2,805	138	0.0136	2,307			497	138	0.0136	2,307
	Mar	293	0.0154	5,562	293	0.0136	4,902			659	293	0.0136	4,902
	Apr	1,432	0.0143	25,251	1,432	0.0136	23,969			1,281	1,432	0.0136	23,969
	May	1,473	0.0131	21,804	1,473	0.0136	24,666			-62	1,473	0.0136	24,666
	Jun	355	0.0090	6,166	355	0.0136	9,259			-3,134	355	0.0136	9,259
	Jul	264	0.0110	3,581	264	0.0136	4,419			-838	264	0.0136	4,419
	Aug	140	0.0210	5,625	140	0.0136	2,343			1,282	140	0.0136	2,343
	Sep	163	0.0240	4,836	163	0.0136	2,735			2,101	163	0.0136	2,735
WY	Total	5,383	0.0147	105,879	5,383	0.0136	90,134			13,745	5,383	0.0136	90,134

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Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir	Concentration mg/l	Weight lbs
		Flow cfs	Concentration mg/l	Weight lbs	Flow cfs	Concentration mg/l	Weight lbs	Flow cfs	Concentration mg/l	(CALC.) Weight lbs			
	Oct	245	0.0209	6,314	245	0.0127	3,834			2,480	245	0.0127	3,834
	Nov	157	0.0198	3,830	157	0.0127	2,455			1,375	157	0.0127	2,455
	Dec	145	0.0187	3,341	145	0.0127	2,268			1,074	145	0.0127	2,268
1993	Jan	185	0.0176	4,024	185	0.0127	2,902			1,122	185	0.0127	2,902
	Feb	209	0.0165	4,254	209	0.0127	3,272			982	209	0.0127	3,272
	Mar	350	0.0154	6,646	350	0.0127	5,477			1,169	350	0.0127	5,477
	Apr	903	0.0143	15,926	903	0.0127	14,134			1,792	903	0.0127	14,134
	May	9,882	0.0131	159,683	9,882	0.0127	154,696			4,987	9,882	0.0127	154,696
	Jun	3,671	0.0150	57,921	3,671	0.0127	57,465			10,456	3,671	0.0127	57,465
	Jul	786	0.0110	10,660	786	0.0127	12,299			-1,639	786	0.0127	12,299
	Aug	374	0.0050	2,305	374	0.0127	5,852			-3,546	374	0.0127	5,852
	Sep	242	0.0240	7,157	242	0.0127	3,784			3,372	242	0.0127	3,784
WY	Total	17,148	0.0140	292,061	17,148	0.0127	268,437			23,625	17,148	0.0127	268,437
	Oct	311	0.0209	8,007	311	0.0134	5,121			2,886	311	0.0134	5,121
	Nov	258	0.0198	6,311	258	0.0134	4,260			2,051	258	0.0134	4,260
	Dec	254	0.0187	5,861	254	0.0134	4,190			1,672	254	0.0134	4,190
1994	Jan	199	0.0176	4,317	199	0.0134	3,279			1,039	199	0.0134	3,279
	Feb	177	0.0165	3,611	177	0.0134	2,925			686	177	0.0134	2,925
	Mar	244	0.0154	4,629	244	0.0134	4,018			611	244	0.0134	4,018
	Apr	1,188	0.0143	20,955	1,188	0.0134	19,587			1,268	1,188	0.0134	19,587
	May	4,591	0.0131	74,188	4,591	0.0134	75,696			-1,508	4,591	0.0134	75,696
	Jun	1,028	0.0141	17,873	1,028	0.0134	16,942			930	1,028	0.0134	16,942
	Jul	313	0.0190	7,326	313	0.0134	5,161			2,175	313	0.0134	5,161
	Aug	266	0.0220	7,229	266	0.0134	4,392			2,837	266	0.0134	4,392
	Sep	243	0.0240	7,192	243	0.0134	4,005			3,187	243	0.0134	4,005
WY	Total	9,072	0.0148	167,509	9,072	0.0134	149,575			17,934	9,072	0.0134	149,575
	Oct	328	0.0209	8,450	328	0.0126	5,082			3,368	328	0.0126	5,082
	Nov	227	0.0198	5,542	227	0.0126	3,518			2,024	227	0.0126	3,518
	Dec	246	0.0187	5,663	246	0.0126	3,806			1,857	246	0.0126	3,806
1995	Jan	245	0.0176	5,317	245	0.0126	3,797			1,520	245	0.0126	3,797
	Feb	223	0.0165	4,536	223	0.0126	3,455			1,081	223	0.0126	3,455
	Mar	406	0.0154	7,719	406	0.0126	6,300			1,419	406	0.0126	6,300
	Apr	826	0.0143	14,564	826	0.0126	12,801			1,763	826	0.0126	12,801
	May	6,629	0.0131	107,117	6,629	0.0126	102,773			4,344	6,629	0.0126	102,773
	Jun	10,217	0.0141	177,693	10,217	0.0126	158,395			19,297	10,217	0.0126	158,395
	Jul	2,118	0.0050	13,060	2,118	0.0126	32,830			-19,770	2,118	0.0126	32,830
	Aug	773	0.0176	16,790	773	0.0126	11,990			4,800	773	0.0126	11,990
	Sep	393	0.0240	11,623	393	0.0126	6,087			5,536	393	0.0126	6,087
WY	Total	22,629	0.0136	378,073	22,629	0.0126	350,834			27,339	22,629	0.0126	350,834

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow (Acre-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)
		Flow (Acre-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acre-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acre-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	CALC. (grams)			
	Oct	293	0.0050	1,810	293	0.0123	4,443			-2,633	293	0.0123	4,443
	Nov	259	0.0198	7,312	299	0.0123	4,533			2,776	299	0.0123	4,533
	Dec	233	0.0187	5,447	253	0.0123	3,839			2,009	253	0.0123	3,839
1996	Jan	168	0.0175	5,651	168	0.0123	2,547			1,104	168	0.0123	2,547
	Feb	194	0.0165	3,950	194	0.0123	2,939			1,011	194	0.0123	2,939
	Mar	268	0.0154	5,084	268	0.0123	4,052			1,031	268	0.0123	4,052
	Apr	731	0.0143	12,887	731	0.0123	11,063			1,824	731	0.0123	11,063
	May	8,593	0.0131	138,855	8,593	0.0123	130,123			8,732	8,593	0.0123	130,123
	Jun	2,709	0.0120	40,093	2,709	0.0123	41,016			-923	2,709	0.0123	41,016
	Jul	548	0.0110	7,429	548	0.0123	8,291			-862	548	0.0123	8,291
	Aug	219	0.0250	6,757	219	0.0123	3,318			3,439	219	0.0123	3,318
	Sep	195	0.0240	5,768	195	0.0123	2,950			2,818	195	0.0123	2,950
WY	Total	14,470	0.0133	239,442	14,470	0.0123	219,113			20,329	14,470	0.0123	219,113
	Oct	225	0.0209	5,807	225	0.0129	3,583			2,224	225	0.0129	3,583
	Nov	301	0.0198	7,341	301	0.0129	4,781			2,560	301	0.0129	4,781
	Dec	263	0.0187	6,074	263	0.0129	4,189			1,885	263	0.0129	4,189
1997	Jan	256	0.0176	5,557	256	0.0129	4,071			1,483	256	0.0129	4,071
	Feb	245	0.0165	4,987	245	0.0129	3,898			1,089	245	0.0129	3,898
	Mar	350	0.0154	6,446	350	0.0129	5,565			1,081	350	0.0129	5,565
	Apr	1,158	0.0143	20,431	1,158	0.0129	18,425			2,006	1,158	0.0129	18,425
	May	12,951	0.0131	209,274	12,951	0.0129	206,011			3,263	12,951	0.0129	206,011
	Jun	4,425	0.0141	76,966	4,425	0.0129	70,392			6,573	4,425	0.0129	70,392
	Jul	761	0.0110	10,327	761	0.0129	12,107			-1,740	761	0.0129	12,107
	Aug	354	0.0176	7,675	354	0.0129	5,624			2,052	354	0.0129	5,624
	Sep	384	0.0240	11,377	384	0.0129	6,113			5,264	384	0.0129	6,113
WY	Total	21,674	0.0139	372,462	21,674	0.0129	344,760			27,703	21,674	0.0129	344,760
	Oct	371	0.0209	9,573	371	0.0120	5,514			4,059	371	0.0120	5,514
	Nov	319	0.0198	7,790	319	0.0120	4,736			3,054	319	0.0120	4,736
	Dec	312	0.0187	7,206	312	0.0120	4,639			2,568	312	0.0120	4,639
1998	Jan	301	0.0176	6,529	301	0.0120	4,466			2,064	301	0.0120	4,466
	Feb	340	0.0165	6,917	340	0.0120	5,046			1,871	340	0.0120	5,046
	Mar	458	0.0154	8,698	458	0.0120	6,799			1,899	458	0.0120	6,799
	Apr	1,170	0.0143	20,641	1,170	0.0120	17,375			3,266	1,170	0.0120	17,375
	May	7,120	0.0131	115,051	7,120	0.0120	105,721			9,331	7,120	0.0120	105,721
	Jun	4,069	0.0100	50,189	4,069	0.0120	60,416			-10,227	4,069	0.0120	60,416
	Jul	1,142	0.0110	15,491	1,142	0.0120	16,952			-1,461	1,142	0.0120	16,952
	Aug	506	0.0176	10,980	506	0.0120	7,510			3,470	506	0.0120	7,510
	Sep	355	0.0150	6,572	355	0.0120	5,274			1,298	355	0.0120	5,274
WY	Total	16,463	0.0129	265,639	16,463	0.0120	244,448			21,191	16,463	0.0120	244,448

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow (Acres-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (pounds)
		Flow (Acres-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (pounds)	Flow (Acres-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (pounds)	Flow (Acres-Foot)	Concentration (mg/l)	(CALC.) Weight (pounds)			
1999	Oct	333	0.0209	8,576	333	0.0157	6,440			2,136	333	0.0157	6,440
	Nov	309	0.0198	7,544	309	0.0157	5,980			1,564	309	0.0157	5,980
	Dec	151	0.0187	3,483	151	0.0157	2,923			360	151	0.0157	2,923
	Jan	88	0.0176	1,906	88	0.0157	1,699			206	88	0.0157	1,699
	Feb	141	0.0165	2,886	141	0.0157	2,726			140	141	0.0157	2,726
	Mar	236	0.0154	4,489	236	0.0157	4,575			-86	236	0.0157	4,575
	Apr	539	0.0143	9,514	539	0.0157	10,441			-928	539	0.0157	10,441
	May	5,794	0.0131	93,628	5,794	0.0157	112,169			-18,542	5,794	0.0157	112,169
	Jun	4,176	0.0230	118,469	4,176	0.0157	80,838			37,631	4,176	0.0157	80,838
Jul	859	0.0110	11,660	859	0.0157	16,635			-4,976	859	0.0157	16,635	
Aug	626	0.0250	19,306	626	0.0157	12,120			7,186	626	0.0157	12,120	
Sep	435	0.0240	12,872	435	0.0157	8,417			4,455	435	0.0157	8,417	
WY	Total	13,687	0.0175	294,312	13,687	0.0157	264,964			29,348	13,687	0.0157	264,964
2000	Oct	249	0.0209	6,409	249	0.0125	3,821			2,587	249	0.0125	3,821
	Nov	230	0.0198	5,614	230	0.0125	3,534			2,081	230	0.0125	3,534
	Dec	176	0.0187	4,063	176	0.0125	2,708			1,355	176	0.0125	2,708
	Jan	155	0.0176	3,358	155	0.0125	2,378			980	155	0.0125	2,378
	Feb	137	0.0165	2,781	137	0.0125	2,101			681	137	0.0125	2,101
	Mar	226	0.0154	4,489	226	0.0125	3,633			856	226	0.0125	3,633
	Apr	1,568	0.0143	27,661	1,568	0.0125	24,106			3,554	1,568	0.0125	24,106
	May	4,475	0.0131	72,304	4,475	0.0125	68,785			3,518	4,475	0.0125	68,785
	Jun	1,081	0.0100	13,335	1,081	0.0125	16,619			-3,284	1,081	0.0125	16,619
Jul	342	0.0110	4,639	342	0.0125	5,256			-617	342	0.0125	5,256	
Aug	214	0.0180	4,756	214	0.0125	3,293			1,463	214	0.0125	3,293	
Sep	198	0.0240	5,856	198	0.0125	3,041			2,815	198	0.0125	3,041	
WY	Total	9,060	0.0136	155,265	9,060	0.0125	139,274			15,990	9,060	0.0125	139,274
2001	Oct	231	0.0209	5,966	231	0.0121	3,466			2,500	231	0.0121	3,466
	Nov	192	0.0198	4,686	192	0.0121	2,874			1,812	192	0.0121	2,874
	Dec	56	0.0187	1,303	56	0.0121	846			437	56	0.0121	846
	Jan	14	0.0176	293	14	0.0121	202			91	14	0.0121	202
	Feb	50	0.0165	1,027	50	0.0121	756			271	50	0.0121	756
	Mar	242	0.0154	4,606	242	0.0121	3,631			974	242	0.0121	3,631
	Apr	1,503	0.0143	26,508	1,503	0.0121	22,508			4,000	1,503	0.0121	22,508
	May	5,236	0.0131	84,602	5,236	0.0121	78,415			6,187	5,236	0.0121	78,415
	Jun	832	0.0100	10,258	832	0.0121	12,455			-2,197	832	0.0121	12,455
Jul	303	0.0110	4,106	303	0.0121	4,532			-426	303	0.0121	4,532	
Aug	228	0.0100	2,816	228	0.0121	3,420			-603	228	0.0121	3,420	
Sep	153	0.0240	4,537	153	0.0121	2,295			2,242	153	0.0121	2,295	
WY	Total	9,040	0.0134	150,707	9,040	0.0121	135,399			15,308	9,040	0.0121	135,399

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)
		Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	(CALC.) Weight (grams)			
2002	Oct	133	0.0209	2,781	133	0.0126	2,076	1,358	133	0.0126	2,076		
	Nov	200	0.0198	3,960	200	0.0126	2,520	1,769	200	0.0126	2,520		
	Dec	161	0.0187	3,011	161	0.0124	2,516	1,207	161	0.0126	2,516		
	Jan	75	0.0176	1,320	75	0.0126	1,187	438	75	0.0126	1,167		
	Feb	29	0.0165	477	29	0.0126	458	140	29	0.0126	458		
	Mar	58	0.0154	893	58	0.0126	909	199	58	0.0126	909		
	Apr	1,289	0.0143	18,441	1,289	0.0126	20,093	2,644	1,289	0.0126	20,093		
	May	3,038	0.0131	39,999	3,038	0.0126	47,361	1,734	3,038	0.0126	47,361		
	Jun	636	0.0141	8,968	636	0.0126	9,907	1,147	636	0.0126	9,907		
	Jul	256	0.0110	2,816	256	0.0126	3,990	-517	256	0.0126	3,990		
	Aug	120	0.0176	2,112	120	0.0126	1,875	736	120	0.0126	1,875		
	Sep	163	0.0240	3,912	163	0.0126	2,565	2,106	163	0.0126	2,565		
WY	Total	6,161	0.0142	109,219	6,161	0.0126	96,039	13,180	6,161	0.0126	96,039		
2003	Oct	187	0.0209	3,908	187	0.0133	3,054	1,756	187	0.0133	3,054		
	Nov	123	0.0198	2,435	123	0.0133	2,042	1,005	123	0.0133	2,042		
	Dec	27	0.0187	507	27	0.0133	438	179	27	0.0133	438		
	Jan	54	0.0176	952	54	0.0133	880	287	54	0.0133	880		
	Feb	97	0.0165	1,600	97	0.0133	1,588	387	97	0.0133	1,588		
	Mar	133	0.0154	2,050	133	0.0133	2,210	355	133	0.0133	2,210		
	Apr	743	0.0143	10,625	743	0.0133	12,153	943	743	0.0133	12,153		
	May	5,905	0.0131	77,365	5,905	0.0133	96,651	-1,238	5,905	0.0133	96,651		
	Jun	1,717	0.0180	30,906	1,717	0.0133	28,099	10,016	1,717	0.0133	28,099		
	Jul	353	0.0173	6,107	353	0.0133	5,777	1,754	353	0.0133	5,777		
	Aug	233	0.0160	3,728	233	0.0133	3,818	785	233	0.0133	3,818		
	Sep	168	0.0240	4,032	168	0.0133	2,742	2,217	168	0.0133	2,742		
WY	Total	9,742	0.0147	177,900	9,742	0.0133	159,452	18,447	9,742	0.0133	159,452		
2004	Oct	118	0.0209	2,468	118	0.0136	1,980	1,069	118	0.0136	1,980		
	Nov	173	0.0198	3,425	173	0.0136	2,895	1,328	173	0.0136	2,895		
	Dec	133	0.0187	2,493	133	0.0136	2,228	841	133	0.0136	2,228		
	Jan	136	0.0176	2,393	136	0.0136	2,278	676	136	0.0136	2,278		
	Feb	145	0.0165	2,393	145	0.0136	2,423	522	145	0.0136	2,423		
	Mar	253	0.0154	3,896	253	0.0136	4,243	571	253	0.0136	4,243		
	Apr	1,684	0.0143	24,081	1,684	0.0136	28,189	1,507	1,684	0.0136	28,189		
	May	3,730	0.0131	48,861	3,730	0.0136	62,456	-2,182	3,730	0.0136	62,456		
	Jun	1,116	0.0195	21,767	1,116	0.0136	18,681	8,155	1,116	0.0136	18,681		
	Jul	325	0.0173	5,623	325	0.0136	5,439	1,493	325	0.0136	5,439		
	Aug	165	0.0211	3,491	165	0.0136	2,767	1,534	165	0.0136	2,767		
	Sep	137	0.0240	3,288	137	0.0136	2,293	1,761	137	0.0136	2,293		
WY	Total	8,115	0.0131	153,150	8,115	0.0136	133,674	17,276	8,115	0.0136	133,674		

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Date: September 25, 2006

Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)
		Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	Weight (grams)	Flow (Acre-Feet)	Concentration (mg/l)	(CALC.) Weight (grams)			
2005	Oct	232	0.0209	4,849	232	0.0137	3,909	2,065	232	0.0137	3,909		
	Nov	165	0.0198	3,267	165	0.0137	2,776	1,240	165	0.0137	2,776		
	Dec	138	0.0187	2,583	138	0.0137	2,331	837	138	0.0137	2,331		
	Jan	139	0.0176	2,446	139	0.0137	2,348	674	139	0.0137	2,348		
	Feb	147	0.0165	2,425	147	0.0137	2,482	513	147	0.0137	2,482		
	Mar	203	0.0154	3,126	203	0.0137	3,431	433	203	0.0137	3,431		
	Apr	845	0.0143	12,079	845	0.0137	14,262	652	845	0.0137	14,262		
	May	9,290	0.0131	121,999	9,290	0.0137	156,700	-6,591	9,290	0.0137	156,700		
	Jun	4,675	0.0195	91,253	4,675	0.0137	78,852	33,566	4,675	0.0137	78,852		
	Jul	729	0.0173	12,613	729	0.0137	12,296	-3,105	729	0.0137	12,296		
	Aug	451	0.0190	8,569	451	0.0137	7,601	-2,043	451	0.0137	7,601		
	Sep	285	0.0190	5,415	285	0.0137	4,799	-1,290	285	0.0137	4,799		
WY	Total	17,298	0.0132	238,582	17,298	0.0137	291,788	26,794	17,298	0.0137	291,788		
78-05	Total	400,512		7,080,922	400,512		6,466,618	614,305	400,512		6,466,618		
78-05	Average	14,304	0.0143	252,898	14,304	0.0131	230,951	21,939	14,304	0.0131	230,951		
78-89	Total	200,780		3,521,831	200,780		3,235,948	285,883	200,780		3,235,948		
78-89	Average	16,732	0.0142	293,485	16,732	0.0131	269,662	23,824	16,732	0.0131	269,662		

NOTE: Average Annual Concentrations are Flow Weighted

September 21, 2006

Table A-3
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project Using Empirical Reservoir Model
Scofield Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Flow (CFS)		Phosphorus (LBS)		Flow (CFS)		Phosphorus (LBS)		Flow (CFS)		Phosphorus (LBS)		Flow (CFS)		Phosphorus (LBS)								
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out							
1987	Oct	388	6,031	1,752	64	0.091	47,793	70,242	301	0.076	43,411	4,234	877	0.078	32,862	2,384	121,070	440	-328,338	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774
	Nov	347	5,031	3,418	434	0.024	16,468	32,474	168	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774
	Dec	317	4,031	2,700	197	0.023	23,039	26,484	148	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774
	Jan	317	4,031	2,700	197	0.023	23,039	26,484	148	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774
	Feb	513	6,031	3,629	2,097	0.024	30,661	36,661	423	0.080	43,213	7,738	1,013	0.053	64,011	4,535	242,251	0	-1,446,668	71,648	0.848	4,803,277	971	78,249
	Mar	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
	Apr	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
	May	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
	Jun	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
	Jul	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
	Aug	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
	Sep	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515	
1988	Oct	388	6,031	1,752	64	0.091	47,793	70,242	301	0.076	43,411	4,234	877	0.078	32,862	2,384	121,070	440	-328,338	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774
Nov	347	5,031	3,418	434	0.024	16,468	32,474	168	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774	
Dec	317	4,031	2,700	197	0.023	23,039	26,484	148	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774	
Jan	317	4,031	2,700	197	0.023	23,039	26,484	148	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774	
Feb	513	6,031	3,629	2,097	0.024	30,661	36,661	423	0.080	43,213	7,738	1,013	0.053	64,011	4,535	242,251	0	-1,446,668	71,648	0.848	4,803,277	971	78,249	
Mar	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Apr	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
May	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Jun	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Jul	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Aug	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Sep	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
1989	Oct	388	6,031	1,752	64	0.091	47,793	70,242	301	0.076	43,411	4,234	877	0.078	32,862	2,384	121,070	440	-328,338	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774
Nov	347	5,031	3,418	434	0.024	16,468	32,474	168	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774	
Dec	317	4,031	2,700	197	0.023	23,039	26,484	148	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774	
Jan	317	4,031	2,700	197	0.023	23,039	26,484	148	0.070	30,256	2,724	798	0.042	47,444	2,438	121,105	122	-2,640,418	46,138	0.861	3,143,687	872	40,774	
Feb	513	6,031	3,629	2,097	0.024	30,661	36,661	423	0.080	43,213	7,738	1,013	0.053	64,011	4,535	242,251	0	-1,446,668	71,648	0.848	4,803,277	971	78,249	
Mar	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Apr	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
May	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Jun	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Jul	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Aug	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		
Sep	1,401	10,031	10,031	17,370	0.081	108,061	108,061	2,820	0.100	124,374	31,171	3,770	0.061	141,011	10,411	4,644,796	1,624	2,799,459	66,447	1,411,221	1,411	231,515		

Table A-3
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITHOUT Narrows Project Using Empirical Reservoir Model
Scottford Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Gaines Run Pk Crk Above Scottford Reservoir				Scottford Reservoir				Gaines Run Pk Crk Below Scottford Reservoir				Columbia River			
		Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	TP (lb/month)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	TP (lb/month)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	TP (lb/month)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	TP (lb/month)
1970	Jan	11	0.014	3.23	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Feb	10	0.014	4,190	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Mar	10	0.014	3,239	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Apr	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	May	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Jun	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Jul	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Aug	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Sep	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Oct	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Nov	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1970	Dec	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Jan	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Feb	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Mar	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Apr	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	May	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Jun	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Jul	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Aug	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Sep	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Oct	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Nov	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1971	Dec	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Jan	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Feb	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Mar	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Apr	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	May	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Jun	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Jul	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Aug	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Sep	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Oct	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Nov	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527
1972	Dec	10	0.014	4,014	0.067	46,237	0.775	1,626	15,027	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527	0.010	1,626	15,027	13,527

Lower: 2-3-sep-99

Table B-1

Lower Gooseberry Reservoir (without Narrows) Eutrophication Study Phosphorus Content and Probability of Eutrophication															
Year	Contents of Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Jan - Sep Average (V)	Contents of Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Jun - Sep Average (V)	Surface Area at Volume of Lower Gooseberry (A)	Mean Lake Depth of Lower Gooseberry (z)	Reservoir Outflow of Lower Gooseberry (Q _L)	Reservoir Hydraulic Detention Time (t)	Annual Mass Inflow Phosphorus (I)	Areal Phosphorus Loading Rate (L)	Sedimentation Coefficient (s)	Phosphorus In Lake Concentration (P)	Standard Normal Variable (S)	Normal Curve Area (Table B-3)*	Probability of Eutrophication		
1978	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	17,434	21,500,647	0.0122	302,199	1.3032	7.2632	0.0129	0.7225	0.2651	0.2349
1979	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	11,916	14,698,257	0.0178	205,774	0.8874	5.7919	0.0127	0.7509	0.2737	0.2263
1980	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	18,480	22,794,877	0.0115	321,960	1.3884	7.5393	0.0130	0.7114	0.2617	0.2383
1981	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	9,213	11,364,134	0.0230	158,027	0.6815	4.9578	0.0125	0.7785	0.2819	0.2181
1982	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	17,761	21,907,998	0.0119	309,348	1.3341	7.5639	0.0130	0.7140	0.2625	0.2275
1983	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	27,101	33,428,785	0.0078	480,423	2.0718	9.5436	0.0134	0.6646	0.2470	0.2330
1984	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	28,114	34,678,310	0.0075	492,606	2.1243	9.6854	0.0132	0.6814	0.2523	0.2477
1985	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	20,049	24,730,221	0.0106	352,931	1.5220	7.9584	0.0132	0.6907	0.2552	0.2448
1986	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	24,331	30,258,719	0.0086	427,730	1.8446	8.9124	0.0131	0.6956	0.2568	0.2432
1987	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	8,305	10,244,126	0.0255	152,340	0.6403	4.5990	0.0132	0.6831	0.2528	0.2472
1988	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	9,310	11,483,783	0.0228	163,479	0.7050	5.0578	0.0128	0.7414	0.2709	0.2291
1989	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	8,568	10,566,067	0.0247	155,114	0.6689	4.6689	0.0131	0.6998	0.2581	0.2419
1990	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	8,076	9,961,394	0.0263	160,072	0.6903	4.9935	0.0142	0.5648	0.2140	0.2860
1991	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	11,713	14,447,767	0.0181	220,820	0.9523	6.0377	0.0138	0.6153	0.2309	0.2691
1992	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	5,383	6,640,025	0.0394	103,879	0.4480	3.8723	0.0136	0.6400	0.2390	0.2610
1993	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	17,148	21,151,903	0.0124	292,061	1.2595	7.1187	0.0127	0.7511	0.2738	0.2262
1994	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	9,072	11,190,534	0.0234	167,509	0.7224	5.1309	0.0134	0.6655	0.2472	0.2328
1995	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	22,629	27,913,165	0.0094	378,073	1.6304	8.2876	0.0126	0.7671	0.2785	0.2215
1996	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	14,470	17,848,682	0.0126	239,442	1.0326	6.3326	0.0123	0.8060	0.2899	0.2101
1997	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	21,674	26,714,361	0.0098	372,462	1.6662	8.2149	0.0129	0.7247	0.2658	0.2342
1998	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	16,463	20,307,011	0.0129	265,639	1.1456	6.7320	0.0120	0.8384	0.2991	0.2009
1999	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	13,687	16,882,895	0.0155	294,312	1.2692	7.1509	0.0157	0.4003	0.1556	0.3444
2000	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	9,000	11,175,441	0.0234	155,265	0.6906	4.9662	0.0125	0.7811	0.2827	0.2173
2001	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	9,040	11,151,311	0.0235	150,707	0.6499	4.8212	0.0121	0.8241	0.2951	0.2049
2002	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	6,161	7,599,354	0.0344	109,219	0.4710	3.9883	0.0126	0.7581	0.2759	0.2241
2003	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	9,742	12,016,064	0.0218	177,900	0.7672	5.3160	0.0133	0.6774	0.2510	0.2469
2004	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	8,115	10,009,749	0.0261	153,150	0.6605	4.8671	0.0136	0.6400	0.2390	0.2610
2005	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	17,298	21,337,016	0.0123	293,582	1.3739	7.4926	0.0137	0.6277	0.2350	0.2600
Average	212	261,500	57	231,886	1.1277	14,304	17,843,815	0.0181	252,890	1.0906	6.9662	0.0131	0.7006	0.2425	0.2425

* Table B-3 "Normal Curve Areas for Standard Normal Variable", taken from "Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981". Formula for Curve Areas was created and is used to calculate the number.

Table B-2

Scofield Reservoir (without Narrows) Eutrophication Study												
Phosphorus Content and Probability of Eutrophication												
Year	Contents of Scofield Reservoir Jan - Sep Average (V)	Surface Area at Volume of Scofield (A)	Mean Lake Depth of Scofield (d)	Reservoir Outflow of Scofield (Q _o)	Reservoir Hydraulic Detention Time (t)	Annual Mass Inflow Phosphorus (I)	Areal Phosphorus Loading Rate (L)	Sedimentation Coefficient (s)	Phosphorus In Lake Concentration (P)	Standard Normal Variate (S)	Normal Curve Area (Table B-3)*	Probability of Eutrophication
1978	53,241	10,240,284	6.4131	35,827	44,192,210	1,4860	4,160,196	0.0053	1.3133	-0.7707	0.2796	0.7796
1979	58,459	10,546,854	6.8369	45,190	55,741,568	1,3936	4,103,569	0.0191	1.2329	-0.5772	0.2183	0.7183
1980	61,625	76,014,344	7.0849	71,195	87,818,352	0.8656	5,639,686	0.2256	1.4413	0.0784	0.2222	0.7222
1981	42,911	52,535,532	5.5123	42,659	52,619,407	0.9984	1,670,914	0.1753	0.6752	0.0169	0.2735	0.9323
1982	62,436	77,014,326	7.1496	73,962	91,231,704	0.8442	14,122,801	1.3111	2.4561	0.0594	0.1674	0.9364
1983	63,257	78,026,300	7.2160	148,143	182,732,293	0.4270	8,296,241	0.7672	1.7816	0.0258	0.1626	0.6626
1984	64,040	78,992,354	7.2764	152,686	188,336,328	0.4104	10,906,614	1.0043	2.0780	0.0399	0.2645	0.7645
1985	56,155	69,266,709	6.6527	92,353	113,916,323	0.6080	7,355,074	0.7064	1.7802	0.0310	-0.7239	0.7655
1986	60,699	74,871,744	7.0133	108,623	133,984,968	0.5588	7,875,349	0.7377	1.7705	0.0295	-0.6444	0.7405
1987	49,714	61,322,242	6.1003	37,075	45,731,605	1.3409	2,043,871	0.2036	0.6927	0.0203	-0.0210	0.5086
1988	42,050	51,868,298	5.4801	38,435	47,089,150	1.0941	2,903,804	0.3068	1.2211	0.0268	-0.4472	0.6727
1989	23,198	28,612,273	3.8766	40,203	49,589,958	0.5770	1,751,174	0.2375	1.2877	0.0093	-0.0232	0.5095
1990	16,433	20,392,855	3.2459	30,041	37,055,243	0.5503	1,733,187	0.2759	1.3614	0.0052	0.3788	0.6476
1991	22,262	27,460,012	3.8103	34,843	42,978,457	0.6389	3,322,747	0.4888	1.9900	0.0361	-0.9745	0.8351
1992	8,066	9,948,765	2.2226	19,815	24,441,044	0.4071	1,037,946	0.2319	1.7618	0.0247	-0.3506	0.6370
1993	49,108	60,574,047	6.9665	31,531	38,895,661	1.5774	5,181,866	0.5190	1.6574	0.0387	-1.0908	0.8622
1994	26,076	32,164,224	4.1588	44,217	54,540,601	0.5897	2,012,720	0.2602	1.3038	0.0209	-0.0697	0.5278
1995	37,259	70,628,702	6.7394	52,788	65,113,259	1.0847	4,732,124	0.4315	1.3573	0.0294	-0.6560	0.7377
1996	59,249	73,082,643	6.8970	51,093	62,911,547	1.1617	4,229,869	0.3992	1.452	0.0215	-0.5248	0.7002
1997	61,439	75,784,131	7.0708	77,474	95,583,869	0.7950	6,345,169	0.5920	1.5477	0.0298	-0.6590	0.7452
1998	60,768	74,956,433	7.0181	64,886	80,036,239	0.9365	4,630,803	0.8336	1.2940	0.0262	-0.4433	0.6713
1999	60,060	74,083,582	6.9621	47,941	59,135,096	1.2528	4,080,204	0.8334	1.2093	0.0274	0.1992	0.6992
2000	39,648	48,905,604	5.2631	45,426	56,032,108	0.8728	2,550,104	0.4472	1.0878	0.0206	-0.0488	0.5195
2001	36,458	44,970,755	4.9874	35,437	43,710,992	1.0288	2,629,306	0.2916	1.2527	0.0263	-0.4510	0.6741
2002	26,285	32,421,676	1.963	31,210	38,497,045	0.8422	2,131,358	0.2684	1.3422	0.0260	-0.4325	0.6673
2003	35,648	43,971,758	4.9357	36,594	45,138,570	0.9742	2,187,523	0.2433	1.1329	0.0228	-0.2184	0.0863
2004	34,758	30,538,544	3.9664	34,158	42,133,065	0.7248	2,059,837	0.2696	1.5627	0.0346	-0.3016	0.6356
2005	63,395	78,109,457	7.2233	27,549	33,981,901	2.3001	4,579,509	0.4232	1.2542	0.0347	-0.9094	0.8184
Average	45,873	56,583,864	5.7607	55,402	68,338,095	0.9367	4,434,120	0.4480	1.4431	0.0279	-0.5086	0.6834

* Table B-3 "Normal Curve Areas for Standard Normal Variate", taken from "Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1982." Formula for Curve Areas was created and is used to calculate the number

Date: September 25, 2006

Table C-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Operation

Year	Narrows Reservoir												Narrows Reservoir												Narrows Reservoir												Narrows Reservoir																		
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995							
Flow (cfs)	287	309	317	320	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372
Phosphorus (lb/day)	11.53	12.29	12.59	12.89	13.19	13.49	13.79	14.09	14.39	14.69	14.99	15.29	15.59	15.89	16.19	16.49	16.79	17.09	17.39	17.69	17.99	18.29	18.59	18.89	19.19	19.49	19.79	20.09	20.39	20.69	20.99	21.29	21.59	21.89	22.19	22.49	22.79	23.09	23.39	23.69	23.99	24.29	24.59	24.89	25.19	25.49	25.79	26.09							
WT Total Average	11.53	12.29	12.59	12.89	13.19	13.49	13.79	14.09	14.39	14.69	14.99	15.29	15.59	15.89	16.19	16.49	16.79	17.09	17.39	17.69	17.99	18.29	18.59	18.89	19.19	19.49	19.79	20.09	20.39	20.69	20.99	21.29	21.59	21.89	22.19	22.49	22.79	23.09	23.39	23.69	23.99	24.29	24.59	24.89	25.19	25.49	25.79	26.09							

Note: September 15, 2006

Table C-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir (Table 1)				Narrows Reservoir (Table 2)				Narrows Reservoir (Table 3)				Narrows Reservoir (Table 4)				Narrows Reservoir (Table 5)				Narrows Reservoir (Table 6)				
		Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	Flow (MGD)	Phosphorus (MG)	
1994	Jan	110	0.0200	4.729	18	0.0220	88	197	3.87	0.0200	3.87	21	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Feb	142	0.0198	5.478	12	0.0198	381	154	3.71	0.0198	3.71	17	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Mar	90	0.0172	2.440	8	0.0172	173	101	2.615	0.0172	2.615	23	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Apr	129	0.0154	2.440	8	0.0154	198	101	2.615	0.0154	2.615	23	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	May	129	0.0154	2.440	8	0.0154	198	101	2.615	0.0154	2.615	23	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Jun	69A	0.014	15.242	76	0.014	1319	101	2.615	0.014	2.615	23	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Jul	294	0.0162	6.811	24	0.0162	317	117	3.059	0.0162	3.059	26	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Aug	162	0.0240	4.729	15	0.0240	384	175	4.026	0.0240	4.026	26	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Sep	6.620	0.0148	17.895	22	0.0148	6.501	175	4.026	0.0148	4.026	26	0.0089	1.25	21.24	4.833	0.0089	33.284	0.0089	0.0089	477	148	0.0200	2.657	0.0186	2.657
1994	Oct	217	0.0259	5.937	18	0.0259	457	224	0.0259	4.57	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1994	Nov	148	0.0198	3.677	12	0.0198	291	166	0.0198	3.677	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1994	Dec	154	0.0187	3.539	10	0.0187	295	166	0.0187	3.539	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Jan	110	0.0165	2.298	9	0.0165	166	142	0.0165	2.298	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Feb	196	0.0154	3.729	16	0.0154	302	212	0.0154	3.729	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Mar	370	0.0142	11.696	46	0.0142	814	510	0.0142	11.696	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Apr	4,590	0.014	11,698	214	0.014	5,293	1,229	0.014	11,698	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	May	1,220	0.0066	4,197	108	0.0066	464	1,477	0.0066	4,197	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Jun	513	0.0176	11,177	42	0.0176	901	554	0.0176	11,177	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Jul	284	0.0240	6.296	23	0.0240	360	307	0.0240	6.296	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Aug	1,538	0.0136	24,022	118	0.0136	1,832	1,832	0.0136	24,022	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Sep	170	0.0060	1,108	15	0.0060	99	176	0.0060	1,108	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Oct	152	0.0198	3,260	15	0.0198	321	176	0.0198	3,260	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Nov	146	0.0187	3,260	15	0.0187	281	151	0.0187	3,260	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1995	Dec	92	0.0196	1,990	7	0.0196	161	79	0.0196	1,990	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Jan	180	0.0154	2,668	11	0.0154	216	152	0.0154	2,668	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Feb	427	0.0145	2,531	25	0.0145	515	462	0.0145	2,531	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Mar	3,177	0.011	8,947	419	0.011	5,773	2,596	0.011	8,947	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Apr	5,119	0.0110	7,077	42	0.0110	5,770	3,671	0.0110	7,077	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	May	206	0.0240	5,244	17	0.0240	314	223	0.0240	5,244	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Jun	142	0.0240	4,246	11	0.0240	160	153	0.0240	4,246	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Jul	8,248	0.0110	16,231	790	0.0110	10,537	10,537	0.0110	16,231	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Aug	144	0.0209	4,722	12	0.0209	351	156	0.0209	4,722	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Sep	197	0.0197	5,096	12	0.0197	275	159	0.0197	5,096	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Oct	116	0.0196	2,530	9	0.0196	204	125	0.0196	2,530	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Nov	118	0.0165	3,317	9	0.0165	118	125	0.0165	3,317	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1996	Dec	64A	0.0145	3,317	8	0.0145	96	168	0.0145	3,317	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1997	Jan	5,828	0.011	12,020	602	0.011	6,722	6,009	0.011	12,020	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1997	Feb	3,022	0.014	12,020	245	0.014	4,351	3,270	0.014	12,020	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1997	Mar	248	0.0176	1,944	20	0.0176	437	296	0.0176	1,944	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0118	0.0118	1,127	3,083	0.0118	4.737	0.0209	4.737
1997	Apr	248	0.0176	1,944	20	0.0176	437	296	0.0176	1,944	12.81	76	0.0118	1.281	76.118	4.932	0.0118	5.658	0.0							

Date: September 25, 2006

Table C-1
Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Narrows Reservoir Operation

Year	Month	Narrows Reservoir																							
		Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)	Flow (cfs)	TP (mg/L)	TP (lb/day)
2005	Jan	108	0.0209	2,177	22	0.0066	187	313	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	41	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Feb	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Mar	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Apr	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	May	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Jun	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Jul	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Aug	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Sep	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Oct	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Nov	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Dec	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	2005 Total	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	2006	Jan	108	0.0209	2,177	22	0.0066	187	313	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	41	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598
	Feb	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Mar	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Apr	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	May	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Jun	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Jul	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Aug	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Sep	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Oct	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Nov	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	Dec	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	2006 Total	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	
	2005-2006	138	0.0198	2,732	23	0.0066	187	11	0.0066	1,671	1,005	10,271	6,626	0.0066	70,483	39	0.0066	282	39	0.0066	406	41	0.0209	1,598	

NOTE: Average Annual Communitation are Flow Weighted

Table C-2

Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams
	Oct	335	0.0138	5,696	335	0.0123	5,093			603	335	0.0123	5,093
	Nov	127	0.0162	2,538	127	0.0123	1,928			610	127	0.0123	1,928
	Dec	149	0.0160	2,946	149	0.0123	2,268			678	149	0.0123	2,268
1978	Jan	142	0.0152	2,658	142	0.0123	2,150			508	142	0.0123	2,150
	Feb	129	0.0146	2,320	129	0.0123	1,955			365	129	0.0123	1,955
	Mar	162	0.0142	2,829	162	0.0123	2,461			368	162	0.0123	2,461
	Apr	574	0.0141	9,969	574	0.0123	8,721			1,248	574	0.0123	8,721
	May	3,078	0.0130	49,293	3,078	0.0123	46,741			2,552	3,078	0.0123	46,741
	Jun	2,618	0.0141	45,383	2,618	0.0123	39,754			5,628	2,618	0.0123	39,754
	Jul	375	0.0112	5,170	375	0.0123	5,692			-522	375	0.0123	5,692
	Aug	259	0.0163	5,202	259	0.0123	3,930			1,272	259	0.0123	3,930
	Sep	159	0.0195	3,823	159	0.0123	2,408			1,415	159	0.0123	2,408
WY	Total	8,106	0.0138	137,827	8,106	0.0123	123,101			14,726	8,106	0.0123	123,101
	Oct	71	0.0109	950	71	0.0117	1,022			-72	71	0.0117	1,022
	Nov	197	0.0167	4,050	197	0.0117	2,851			1,199	197	0.0117	2,851
	Dec	158	0.0151	2,930	158	0.0117	2,279			650	158	0.0117	2,279
1979	Jan	161	0.0145	2,871	161	0.0117	2,327			544	161	0.0117	2,327
	Feb	141	0.0137	2,391	141	0.0117	2,045			346	141	0.0117	2,045
	Mar	154	0.0130	2,478	154	0.0117	2,234			245	154	0.0117	2,234
	Apr	294	0.0133	4,820	294	0.0117	4,248			572	294	0.0117	4,248
	May	3,122	0.0127	48,805	3,122	0.0117	45,178			3,626	3,122	0.0117	45,178
	Jun	1,160	0.0139	19,825	1,160	0.0117	16,780			3,045	1,160	0.0117	16,780
	Jul	259	0.0106	3,396	259	0.0117	3,751			-354	259	0.0117	3,751
	Aug	173	0.0147	3,143	173	0.0117	2,509			635	173	0.0117	2,509
	Sep	143	0.0179	3,173	143	0.0117	2,074			1,099	143	0.0117	2,074
WY	Total	6,033	0.0133	98,832	6,033	0.0117	87,297			11,535	6,033	0.0117	87,297
	Oct	162	0.0176	3,511	162	0.0124	2,485			1,026	162	0.0124	2,485
	Nov	150	0.0167	3,089	150	0.0124	2,295			795	150	0.0124	2,295
	Dec	172	0.0163	3,465	172	0.0124	2,637			829	172	0.0124	2,637
1980	Jan	185	0.0158	3,597	185	0.0124	2,835			761	185	0.0124	2,835
	Feb	168	0.0150	3,125	168	0.0124	2,582			543	168	0.0124	2,582
	Mar	176	0.0142	3,097	176	0.0124	2,703			394	176	0.0124	2,703
	Apr	523	0.0140	9,070	523	0.0124	8,025			1,045	523	0.0124	8,025
	May	3,114	0.0130	49,858	3,114	0.0124	47,737			2,121	3,114	0.0124	47,737
	Jun	2,785	0.0141	48,284	2,785	0.0124	42,691			5,393	2,785	0.0124	42,691
	Jul	426	0.0112	5,868	426	0.0124	6,538			-670	426	0.0124	6,538
	Aug	209	0.0160	4,117	209	0.0124	3,203			914	209	0.0124	3,203
	Sep	184	0.0202	4,584	184	0.0124	2,826			1,758	184	0.0124	2,826
WY	Total	8,255	0.0139	141,665	8,255	0.0124	126,557			15,108	8,255	0.0124	126,557

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC.) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Senfield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l Table 5	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC.) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
1981	Oct	214	0.0171	4,500	214	0.0113	2,984			1,516	214	0.0113	2,984
	Nov	213	0.0164	4,312	213	0.0113	2,977			1,334	213	0.0113	2,977
	Dec	191	0.0151	3,573	191	0.0113	2,672			901	191	0.0113	2,672
	Jan	205	0.0146	3,701	205	0.0113	2,868			833	205	0.0113	2,868
	Feb	182	0.0138	3,095	182	0.0113	2,541			554	182	0.0113	2,541
	Mar	259	0.0136	4,337	259	0.0113	3,623			714	259	0.0113	3,623
	Apr	874	0.0138	14,932	874	0.0113	12,217			2,715	874	0.0113	12,217
	May	1,684	0.0119	24,781	1,684	0.0113	23,539			1,242	1,684	0.0113	23,539
	Jun	620	0.0098	7,475	620	0.0113	8,665			-1,190	620	0.0113	8,665
	Jul	186	0.0099	2,271	186	0.0113	2,601			-330	186	0.0113	2,601
	Aug	136	0.0131	2,200	136	0.0113	1,902			298	136	0.0113	1,902
	Sep	149	0.0175	3,222	149	0.0113	2,087			1,135	149	0.0113	2,087
WY	Total	4,914	0.0129	78,397	4,914	0.0113	68,677			9,720	4,914	0.0113	68,677
1982	Oct	221	0.0182	4,961	221	0.0123	3,358			1,603	221	0.0123	3,358
	Nov	188	0.0171	3,977	188	0.0123	2,867			1,110	188	0.0123	2,867
	Dec	161	0.0159	3,154	161	0.0123	2,452			703	161	0.0123	2,452
	Jan	133	0.0147	2,405	133	0.0123	2,021			383	133	0.0123	2,021
	Feb	112	0.0139	1,926	112	0.0123	1,708			219	112	0.0123	1,708
	Mar	160	0.0138	2,727	160	0.0123	2,435			292	160	0.0123	2,435
	Apr	654	0.0140	11,306	654	0.0123	9,941			1,365	654	0.0123	9,941
	May	4,384	0.0129	70,020	4,384	0.0123	66,681			3,339	4,384	0.0123	66,681
	Jun	1,662	0.0140	28,697	1,662	0.0123	25,278			3,420	1,662	0.0123	25,278
	Jul	466	0.0110	6,336	466	0.0123	7,081			-745	466	0.0123	7,081
	Aug	247	0.0160	4,886	247	0.0123	3,760			1,126	247	0.0123	3,760
	Sep	236	0.0208	6,067	236	0.0123	3,597			2,470	236	0.0123	3,597
WY	Total	8,625	0.0138	146,463	8,625	0.0123	131,177			15,286	8,625	0.0123	131,177
1983	Oct	439	0.0196	10,584	439	0.0122	6,590			3,994	439	0.0122	6,590
	Nov	433	0.0186	9,962	433	0.0122	6,309			3,453	433	0.0122	6,509
	Dec	294	0.0172	6,216	294	0.0122	4,412			1,804	294	0.0122	4,412
	Jan	327	0.0164	6,621	327	0.0122	4,910			1,711	327	0.0122	4,910
	Feb	285	0.0155	5,454	285	0.0122	4,287			1,167	285	0.0122	4,287
	Mar	344	0.0147	6,228	344	0.0122	5,170			1,059	344	0.0122	5,170
	Apr	348	0.0138	5,921	348	0.0122	5,228			693	348	0.0122	5,228
	May	1,894	0.0128	29,806	1,894	0.0122	28,445			1,361	1,894	0.0122	28,445
	Jun	10,799	0.0125	167,154	10,799	0.0122	162,219			4,936	10,799	0.0122	162,219
	Jul	1,153	0.0101	14,326	1,153	0.0122	17,324			-2,999	1,153	0.0122	17,324
	Aug	369	0.0166	7,535	369	0.0122	5,543			1,992	369	0.0122	5,543
	Sep	254	0.0210	6,593	254	0.0122	3,817			2,776	254	0.0122	3,817
WY	Total	16,939	0.0132	276,400	16,939	0.0122	254,453			21,947	16,939	0.0122	254,453

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	mg/l Table S	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
1984	Oct	357	0.0189	8,320	357	0.0110	4,851			3,470	357	0.0110	4,851
	Nov	348	0.0180	7,726	348	0.0110	4,729			2,997	348	0.0110	4,729
	Dec	330	0.0169	6,892	330	0.0110	4,482			2,410	330	0.0110	4,482
	Jan	383	0.0163	7,674	383	0.0110	5,199			2,474	383	0.0110	5,199
	Feb	337	0.0153	6,350	337	0.0110	4,571			1,779	337	0.0110	4,571
	Mar	317	0.0142	5,559	317	0.0110	4,311			1,248	317	0.0110	4,311
	Apr	378	0.0135	6,286	378	0.0110	5,129			1,157	378	0.0110	5,129
	May	10,698	0.0113	148,858	10,698	0.0110	145,302			3,557	10,698	0.0110	145,302
	Jun	9,350	0.0110	126,440	9,350	0.0110	126,995			-554	9,350	0.0110	126,995
	Jul	605	0.0108	8,074	605	0.0110	8,220			-145	605	0.0110	8,220
	Aug	301	0.0159	5,908	301	0.0110	4,095			1,813	301	0.0110	4,095
	Sep	214	0.0199	5,243	214	0.0110	2,903			2,340	214	0.0110	2,903
WY	Total	23,619	0.0118	343,332	23,619	0.0110	320,787			22,545	23,619	0.0110	320,787
1985	Oct	333	0.0188	7,719	333	0.0116	4,784			2,936	333	0.0116	4,784
	Nov	317	0.0178	6,976	317	0.0116	4,549			2,427	317	0.0116	4,549
	Dec	294	0.0167	6,064	294	0.0116	4,213			1,851	294	0.0116	4,213
	Jan	360	0.0162	7,181	360	0.0116	5,160			2,021	360	0.0116	5,160
	Feb	279	0.0151	5,180	279	0.0116	3,997			1,183	279	0.0116	3,997
	Mar	283	0.0141	4,918	283	0.0116	4,062			856	283	0.0116	4,062
	Apr	1,638	0.0141	28,323	1,638	0.0116	23,497			-5,026	1,638	0.0116	23,497
	May	7,609	0.0117	110,175	7,609	0.0116	109,172			1,004	7,609	0.0116	109,172
	Jun	2,130	0.0112	29,392	2,130	0.0116	30,567			-1,175	2,130	0.0116	30,567
	Jul	380	0.0107	5,032	380	0.0116	5,454			-423	380	0.0116	5,454
	Aug	214	0.0152	4,024	214	0.0116	3,073			951	214	0.0116	3,073
	Sep	178	0.0191	4,187	178	0.0116	2,550			1,637	178	0.0116	2,550
WY	Total	14,015	0.0127	219,372	14,015	0.0116	201,079			18,294	14,015	0.0116	201,079
1986	Oct	244	0.0181	5,440	244	0.0115	3,459			1,981	244	0.0115	3,459
	Nov	266	0.0176	5,764	266	0.0115	3,777			1,987	266	0.0115	3,777
	Dec	238	0.0164	4,803	238	0.0115	3,372			1,432	238	0.0115	3,372
	Jan	288	0.0159	5,666	288	0.0115	4,092			1,574	288	0.0115	4,092
	Feb	291	0.0152	5,468	291	0.0115	4,134			1,333	291	0.0115	4,134
	Mar	395	0.0145	7,072	395	0.0115	5,603			1,469	395	0.0115	5,603
	Apr	1,028	0.0140	17,808	1,028	0.0115	14,599			3,209	1,028	0.0115	14,599
	May	7,106	0.0122	107,046	7,106	0.0115	100,880			6,166	7,106	0.0115	100,880
	Jun	7,260	0.0114	101,915	7,260	0.0115	103,075			-1,160	7,260	0.0115	103,075
	Jul	372	0.0108	4,958	372	0.0115	5,284			-326	372	0.0115	5,284
	Aug	224	0.0155	4,274	224	0.0115	3,182			1,092	224	0.0115	3,182
	Sep	192	0.0196	4,642	192	0.0115	2,726			1,916	192	0.0115	2,726
WY	Total	17,904	0.0124	274,856	17,904	0.0115	254,184			20,673	17,904	0.0115	254,184

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	mg/l Table S-2	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
1987	Oct	300	0.0182	6,727	300	0.0118	4,375		2,352		300	0.0118	4,375
	Nov	307	0.0174	6,586	307	0.0118	4,466		2,120		307	0.0118	4,466
	Dec	216	0.0155	4,122	216	0.0118	3,140		983		216	0.0118	3,140
	Jan	152	0.0135	2,536	152	0.0118	2,216		320		152	0.0118	2,216
	Feb	125	0.0125	1,923	125	0.0118	1,819		105		125	0.0118	1,819
	Mar	172	0.0126	2,658	172	0.0118	2,498		160		172	0.0118	2,498
	Apr	1,062	0.0139	18,226	1,062	0.0118	15,460		2,765		1,062	0.0118	15,460
	May	1,509	0.0117	21,864	1,509	0.0118	21,969		-105		1,509	0.0118	21,969
	Jun	383	0.0131	6,176	383	0.0118	5,579		598		383	0.0118	5,579
	Jul	209	0.0100	2,572	209	0.0118	3,048		-476		209	0.0118	3,048
	Aug	152	0.0135	2,531	152	0.0118	2,213		318		152	0.0118	2,213
	Sep	150	0.0175	3,231	150	0.0118	2,186		1,046		150	0.0118	2,186
WY	Total	4,736	0.0135	79,153	4,736	0.0118	68,968		10,186		4,736	0.0118	68,968
1988	Oct	167	0.0161	3,317	167	0.0115	2,367		950		167	0.0115	2,367
	Nov	158	0.0153	2,995	158	0.0115	2,246		749		158	0.0115	2,246
	Dec	159	0.0146	2,862	159	0.0115	2,263		599		159	0.0115	2,263
	Jan	180	0.0143	3,180	180	0.0115	2,557		622		180	0.0115	2,557
	Feb	165	0.0136	2,763	165	0.0115	2,336		428		165	0.0115	2,336
	Mar	197	0.0131	3,183	197	0.0115	2,801		382		197	0.0115	2,801
	Apr	556	0.0136	9,337	556	0.0115	7,890		1,447		556	0.0115	7,890
	May	2,649	0.0124	40,501	2,649	0.0115	37,603		2,898		2,649	0.0115	37,603
	Jun	487	0.0133	8,016	487	0.0115	6,911		1,104		487	0.0115	6,911
	Jul	184	0.0100	2,271	184	0.0115	2,618		-347		184	0.0115	2,618
	Aug	148	0.0136	2,492	148	0.0115	2,108		384		148	0.0115	2,108
	Sep	146	0.0175	3,143	146	0.0115	2,071		1,072		146	0.0115	2,071
WY	Total	5,196	0.0131	84,059	5,196	0.0115	73,770		10,289		5,196	0.0115	73,770
1989	Oct	176	0.0163	3,544	176	0.0114	2,480		1,064		176	0.0114	2,480
	Nov	216	0.0165	4,392	216	0.0114	3,042		1,350		216	0.0114	3,042
	Dec	200	0.0154	3,792	200	0.0114	2,821		971		200	0.0114	2,821
	Jan	223	0.0149	4,089	223	0.0114	3,136		953		223	0.0114	3,136
	Feb	171	0.0137	2,890	171	0.0114	2,413		476		171	0.0114	2,413
	Mar	267	0.0136	4,494	267	0.0114	3,761		733		267	0.0114	3,761
	Apr	1,283	0.0140	22,156	1,283	0.0114	18,081		4,075		1,283	0.0114	18,081
	May	1,400	0.0117	20,258	1,400	0.0114	19,732		526		1,400	0.0114	19,732
	Jun	387	0.0131	6,261	387	0.0114	5,448		813		387	0.0114	5,448
	Jul	192	0.0100	2,367	192	0.0114	2,711		-344		192	0.0114	2,711
	Aug	130	0.0130	2,075	130	0.0114	1,829		246		130	0.0114	1,829
	Sep	570	0.0105	7,354	570	0.0114	8,033		-679		570	0.0114	8,033
WY	Total	5,215	0.0130	83,672	5,215	0.0114	73,488		10,184		5,215	0.0114	73,488

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l Table S-2	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
	Oct	157	0.0167	3,222	157	0.0123	2,377			845	157	0.0123	2,377
	Nov	305	0.0179	6,730	305	0.0123	4,620			2,110	305	0.0123	4,620
	Dec	171	0.0156	3,296	171	0.0123	2,596			700	171	0.0123	2,596
1990	Jan	178	0.0150	3,304	178	0.0123	2,706			599	178	0.0123	2,706
	Feb	162	0.0143	2,849	162	0.0123	2,450			399	162	0.0123	2,450
	Mar	202	0.0138	3,438	202	0.0123	3,066			372	202	0.0123	3,066
	Apr	1,097	0.0141	19,034	1,097	0.0123	16,624			2,410	1,097	0.0123	16,624
	May	1,495	0.0124	22,803	1,495	0.0123	22,661			142	1,495	0.0123	22,661
	Jun	463	0.0213	12,202	463	0.0123	7,026			5,176	463	0.0123	7,026
	Jul	213	0.0107	2,817	213	0.0123	3,226			-409	213	0.0123	3,226
	Aug	655	0.0118	9,555	655	0.0123	9,926			-371	655	0.0123	9,926
	Sep	509	0.0122	7,694	509	0.0123	7,719			-25	509	0.0123	7,719
WY	Total	5,607	0.0140	96,944	5,607	0.0123	84,996			11,948	5,607	0.0123	84,996
	Oct	389	0.0135	6,487	389	0.0126	6,066			421	389	0.0126	6,066
	Nov	184	0.0168	3,805	184	0.0126	2,862			943	184	0.0126	2,862
	Dec	176	0.0159	3,435	176	0.0126	2,739			696	176	0.0126	2,739
1991	Jan	190	0.0153	3,596	190	0.0126	2,967			630	190	0.0126	2,967
	Feb	179	0.0147	3,229	179	0.0126	2,786			443	179	0.0126	2,786
	Mar	199	0.0139	3,406	199	0.0126	3,097			309	199	0.0126	3,097
	Apr	498	0.0139	8,502	498	0.0126	7,759			743	498	0.0126	7,759
	May	2,799	0.0128	44,088	2,799	0.0126	43,640			448	2,799	0.0126	43,640
	Jun	1,305	0.0186	29,973	1,305	0.0126	20,353			9,620	1,305	0.0126	20,353
	Jul	321	0.0109	4,323	321	0.0126	5,008			-684	321	0.0126	5,008
	Aug	205	0.0067	1,684	205	0.0126	3,195			-1,511	205	0.0126	3,195
	Sep	191	0.0198	4,657	191	0.0126	2,972			1,685	191	0.0126	2,972
WY	Total	6,634	0.0143	117,184	6,634	0.0126	103,443			13,742	6,634	0.0126	103,443
	Oct	443	0.0178	9,697	443	0.0112	6,118			3,579	443	0.0112	6,118
	Nov	185	0.0166	3,796	185	0.0112	2,557			1,239	185	0.0112	2,557
	Dec	179	0.0157	3,463	179	0.0112	2,472			991	179	0.0112	2,472
1992	Jan	154	0.0146	2,771	154	0.0112	2,133			638	154	0.0112	2,133
	Feb	125	0.0136	2,105	125	0.0112	1,734			371	125	0.0112	1,734
	Mar	225	0.0139	3,857	225	0.0112	3,107			750	225	0.0112	3,107
	Apr	728	0.0139	12,526	728	0.0112	10,065			2,461	728	0.0112	10,065
	May	633	0.0113	8,821	633	0.0112	8,750			71	633	0.0112	8,750
	Jun	329	0.0092	3,723	329	0.0112	4,549			-826	329	0.0112	4,549
	Jul	787	0.0100	9,733	787	0.0112	10,882			-1,149	787	0.0112	10,882
	Aug	495	0.0108	6,598	495	0.0112	6,834			-237	495	0.0112	6,834
	Sep	136	0.0178	2,983	136	0.0112	1,873			1,109	136	0.0112	1,873
WY	Total	4,419	0.0129	70,072	4,419	0.0112	61,075			8,997	4,419	0.0112	61,075

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Sonfield		
		Flow Acres-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acres-Feet	mg/l Table S	Weight grams	Flow Acres-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acres-Feet	mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
	Oct	247	0.0187	5,697	247	0.0125	3,805			1,893	247	0.0125	3,805
	Nov	229	0.0178	5,018	229	0.0125	3,524			1,494	229	0.0125	3,524
	Dec	208	0.0167	4,279	208	0.0125	3,195			1,083	208	0.0125	3,195
1993	Jan	237	0.0161	4,724	237	0.0125	3,652			1,073	237	0.0125	3,652
	Feb	232	0.0154	4,410	232	0.0125	3,570			841	232	0.0125	3,570
	Mar	380	0.0148	6,948	380	0.0125	5,839			1,109	380	0.0125	5,839
	Apr	973	0.0142	16,996	973	0.0125	14,971			2,025	973	0.0125	14,971
	May	4,908	0.0130	78,783	4,908	0.0125	75,486			3,297	4,908	0.0125	75,486
	Jun	1,339	0.0149	24,544	1,339	0.0125	20,589			3,955	1,339	0.0125	20,589
	Jul	364	0.0112	5,006	364	0.0125	5,596			-590	364	0.0125	5,596
	Aug	211	0.0070	1,826	211	0.0125	3,248			-1,422	211	0.0125	3,248
	Sep	181	0.0200	4,468	181	0.0125	2,781			1,687	181	0.0125	2,781
WY	Total	9,510	0.0139	162,698	9,510	0.0125	146,254			16,444	9,510	0.0125	146,254
	Oct	201	0.0173	4,284	201	0.0119	2,966			1,318	201	0.0119	2,966
	Nov	181	0.0162	3,634	181	0.0119	2,672			961	181	0.0119	2,672
	Dec	187	0.0155	3,571	187	0.0119	2,753			818	187	0.0119	2,753
1994	Jan	174	0.0145	3,120	174	0.0119	2,563			557	174	0.0119	2,563
	Feb	154	0.0138	2,625	154	0.0119	2,274			350	154	0.0119	2,274
	Mar	204	0.0135	3,388	204	0.0119	3,008			381	204	0.0119	3,008
	Apr	641	0.0138	10,921	641	0.0119	9,452			1,469	641	0.0119	9,452
	May	2,344	0.0125	36,026	2,344	0.0119	34,545			1,481	2,344	0.0119	34,545
	Jun	476	0.0135	7,895	476	0.0119	7,010			885	476	0.0119	7,010
	Jul	143	0.0147	2,585	143	0.0119	2,104			481	143	0.0119	2,104
	Aug	146	0.0165	2,981	146	0.0119	2,155			825	146	0.0119	2,155
	Sep	154	0.0182	3,454	154	0.0119	2,269			1,186	154	0.0119	2,269
WY	Total	5,006	0.0137	84,484	5,006	0.0119	73,772			10,712	5,006	0.0119	73,772
	Oct	231	0.0190	5,410	231	0.0124	3,522			1,887	231	0.0124	3,522
	Nov	190	0.0179	4,182	190	0.0124	2,891			1,291	190	0.0124	2,891
	Dec	203	0.0172	4,298	203	0.0124	3,093			1,206	203	0.0124	3,093
1995	Jan	224	0.0165	4,569	224	0.0124	3,417			1,151	224	0.0124	3,417
	Feb	200	0.0157	3,871	200	0.0124	3,045			826	200	0.0124	3,045
	Mar	316	0.0151	5,864	316	0.0124	4,811			1,053	316	0.0124	4,811
	Apr	561	0.0142	9,853	561	0.0124	8,553			1,300	561	0.0124	8,553
	May	3,349	0.0132	54,346	3,349	0.0124	51,018			3,328	3,349	0.0124	51,018
	Jun	3,405	0.0141	59,193	3,405	0.0124	51,882			7,311	3,405	0.0124	51,882
	Jul	819	0.0056	5,706	819	0.0124	12,481			-6,775	819	0.0124	12,481
	Aug	346	0.0169	7,215	346	0.0124	5,274			1,940	346	0.0124	5,274
	Sep	205	0.0210	5,312	205	0.0124	3,125			2,187	205	0.0124	3,125
WY	Total	10,050	0.0137	169,818	10,050	0.0124	153,111			16,706	10,050	0.0124	153,111

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams
	Oct	198	0.0064	1,565	198	0.0116	2,828			-1,263	198	0.0116	2,828
	Nov	209	0.0169	4,360	209	0.0116	2,985			1,375	209	0.0116	2,985
	Dec	192	0.0158	3,727	192	0.0116	2,734			993	192	0.0116	2,734
1996	Jan	158	0.0145	2,826	158	0.0116	2,258			568	158	0.0116	2,258
	Feb	168	0.0142	2,932	168	0.0116	2,389			543	168	0.0116	2,389
	Mar	224	0.0138	3,800	224	0.0116	3,187			613	224	0.0116	3,187
	Apr	423	0.0136	7,104	423	0.0116	6,026			1,078	423	0.0116	6,026
	May	4,115	0.0128	64,887	4,115	0.0116	58,663			6,225	4,115	0.0116	58,663
	Jun	1,268	0.0119	18,588	1,268	0.0116	18,079			509	1,268	0.0116	18,079
	Jul	290	0.0107	3,819	290	0.0116	4,131			-312	290	0.0116	4,131
	Aug	146	0.0185	3,339	146	0.0116	2,086			1,253	146	0.0116	2,086
	Sep	146	0.0181	3,250	146	0.0116	2,076			1,173	146	0.0116	2,076
WY	Total	7,536	0.0129	120,197	7,536	0.0116	107,443			12,754	7,536	0.0116	107,443
	Oct	168	0.0174	3,593	168	0.0122	2,516			1,077	168	0.0122	2,516
	Nov	217	0.0175	4,668	217	0.0122	3,252			1,416	217	0.0122	3,252
	Dec	198	0.0164	3,994	198	0.0122	2,964			1,030	198	0.0122	2,964
1997	Jan	213	0.0158	4,146	213	0.0122	3,197			949	213	0.0122	3,197
	Feb	202	0.0151	3,752	202	0.0122	3,030			722	202	0.0122	3,030
	Mar	266	0.0144	4,734	266	0.0122	3,987			747	266	0.0122	3,987
	Apr	624	0.0140	10,791	624	0.0122	9,366			1,425	624	0.0122	9,366
	May	6,372	0.0130	102,132	6,372	0.0122	95,566			6,566	6,372	0.0122	95,566
	Jun	3,011	0.0127	47,026	3,011	0.0122	45,157			1,869	3,011	0.0122	45,157
	Jul	305	0.0110	4,162	305	0.0122	4,580			-419	305	0.0122	4,580
	Aug	174	0.0154	3,298	174	0.0122	2,611			687	174	0.0122	2,611
	Sep	193	0.0201	4,778	193	0.0122	2,894			1,884	193	0.0122	2,894
WY	Total	11,943	0.0134	197,074	11,943	0.0122	179,121			17,953	11,943	0.0122	179,121
	Oct	225	0.0176	4,892	225	0.0110	3,059			1,833	225	0.0110	3,059
	Nov	220	0.0169	4,575	220	0.0110	2,992			1,584	220	0.0110	2,992
	Dec	214	0.0159	4,200	214	0.0110	2,913			1,287	214	0.0110	2,913
1998	Jan	243	0.0154	4,627	243	0.0110	3,311			1,317	243	0.0110	3,311
	Feb	264	0.0149	4,861	264	0.0110	3,594			1,266	264	0.0110	3,594
	Mar	328	0.0142	5,747	328	0.0110	4,466			1,281	328	0.0110	4,466
	Apr	632	0.0138	10,755	632	0.0110	8,596			2,159	632	0.0110	8,596
	May	3,562	0.0127	55,698	3,562	0.0110	48,446			7,252	3,562	0.0110	48,446
	Jun	3,016	0.0094	35,023	3,016	0.0110	41,010			-5,987	3,016	0.0110	41,010
	Jul	447	0.0107	5,901	447	0.0110	6,073			-172	447	0.0110	6,073
	Aug	232	0.0153	4,380	232	0.0110	3,155			1,224	232	0.0110	3,155
	Sep	187	0.0131	3,013	187	0.0110	2,542			471	187	0.0110	2,542
WY	Total	9,571	0.0122	143,671	9,571	0.0110	130,157			13,514	9,571	0.0110	130,157

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Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l Table S-1	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
1999	Oct	214	0.0180	4,756	214	0.0137	3,615			1,141	214	0.0137	3,615
	Nov	216	0.0173	4,623	216	0.0137	3,651			972	216	0.0137	3,651
	Dec	148	0.0154	2,821	148	0.0137	2,502			319	148	0.0137	2,502
	Jan	103	0.0136	1,732	103	0.0137	1,746			-14	103	0.0137	1,746
	Feb	134	0.0142	2,347	134	0.0137	2,269			77	134	0.0137	2,269
	Mar	201	0.0140	3,477	201	0.0137	3,399			78	201	0.0137	3,399
	Apr	337	0.0137	5,689	337	0.0137	5,691			-1	337	0.0137	5,691
	May	2,710	0.0128	42,775	2,710	0.0137	45,763			-2,988	2,710	0.0137	45,763
	Jun	2,263	0.0185	51,605	2,263	0.0137	38,215			13,389	2,263	0.0137	38,215
	Jul	355	0.0110	4,799	355	0.0137	5,989			-1,190	355	0.0137	5,989
	Aug	283	0.0219	7,658	283	0.0137	4,782			2,877	283	0.0137	4,782
	Sep	209	0.0203	5,224	209	0.0137	3,530			1,693	209	0.0137	3,530
WY	Total	7,175	0.0155	137,504	7,175	0.0137	121,152			16,352	7,175	0.0137	121,152
2000	Oct	180	0.0163	3,608	180	0.0111	2,460			1,148	180	0.0111	2,460
	Nov	177	0.0156	3,408	177	0.0111	2,421			987	177	0.0111	2,421
	Dec	155	0.0142	2,711	155	0.0111	2,119			592	155	0.0111	2,119
	Jan	138	0.0130	2,211	138	0.0111	1,884			327	138	0.0111	1,884
	Feb	123	0.0123	1,867	123	0.0111	1,676			190	123	0.0111	1,676
	Mar	194	0.0128	3,075	194	0.0111	2,655			420	194	0.0111	2,655
	Apr	806	0.0138	13,708	806	0.0111	11,028			2,680	806	0.0111	11,028
	May	2,111	0.0121	31,540	2,111	0.0111	28,883			2,657	2,111	0.0111	28,883
	Jun	529	0.0097	6,332	529	0.0111	7,241			-908	529	0.0111	7,241
	Jul	161	0.0096	1,907	161	0.0111	2,204			-297	161	0.0111	2,204
	Aug	140	0.0133	2,304	140	0.0111	1,918			386	140	0.0111	1,918
	Sep	149	0.0173	3,185	149	0.0111	2,037			1,149	149	0.0111	2,037
WY	Total	4,863	0.0126	75,857	4,863	0.0111	66,525			9,332	4,863	0.0111	66,525
2001	Oct	176	0.0162	3,505	176	0.0110	2,375			1,130	176	0.0110	2,375
	Nov	160	0.0152	2,988	160	0.0110	2,158			830	160	0.0110	2,158
	Dec	111	0.0124	1,699	111	0.0110	1,499			200	111	0.0110	1,499
	Jan	56	0.0063	433	56	0.0110	752			-319	56	0.0110	752
	Feb	70	0.0093	798	70	0.0110	945			-147	70	0.0110	945
	Mar	208	0.0130	3,349	208	0.0110	2,816			533	208	0.0110	2,816
	Apr	890	0.0138	15,186	890	0.0110	12,026			3,160	890	0.0110	12,026
	May	2,558	0.0123	38,779	2,558	0.0110	34,577			4,203	2,558	0.0110	34,577
	Jun	351	0.0096	4,138	351	0.0110	4,746			-608	351	0.0110	4,746
	Jul	132	0.0093	1,514	132	0.0110	1,782			-269	132	0.0110	1,782
	Aug	132	0.0088	1,434	132	0.0110	1,790			-356	132	0.0110	1,790
	Sep	132	0.0165	2,699	132	0.0110	1,789			910	132	0.0110	1,789
WY	Total	4,976	0.0125	76,521	4,976	0.0110	67,253			9,268	4,976	0.0110	67,253

Table C-2

Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC.) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC.) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams
	Oct	122	0.0137	2,070	122	0.0105	1,376		495		122	0.0105	1,376
	Nov	152	0.0146	2,742	152	0.0105	1,957		785		152	0.0105	1,957
	Dec	144	0.0135	2,398	144	0.0105	1,851		547		144	0.0105	1,851
2002	Jan	78	0.0089	855	78	0.0105	1,001		-146		78	0.0105	1,001
	Feb	41	0.0032	162	41	0.0105	530		-368		41	0.0105	530
	Mar	86	0.0092	973	86	0.0105	1,111		-138		86	0.0105	1,111
	Apr	727	0.0137	12,270	727	0.0105	9,379		2,891		727	0.0105	9,379
	May	1,378	0.0114	19,387	1,378	0.0105	17,770		1,617		1,378	0.0105	17,770
	Jun	251	0.0123	3,817	251	0.0105	3,235		582		251	0.0105	3,235
	Jul	103	0.0084	1,061	103	0.0105	1,323		-262		103	0.0105	1,323
	Aug	86	0.0098	1,041	86	0.0105	1,112		-71		86	0.0105	1,112
	Sep	130	0.0160	2,569	130	0.0105	1,673		896		130	0.0105	1,673
WY	Total	3,298	0.0121	49,344	3,298	0.0105	42,518		6,827		3,298	0.0105	42,518
	Oct	241	0.0174	5,173	241	0.0126	3,739		1,434		241	0.0126	3,739
	Nov	175	0.0155	3,339	175	0.0126	2,709		630		175	0.0126	2,709
	Dec	87	0.0106	1,135	87	0.0126	1,351		-216		87	0.0126	1,351
2003	Jan	70	0.0085	736	70	0.0126	1,091		-354		70	0.0126	1,091
	Feb	109	0.0118	1,579	109	0.0126	1,691		-111		109	0.0126	1,691
	Mar	192	0.0128	3,021	192	0.0126	2,976		44		192	0.0126	2,976
	Apr	771	0.0138	13,081	771	0.0126	11,966		1,115		771	0.0126	11,966
	May	4,416	0.0130	70,909	4,416	0.0126	68,517		2,393		4,416	0.0126	68,517
	Jun	1,222	0.0175	26,342	1,222	0.0126	18,962		7,380		1,222	0.0126	18,962
	Jul	306	0.0153	5,771	306	0.0126	4,754		1,017		306	0.0126	4,754
	Aug	216	0.0135	3,593	216	0.0126	3,350		243		216	0.0126	3,350
	Sep	199	0.0190	4,649	199	0.0126	3,083		1,566		199	0.0126	3,083
WY	Total	8,004	0.0141	139,329	8,004	0.0126	124,188		15,141		8,004	0.0126	124,188
	Oct	176	0.0174	3,777	176	0.0130	2,834		943		176	0.0130	2,834
	Nov	182	0.0168	3,768	182	0.0130	2,916		852		182	0.0130	2,916
	Dec	148	0.0154	2,806	148	0.0130	2,375		431		148	0.0130	2,375
2004	Jan	134	0.0145	2,393	134	0.0130	2,157		237		134	0.0130	2,157
	Feb	141	0.0142	2,482	141	0.0130	2,271		211		141	0.0130	2,271
	Mar	260	0.0143	4,579	260	0.0130	4,173		407		260	0.0130	4,173
	Apr	1,253	0.0141	21,835	1,253	0.0130	20,126		1,709		1,253	0.0130	20,126
	May	2,619	0.0130	42,144	2,619	0.0130	42,079		65		2,619	0.0130	42,079
	Jun	899	0.0189	20,988	899	0.0130	14,448		6,540		899	0.0130	14,448
	Jul	252	0.0157	4,869	252	0.0130	4,041		828		252	0.0130	4,041
	Aug	143	0.0166	2,932	143	0.0130	2,295		637		143	0.0130	2,295
	Sep	164	0.0192	3,883	164	0.0130	2,635		1,248		164	0.0130	2,635
WY	Total	6,371	0.0148	116,456	6,371	0.0130	102,350		14,106		6,371	0.0130	102,350

Table C-2

Date: September 25, 2006

**Flow and Phosphorus Routing WITH Proposed Narrows Project
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Operation**

Year	Month	Net Inflow to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			(EST.) Stream Flow Gooseberry Creek below Lower Gooseberry Reservoir			Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Phosphorus Uptake			(CALC) Stream Flow-Gooseberry Creek Near Scofield		
		Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	mg/l Table C-2	Weight grams	Flow Acre-Feet	Concentration mg/l	(CALC) grams	Flow Acre-Feet	mg/l Table D-2	Weight grams
	Oct	258	0.0187	5,930	258	0.0129	4,113			1,817	258	0.0129	4,113
	Nov	197	0.0173	4,197	197	0.0129	3,141			1,056	197	0.0129	3,141
	Dec	157	0.0159	3,078	157	0.0129	2,508			570	157	0.0129	2,508
2004	Jan	138	0.0149	2,534	138	0.0129	2,203			331	138	0.0129	2,203
	Feb	148	0.0146	2,672	148	0.0129	2,364			308	148	0.0129	2,364
	Mar	251	0.0144	4,473	251	0.0129	4,008			465	251	0.0129	4,008
	Apr	876	0.0141	15,253	876	0.0129	13,991			1,262	876	0.0129	13,991
	May	6,327	0.0130	101,530	6,327	0.0129	101,016			513	6,327	0.0129	101,016
	Jun	2,182	0.0193	51,889	2,182	0.0129	34,829			17,059	2,182	0.0129	34,829
	Jul	527	0.0102	6,616	527	0.0129	8,416			-1,800	527	0.0129	8,416
	Aug	359	0.0103	4,546	359	0.0129	5,737			-1,191	359	0.0129	5,737
	Sep	246	0.0104	3,143	246	0.0129	3,926			-783	246	0.0129	3,926
WY:	Total	11,666	0.0143	205,859	11,666	0.0129	186,252			19,608	11,666	0.0129	186,252
78-05	Total	240,187		3,927,044	240,187		3,533,147			393,897	240,187		3,533,147
78-05	Average	8,578	0.0133	140,252	8,578	0.0119	126,184			14,068	8,578	0.0119	126,184
78-89	Total	123,558		1,964,030	123,558		1,783,537			180,493	123,558		1,783,537
78-89	Average	10,296	0.0129	163,669	10,296	0.0117	148,628			15,041	10,296	0.0117	148,628

NOTE: Average Annual Concentrations are Flow Weighted

Table D-1

Narrows Reservoir Eutrophication Study
Phosphorus Content and Probability of Eutrophication

Year	Contents of Narrows Reservoir Jun - Sep Average (V)	Contents of Narrows Reservoir Jan - Sep Average (V)	Surface Area at Volume of Narrows (A)	Surface Area at Volume of Narrows (A)	Mean Lake Depth of Narrows (z)	Reservoir Outflow of Narrows (Q _o)	Reservoir Hydraulic Detention Time (t)	Annual Mass Inflow of Phosphorus (I)	Areal Phosphorus Loading Rate (L)	Sedimentation Coefficient (s)	Phosphorus In Lake Concentration (P)	Standard Normal Variate (S)	Normal Curve Area (Table D-4)*	Probability of Eutrophication	
1978	9,035	11,144,901	395	1,596,778	6,9796	8,557	10,555,205	1,0559	216,151	0.1354	0.6540	0.0121	0.8280	0.2962	0.2038
1979	8,831	10,893,126	387	1,566,665	6,9531	8,333	10,278,292	1,0598	151,786	0.0969	0.5383	0.0094	1.2462	0.3935	0.1065
1980	12,802	15,790,962	513	2,076,384	7,6050	8,206	10,121,767	1.5601	226,583	0.1091	0.4476	0.0121	0.8337	0.2978	0.2022
1981	10,579	13,049,278	446	1,803,098	7,2371	8,060	9,941,549	1.3126	117,333	0.0651	0.4158	0.0076	1.5902	0.4441	0.0559
1982	13,181	16,258,230	524	2,120,215	7,6682	8,753	10,796,826	1.5058	217,647	0.1027	0.5257	0.0113	0.9409	0.3289	0.1711
1983	16,245	20,037,941	601	2,432,199	8,2386	13,614	16,792,106	1.1933	323,327	0.1329	0.5868	0.0113	0.9392	0.3262	0.1738
1984	14,922	18,405,964	569	2,301,895	7,9960	19,759	24,348,370	0.7559	329,055	0.1429	0.6254	0.0092	1.2848	0.4005	0.0995
1985	14,839	18,304,135	566	2,291,449	7,9880	12,576	15,512,420	1.1800	231,533	0.1010	0.5084	0.0093	1.2593	0.3959	0.1041
1986	14,682	18,109,984	562	2,275,837	7,9575	15,398	18,993,322	0.9535	289,201	0.1271	0.5833	0.0098	1.1805	0.3910	0.1190
1987	11,299	13,936,763	468	1,895,742	7,3516	8,486	10,467,016	1.3315	120,310	0.0635	0.4060	0.0075	1.6283	0.4483	0.0517
1988	9,185	11,328,997	399	1,615,056	7,0146	8,463	10,438,645	1.0853	125,265	0.0776	0.4697	0.0079	1.5238	0.4362	0.0658
1989	6,638	8,188,477	305	1,234,664	6,6321	8,655	10,676,327	0.7670	118,153	0.0957	0.5494	0.0078	1.5579	0.4404	0.0596
1990	4,671	5,761,414	227	916,905	6,2635	7,151	8,820,539	0.6532	130,286	0.1421	0.7159	0.0101	1.1340	0.3715	0.1285
1991	4,299	5,302,358	209	847,188	6,2589	9,798	12,085,121	0.4388	177,963	0.2101	0.9033	0.0105	1.0568	0.3546	0.1454
1992	2,863	3,531,322	147	595,508	5,9299	4,815	5,939,369	0.3946	85,117	0.1429	0.7433	0.0099	1.1548	0.3758	0.1242
1993	6,599	7,843,935	295	1,192,607	6,5771	9,780	12,063,285	0.6502	219,524	0.1841	0.8117	0.0119	0.8558	0.3040	0.1960
1994	4,509	5,561,328	218	882,497	6,3018	8,294	10,230,852	0.5426	127,445	0.1444	0.7215	0.0089	1.3282	0.4079	0.0921
1995	10,587	13,058,583	447	1,810,115	7,2142	8,653	10,672,931	1.2235	264,934	0.1464	0.6716	0.0156	0.6356	0.2370	0.2630
1996	11,681	14,408,864	480	1,942,012	7,4196	9,003	11,105,678	1.2974	173,199	0.0892	0.4934	0.0095	1.2278	0.3501	0.1099
1997	14,721	18,157,815	564	2,280,789	7,9612	9,709	11,975,564	1.5162	241,400	0.1058	0.5236	0.0112	0.9520	0.3294	0.1706
1998	14,940	18,428,249	569	2,303,892	7,9987	9,797	12,084,367	1.5250	179,291	0.0778	0.4356	0.0089	1.3343	0.4089	0.0911
1999	14,847	18,313,742	567	2,294,502	7,9816	8,673	10,697,548	1.1730	211,183	0.0920	0.4815	0.0108	1.0142	0.3447	0.1553
2000	12,842	15,840,268	514	2,078,171	7,6222	8,103	9,995,303	1.8848	115,895	0.0558	0.3683	0.0073	1.6594	0.4515	0.0485
2001	10,497	12,948,229	443	1,792,356	7,2241	8,202	10,117,653	1.2798	113,599	0.0634	0.4098	0.0074	1.6502	0.4506	0.0494
2002	7,147	8,815,368	325	1,314,641	6,7055	7,501	9,253,006	0.9527	86,975	0.0662	0.4392	0.0066	1.8241	0.4660	0.0340
2003	3,543	4,369,925	177	715,014	6,1117	7,359	9,052,754	0.4827	83,471	0.1195	0.6572	0.0172	1.6945	0.4550	0.0450
2004	2,650	3,249,126	137	556,104	5,8786	3,616	4,459,007	0.7330	72,606	0.1306	0.7083	0.0107	1.0304	0.3485	0.1515
2005	4,443	5,480,750	215	870,978	6,2926	7,844	9,675,523	0.5665	164,550	0.1889	0.4460	0.0115	0.9142	0.3197	0.1803
Average	9,744	12,019,287	402	1,628,687	7,1208	9,183	11,326,827	1,0541	175,562	0.1146	0.5835	0.0097	1.2245		0.1213

* Table D-4 "Normal Curve Areas for Standard Normal Variate", taken from *Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981*. Formula for Curve Area was created and is used to calculate the number.

Table D-2

Lower Gooseberry Reservoir (with Narrows) Eutrophication Study
Phosphorus Content and Probability of Eutrophication

Year	Contents of Lower Gooseberry Reservoir Jun - Sep Average (V)	Surface Area at Lower Gooseberry (A)	Surface Area at Lower Gooseberry (A)	Mean Lake Depth of Lower Gooseberry (z)	Reservoir Outflow of Lower Gooseberry (O _L)	Reservoir Hydraulic Detention Time (t)	Annual Mass Inflow Phosphorus (I)	Areal Phosphorus Loading Rate (L)	Sedimentation Coefficient (s)	Phosphorus In Lake Concentration (P)	Standard Normal Variate (S)	Normal Curve Area (Table D-4)*	Probability of Eutrophication
1978	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	8,106	9,998,565	0.0262	137,827	4.5741	0.0123	0.8012	0.2885	0.2115
1979	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	6,033	7,441,818	0.0351	98,832	3.7604	0.0117	0.8810	0.3109	0.1891
1980	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	8,255	10,182,854	0.0257	141,665	4.6487	0.0124	0.7856	0.2840	0.2160
1981	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	4,914	6,061,739	0.0431	78,397	3.2808	0.0113	0.9385	0.3260	0.1740
1982	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	8,625	10,638,728	0.0246	146,463	4.7408	0.0123	0.7987	0.2878	0.2122
1983	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	16,939	20,893,583	0.0125	276,400	1.1970	0.0122	0.8191	0.2937	0.2063
1984	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	23,619	29,133,985	0.0080	343,332	7.8302	0.0110	0.9356	0.3378	0.1622
1985	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	14,015	17,287,211	0.0151	219,372	0.9469	0.0116	0.8950	0.3146	0.1854
1986	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	17,904	22,084,818	0.0118	274,856	1.1853	0.0115	0.9125	0.3192	0.1808
1987	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	5,736	6,409,136	0.0408	84,059	3.2994	0.0118	0.8705	0.3080	0.1920
1988	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	5,196	6,409,136	0.0408	84,059	3.4183	0.0115	0.9124	0.3192	0.1808
1989	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	5,215	6,432,804	0.0407	83,672	3.4091	0.0114	0.9248	0.3224	0.1776
1990	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	5,607	6,916,340	0.0378	96,944	4.181	0.0123	0.8042	0.2894	0.2106
1991	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	6,634	8,183,371	0.0320	117,184	4.1572	0.0126	0.7577	0.2757	0.2243
1992	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	4,419	5,450,984	0.0480	70,072	3.0709	0.0112	0.9568	0.3306	0.1694
1993	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	9,510	11,730,463	0.0223	162,698	0.7016	0.0125	0.7804	0.2825	0.2175
1994	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	5,006	6,174,633	0.0424	84,484	3.4285	0.0119	0.8507	0.3026	0.1974
1995	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	10,050	12,396,513	0.0211	169,818	5.1724	0.0124	0.7959	0.2870	0.2130
1996	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	7,536	9,295,801	0.0281	120,197	0.5183	0.0116	0.9055	0.3174	0.1826
1997	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	11,943	14,731,625	0.0178	197,074	0.8499	0.0122	0.8218	0.2944	0.2056
1998	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	9,571	11,805,534	0.0222	143,671	0.6196	0.0110	0.9834	0.3373	0.1627
1999	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	7,175	8,449,680	0.0295	137,504	0.5930	0.0137	0.6260	0.2344	0.2656
2000	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	4,863	5,998,345	0.0436	75,857	0.3271	0.0111	0.9737	0.3348	0.1652
2001	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	4,976	6,137,563	0.0426	76,521	3.2343	0.0110	0.9916	0.3397	0.1603
2002	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	3,298	4,087,980	0.0643	49,344	2.4978	0.0105	1.0716	0.3580	0.1420
2003	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	8,004	9,873,239	0.0265	139,329	4.6034	0.0126	0.7658	0.2782	0.2218
2004	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	6,371	7,858,555	0.0333	116,456	4.1419	0.0130	0.7083	0.2607	0.2393
2005	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	11,666	14,390,490	0.0182	205,859	5.7933	0.0129	0.7186	0.2639	0.2361
Average	212	231,886	231,886	1.1277	8,578	10,381,009	0.0307	140,252	4.4977	0.0119	0.8585		0.1965

* Table D-4 "Normal Curve Areas for Standard Normal Variates", taken from *Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981*. Formula for Curve Areas was created and is used to calculate the number.

Table D-3

Scofield Reservoir (with Narrows) Eutrophication Study
Phosphorus Content and Probability of Eutrophication

Year	Contents of Scofield Reservoir Average Jun - Sep	Contents of Scofield Reservoir Average	Surface Area of Scofield	Mean Lake Depth of Scofield	Reservoir Outflow of Scofield	Reservoir Outflow of Scofield	Reservoir Hydraulic Detention Time	Annual Mass Inflow Phosphorus	Areal Phosphorus Loading Rate	Sedimentation Coefficient	Phosphorus in Lake Concentration	Standard Normal Variate	Normal Curve Area (Table D-4)*	Probability of Eutrophication
	AF	AF	m ²	m	AF	m ³ /yr	yr	g/yr	g/m ² /yr	(s)	(P) mg/L	(S)	(Table D-4)*	
1978	31,101	38,362,823	2,064	4.8927	55,827	44,192,210	0.8681	4,005,632	0.4705	1.7627	0.0358	-0.9625	0.3321	0.8321
1979	31,332	38,647,827	2,074	4.6054	45,190	55,741,368	0.6933	4,004,315	0.4772	1.7547	0.0324	-0.7971	0.2874	0.8174
1980	44,471	54,854,276	2,388	5.6054	52,145	64,320,292	0.8528	5,469,912	0.5600	1.7155	0.0345	-0.9016	0.3164	0.8164
1981	31,670	26,729,688	1,751	3.7728	42,659	57,619,407	0.5080	1,597,747	0.2255	1.2691	0.0185	0.0524	0.4476	0.4476
1982	54,276	66,949,395	2,547	6.4942	53,200	65,621,880	1.0202	13,909,634	1.3551	2.6502	0.0575	-1.7432	0.4594	0.9494
1983	61,584	75,963,415	2,649	7.0858	132,107	162,952,566	0.4662	8,103,646	0.7559	1.7851	0.0271	-0.5043	0.1931	0.6931
1984	63,155	77,900,781	2,671	7.2072	147,059	181,395,663	0.4295	10,768,334	0.9963	2.0794	0.0314	-0.7427	0.2713	0.7713
1985	55,346	68,268,651	2,560	6.8884	86,058	106,151,568	0.6431	7,230,616	0.6978	1.7776	0.0318	-0.7649	0.2779	0.7779
1986	60,146	74,189,600	2,630	6.9698	101,797	125,565,945	0.5958	7,732,351	0.7264	1.7608	0.0302	-0.6795	0.2517	0.7517
1987	65,448	50,060,109	2,410	5.7502	37,075	45,731,605	1.2259	1,977,370	0.2028	0.9302	0.0202	-0.0166	0.0049	0.5049
1988	33,886	41,797,502	2,148	4.8086	38,435	47,400,150	0.8816	2,830,979	0.3357	1.3660	0.0271	-0.5010	0.1919	0.6919
1989	12,650	15,604,025	1,343	2.7113	37,766	46,583,667	0.3350	1,688,336	0.3107	1.0000	0.0260	-0.2026	0.0801	0.5801
1990	9,470	11,681,409	1,185	2.4368	24,399	30,096,404	0.3881	1,676,648	0.3498	2.1260	0.0305	-0.6981	0.2575	0.7575
1991	14,185	17,496,734	1,416	3.0542	32,323	39,870,245	0.4388	5,427,134	0.5982	2.5533	0.0405	-1.1666	0.3782	0.8782
1992	7,800	9,621,214	1,090	2.1817	13,175	16,251,052	0.5920	1,008,887	0.2288	1.0701	0.0303	-0.6881	0.2544	0.7544
1993	41,665	51,392,992	2,331	5.4476	31,331	38,893,661	1.3214	5,059,683	0.5363	1.7027	0.0400	-1.1458	0.3740	0.8740
1994	15,417	19,017,174	1,462	3.2147	42,581	52,523,148	0.3621	1,936,917	0.3274	1.7371	0.0226	-0.2047	0.0809	0.5809
1995	36,553	45,088,000	2,208	3.0465	52,788	65,113,259	0.6925	4,534,401	0.5975	1.7241	0.0317	-0.7628	0.2773	0.7773
1996	33,850	41,753,749	2,140	4.8205	49,140	60,613,377	0.6889	4,118,199	0.4754	1.7045	0.0312	-0.7370	0.2665	0.7665
1997	59,560	73,466,619	2,623	6.9220	44,989	55,493,320	1.3239	6,179,550	0.5822	1.5219	0.0365	-0.9914	0.3392	0.8392
1998	59,334	73,187,278	2,619	6.9054	57,698	71,169,709	1.0284	4,516,513	0.4261	1.2932	0.0272	-0.5101	0.1951	0.6951
1999	52,274	64,479,836	2,519	6.3258	47,941	59,135,096	1.0904	3,986,392	0.3862	1.2850	0.0277	-0.5192	0.2052	0.7052
2000	27,696	34,162,220	1,975	4.2741	45,426	56,032,108	0.6097	2,171,355	0.2724	1.3180	0.0215	-0.1229	0.0488	0.5488
2001	21,171	26,113,926	1,741	3.7067	35,337	43,710,992	0.5974	2,561,166	0.3635	1.6989	0.0291	-0.6181	0.2319	0.7319
2002	9,478	11,691,348	1,192	4.8224	31,210	38,497,045	0.3037	2,077,837	0.4309	2.4112	0.0312	-0.7321	0.2680	0.7680
2003	18,811	23,202,610	1,628	3.5213	36,594	45,138,570	0.5140	2,133,219	0.3256	1.6350	0.0287	-0.4120	0.1598	0.6598
2004	10,253	12,646,422	1,228	2.5441	27,979	34,511,910	0.3664	2,026,313	0.4076	2.2684	0.0321	-0.7793	0.2822	0.7822
2005	49,340	60,860,936	2,475	6.0757	26,053	32,135,696	1.8959	4,473,773	0.4466	1.4335	0.0375	-1.0369	0.3500	0.8500
Average	35,069	43,256,812	2,038	4.8330	50,307	62,052,540	0.7402	4,329,333	0.4922	1.7450	0.0309	-0.6725	0.7355	0.7355

* Table D-4 "Normal Curve Areas for Standard Normal Variate", taken from: Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981. Formula for Curve Area was created and is used to calculate the number.

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Table D-4 Normal curve areas for values of z (from Mendenhall, 1975)

	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990

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Appendix E - Supplemental Information

Phosphorus Data Development

This section is provided to document the development of phosphorus data for Gooseberry Creek and Fish Creek. The Utah State Department of Water Quality collects water quality samples about twice per bi-annually on most Utah streams. The laboratory analytical results from these samples are posted on STORET for public use. In order to estimate phosphorus concentration for the Natural Flow above Narrows Reservoir, all available Total Phosphorus data from Fairview Lakes #2, and Gooseberry Creek above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir were evaluated to generate a composite monthly concentration for all points above Lower Gooseberry Reservoir (see Table E-1). Sample results for Lower Gooseberry Reservoir have been included in Table E-1 to allow comparison of the composite monthly concentrations with the reservoir measurements.

Substantially more data for Fish Creek are available. See Table E-2 for a list of Total Phosphorus at Fish Creek above Scofield Reservoir that is used in this study. A typical monthly distribution was estimated for both Gooseberry Creek and Fish Creek based on all sample results posted on STORET. This typical monthly distribution was used when measured data was not available. Previously the typical monthly distribution was estimated using the procedures outlined in the *State of Utah Scofield Reservoir Phase I Clean Lakes Study, December 1983*. This monthly distribution was based on only 4 years of data. The additional 24 years of data collected since this study was published warranted the update of the monthly distribution.

Table E-3 shows a list of Total Phosphorus at Mud Creek above Scofield Reservoir for 1992 – 2005 and Table E-4 is a list of Total Phosphorus at Pond Town Creek for the same period. As with Fish Creek and Gooseberry Creek, a typical monthly distribution is used when measured data is not available. This typical monthly distribution was generated using all of the available data posted on STORET.

Table E-5 was created to determine whether the model in Table B-2 was accurately predicting the average annual phosphorus concentrations in Scofield Reservoir. Table E-5 contains all of the phosphorus concentration data reported for the Scofield Reservoir in the STORET database. The samples were collected from three sites at various depths. As can be seen in the table the phosphorus concentration can vary by an order of magnitude at different sites for a given month. However, there are months that phosphorus data for the three sites agree very well. The sample results from all three sites have been averaged to estimate a phosphorus concentration for the given month. This monthly data was then used in conjunction with the end of month reservoir contents to determine an actual average reservoir phosphorus concentration that could be compared to the predicted values in Table B-2. The results of the comparison are discussed in the Scofield Reservoir Operation without Narrows Project Section



TABLE E-1
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT NARROWS DAMSITE

Date		Fairview Lakes No. 2		Ab. Lower Gooseberry		Lower Goose abv Dam		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	
10/31/1980	Phosphorus as P					0.050	0.050	0.050
6/11/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.010		0.010		0.005		0.010
6/11/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.010	0.010		0.010	0.005	0.005	0.010
7/22/1983	Phosphorus as P			0.010	0.010			0.010
6/13/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.019		0.019		0.029		
6/13/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.034	0.027		0.019	0.027	0.028	0.023
8/1/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.053		0.014		0.016		
8/1/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.030	0.042		0.014	0.024	0.020	0.028
6/6/1991	Phosphorus as P			0.019		0.036		
6/6/1991	Phosphorus as P				0.019	0.017		
6/6/1991	Phosphorus as P				0.019		0.027	0.019
8/29/1991	Phosphorus as P							
8/29/1991	Phosphorus as P			0.005		0.021		
8/29/1991	Phosphorus as P				0.005	0.005	0.013	0.005
10/7/1991								0.040
6/10/1992	Phosphorus as P	0.005						
6/10/1992	Phosphorus as P	0.012	0.009					0.009
8/18/1992	Phosphorus as P	0.029						
8/18/1992	Phosphorus as P	0.012	0.021					0.021
6/16/1993	Phosphorus as P			0.015		0.019		
6/16/1993	Phosphorus as P				0.015	0.016	0.018	0.015
8/11/1993	Phosphorus as P			0.005		0.014		
8/11/1993	Phosphorus as P				0.005	0.005	0.010	0.005
7/19/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.016						
7/19/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.021	0.019					0.019
8/30/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.023						
8/30/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.020	0.022					0.022
7/1/1995	Phosphorus as P					0.010		
7/5/1995	Phosphorus as P			0.005	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.005
10/3/1995	Phosphorus as P			0.005		0.010		
10/3/1995	Phosphorus as P					0.010		
10/3/1995	Phosphorus as P				0.005	0.010	0.010	0.005
6/25/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
6/25/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.005						
6/25/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.020	0.012					0.012
8/20/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
8/20/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.040	0.025					0.025
6/30/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
6/30/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
6/30/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
6/30/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010	0.010					0.010
9/1/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
9/1/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
9/1/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.025	0.015					0.015
6/2/1999	Phosphorus as P			0.023		0.021		
6/2/1999	Phosphorus as P				0.023	0.057	0.044	0.023
8/11/1999	Phosphorus as P			0.025		0.020		
8/11/1999	Phosphorus as P				0.025	0.010	0.010	0.025
6/13/2000	Phosphorus as P	0.010						
6/13/2000	Phosphorus as P	0.010	0.010					0.010
8/9/2000	Phosphorus as P	0.026						
8/9/2000	Phosphorus as P	0.010	0.018					0.018
6/20/2001	Phosphorus as P			0.010	0.010	0.024	0.024	0.010
8/22/2001	Phosphorus as P			0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
6/17/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.035				0.010		
6/17/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.010				0.010		
6/17/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.029			0.010			
6/17/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.026	0.025	0.010	0.010		0.010	0.018
8/27/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.022	0.022	0.010	0.010	0.020	0.020	0.018
7/5/2005	Phosphorus as P			0.010		0.010		
7/5/2005	Phosphorus as P				0.010	0.025	0.018	0.010
8/23/2005	Phosphorus as P			0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
9/20/2005	Phosphorus as P			0.010		0.010		
9/20/2005	Phosphorus as P				0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010

* Measurement at Narrows Dam site.
 Note: Non-detect samples have been highlighted. Half the minimum detection limit has been input for non-detect samples.
 The recommended column is generated from the Fairview Lakes and Above Lower Gooseberry Res. Data and does not use the Lower Gooseberry above the dam data since this calculation is to determine a phosphorus concentration for the Narrows Reservoir.
 The phosphorus concentrations measured in Lower Gooseberry Reservoir are included for reference.

TABLE E-2
FISH CREEK ABOVE SCOFIELD RESERVOIR (TOTAL PHOSPHORUS)

Date		mg/L	Monthly Average
6/12/1979	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.0300
9/25/1979	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
6/18/1980	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.0300
7/9/1980	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
9/18/1980	Phosphorus as P	0.10	0.1000
11/20/1980	Phosphorus as P	0.025	0.0250
1/21/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.025	0.0250
4/2/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.02	
4/21/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.02	
4/28/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0267
5/5/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.06	
5/13/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.01	
5/28/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.10	0.0567
6/11/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.01	
6/24/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.06	0.0350
7/8/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.03	
7/22/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
8/17/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
9/28/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
11/3/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.0300
12/1/1981	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0400
5/4/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.15	
5/20/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.15	0.1500
6/3/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.09	
6/15/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.01	
6/30/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0467
7/13/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0400
7/30/1982	Phosphorus as P	2.3	2.3000
8/19/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.09	0.0900
9/16/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.10	0.1000
10/7/1982	Phosphorus as P	0.06	0.0600
9/6/1983	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
5/7/1985	Phosphorus as P	0.15	
5/30/1985	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0950
6/20/1985	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
8/14/1985	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
9/11/1985	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
9/23/1986	Phosphorus as P	0.08	0.0800
5/6/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.07	
5/21/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0550
6/3/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.02	
6/9/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.02	
6/25/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
8/11/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.0300
10/14/1987	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.0300

**TABLE E-2
FISH CREEK ABOVE SCOFIELD RESERVOIR (TOTAL PHOSPHORUS)**

Date		mg/L	Monthly Average
5/18/1988	Phosphorus as P	0.09	0.0900
8/19/1988	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	
8/19/1988	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	0.0025
5/4/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.031	
5/16/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	
5/16/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	0.0120
6/6/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.006	0.0060
7/3/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.049	0.0490
8/7/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.036	
8/22/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.031	0.0335
9/5/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.016	0.0160
10/24/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
11/6/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	
11/6/1989	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	0.0025
3/22/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
5/3/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.031	
5/19/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0355
7/25/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	
7/25/1990	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	0.0025
5/21/1991	Phosphorus as P	0.118	0.1180
8/8/1991	Phosphorus as P	0.022	0.0220
6/10/1992	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
8/18/1992	Phosphorus as P	0.012	0.0120
6/8/1993	Phosphorus as P	0.019	0.0190
8/12/1993	Phosphorus as P	0.035	0.0350
7/13/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.027	
7/18/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.011	0.0190
8/30/1994	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
6/27/1995	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
8/30/1995	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
6/25/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
8/20/1996	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.0050
7/2/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.010	0.0100
9/3/1998	Phosphorus as P	0.095	0.0950
8/10/1999	Phosphorus as P	0.032	0.0320
6/13/2000	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.0400
8/9/2000	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.0200
8/21/2001	Phosphorus as P	0.028	0.0280
6/6/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
7/16/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.031	0.0310
8/20/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.071	
8/15/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0405

**TABLE E-2
FISH CREEK ABOVE SCOFIELD RESERVOIR (TOTAL PHOSPHORUS)**

Date		mg/L	Monthly Average
9/17/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
10/17/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.027	0.0270
11/21/2002	Phosphorus as P	0.06	0.0600
1/21/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
5/20/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.055	
5/6/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0325
6/6/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	
6/17/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
8/26/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
9/8/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
10/27/2003	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
6/29/2004	Phosphorus as P	0.021	0.0210
8/13/2004	Phosphorus as P	0.01	
8/24/2004	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
10/13/2004	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
12/15/2004	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
4/27/2005	Phosphorus as P	0.025	0.0250
5/28/2005	Phosphorus as P	0.061	0.0610
7/5/2005	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
8/24/2005	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100
9/20/2005	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.0100

Notes: Non-detect samples have been highlighted.
Half the minimum detection limit has been input for non-detect samples

**Table E-3
Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir**

Date	Phosphorus mg/l	Average (mg/l)
11/20/1980	0.05	0.050
1/21/1981	0.05	0.050
4/21/1981	0.08	
4/28/1981	0.07	0.075
5/5/1981	0.1	
5/13/1981	0.01	
5/28/1981	0.1	0.070
6/11/1981	0.04	
6/24/1981	0.03	0.035
7/8/1981	0.02	
7/22/1981	0.06	0.040
8/10/1981	0.36	
8/17/1981	0.03	
8/31/1981	0.03	0.140
9/28/1991	0.02	0.020
11/3/1981	0.02	0.020
12/1/1981	0.05	0.050
1/12/1982	0.05	0.050
2/17/1982	0.05	0.050
3/23/1982	2.35	Outlier
4/22/1982	0.4	0.400
5/4/1982	1.1	Outlier
5/20/1982	0.29	0.290
6/3/1982	0.22	
6/15/1982	0.1	
6/30/1982	0.12	0.147
7/13/1982	0.07	
7/30/1982	2.9	0.070
8/19/1982	0.15	0.150
9/1/1982	0.15	
9/16/1982	0.05	0.100
10/7/1982	0.25	0.250
9/6/1983	0.04	0.040
3/1/1984	0.08	0.080
1/29/1985	0.03	0.030
5/30/1985	0.13	0.130
6/20/1985	0.01	0.010
8/14/1985	0.01	0.010
9/9/1985	0.01	0.010
1/22/1986	0.03	0.030
9/23/1986	0.01	0.010
5/6/1987	0.09	0.090
6/5/1989	0.32	0.320
7/3/1989	0.093	0.093
8/7/1989	0.038	0.038
9/5/1989	0.034	0.034

Table E-3
Mud Creek Above Scofield Reservoir

Date	Phosphorus mg/l	Average (mg/l)
11/6/1989	0.13	0.130
1/10/1990	0.027	
1/22/1990	0.033	0.030
3/19/1990	0.026	0.026
5/3/1990	0.043	0.043
5/21/1991	0.112	0.078
8/8/1991	0.049	0.049
6/10/1992	0.021	0.021
8/18/1992	0.071	0.071
6/8/1993	0.091	0.091
8/12/1993	0.159	0.159
7/12/1994	0.046	0.046
8/30/1994	0.043	0.043
6/27/1995	0.08	0.080
8/30/1995	0.03	0.030
6/25/1996	0.04	0.040
8/20/1996	0.04	0.040
7/2/1998	0.021	0.021
9/3/1998	0.022	0.022
6/1/1999	0.078	0.078
8/10/1999	0.327	0.327
6/13/2000	0.037	0.037
8/9/2000	0.021	0.021
6/6/2002	0.03	0.030
8/15/2002	0.01	0.010
6/17/2003	0.01	0.010
8/26/2003	0.01	0.01
6/29/2004	0.039	0.039
8/24/2004	0.01	0.010
7/5/2005	0.01	0.010
8/23/2005	0.01	0.010
9/20/2005	0.01	0.010

Notes: Non-detect samples have been highlighted.
Half the minimum detection limit has been input for non-detect samples

Table E-4
Pond Town Creek Above Scofield Reservoir

Date	Phosphorus mg/l	Average (mg/l)
7/4/1978	0.03	0.0300
9/21/1978	0.05	0.0500
6/12/1979	0.05	0.0500
6/18/1980	0.01	0.0100
7/29/1980	0.05	0.0500
9/18/1980	0.1	0.1000
11/20/1980	0.025	0.0250
4/2/1981	0.03	
4/28/1981	0.03	0.0300
5/5/1981	0.15	
5/13/1981	0.01	
5/28/1981	0.1	0.0870
6/11/1981	0.02	
6/24/1981	0.04	0.0300
7/8/1981	0.02	
7/22/1981	0.04	0.0300
8/10/1981	0.6	
8/17/1981	0.03	
8/31/1981	0.03	0.2200
9/28/1981	0.04	0.0400
11/3/1981	0.03	0.0300
12/1/1981	0.03	0.0300
5/20/1982	0.15	0.1500
6/3/1982	0.08	
6/15/1982	0.02	
6/30/1982	0.08	0.0600
7/13/1982	0.06	
7/30/1982	0.25	0.1550
8/19/1982	0.1	0.1000
9/1/1982	0.1	
9/16/1982	0.1	0.1000
9/6/1983	0.02	0.0733
10/12/1983	0.04	0.0400
5/7/1985	0.28	
5/30/1985	0.05	0.1650
6/20/1985	0.01	0.0100
8/14/1985	0.04	0.0400
9/11/1985	0.05	0.0600
9/23/1986	0.07	0.0700
5/6/1987	0.05	
5/21/1987	0.07	0.0600
6/3/1987	0.04	
6/9/1987	0.04	
6/25/1987	0.07	0.0500
8/11/1987	0.07	0.0700
10/14/1987	0.04	0.0400
5/18/1988	0.15	0.1500
8/19/1988	0.1	0.1000
10/6/1988	0.04	0.0400

Table E-4
Pond Town Creek Above Scofield Reservoir

Date	Phosphorus mg/l	Average (mg/l)
5/4/1989	0.014	
5/16/1989	0.27	0.1420
6/5/1989	0.19	
6/6/1989	0.0025	0.0960
7/3/1989	0.091	0.0910
8/7/1989	0.086	
8/22/1989	0.005	0.0910
9/5/1989	0.038	0.0380
10/24/1989	0.02	0.0200
11/6/1989	0.0025	0.0025
1/10/1990	0.026	0.0260
3/22/1990	0.024	0.0240
5/3/1990	0.043	
5/19/1990	0.066	0.0545
7/25/1990	0.0025	0.0025
5/21/1991	0.136	0.1360
8/8/1991	0.036	0.0360
6/10/1992	0.037	
6/10/1992	0.015	0.0260
8/18/1992	0.265	0.2650
6/9/1993	0.042	0.0420
8/11/1993	2.005	Outlier
7/13/1994	0.067	0.0670
8/30/1994	0.057	0.0570
6/27/1995	0.02	0.0200
8/30/1995	0.02	0.0200
6/25/1996	0.03	0.0300
8/20/1996	0.03	0.0300
9/3/1998	0.047	0.0470
6/1/1999	0.065	0.0650
8/10/1999	0.025	0.0250
6/13/2000	0.039	0.0390
8/9/2000	0.034	0.0340
6/20/2001	0.037	0.0370
8/21/2001	0.062	0.0620
6/6/2002	0.057	0.0570
6/17/2003	0.02375	0.0240
6/29/2004	0.048	0.0480
8/24/2004	0.044	0.0440
7/5/2005	0.02	0.0200
8/23/2005	0.01	0.0100
9/20/2005	0.01	0.0100

Notes: Non-detect samples have been highlighted.
Half the minimum detection limit has been input for non-detect samples

TABLE E-5
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

Date		SW Perry Boat Camp '04		West Bay '02		South Bay '03		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	
06/12/79	Phosphorus as P			0.020	0.020	0.0200	0.020	0.0200
09/25/79	Phosphorus as P			0.040	0.040	0.0300	0.030	0.0350
06/18/80	Phosphorus as P			0.010		0.0100		
06/18/80	Phosphorus as P			0.010	0.010	0.0100	0.010	0.0100
07/29/80	Phosphorus as P			0.030	0.030	0.0200	0.020	0.0250
09/18/80	Phosphorus as P	0.05		0.070		0.0500		
09/18/80	Phosphorus as P	0.06		0.070		0.0500		
09/18/80	Phosphorus as P	0.05	0.053		0.070		0.050	0.0578
11/20/80	Phosphorus as P	0.025						
11/20/80	Phosphorus as P	0.025						
11/20/80	Phosphorus as P	0.025	0.025					0.0250
05/13/81	Phosphorus as P	0.005		0.010		0.0300		
05/13/81	Phosphorus as P	0.05		0.040		0.0200		
05/13/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
05/15/81	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
05/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.05		0.010		0.0500		
05/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.070		0.0300		
05/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
05/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.06	0.032		0.033		0.033	0.0323
06/11/81	Phosphorus as P	0.005		0.010		0.0050		
06/11/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.050		0.0100		
06/11/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/11/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/24/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.020		0.0300		
06/24/81	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.020				
06/24/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.040				
06/24/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.018		0.028		0.015	0.0204
07/08/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.040		0.0200		
07/08/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.040		0.0300		
07/08/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
07/08/81	Phosphorus as P	0.11						
07/22/81	Phosphorus as P	0.005		0.005		0.0050		
07/22/81	Phosphorus as P	0.005		0.005		0.0050		
07/22/81	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
07/22/81	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.024		0.023		0.015	0.0206
08/17/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.030		0.0300		
08/17/81	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.020		0.0300		
08/17/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
08/17/81	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
08/31/81	Phosphorus as P	0.1		0.030		0.0100		
08/31/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.010		0.0100		
08/31/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
08/31/81	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.039		0.023		0.020	0.0271
09/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.040		0.0400		
09/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.050		0.0400		
09/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
09/28/81	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.033		0.045		0.040	0.0392
11/03/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
11/03/81	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.020		0.0200		
11/03/81	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
11/03/81	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.015		0.015		0.015	0.0150
02/17/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
02/17/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
02/17/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
02/17/82	Phosphorus as P	0.07	0.055					0.0550
03/23/82	Phosphorus as P	0.07						
03/23/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
03/23/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
03/23/82	Phosphorus as P	0.07	0.060					0.0600

TABLE E-5
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

Date		SW Perry Boat Camp '04		West Bay '02		South Bay '03		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	
05/20/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05		0.010		0.0600		
05/20/82	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.050		0.0400		
05/20/82	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
06/20/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05	0.038		0.030		0.050	0.0392
06/03/82	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.030		0.0300		
06/03/82	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.030		0.0300		
06/03/82	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
06/03/82	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
06/15/82	Phosphorus as P	0.003		0.010		0.0050		
06/15/82	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.005		0.1000		
06/15/82	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/15/82	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/30/82	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.050		0.1200		
06/30/82	Phosphorus as P	0.07		0.060		0.0700		
06/30/82	Phosphorus as P	0.06						
06/30/82	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.030		0.031		0.059	0.0399
07/13/82	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.040		0.0800		
07/13/82	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.060		0.0700		
07/13/82	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
07/13/82	Phosphorus as P	0.1						
07/30/82	Phosphorus as P	0.67		0.100				
07/30/82	Phosphorus as P	1.5		0.010				
07/30/82	Phosphorus as P	0.1						
07/30/82	Phosphorus as P		0.356		0.053		0.075	0.1611
08/19/82	Phosphorus as P	0.1		0.050				
08/19/82	Phosphorus as P	0.05		0.100				
08/19/82	Phosphorus as P	0.07						
08/19/82	Phosphorus as P	0.25	0.118		0.075			0.0963
09/01/82	Phosphorus as P	0.1		0.100				
09/01/82	Phosphorus as P	0.15		0.100				
09/01/82	Phosphorus as P	0.35						
09/01/82	Phosphorus as P	0.1						
09/06/82	Phosphorus as P			0.180				
09/16/82	Phosphorus as P	0.16		0.100				
09/16/82	Phosphorus as P	0.12						
09/16/82	Phosphorus as P	0.12						
09/16/82	Phosphorus as P	0.29	0.174		0.120			0.1469
10/07/82	Phosphorus as P	0.07		6.190		0.0900		
10/07/82	Phosphorus as P	0.14				0.1600		
10/07/82	Phosphorus as P	0.12						
10/07/82	Phosphorus as P	0.15	0.120				0.125	0.1225
09/07/83	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.020		0.0200		
09/07/83	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.020		0.0200		
09/07/83	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
09/07/83	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.015		0.020		0.020	0.0183
10/12/83	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.020		0.0400		
10/12/83	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.040		0.0500		
10/12/83	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
10/12/83	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.023		0.030		0.045	0.0325
03/01/84	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
03/01/84	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
03/01/84	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
03/01/84	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.030					0.0300
01/29/85	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
01/29/85	Phosphorus as P	0.02				0.0200		
01/29/85	Phosphorus as P	0.03				0.0500		
01/29/85	Phosphorus as P	0.05	0.033					0.0325
06/30/85	Phosphorus as P	0.13				0.0600		
05/30/85	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
05/30/85	Phosphorus as P	0.03						
05/30/85	Phosphorus as P	0.08	0.070				0.060	0.0650

TABLE E-5
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

Date		SW Perry Boot Camp '04		West Bay '02		South Bay '03		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	
06/20/85	Phosphorus as P	0.01				0.0025		
06/20/85	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/20/85	Phosphorus as P	0.0025						
06/20/85	Phosphorus as P	0.0025	0.006				0.003	0.0044
08/14/85	Phosphorus as P	0.05				0.0100		
08/14/85	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
08/14/86	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.030				0.010	0.0200
09/11/85	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
09/11/85	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
09/11/85	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
09/11/85	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
09/14/85	Phosphorus as P		0.050			0.0500	0.050	0.0500
01/22/86	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
01/22/86	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
01/22/86	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
01/22/86	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.030					0.0300
09/23/86	Phosphorus as P	0.03				0.0400		
09/23/86	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
09/23/86	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
09/23/86	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.030				0.040	0.0350
02/12/87	Phosphorus as P	0.021				0.0160		
02/12/87	Phosphorus as P	0.015						
02/12/87	Phosphorus as P	0.025						
02/12/87	Phosphorus as P	0.046	0.027				0.016	0.0214
05/06/87	Phosphorus as P	0.03				0.0400		
05/06/87	Phosphorus as P	0.03				0.0400		
05/06/87	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
05/06/87	Phosphorus as P	0.04	0.030				0.040	0.0350
06/24/87	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.020		0.0300		
06/24/87	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.050		0.0300		
06/24/87	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
06/24/87	Phosphorus as P	0.05	0.033			0.035	0.030	0.0325
08/11/87	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.030		0.0200		
08/11/87	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.060		0.0400		
08/11/87	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
08/11/87	Phosphorus as P	0.21	0.073			0.045	0.030	0.0492
02/04/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02				0.0300		
02/04/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02				0.0700		
02/04/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
02/04/88	Phosphorus as P	0.08	0.035				0.050	0.0425
05/18/88	Phosphorus as P	0.11		0.040		0.0500		
05/18/88	Phosphorus as P	0.11		0.070		0.0300		
05/18/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
05/18/88	Phosphorus as P	0.06	0.075			0.055	0.040	0.0567
08/19/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.010		0.0200		
08/19/88	Phosphorus as P	0.006		0.090		0.0025		
08/19/88	Phosphorus as P	0.0025						
08/19/88	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.010			0.050	0.011	0.0236
10/06/88	Phosphorus as P	0.03		0.030		0.0200		
10/06/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.040		0.0400		
10/06/88	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
10/06/88	Phosphorus as P	0.05	0.030			0.035	0.030	0.0317
05/04/89	Phosphorus as P	0.033		0.048		0.0270		
05/04/89	Phosphorus as P	0.031		0.054		0.0210		
05/04/89	Phosphorus as P	0.053						
05/04/89	Phosphorus as P	0.065						
05/15/89	Phosphorus as P	0.042		0.022		0.0200		
05/15/89	Phosphorus as P	0.026		0.027		0.0230		
05/15/89	Phosphorus as P	0.028						
05/15/89	Phosphorus as P	0.012	0.036			0.038	0.023	0.0323

TABLE E-5
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

Date		SW Perry Boot Camp '04	Monthly Average	West Bay '02	Monthly Average	South Bay '03		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L		mg/l		mg/l	Monthly Average	
06/05/89	Phosphorus as P	0.013				0.0180		
06/06/89	Phosphorus as P	0.008		0.005		0.0060		
06/06/89	Phosphorus as P	0.0025		0.015		0.0025		
06/08/89	Phosphorus as P	0.0025						
06/08/89	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.006		0.010		0.009	0.0083
07/03/89	Phosphorus as P	0.013	0.013			0.0260	0.026	0.0195
08/07/89	Phosphorus as P	0.162				0.1160		
08/22/89	Phosphorus as P	0.045				0.0450		
08/22/89	Phosphorus as P	0.057						
08/22/89	Phosphorus as P	0.071						
08/22/89	Phosphorus as P	0.054	0.078				0.081	0.0792
09/05/89	Phosphorus as P	0.067	0.067			0.0480	0.048	0.0575
10/24/89	Phosphorus as P	0.04						
10/24/89	Phosphorus as P	0.047						
10/24/89	Phosphorus as P	0.049						
10/24/89	Phosphorus as P	0.07	0.052					0.0515
11/06/89	Phosphorus as P	0.031	0.031		0.000	0.0110	0.011	0.0140
01/10/90	Phosphorus as P	0.016						
01/10/90	Phosphorus as P	0.039						
01/25/90	Phosphorus as P	0.041	0.032					0.0320
02/07/90	Phosphorus as P	0.047	0.047					0.0470
03/02/90	Phosphorus as P	0.115						
03/22/90	Phosphorus as P	0.047						
03/22/90	Phosphorus as P	0.037						
03/22/90	Phosphorus as P	0.14						
03/22/90	Phosphorus as P	0.081	0.084					0.0840
04/03/90	Phosphorus as P	0.104	0.104					0.1040
05/03/90	Phosphorus as P	0.044				0.0320		
05/19/90	Phosphorus as P	0.07		0.067		0.0980		
05/19/90	Phosphorus as P	0.089		0.055		0.0630		
05/19/90	Phosphorus as P	0.066						
05/19/90	Phosphorus as P	0.132	0.081		0.081		0.064	0.0686
07/25/90	Phosphorus as P	0.132				0.0925		
07/25/90	Phosphorus as P	0.091				0.0930		
07/25/90	Phosphorus as P	0.0625						
07/25/90	Phosphorus as P	0.104	0.082				0.048	0.0651
11/21/90	Phosphorus as P	0.005	0.005					0.0050
01/09/91	Phosphorus as P	0.05						
01/09/91	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.040					0.0400
02/07/91	Phosphorus as P	0.039	0.039					0.0390
03/07/91	Phosphorus as P	0.105	0.105					0.1050
04/16/91	Phosphorus as P	0.014						
04/16/91	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
04/16/91	Phosphorus as P	0.031	0.018					0.0183
05/21/91	Phosphorus as P	0.052		0.058		0.0510		
05/21/91	Phosphorus as P	0.076	0.084		0.058	0.0540	0.053	0.0582
08/08/91	Phosphorus as P	0.021				0.0790		
08/08/91	Phosphorus as P	0.027	0.024		0.000		0.079	0.0343
09/24/91	Phosphorus as P	0.068		0.028		0.0350		
09/24/91	Phosphorus as P	0.06		0.051		0.0520		
09/25/91	Phosphorus as P	0.048						
09/25/91	Phosphorus as P	0.036	0.053		0.040		0.044	0.0453
02/25/92	Phosphorus as P	0.052						
02/25/92	Phosphorus as P	0.229	0.141					0.1405
06/10/92	Phosphorus as P	0.018		0.018		0.0340		
06/10/92	Phosphorus as P	0.022	0.020	0.028	0.023	0.0280	0.031	0.0247
08/18/92	Phosphorus as P	0.084						
08/18/92	Phosphorus as P	0.107	0.096					0.0955

TABLE E-5
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

Date		SW Perry Boot Camp '04		West Bay '02		South Bay '03		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	
06/08/93	Phosphorus as P	0.017		0.015		0.0180		
06/08/93	Phosphorus as P	0.013				0.0180		
06/08/93	Phosphorus as P	0.013						
06/08/93	Phosphorus as P	0.022						
06/09/93	Phosphorus as P		0.016	0.013	0.014		0.018	0.0161
08/12/93	Phosphorus as P	0.046		0.055		0.0460		
08/12/93	Phosphorus as P	0.049		0.057		0.0490		
08/12/93	Phosphorus as P	0.052						
08/12/93	Phosphorus as P	0.06	0.052		0.056		0.048	0.0518
07/12/94	Phosphorus as P	0.378		0.025		0.1100		
07/12/94	Phosphorus as P	0.017		0.030		0.0830		
07/12/94	Phosphorus as P	0.024						
07/12/94	Phosphorus as P	0.048	0.117		0.028		0.097	0.0803
08/30/94	Phosphorus as P	0.065		0.307		0.0270		
08/30/94	Phosphorus as P	0.049		0.274		0.0330		
08/30/94	Phosphorus as P	0.047						
08/30/94	Phosphorus as P	0.065	0.062		0.291		0.030	0.1273
07/05/95	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.005		0.0050		
07/05/95	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
07/05/95	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
07/05/95	Phosphorus as P	0.05	0.023		0.008		0.008	0.0125
08/30/95	Phosphorus as P	0.02		0.020		0.0400		
08/30/95	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.040		0.0300		
08/30/95	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
08/30/95	Phosphorus as P	0.1	0.045		0.030		0.035	0.0367
06/25/96	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
06/25/96	Phosphorus as P	0.005		0.020		0.0200		
06/25/96	Phosphorus as P	0.02						
06/25/96	Phosphorus as P	0.09	0.031		0.015		0.015	0.0204
08/20/96	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0300		
08/20/96	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.005		0.0500		
08/20/96	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
08/20/96	Phosphorus as P	0.02	0.013		0.008		0.040	0.0200
07/02/98	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
07/02/98	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010				
07/02/98	Phosphorus as P	0.03	0.017		0.010		0.010	0.0122
09/03/98	Phosphorus as P	0.031		0.030		0.0310		
09/03/98	Phosphorus as P	0.033	0.032	0.051	0.041	0.0500	0.041	0.0377
06/01/99	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
06/01/99	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0220		
06/01/99	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/01/99	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.010		0.010		0.016	0.0120
08/10/99	Phosphorus as P	0.027		0.024		0.0460		
08/10/99	Phosphorus as P	0.026		0.064		0.0600		
08/10/99	Phosphorus as P	0.078						
08/10/99	Phosphorus as P	0.0261	0.039		0.044		0.053	0.0454
06/13/00	Phosphorus as P	0.021		0.030		0.0250		
06/13/00	Phosphorus as P	0.033		0.028		0.0300		
06/13/00	Phosphorus as P	0.48						
06/13/00	Phosphorus as P	0.021	0.139		0.029		0.028	0.0651
08/09/00	Phosphorus as P	0.093		0.074		0.0920		
08/09/00	Phosphorus as P	0.047		0.082		0.0990		
08/09/00	Phosphorus as P	0.102						
08/09/00	Phosphorus as P	0.034	0.069		0.078		0.096	0.0808
06/20/01	Phosphorus as P	0.028		0.036		0.0350		
06/20/01	Phosphorus as P	0.035		0.075		0.2560		
06/20/01	Phosphorus as P	0.045						
06/20/01	Phosphorus as P	0.179	0.072		0.056		0.146	0.0909
08/21/01	Phosphorus as P	0.109		0.050		0.1070		
08/21/01	Phosphorus as P	0.108		0.071		0.1710		
08/21/01	Phosphorus as P	0.113						
08/21/01	Phosphorus as P	0.126	0.114		0.061		0.139	0.1046

TABLE E-5
COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS VALUES AT SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

Date		SW Perry Boat Camp '04		West Bay '02		South Bay '03		Recommended mg/L
		mg/L	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	mg/l	Monthly Average	
06/06/02	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
06/06/02	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0210		
06/06/02	Phosphorus as P	0.01						
06/06/02	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.010		0.010		0.016	0.0118
08/16/02	Phosphorus as P	0.07		0.055				
08/16/02	Phosphorus as P	0.078	0.074		0.055		0.000	0.0430
06/17/03	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
06/17/03	Phosphorus as P	0.01				0.0100		
06/17/03	Phosphorus as P	0.05759						
06/17/03	Phosphorus as P	0.01	0.022		0.010		0.010	0.0140
08/26/03	Phosphorus as P	0.029		0.061		0.0520		
08/26/03	Phosphorus as P	0.041						
08/26/03	Phosphorus as P	0.074						
08/26/03	Phosphorus as P	0.105	0.062		0.061		0.052	0.0594
06/29/04	Phosphorus as P	0.029		0.010		0.0100		
06/29/04	Phosphorus as P	0.025						
06/29/04	Phosphorus as P	0.024						
06/29/04	Phosphorus as P	0.025	0.026		0.010		0.010	0.0163
08/24/04	Phosphorus as P	0.1				0.0340		
08/24/04	Phosphorus as P	0.137	0.119				0.034	0.0763
07/05/05	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.010		0.0100		
07/05/05	Phosphorus as P	0.01		0.051		0.0100		
07/05/05	Phosphorus as P	0.035	0.016		0.031		0.010	0.0189
08/23/05	Phosphorus as P	0.0296		0.035		0.0100		
08/23/05	Phosphorus as P	0.046		0.026		0.0100		
08/23/05	Phosphorus as P	0.029						
08/23/05	Phosphorus as P	0.528	0.158		0.031		0.010	0.0662
09/20/05	Phosphorus as P	0.044		0.050		0.0100		
09/20/05	Phosphorus as P	0.04		0.029		0.0310		
09/20/05	Phosphorus as P	0.032						
09/20/05	Phosphorus as P	0.036	0.038		0.040		0.021	0.0327

Date: 25-Sep-06

Table F-1

Scofield Reservoir (with Narrows) Eutrophication Study Phosphorus Content and Probability of Eutrophication After Mitigation														
Year	Contents of Scofield Reservoir Jun - Sep Average (V)	Contents of Scofield Reservoir Jun - Sep Average (V)	Surface Area at Volume of Scofield (A)	Surface Area of Scofield (A)	Mean Lake Depth of Scofield (Z)	Reservoir Outflow of Scofield (Q)	Reservoir Hydraulic Residence Time (t)	Annual Mass Inflow Phosphorus (U)	Areal Phosphorus Loading Rate (L)	Sedimentation Coefficient (s)	Phosphorus in Lake Concentration (P)	Standard Normal Variate (S)	Normal Curve Area (Table D-4)*	Probability of Eutrophication
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	ft	AFY	yr	lb/yr	lb/m ² /yr	yr	mg/l			
1978	31,101	38,362,823	2,064	8,352,998	4.5927	35,827	44,192,210	0.8681	3,390,994	0.4060	1.5980	-0.2835	0.2834	0.7834
1979	31,332	38,647,827	2,074	8,391,835	4.6054	45,190	55,741,368	0.6933	3,476,130	0.4142	1.6144	-0.6376	0.2382	0.7382
1980	44,471	54,854,276	2,388	9,663,565	5.6764	52,145	64,330,292	0.8528	4,757,181	0.4923	1.5801	-0.0315	-0.7504	0.7736
1981	21,670	26,729,688	1,751	7,084,806	3.7738	42,659	52,619,407	0.5080	1,417,946	0.2001	1.1829	0.2847	0.1120	0.3880
1982	54,276	66,949,395	2,547	10,309,110	6.4942	53,200	65,621,880	1.0202	12,607,697	1.2230	2.4948	0.0542	-1.6460	0.5902
1983	61,584	75,965,515	2,649	10,720,460	7.0888	132,107	162,952,566	0.4662	7,231,643	0.6746	1.6693	0.0250	-0.3637	0.6427
1984	63,155	77,900,781	2,671	10,808,744	7.2072	147,059	181,395,663	0.4295	9,683,701	0.8959	1.9334	0.0290	-0.6153	0.7309
1985	55,346	68,268,651	2,560	10,361,989	6.3884	86,058	106,151,568	0.6431	6,485,585	0.6259	1.6873	0.0295	-0.6469	0.7393
1986	60,146	74,189,600	2,630	10,644,437	6.9698	101,797	125,565,946	0.5908	6,913,727	0.6495	1.6485	0.0279	-0.5493	0.7087
1987	45,448	56,063,109	2,410	9,750,933	5.7492	37,075	45,731,605	1.2239	1,722,875	0.1767	0.8577	0.0184	0.1408	0.4441
1988	33,886	41,797,302	2,148	8,682,200	4.8086	38,435	47,409,150	0.8816	2,400,910	0.2762	1.2397	0.0242	-0.3145	0.6234
1989	12,650	15,604,025	1,343	5,434,420	2.8713	37,766	46,583,667	0.3350	1,379,768	0.2339	1.5983	0.0193	0.0596	0.4762
1990	9,470	11,681,409	1,185	4,793,772	2.4368	24,399	30,096,404	0.3881	1,424,970	0.2973	1.9318	0.0271	-0.4991	0.6912
1991	14,185	17,496,734	1,416	5,728,802	3.0542	32,323	39,870,245	0.4388	3,019,899	0.5271	2.3700	0.0371	-1.0216	0.8464
1992	7,800	9,621,214	1,090	4,409,878	2.1817	13,175	16,251,052	0.5920	810,991	0.1839	1.5539	0.0260	-0.4328	0.6674
1993	41,665	51,392,992	2,331	9,434,126	5.4476	31,331	38,893,661	1.3214	4,385,288	0.4646	1.5647	0.0367	-1.0042	0.8423
1994	15,417	19,017,174	1,462	5,915,686	3.2147	42,381	52,523,148	0.3621	1,628,570	0.2753	1.5684	0.0198	0.0186	0.4923
1995	36,553	45,088,000	2,208	8,934,585	5.0465	52,788	65,113,259	0.6925	3,895,978	0.4361	1.5767	0.0286	-0.5909	0.7228
1996	31,850	41,753,749	2,140	8,661,770	4.8205	49,140	60,613,377	0.6889	3,563,920	0.4115	1.5654	0.0283	-0.5727	0.7167
1997	59,560	73,466,619	2,623	10,613,498	6.9220	44,989	55,493,520	1.3239	5,479,913	0.5163	1.4459	0.0339	-0.8707	0.8080
1998	59,334	73,187,778	2,619	10,598,626	6.9054	57,698	71,169,709	1.0284	3,963,717	0.3740	1.1974	0.0250	-0.3638	0.6427
1999	52,274	64,479,856	2,519	10,193,102	6.3258	47,941	59,135,096	1.0904	3,449,013	0.3184	1.1887	0.0254	-0.3947	0.6335
2000	27,896	34,182,220	1,973	7,992,842	4.2741	45,426	56,032,108	0.6097	1,862,618	0.2730	1.2022	0.0192	0.0689	0.4723
2001	21,171	26,113,926	1,741	7,045,059	3.7067	35,437	43,710,992	0.5974	2,230,492	0.3166	1.5660	0.0264	-0.4562	0.6759
2002	9,478	11,691,348	1,192	4,822,494	2.4243	31,210	38,497,045	0.3037	1,840,848	0.3817	2.2452	0.0284	-0.5809	0.7195
2003	18,811	23,202,010	1,618	6,189,290	3.5213	35,994	45,138,570	0.5140	1,840,848	0.2794	1.4994	0.0230	-0.2330	0.9920
2004	10,253	12,646,822	1,228	4,970,879	2.5441	27,979	34,511,910	0.5664	1,723,387	0.3867	2.0620	0.0284	-0.5816	0.7107
2005	49,340	60,860,926	2,475	10,017,120	6.0757	26,053	35,135,896	1.8959	3,868,185	0.3662	1.3158	0.0345	-0.8989	0.8156
Average	35,069	43,256,812	2,038	8,247,751	4.8330	50,307	62,052,540	0.7402	3,801,957	0.4306	1.6056	0.0280	-0.5083	0.6813

* Table D-4 "Normal Curve Areas for Standard Normal Variate" taken from "Guidelines for Studies of Potential Eutrophication, Bureau of Reclamation, December 1981". Formula for Curve Areas was created and is used to calculate the numbers.

**NARROWS PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

APPENDIX G

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

Appendix G

Narrows Project Final Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Commitments

When implementing this action, the following specific environmental commitments will be implemented as integral parts of the decision to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

1. Evaluate three previously recorded sites in pool area as to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Limited testing necessary to evaluate the sites will be accomplished through placing auger holes in a pattern on each site or excavating test units.
2. Inventory for cultural resources any of the pool area, dam construction zone, and road realignments not inventoried in 1979, including ¼-mile zone around pool area that will be impacted by recreational use of the reservoir. In addition to all areas slated for wetlands enhancement, inventory the location of all recreational facilities proposed in the project plan.
3. Inventory for cultural resources the rights-of-way for the proposed East Bench and Oak Creek Pipelines, consisting of 16.1 linear miles of proposed water pipeline near Fairfield in Sanpete County.
4. Inventory for cultural resources and evaluate the existing historic tunnel delivery system on Gooseberry Creek as to its NRHP eligibility.
5. Conduct a cultural resources overview of United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA Forest Service) information on historic features in and near the project area and evaluate any features within the project area as to their NRHP eligibility.
6. Conduct a paleontological literature search and survey of the project area and its immediate vicinity, with the particular view of assessing the likelihood of recovering Pleistocene fauna during the project (the project area is near the site of the Huntington Mammoth discovery).
7. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding the NRHP eligibility of any historic or archaeological sites found during work associated with any of the above commitments. If Reclamation and the SHPO jointly reach the conclusion that significant sites will be impacted by the project, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) will then consult with the SHPO and with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to negotiate an memorandum of agreement (MOA) that

outlines mitigation measures to be taken prior to project construction to avoid adverse effects of the project on historic properties.

8. Conduct Class I and Class III cultural resource inventories for the entire area of potential effects, as defined in section 3.16.1, prior to initiation of final design and construction.
9. Conduct consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties on all findings and determinations made throughout the Section 106 process.
10. In the event that any cultural site, feature, or artifact (historic or prehistoric) is discovered during construction, whether on the surface or as an inadvertent subsurface discovery, construction in the area of discovery shall cease immediately, and it shall be reported immediately to the Provo Area Office archaeologist. Construction in the area of discovery shall not resume until an assessment of the cultural material and an evaluation to determine appropriate actions to prevent loss of significant cultural or scientific value can be made by a professional archaeologist.
11. 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 Reclamation's Provo Area Office archaeologist. 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 Code of Federal Regulations Part 10); and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 United States Code 470).
12. Should vertebrate fossils be encountered during ground disturbing actions, construction in the area of discovery must be suspended until a qualified paleontologist can be contacted to assess the find.
13. All construction activities will comply with applicable Federal and State laws, orders, and regulations relating to air and water quality. This will include obtaining proper permits, such as a 402 Storm Water Permit, from the State of Utah, and complying with any limitations imposed by those permits. Best Management Practices, specified in the Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control Plan for Hydrologic Modification in Utah, will be implemented as a requirement of all construction contracts.
14. All construction contractors will be required to comply with Federal and State laws concerning the use of pesticides and hazardous wastes.

15. The asphalt road surface will be removed from the reservoir basin.
16. All disturbed lands will be re-contoured and re-vegetated using an approved, weed free, native seed mix and appropriate seeding methods. Success of this effort will be evaluated on the basis of percent vegetative cover of the ground surface and level of plant species diversity. The composition of seed mixes will be coordinated with wildlife habitat specialists. Weed control on all disturbed areas will be required.
17. Appropriate steps will be taken to prevent the spread of, and to otherwise control, undesirable plants and animals within areas affected by construction activities. Equipment used for the project will be inspected for reproductive and vegetative parts, foreign soil, mud, or other debris that may cause the spread of weeds, invasive species, and other pests. Such material will be removed before moving vehicles and equipment onto any Federal land. Upon the completion of work, decontamination will be performed within the work area before the vehicle and/or equipment are removed from Federal project lands.
18. Sanpete Water Conservancy District (SWCD) will implement all wildlife measures described in chapter 2 and 3 of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS). SWCD will be responsible for funding and acquiring all lands and easements. SWCD will provide native seed to supplement the USDA Forest Service native seed mixture for the watershed and range improvement project. SWCD will fund and construct all improvements, such as fencing. This work will be performed concurrently with construction of other project facilities such as the dam, tunnel rehabilitation, and pipelines. All lands and rights-of-way will be acquired, and initial construction of wildlife measures will be completed prior to initial filling of the reservoir. SWCD also will be responsible for funding the mitigation monitoring. SWCD will be responsible to enter into MOAs with the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), USDA Forest Service, and other appropriate agencies for all wildlife measures. The MOAs clearly will define the roles and responsibilities of the SWCD, UDWR, USDA Forest Service, and other parties for implementation and maintenance of the wildlife measures.
19. SWCD will implement the wetland mitigation measures described in chapters 2 and 3 of the FEIS. SWCD will be responsible for funding and acquiring all lands and rights-of-way. SWCD will provide and transplant any native plantings needed. SWCD will be responsible to ensure that all fences are in good repair and are maintained properly. SWCD also will be responsible to install and maintain any diversion and/or irrigation facilities. This work will be performed concurrently with construction of other project facilities, such as the dam, tunnel rehabilitation, pipelines, and canals. All lands and rights-of-way will be acquired, and initial construction of wetland measures will be completed prior to initial filling

of the reservoir. SWCD also will be responsible to fund the monitoring of the wetland mitigation. SWCD will be responsible to enter into MOAs with UDWR, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and other appropriate agencies for all wetland measures. The MOAs will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of SWCD, UDWR, USACE, and other parties for implementation and maintenance of the wetland measures.

20. SWCD will implement all fishery mitigation measures described in chapter 2 and 3 of the FEIS. SWCD will be responsible for funding and acquiring all lands and rights-of-way. SWCD will fund and construct all improvements, such as fencing and stream channel improvements. SWCD will provide water from its water rights or enter into operating agreements for all instream flows described in chapter 2 of the FEIS. This work will be performed concurrently with construction of other project facilities, such as the dam, tunnel rehabilitation, pipelines, and canals. All lands and rights-of-way will be acquired, and initial construction of fishery measures will be completed prior to initial filling of the reservoir. SWCD will be responsible to fund all operation and maintenance costs of mitigation facilities. SWCD will be responsible to enter into a MOA with the UDWR and other appropriate agencies for all fishery measures. The MOA will clearly define roles and responsibilities of SWCD, UDWR, and other parties for implementing, monitoring, and maintaining the fishery measures.
21. SWCD will comply with all existing policies and regulations requiring the preparation, submittal, and implementation of a water conservation plan.
22. A water quality monitoring plan for all project-related features, impacted downstream water bodies, and potential mitigation locations will be developed in coordination with the Utah Division of Water Quality and other parties. Monitoring will begin prior to construction of project facilities and will establish baseline conditions for water quality and phosphorus loading at potential mitigation locations. Monitoring will continue through all phases of construction to determine construction-related impacts, if any. Monitoring also will continue postconstruction to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and determine other impacts from operation of the project, if any. SWCD will implement the water quality monitoring plan.
23. SWCD will require all recipients of Narrows Project water to implement conservation practices to be eligible for project water.

24. Re-initiation of the Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation will be required to discuss additional conservation measures in the event sufficient progress has not been achieved under the Recovery Implementation Program.
25. Prior to design of the Narrows Dam and appurtenant structures, a seismic study, as outlined in the Federal and Utah State Guidelines, will be conducted for the dam and reservoir site that reflects the current standard of care prescribed. Additional geologic field evaluation and assessment of the dam and reservoir site will be completed that address the proximal active faults associated with the site and further characterize the earth materials underlying the dam site, reservoir, and reservoir rim to evaluate their engineering properties to ensure adequate design of features associated with the dam and reservoir. Designs will incorporate maximum accelerations associated with natural and or manmade seismic events that are determined probable to potentially occur in the area. Mitigation for other potential geologic hazards also will be integrated into project design.
26. Prior to dam construction, a reservoir study will be required to determine the possibility of leakage from the reservoir basin into adjacent fault and fissures and into coal veins. This will require drilling or other methods to assess the likely seepage rate into the fault zones through the overlying material. Permeability testing in the overburden and in the fault zone will be evaluated to assess seepage rates.
27. Standard Reclamation management practices will be applied during construction activities to minimize environmental effects and will be 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. All public access roads used during construction will be repaired if needed before construction contractors leave the project area.
28. If the action changes significantly from that described in the FEIS because of additional or new information, or if other construction areas are required outside the areas analyzed in the FEIS, additional environmental analysis will be undertaken if necessary.
29. The SWCD will obtain a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the USACE. The USACE regulates all the jurisdictional waters of the United States including jurisdictional wetlands. The conditions and requirements of the 404 permit will be strictly adhered to by SWCD.

30. Best management practices will be implemented to control fugitive dust during construction. The contractor will follow the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommended control methods for aggregate storage pile emissions to minimize dust generation, including periodic watering of equipment staging areas, along with dirt and gravel roads. All loads that have the potential of leaving the bed of the truck during transportation will be covered or watered to prevent the generation of fugitive dust. Chemical stabilization will not be allowed.
31. A Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit will be obtained by SWCD from the State of Utah before any discharges of water as a point source into any water body.
32. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that construction-related sediments will not enter any water bodies either during or after construction.
33. Construction activities will be confined to previously disturbed areas, to the extent practicable. Construction activities occurring within 0.5 mile of raptor nests will be restricted to the hours between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
34. Construction sites will be closed to public access. Temporary fencing, along with signs, will be installed to prevent public access.
35. A survey of ground nesting birds will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities. This survey will be conducted by a biologist to avoid, to the extent possible, any negative impacts to these birds.