

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20426

DATE: August 21, 2008

MEMORANDUM TO: The Agency/Party Addressed

SUBJECT: Scoping of environmental issues for the proposed Lake Powell Pipeline Project, FERC No. 12966, Utah and Arizona

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is doing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping for the proposed Lake Powell Pipeline Project and the anticipated license application for the Lake Powell Hydroelectric System FERC No. 12966 (Hydro System), a component of the water supply pipeline, located in Utah and Arizona. *We intend this scoping to also satisfy the NEPA scoping requirements of the other federal agencies that are cooperating agencies under both NEPA and the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations: the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and National Park Service (NPS).*

The Utah Board of Water Resources (UBWR) filed its Notice of Intent and Pre-Application Document (PAD) for the Hydro System on March 4, 2008 and will use the Commission's Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) for the Hydro System licensing, and to prepare the environmental record needed by other federal agencies reviewing the project. Because the Hydro System is only one component of the proposed 180-mile-long water supply pipeline project, construction of substantial parts of the overall project will require permits from other federal agencies. UBWR intends its PAD (and subsequent studies) to be used by all the agencies that would need to issue permits for the pipeline, developing a record that can be used to prepare a single environmental analysis document covering the entire water supply pipeline.

Pursuant to NEPA, we will be preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the entire Lake Powell Pipeline Project, in cooperation with other federal agencies *and the* Kaibab Band of the Paiute Tribe, that would be used by the Commission to determine whether, and under what conditions, to issue an original hydropower license for the Hydro System and that would be used by other federal agencies for their decisions. *A scoping process has been completed to support preparation of the EIS, ensure that all pertinent issues are identified and analyzed, and that the environmental document is thorough and balanced.*

In our August 5, 2004, Scoping Document 1 (SD1), we gave our preliminary view of the scope of environmental issues associated with the Lake Powell Pipeline Project. Based on the verbal comments that we received at the three scoping meetings on June 10, 11, and 12, 2008, at Kanab, St. George, and Cedar City, Utah, and written comments we received during the scoping process, we prepared the enclosed Scoping Document 2 (SD2). We appreciate the participation of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, tribes, and the general public in the scoping process. The enclosed SD2 for the proposed projects is intended to serve as a guide to the issues and alternatives to be addressed in the EIS. *Key changes from SD1 to SD2 are identified in bold, italicized type.*

SD2 is distributed to parties on the Service List for this proceeding, as well as to other individuals and organizations that we have identified as having previously expressed an interest in this project; no response is required. SD2 is also available from our Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371. It also can be accessed online at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary>.

Please direct any questions about SD2 and the licensing of the Hydro System to Jim Fargo at (202) 502-6095, james.fargo@ferc.gov.

Attachment: Scoping Document 2

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SCOPING DOCUMENT 2

LAKE POWELL PIPELINE PROJECT

FERC PROJECT No. 12966-001

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Energy Projects
Division of Hydropower Licensing
Washington, DC

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
National Park Service

August 2008

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC), under the authority of the Federal Power Act (FPA),¹ may issue licenses for up to 50 years for the construction, operation, and maintenance of non-federal hydroelectric projects. The Utah Board of Water Resources (UBWR) filed its Notice of Intent and Pre-Application Document (PAD) for the Lake Powell Hydroelectric System FERC No. 12966 (Hydro System) of the Lake Powell Pipeline Project on March 4, 2008 and will use the Commission's Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) for the project's licensing.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA),² the Commission's regulations, and other applicable laws require that we independently evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed project and reasonable alternatives. Based on a preliminary analysis of the issues, Commission staff is proposing to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) that describes and evaluates the probable effects, including an assessment of the cumulative effects, if any, of the proposed action and alternatives considered.

The Commission has jurisdiction with regard to the Hydro System. Because the Hydro System is only one component of the proposed 180-mile-long water supply pipeline project, construction of substantial parts of the overall project will require permits from other federal agencies. UBWR intends its PAD (and subsequent studies) to be used by all the agencies that would need to issue permits for the pipeline, developing a record that can be used to prepare a single environmental analysis document covering the entire water supply pipeline. This scoping process will help the other federal agencies identify the pertinent issues that need to be analyzed in the EIS for the Lake Powell Pipeline Project.

To ensure cooperation among federal agencies that have jurisdiction with regards to the pipeline, the federal agencies asked to be cooperating agencies under NEPA, and each will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Commission that defines how the agencies will work together during the process. This enables all of the

¹16 U.S.C. §791(a) -825(r).

²National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91-190. 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended by Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, §4(b), Sept. 13, 1982).

federal agencies that need to authorize part of the pipeline project to be working together under a single process, and the scope of the environmental analysis to expand from the hydro system under the Commission's jurisdiction to include the entire pipeline project.

The proposed Lake Powell Pipeline, of which the Hydro System is a component, is both a water supply and power generation project that would include about 180 miles of underground pipe. The pipeline project would consist of four systems: 1) Water Intake System, 2) Water Conveyance System, 3) Hydro System, and 4) Cedar Valley Pipeline System. The Hydro System includes large diameter penstocks, seven powerhouses and regulating tanks, a pumped storage hydro facility with a forebay and afterbay, and associated power transmission facilities and equipment (See figure 1).

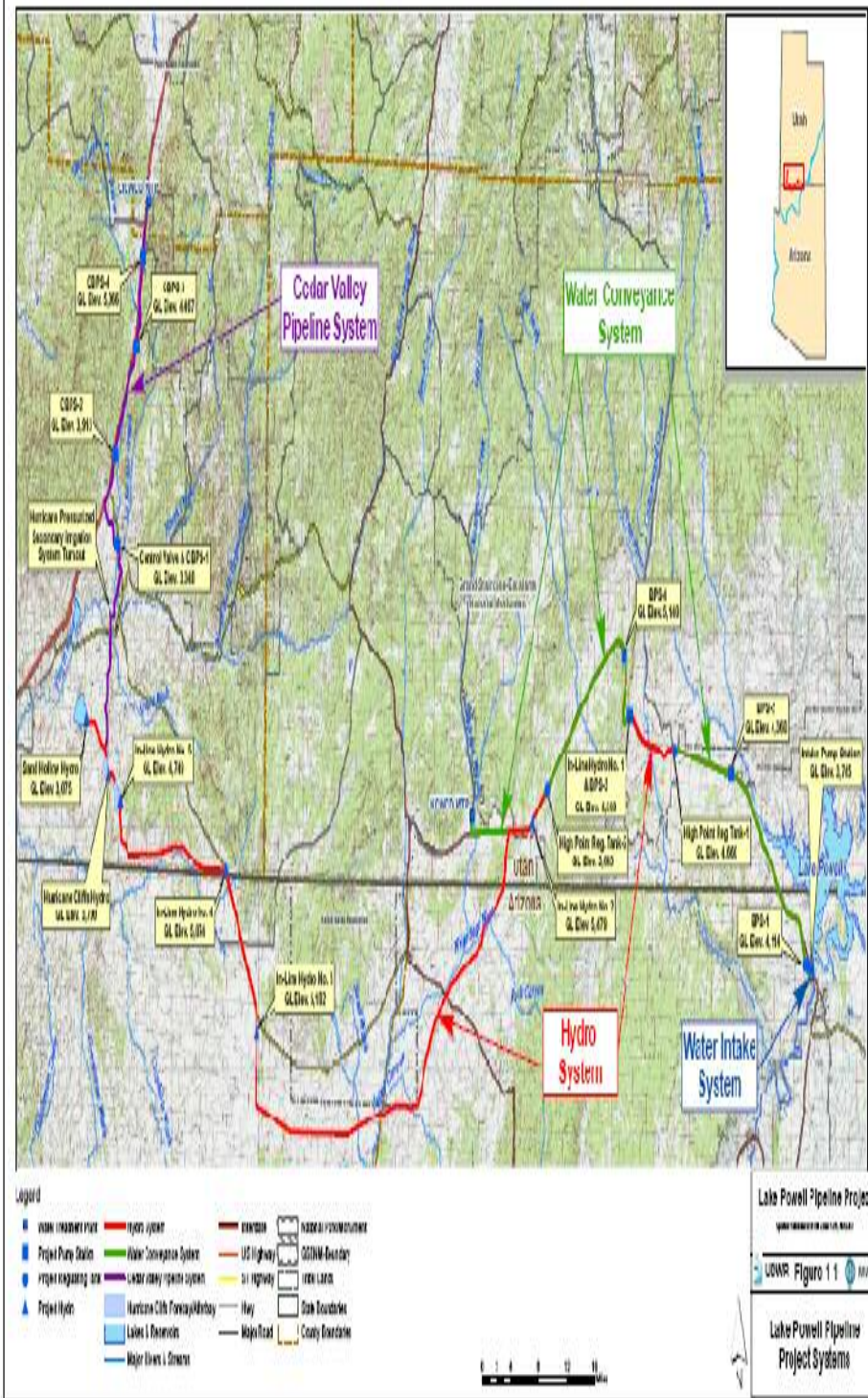


Figure 1—Proposed Lake Powell Pipeline

2.0 SCOPING

2.1 Purposes of Scoping

Scoping is the process used to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities associated with a proposed action. According to NEPA, scoping should be conducted early in the planning stage of a project. *We intend the completed scoping meetings and Scoping Document 2 (SD2) to help satisfy both FERC's and the other federal agencies' NEPA responsibilities.*

The purposes of scoping are as follows:

- invite federal, state, and local resource agencies, Indian tribes, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and interested persons to help us identify significant environmental and socioeconomic issues related to the proposed action;
- determine the depth of analysis and significance of issues to be addressed in the EIS;
- identify how the project would or would not contribute to cumulative impacts in the project area;
- identify reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that should be evaluated in the EIS;
- ask participants for information they have available on the resources at issue; and
- determine the resource areas and potential issues that do not require detailed analysis during review of the project.

2.2 SCOPING MEETINGS AND WRITTEN COMMENTS

We issued Scoping Document 1 (SD1) on May 5, 2008, to enable appropriate resource agencies, Indian tribes, and other interested parties to more effectively participate in and contribute to the scoping process. In SD1, we requested clarification of preliminary issues concerning the Lake Powell Pipeline Project and identification of any

new issues that need to be addressed in the EIS. We revised SD1 following the scoping meetings and after reviewing comments filed during the scoping comment period. SD2 presents our current view of issues and alternatives to be considered in the EIS. Additions are shown in bold and italic type.

We conducted three scoping meetings for the Lake Powell Pipeline Project on the evenings of June 10, 11, and 12, 2008, in Kanab, St. George, and Cedar City, Utah, respectively. We also held a site visit to the project on June 9 and 10, 2008. Announcement of the scoping meetings and site visit was published in local newspapers and in the Federal Register. Based on completed registration forms, 61 individuals attended the June 10 meeting, 177 individuals attended the June 11 meeting, and 56 individuals attended the June 12 meeting. A court reporter recorded the scoping meeting proceedings.

In addition to the comments received at the scoping meetings, the parties listed in Appendix A filed written comments on SD1.

As shown in both the transcripts of the scoping meetings and in Appendix A, many individuals have provided either oral or written scoping comments, or both, concerning the Lake Powell Pipeline proposal. Many of the public comments express similar concerns or issues: (1) increased water conservation can delay the need for the pipeline or other water supply projects; (2) supplying water to allow the predicted population growth will diminish the quality of life in the region; (3) the estimated cost of the pipeline is increasing and little is known about how the final cost of the pipeline will affect fees and the taxes and rates paid by water users; and (4) continued droughts and climate effects from human activity could put the supply of water from Lake Powell Reservoir at risk.

All comments received are part of the Commission's official record for the project. Information in the record is available for inspection and reproduction at the Commission's Public Reference Room, located at 888 First Street, NE, Room 2A, Washington DC, 20246, or by calling (202) 208-1371. Information may be viewed through the eLibrary on the Commission's webpage (www.ferc.gov). Call (202) 208-2222 for assistance.

The general concerns raised by participants in the scoping process are summarized below by subject area. Both oral and written comments are addressed in the summary. The summary does not include every oral or written comment made during the scoping process. For instance, we do not address comments that are recommendations for schedule changes, because the ILP process schedule is fixed.

2.2.1 Issues Raised During Scoping

General

Comment: Several private individuals, as well as the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition, Defenders of Wildlife, and Southern Nevada Water Authority, suggest that FERC should not be the lead agency for the EIS, or at least should not be the sole lead agency, because other agencies have approval authority over a larger part of the project and have more expertise in issues related to water supplies and public land.

Response: Federal agencies with licensing or permitting authority with respect to the proposed project agreed that FERC should be the lead federal agency because FERC already has in place its Integrated Licensing Process (ILP), which has an established procedure for public and agency participation and an established timeline that ensures the NEPA process will move forward in a timely way. As of the issuance date of this SD2, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the National Park Service (NPS) have indicated that they will participate as cooperating agencies for preparation of the EIS. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have indicated that the agencies will not participate as cooperating agencies. The Kaibab Band of Paiute Tribe has requested bifurcated participation in the proceeding, under which a consultant to the Tribe would serve as the Tribe's cooperating agency representative and the Tribe would participate as an intervenor. FERC, as lead agency, and each cooperating agency, will have responsibility for ensuring that the information and analysis needed as a basis for its licensing or permitting decisions is adequately addressed in the EIS, so that each agency can make a Record of Decision (ROD).

Comment: Several commenters said that the citizens should be given an opportunity to vote on whether the project should be pursued.

Response: This is an issue that would have to be resolved in the local communities or by the State of Utah, and is beyond the scope of the NEPA process. However, we note that the Utah legislator, which is composed of elected officials, has already enacted a State law to build the Lake Powell Pipeline project.

Alternatives

Comment: Several parties, including the Kaibab Tribe, comment that the EIS should consider a pipeline route alternative across the Kaibab Reservation, a route that was considered earlier by the applicant.

Response: The EIS will include an alternative pipeline route across the Kaibab Reservation and will include any other alternatives developed in the NEPA process that meet the purpose and need.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that the Commission should analyze the effects of population growth-related impacts in the three counties to the point of population build out absent the proposed project, where population build out would be defined as the point at which either local land or water resources are exhausted by population growth. The Coalition recommends that this condition be considered the No Action Alternative.

Many other commenters at the public meetings and in written comments also address the topic of population growth, stating that a high level of population growth will diminish the quality of life for existing and future residents. Some see the population growing with or without the pipeline, whereas others see the pipeline as causing all future population growth. Several commenters have total population limits in mind--such as limiting the future population to no more than what existing resources can provide, to no more than local resources can support, to no more than 500,000 people, to a population that results from "slow" growth, to a population that results from "smart" growth, or to a population that doesn't double or triple. At the same time, many of the County Water Conservation Districts and some municipalities and individuals comment that the proposed project is clearly needed to accommodate the growth that is already occurring in the area and that will continue to occur.

Response: The EIS will include the population growth-related effects of the proposed pipeline and alternatives where such effects can be reasonably foreseen.

Comment: Many people indicate an interest in conservation, commenting that local per capita water use locally is higher than the national average, that recent conservation efforts have been successful and that continued efforts could further reduce average per capita water consumption, that more aggressive conservation efforts could postpone or eliminate the need for the pipeline, and that building the pipeline would encourage unsustainable growth. Others comment that conservation alone could not have enough of an effect to eliminate the need for the pipeline or other water supply projects.

The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition recommends that the Commission consider a Water Conservation Alternative in the EIS. The Coalition recommends that the alternative include increased water conservation; improved efficiency in Kane, Washington, and Iron counties; and the potential for augmenting local existing water sources in the counties.

Response: Some level of conservation effort appears to be part of the Water Conservation Districts' ongoing plans. The EIS will evaluate potential alternatives to the proposed project. In our analysis of the proposed project and any water supply alternatives, we will include any conservation measures that we conclude could be achievable.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition recommends that the EIS analyze the potential for Utah to use its Colorado River water right by delivering it to locations in eastern Kane County near Big Water or other areas closer to the river to avoid the cost of pumping and create options for future use of the water. The Coalition also recommends that the EIS include an Aquifer Recharge Alternative in which the proposed Utah Colorado River water right is delivered to other suitable aquifer recharge locations adjacent to the Colorado and Green Rivers along their lengths in Utah.

Response: Depending on whether a water tight aquifer could be built in the Big Water area, this alternative could allow Utah to store some of its allocation of Colorado River water before the Interim Operations Guidelines are revisited in 2026. The amount that could be stored would depend on the size of the aquifer that could be built. The alternative of storing water in existing aquifers could also allow Utah to use some of its Colorado River water allocation. However, neither alternative provides a way for the stored water to get to the population centers of Kane, Washington, and Iron counties, the three Utah Counties showing a need for the water. Therefore, we conclude that neither alternative is a reasonable alternative to the proposed project.

Comment: Mr. Randy Green recommends that the EIS consider an alternative that would include a trade of Las Vegas water rights to Lake Powell water for a right to Snake Valley water. Under this alternative, Las Vegas would receive its water from natural flow from Lake Powell to Lake Mead. Utah would be guaranteed water from an underground aquifer and only one pipeline would need to be built. Flow to Cedar City and St. George would be down hill all the way. Another commenter states that exercising prior appropriation rights to Utah's share of the water using the Lake Powell Pipeline may preclude an alternative use for the water resource that would have greater benefits to Utah.

Response: Although it is beyond the authority of FERC and the cooperating agencies to require states to coordinate their water development plans, from our review of both the Lake Powell and Nevada pipeline proposals, it appears the concept of coordinating Nevada's and Utah's development plans should be further studied. As we've said, the EIS will evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed project, including any alternatives that we decide are reasonable but beyond our authority to implement.

Comment: Several parties suggest that alternative sources of water be considered to provide water for Washington, Kane, and Iron counties, such as evaluating the capacity and use of the aquifer serving Iron County, a new reservoir in Coal Creek, or taking 70,000 acre-feet out of the Navajo Aquifer by test pumping the aquifer.

Response: In our analysis of alternatives to the Lake Powell pipeline, we will examine the most likely ways for the three counties to develop water supplies apart from the Lake Powell Pipeline. Our review of the current operation of the Navajo aquifer shows that controversy now exists as to whether the current limited withdrawals exceed recharge. We do not think the Navajo Aquifer can support any additional sizable withdrawals and is, therefore, not a reasonable alternative to the Lake Powell Pipeline.

Comment: One commenter states that the powerline should be buried in the vicinity of Sky Ranch because of the danger that aerial lines pose to airplanes taking off from and landing at the airstrip.

Response: In the EIS we will consider the proximity of the proposed transmission lines to Sky Ranch and any other airstrips that could be affected by the project, and will propose any mitigation that would be necessary to meet FAA guidelines, the agency that would regulate the airstrip. Such mitigation could include burial of the transmission lines.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition states that there is a substantial number of privately developed groundwater wells currently used for irrigation that could be converted to residential uses, thereby converting the water right. The Coalition recommends the EIS identify the water quality of these private groundwater wells, and that the EIS compare the costs of the Pipeline to the alternative of treating and delivering this water for drinking water purposes.

Response: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition recommends that we test the water quality of the many privately developed groundwater wells in Utah and estimate the cost of treating and delivering this water to the population centers of the three Utah counties proposing to use the water from the Lake Powell pipeline. During scoping, UBWR outlined its approach for estimating available water supply, which includes an estimate of the amount of water that may reasonably be converted from agricultural to residential use.

Because the number of agricultural users that would give up their water rights and convert them to residential use is highly speculative, we cannot predict which agricultural wells might be available to convert to residential use in the future. Therefore, we do not consider it necessary to test the water quality of all the privately owned wells and estimate the cost of getting the water from each well to a population center. We think our

review of the approach outlined by UBWR at the scoping meetings would provide an acceptable estimate of this potential residential water supply.

Soils and Geology

Comment: Defenders of Wildlife, New Mexico Office requests that the EIS address the impact of seismic activity because the pipeline would cross over several active faults. Southern Nevada Water Authority indicates that the primary water storage facility for the project is close to or on top of a fault line and asks that the EIS address the environmental impact associated with this geologic hazard in the event of a minor or major earthquake. The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition makes similar comments concerning the effects of pumped storage reservoirs on Hurricane Cliffs active faults and the geologic stability of the Hurricane Cliffs due to construction of the forebay and afterbay reservoirs.

Response: Active faults in the project vicinity were identified in the PAD. The impact of seismic activity is noted as an issue in SD1 (section 4.2.1, bullet 1). We revised section 4.2.1 to specifically address Hurricane Cliffs and the potential effects of the project on faults and seismic activity as well as fault and seismic activity effects on the Lake Powell Pipeline.

Comment: The United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Park Recreation Area (Page, Arizona Office) recommends that the EIS analyze the full range of construction alternatives for the intake and pumping stations to ensure that NEPA analysis does not need to be repeated if unforeseen geological impediments are encountered, noting that to date, only the use of inclined shafts have proven to be constructible on the sandstone that surrounds Lake Powell.

Response: SD1 (section 4.2.1, bullet 7) indicates that the suitability of soil and rock characteristics at the foundations of the pump station and hydro sites would be addressed in the EIS. UBWR would need to evaluate design alternatives if future testing or final design indicates that the applicant's proposed design poses problems.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition requests that the EIS identify the effects of the proposed forebay and afterbay reservoirs on triggering landslides or slump blocks along the Hurricane Cliffs and the effects of pipeline, storage, or dam facilities resulting from landslides, slump blocks, or other features of collapse or mass wasting.

Response: These issues were implied in SD1 (section 4.2.1, static stability in bullet 7 and the dynamic stability in bullet 1). We have revised section 4.2.1 to specifically address the issues of landslides and slumping and their effects.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition requests that the EIS identify the effect of clay reservoir lining at Hurricane Cliffs Forebay as a potential lubricating substance if entrained in water.

Response: We consider this to be a design and specification issue that is beyond the level of detail needed in an EIS. If placed and compacted properly, the clay should not act as a lubricant.

Water Resources

Comment: The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (Arizona DEQ) comments that the EIS should identify potential impacts to Arizona surface water and what steps will be taken to ensure that water quality standards can be met and maintained. In addition, Arizona DEQ states that the EIS should analyze the potential effects of the proposed project on Utah water resources as well (as indicated in the PAD). FWS comments that the EIS should analyze the potential effects the storage reservoirs would have on surface water quality, particularly total dissolved solids (TDS) and selenium, because the Virgin River is high in these two water quality parameters and a TMDL is in place.

Response: SD1 and SD2 indicate that the potential effects from project construction and operation on water quality will be addressed in the EIS.

Comment: Arizona DEQ notes that the Paria River from the Utah border to the Colorado River is listed as impaired due to suspended sediment concentrations and comments that construction activities upstream of this listed reach would need to be conducted in a manner that ensures no additional pollutant loadings to the impaired reach.

Response: The EIS will analyze the potential effects associated with construction of the proposed pipeline at all stream crossings, including in the vicinity of the Paria River.

Comment: Reclamation, NPS, and the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comment that the EIS should analyze potential water quality and hydrologic effects to Lake Powell and the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam caused by proposed construction and operations, including the withdrawal from and potential releases back into Lake Powell. The Coalition also comments that the EIS should include the effects of project construction and operation on all downstream sections of the Colorado River, including through the Grand Canyon and on to the Colorado River Delta and that the analysis should include interstate and international salinity control agreements. Another commenter recommends that the EIS take into account the effects of siltation on Lake Powell.

Response: We have modified section 4.2.2 to include the potential effects of construction and operations on Lake Powell and the Colorado River downstream. The geographical extent of the analysis of effects on the Colorado River downstream is dependent on the volume of water withdrawn and the volume released downstream under Reclamation's schedule. We will evaluate the effects of project operations on Lake Powell and the Colorado River downstream of the dam. Once the potential effects of the alternatives are analyzed, we will be able to set the boundaries of the affected environment.

Comment: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends the EIS analyze the effects the proposed project would have on groundwater aquifers, recharge potential, and potential impacts to wastewater treatment facilities from the proposed storage facilities.

Response: We have modified section 4.2.2 to include issues related to groundwater aquifers and blending waters of differing quality. With respect to potential impacts to wastewater treatment facilities, we will include this in the discussion of cumulative effects.

Comment: EPA and the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comment that the transfer of water through the pipeline from one basin to another could result in releases that could affect water quality as well as introduce invasive species or invasive species treatment materials to neighboring basins, resulting in the potential to spread invasive species (mussels) to pristine or nearly pristine drainages in Grand Canyon National Park via the pipeline route through the Paria River and Kanab Creek stream beds and elsewhere. The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition notes that the EIS should provide an in-depth analysis of the proposed project's effects on quagga mussel invasion and potential chemical or biological treatment on the Virgin River that would result from increased output from the St. George wastewater facility.

Response: All of the federal agencies are concerned with the control of invasive species. In light of the newly updated National Invasive Species Management Plan (2008), we have revised SD2 section 4.2.2 to specifically address issues of interbasin transfers, which includes the control of the Dreissena mussels. SD2 section 4.2.3 includes the issues related to the potential introduction of Dreissena mussels to watersheds crossed by the proposed pipeline.

Comment: Reclamation recommends that additional water quality monitoring is needed to quantify potential impacts to dissolved oxygen(DO), temperature, nutrients, and major ions in both Lake Powell and downstream of Glen Canyon Dam.

Response: The applicants are required to submit draft study plans by August 15, 2008, at which time comments related to the scope and/or methods related to this monitoring study should be filed as part of this proceeding.

Comment: Washington County Water Conservation District comments that if the EIS were to evaluate alternative sources of water for Washington County, the Virgin River downstream from the existing diversion structure is polluted from 12 cfs of water from the La Verkin hot springs (TDS of 10,000 parts per million (ppm)). The District notes that water removed from the Virgin River (as an alternative source to the proposed project) would have to be treated (and would be costly to treat and handle the brine) and that the costs of treatment must be considered for this alternative.

Response: In deciding the likely alternatives if Lake Powell Pipeline is not built, we will examine other water resource projects and consider the comparable water quality and treatment costs of the alternatives.

Comment: The Town of Virgin comments that the EIS should disclose the likelihood that Lake Powell and/or the pipeline will run dry, temporarily or permanently, and discuss potential effects of such an event.

Response: The EIS will include a discussion of the amount of water proposed for withdrawal relative to the amount of water expected to be available from the Colorado River and Lake Powell, and how the supply may be restricted due to adverse hydrological conditions, including drought conditions. We have modified section 4.2.2 of SD2 to address this point.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition recommends the EIS analyze the effects of Lake Powell water on human health and asserts that when Lake Powell levels drop, concentrations of chemical pollutants increase.

Response: We have modified section 4.2.2 of SD2 to include the cumulative effect of low Lake Powell water levels on water quality relative to human health.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that when considering operational costs of the entire project, care should be given to include the costs to treat Lake Powell water to drinking water standards for arsenic, selenium, uranium, and other compounds that could increase operational costs over the life of the project.

Response: The estimated costs of constructing and operating the proposed project and any reasonable alternatives will be included in the EIS. Our EIS cost estimate will also include any added costs of treating water from the Lake Powell Pipeline to make it useable to the water districts. However, because of the speculation required and the scope of our NEPA document, we don't see the need to try and predict all the costs the

water districts may incur over the next 50 years in supplying water to their customers, including any costs the water districts may incur to treat arsenic, selenium, uranium and other compounds.

Comment: FWS recommends the EIS evaluate the cumulative impacts of project induced land development, urbanization, and population growth on surface water quality, including nutrient loading, pollutant runoff, and sediment loads.

Response: We have modified section 4.2.2 of SD2 to include the indirect effects of induced growth on water quality parameters, where such effects can be reasonably foreseen, and are due to building the pipeline or an alternative.

Comment: Defenders of Wildlife comment that mining claims within 10 miles of the Colorado River upstream of Glen Canyon dam could be developed in the future, which could increase pollution near Lake Powell and exacerbate the potential impacts of the proposed diversion and pipeline on receiving waters.

Response: We have modified section 4.2.2 to include potential cumulative effects, including the effects of mining operations that are reasonably foreseeable.

Comment: NPS comments that the EIS should include in its analysis the potential effects of the project on the water intake proposed by the City of Page, Arizona that would withdraw water from the forebay area near Glen Canyon dam. The City comments that the analysis should include possible project effects on water quality.

Response: We have modified section 4.2.2 to include this potential cumulative effect.

Comment: The BLM requests that the Colorado River endangered fish species should be listed in Section 4.2.5

Response: We have modified 4.2.5 to encompass all special status species.

Comment: The UBWR requests that the eighth bullet in section 4.2.2 be modified to reflect the potential for groundwater quantity to be affected due to project activities.

Response: We have modified the bullet in section 4.2.2 to include this point.

Comment: The UBWR requests that the mention of the razorback sucker be removed in the first bullet of section 4.2.3, due to the species' absence at that location.

Response: We have modified the bullet in section 4.2.3 accordingly.

Comment: The UBWR requests that the fourth bullet of section 4.2.3 be modified to remove the statement concerning the effect of project-related human disturbance upon aquatic habitat.

Response: We have modified the bullet to eliminate the noted redundancy.

Comment: The FWS recommends that any NEPA document address the project-related effects upon aquatic nuisance species.

Response: We note that section 4.2.3 of SD1 addresses the potential of project-related effects upon the introduction of invasive species. However, we have modified the bullet to include potential effects related to dispersal, as well as to add the term “aquatic nuisance species.”

Comment: The FWS recommends that any NEPA document address the project-related effects upon wetlands.

Response: We have included in section 4.2.2 of SD2 a statement regarding potential impacts upon wetlands.

Comment: The Kaibab Tribe requests that we include those plants and animals considered to be special by the tribe in section 4.2.5 – Rare, Threatened, Endangered and Special Status Species.

Response: We have modified the bullet in section 4.2.5 of SD2 accordingly.

Terrestrial

Comment: The Utah DWR comments that the pipeline could affect critical deer winter range used by the migratory Paunsaugunt Deer Herd and recommends that measures to mitigate effects be addressed. The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition recommends that the EIS evaluate effects of the pipeline on the migration corridor for the Kaibab deer herd.

Response: We have modified the scoping document to include an evaluation of project effects on local deer herds.

Comment: The Kaibab Tribe recommends that plant and wildlife species important to the Tribe be evaluated in the EIS.

Response: We have modified the scoping document to add these species to the special-status species evaluated in the EIS.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition recommends that the EIS evaluate the effects on terrestrial resources in all areas that could potentially receive water from the pipeline, including direct and indirect effects on local wildlife populations and their habitat, and cumulative effects from fragmentation of wildlife habitat from development facilitated by the new supply of water to undeveloped areas.

Response: The EIS will evaluate the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action on terrestrial resources, including both direct and indirect effects.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Comment: The Great Basin Water and the Kaibab Tribe comment that the EIS should consider potential effects on the California condor. FWS provided a list of listed plant species that should be evaluated and best management practices that could help reduce potential effects.

Response: We have modified the scoping document to include an evaluation of the potential effects on the condor.

Comment: FWS recommended that cumulative effects from induced growth on the Utah prairie dog, Mojave desert tortoise, and listed plant species be evaluated.

Response: The EIS will evaluate the amount of growth related to the proposed action and, if any, the reasonably foreseeable effects of that growth on the Utah prairie dog, Mojave desert tortoise, and listed plant species.

Comment: FWS provided a list of listed plant species that should be evaluated and best management practices that could help reduce potential effects.

Response: The EIS will include an analysis of impacts to vegetation.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that the effects of the proposed pipeline routes on endangered species habitat values should be analyzed in the EIS.

Response: Section 4.2.4 and 4.2.4 addresses wildlife resources and states that the EIS will analyze the effects of the project on wildlife species and habitat (including threatened and endangered species). These issues remain important and continue to be included the appropriate sections in SD2.

Recreation and Land Use

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that the EIS should analyze the effects of the project on dispersed recreation in the three counties and within sight of visitors along the proposed routes across the Arizona Strip and the effects of the project's infrastructure on the region's wilderness character

Response: As listed in sections 4.2.6 and 4.2.7 of SD1, the EIS will address the effects of the project on existing and future recreational opportunities within the proposed project area (including dispersed recreation), as well as the effects of the project on visitors' recreation and visual resources. As highlighted by your comments, these issues remain important and continue to be included in SD2.

Section 4.2.6 of SD2 has been revised to indicate that the EIS will analyze the effects of project construction on visitor experience.

Comment: The National Park Service (NPS) comments that its NEPA policy requires the analysis of project impacts on both visitor experience and park operations.

Response: We have revised section 4.2.7 to include this issue.

Visual Resources

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that the EIS should analyze project effects on the night sky and the National Park Service indicates that light pollution is a major concern.

Response: Section 4.2.7 of the SD1 stated that the EIS would address the effects of the proposed project on the area's visual setting, including the effects of night security lighting. To address the concerns of the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition and the NPS, section 4.2.7 of the SD2 has been revised and broadened to indicate that the EIS will analyze the effects of light pollution caused by the proposed pipeline project.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that the EIS should analyze the scenic landscapes of the Colorado Plateau and the disruption to the visitors' visual experience of remoteness resulting from the proposed pipeline project.

Response: Section 4.2.7 of the SD1 contained language stating that the EIS would analyze the effects of the proposed pipeline project on visual resources and visual setting within the project area. The issues listed in SD1 adequately capture the concerns stated by the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition and the issues continue to be listed in SD2. Section 4.2.6 of SD2 has been revised to indicate that the EIS will analyze the effects of project construction on visitor experience.

Comment: The State of Utah, Department of Natural Resources comments that the EIS should analyze the effects of proposed project operations on recreation in Sand Hollow Reservoir.

Response: This issue already is addressed in section 4.2.6 of SD1 and SD2, which states that the EIS will analyze the recreational effects of increased water levels in Sand Hollow Reservoir.

Cultural Resources

Comment: BLM, the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition, NPS, and Reclamation all comment that the Commission should ensure that impacts to all cultural resources are addressed. Particular types of resources mentioned include “tribal” (Native American) cultural resources (including traditional cultural properties), historic structures at Pipe Springs National Monument, and resources present within and “above” Lake Powell. The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition also comments that cumulative and indirect impacts to such resources should be analyzed.

Response: SD1 identifies a need to address the effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed pipeline on historic properties. Historic properties include sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects, including traditional cultural properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). We have revised section 4.2.4 to specifically address indirect effects of the project on significant cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Comment: NPS comments that the scope of the analysis must include consultation with the federal agencies that have responsibility for the National Historic Preservation Act. Additionally, NPS points out that all consultation with regard to NPS lands must include a NPS representative and any mitigation measures must be approved by NPS.

Response: We agree that all federal agencies whose undertakings may affect cultural resources have responsibility under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Comment: The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians provides a list of culturally significant botanical resources.

Response: Areas used over time to gather traditional plant resources may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a type of Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). SD1 and SD2 identify the need to address the effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed pipeline on TCPs. Effects on resources of tribal concern will be considered as well.

Socioeconomic Resources

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition, the Town of Virgin, Defenders of Wildlife, and many individuals comment that the water supplied by the project would induce more local population growth than would occur in the absence of the project. They request that the EIS provide data on the effects of population growth, including effects on taxes; urban sprawl; traffic, air, water, and light pollution; felony crime rates; and land development patterns on public and private lands.

Response: We have revised section 4.2.9 to indicate more specifically that the EIS will address issues related to reasonable foreseeable population growth that would be associated with the proposed action and any other alternatives addressed in the EIS

However, we note that population growth, either with or without the proposed project in place, would have myriad impacts, both positive and negative, on the local area. Predicting effects not associated with the proposed project and alternatives are beyond the scope of the EIS.

Comment: Many parties that attended public scoping meetings or submitted written comments, including Defenders of Wildlife and the Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition, comment that the project would have a significant effect on impact fees, taxes, and other payments made by residents of the three counties. The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments specifically that the EIS should assess: 1) the total project cost compared to total population in each of the water conservancy districts (that is, average per capita cost); 2) the estimated debt burden per capita and per taxpayer; 3) the effects of increased impact fees on the nationwide competitiveness of the real estate market; and 4) the effects of increased impact fees, taxes, and surcharges on the ability of the counties and local governments to impose other taxes or fees needed to pay for other services. Others comment that the EIS should address the effect on the tax bills of current residents if the predicted level of population growth does not take place. Several commenters recommend that all or part of the project be paid for by the federal or state government, rather than entirely by the communities.

Response: In order to give decision makers and others some idea of how the costs would compare across alternatives, we will estimate the cost of the proposed project and each alternative and how those costs compare to the expected population each alternative is meant to serve. We have revised section 4.2.9 to indicate that the EIS will address the anticipated per capita cost of each alternative. However, it is beyond the scope of the EIS to address all of the aspects of the project that would affect the affordability of the proposed project or alternatives. We cannot be sure at this point, for example, how the counties would split the cost, or whether some state or federal assistance would be forthcoming.

Comment: The Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition comments that the EIS should address the effect of the project's net demand for electricity on the local cost of electricity.

Response: Because of how interconnected power systems operate, we can not trace the effects of a new pumping load from the proposed project to local rates, we have revised section 4.2.9 to include effects of the proposed pumping load on the regional power system.

Comment: Reclamation comments that the effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project should be assessed in the context of Environmental Justice.

Response: It is a priority of federal agencies to ensure that minority and low-income groups are not disproportionately affected by federal actions. Our EIS will evaluate whether the proposed action or alternatives would unduly affect these groups.

Tribal Resources

Comment: Reclamation comments that the EIS should include an assessment of the effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on Indian Trust Assets.

Response: We have added section 4.2.10 to SD2 to address effects on Indian Trust Assets.

3.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with NEPA, our environmental analysis will consider the following alternatives, at a minimum: (1) UBWR's proposed action, (2) Our alternatives, either alternative water resource projects or modifications of the proposed action, and (3) no action. As with SD1, SD2 describes the entire Lake Powell Pipeline and issues

associated with it. Though the Commission only has jurisdiction over the part of the pipeline that pertains to the Hydro System, the other federal cooperating agencies have responsibility and jurisdiction for other parts of the project.

3.1 UBWR's Proposed Action

The proposed pipeline project consists of building and operating 139 miles of 69-inch-diameter pipeline and penstock; 35 miles of 48- to 30-inch-diameter pipeline; 6 miles of 24-inch-diameter pipeline; a combined conventional peaking and pumped storage hydro station; six conventional in-line hydro stations; and transmission lines on federal, state, and private lands in Kane, Washington, and Iron counties, Utah, and in Coconino and Mohave counties, Arizona.

Starting at Lake Powell, a water intake would convey water from the Bureau of Reclamation's Lake Powell up to a high point within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. From there, the water would go through a series of hydroelectric turbines, ending at Sand Hollow reservoir, near St. George, Utah. To serve Iron County, UBWR proposes another pipeline, the Cedar Valley Pipeline System, from the Hurricane Cliffs afterbay reservoir to Cedar Valley in Iron County, Utah.

The primary project facilities would include the following:

- A Water Intake System on the west side of Lake Powell in Coconino County, Arizona.
- 44 miles of 69-inch-diameter buried pipeline from Lake Powell to two regulating tanks at high points in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument along a 60-foot-wide operational right-of-way in Kane County, Utah.
- Four booster pump stations along the 44-mile-long pipeline, three in Kane County, Utah and one in Coconino County, Arizona, and 6.6 miles of power transmission line to supply electricity to the pump stations.
- 6.3 miles of 24-inch-diameter buried pipeline from the 69-inch-diameter penstock west of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument boundary to the mouth of Johnson Canyon, terminating at a proposed regional water treatment plant serving Kane County Water Conservancy District in Kane County, Utah.

- 95 miles of 69-inch-diameter buried penstock, which includes 88 miles of continuous penstock pipeline from the two regulating tanks at high points in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to the existing Sand Hollow Reservoir, along a 60-foot wide operational right-of-way in Kane and Washington counties, Utah and Coconino and Mohave counties, Arizona.
- Five in-line hydro stations using impulse type turbine units along the pipeline and penstock alignment, ranging in capacity from 1.0 megawatt (MW) to 3.5 MW; including two in Kane County, Utah; one in Mohave County, Arizona; and two in Washington County, Utah.
- Hurricane Cliffs Pumped Storage Hydro consisting of two generating units with combined capacity of 300 MW alongside a single 35-MW peaking generating unit in Washington County, Utah.
- Sand Hollow Hydro, consisting of a turbine generating system with a single generating unit of about 3.5-MW capacity, at the terminus of the Lake Powell Pipeline along the shoreline of the existing Sand Hollow reservoir in Washington County, Utah.
- 42 miles of power transmission line, including about 35 miles of 138-kV line connecting in-line hydro stations to the existing power grid and about 7 miles of 345-kV line from the Hurricane Cliffs Pumped Storage Hydro and Sand Hollow Hydro to the planned Hurricane West 345-kV substation.
- 35-miles of 48- to 30-inch-diameter buried pipeline from the Hurricane Cliffs afterbay to the Hurricane pressurized secondary irrigation system and to a regional water treatment plant in the Cedar Valley near Kanarraville along a 50-foot-wide operational right-of-way in Washington and Iron counties, Utah, and 2.2 miles of power transmission line to supply electricity to the four booster pump stations that pump water to Iron County.

3.2 Our Alternatives to the Proposed Action

We will consider and assess all reasonable alternatives to the proposed project and alternative locations or other changes to the proposal, as well as protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures identified by the Commission staff, other agencies, Indian tribes, NGOs, and the general public.

One alternative pipeline alignment that the Commission staff and federal agencies will include in the NEPA analysis is an alternative alignment that goes through the Kaibab reservation.

3.3 No Action Alternative

Under the no-action alternative, the needed authorizations for the pipeline project would not be granted. There would be no disturbance of existing environmental conditions at the site, and the water supply and power generation needs would be addressed through other means. The no-action alternative is our baseline to establish environmental conditions for comparison with other alternatives.

4.0 SCOPE OF CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE ISSUES

4.1 Cumulative Effects

According to the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA (Section 1508.7), a cumulative effect is the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time, to include hydropower and other land and water development activities.

In the course of preparing the EIS, all resources will be reviewed and analyzed to determine if the resources would be affected cumulatively. Based on information in the Pre-Application Documents, ***we have identified land use, water, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, riparian vegetation and habitat, and socioeconomic resources as potentially cumulatively affected by construction and operation of the Lake Powell Pipeline Project and other basin activities.***

4.1.1 Geographic Scope

The geographic scope of the analysis defines the physical limits or boundaries of the proposed action's effect on the resources. Because the proposed action would affect the resources differently, the geographic scope for each resource would vary.

For water resources, we will consider cumulative effects on Upper Colorado River resources that affect the storage in Lake Powell and any measurable effects from Lake Powell Pipeline withdrawals that would affect the use and quality of water in the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam.

For wildlife and threatened and endangered species, we will consider cumulative effects within their range in southeastern Utah. For the endangered Colorado fish, we will consider effects in the river downstream from Glen Canyon Dam. Effects to riparian vegetation and habitat downstream from the dam will also be analyzed.

For land use and socioeconomics, we will consider cumulative effects to include areas that could potentially receive Colorado River water from the proposed project or alternative water supplies considered in the EIS.

4.1.2 Temporal Scope

The temporal scope of a cumulative effects analysis includes a discussion of past, present, and future actions and their effects on each resource that could be cumulatively affected. For any resource that we identify as potentially having cumulative effects, our temporal scope will look 30 to 50 years into the future, based on the potential term of a new license, concentrating on the effect on the resource from reasonably foreseeable future actions. The historical discussion will, by necessity, be limited to the amount of available information for each resource area.

4.2 Lake Powell Pipeline Project Effects

*In this section, we present a list of environmental issues to be addressed in the EIS. We identified the issues, which are listed by environmental resource area, through our review of the PAD and the Commission's record for the Lake Powell Pipeline Project, including written and oral comments received during scoping. This list is not intended to be exhaustive or final, but it is an initial listing of issues *that have been raised and could be significant*. For convenience, the issues have been grouped by resource categories.*

4.2.1 Geology and Soil Resources

- Effects of active faults *and seismic activity* on *project features and effects of project features on faults and seismic activity, including seismic activity in the Hurricane Cliffs area.*
- *Effects of landslides and slumping on project features and effects of project features on landslides and slumping, particularly in the Hurricane Cliffs area*
- Effects of rock quality on pipeline excavation methods.
- Effects of rock and geologic structure on probable shaft and tunnel locations.
- Effects of groundwater infiltration on tunnels, shafts, or excavation trenches.
- Amount of dewatering at tunnel, shaft, and excavation trench locations needed to facilitate construction.
- Effects of tunnel construction and/or operation on surrounding groundwater.
- Whether suitable soil and rock characteristics exist at the foundations of the pump station, hydro sites, *water intake at Lake Powell, and other project sites.*

4.2.2 Water Resources

- Effects of project proposal on water availability and water use, *including water availability during droughts or under other adverse hydrologic conditions.*
- Effects of project construction *and operations* on water quality and turbidity at project reservoirs and stream crossings, as well as in Lake Powell and downstream of Glen Canyon Dam.
- Consistency with state and regional water resource planning efforts.

- Integration of water conservation and management programs.
- Effects on water quality in the Virgin River due to intentional or unintentional water releases, *including the leaching of salts and solids from sites within the storage reservoirs.*
- Effects of project operations (*including withdrawals and potential releases into Lake Powell*) on water temperature, dissolved oxygen, *and other water quality parameters* at existing project reservoirs, including spatial and temporal trends *and the effects of the withdrawals on water quality in Lake Powell and the Colorado River downstream.*
- Effects of project operation on water quality parameters due to the inter-basin transfer of water, *including invasive aquatic species control measures and the blending of source waters on groundwater aquifers.*
- Effects of project operation on groundwater quality in the vicinity of the Sand Hollow reservoir due to artificial aquifer recharge.
- Effects on contamination of water resources resulting from the potential release of petroleum products or other volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) as a result of construction and operation of the project.
- *Effects of any reasonably foreseeable effects of building the project and alternatives, such as related changes in land use, population density, or population growth, on surface water quality, including nutrient loading, pollutant runoff, and sediment loading.*
- *Potential effects of Lake Powell water on human health associated with concentrating chemical pollutants resulting from drops in Lake Powell lake levels.*
- *Potential cumulative impacts on Lake Powell water quality associated with foreseeable mine development near the Colorado River.*

4.2.3 Aquatic Resources

- Entrainment of fish from Lake Powell into the proposed project's intake structure.
- Effects of siltation resulting from project construction at proposed stream crossings.
- Effects of direct or indirect water discharges upon aquatic communities in the Virgin River, including, but not limited to, the federally-listed woundfin minnow (*Plagopterus argentissimus*) and Virgin River chub (*Gila seminude*).
- Effects of proposed construction, operation, and environmental measures on the available aquatic habitat at project reservoirs and stream crossings.
- Effects of proposed construction, operation, and maintenance upon invertebrate and amphibian communities.
- Potential for invasive species to affect intake withdrawal.
- ***Effects of proposed construction, operation, and maintenance upon the introduction and dispersal of invasive and aquatic nuisance species, including zebra, quagga, and other invasive mollusk species.***

4.2.4 Terrestrial Resources

- Effects on native plant communities and alteration in species composition as a result of: removal of vegetation for construction of the pipeline and above-ground facilities, extra work space, pipe storage and contractor yards, and access roads, dust, and erosion.
- Effects of construction activities and operation on the introduction and spread of invasive and noxious terrestrial and aquatic plant species.
- Potential for the reestablishment of native vegetation and wildlife habitat along the right-of-way and disturbed areas.

- Direct and indirect effects on local wildlife populations and habitat as a result of: alteration and loss of habitat; direct mortality from construction activities and equipment; displacement of wildlife species; habitat fragmentation; construction and noise disturbance of wildlife located next to construction areas; blocked migration; and trench entrapment.
- ***Effect of project construction and operation on the Paunsaugunt and Kaibab Deer Herds.***
- Effects of operation and maintenance activities on wildlife species and habitat.
- Effects on wetland and riparian habitat from direct loss of wetland and riparian vegetation (***including stream crossings***), change in distribution of invasive species, such as tamarisk, and alteration in hydrologic regimes.
- Potential direct and indirect effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on special status species, including Gumbo milk-vetch, ***Arizona toad***, bald eagle, burrowing owl, ferruginous hawk, ***Mexican spotted owl, northern goshawk***, Swainson's hawk, peregrine falcon, ***western yellow-billed cuckoo, greater sage-grouse, and species of concern to the Kaibab Tribe.***
- ***Effects of the project on important natural habitats, including the Kanab Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern.***

4.2.5 Threatened and Endangered Species

- Potential direct and indirect effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on federally listed threatened or endangered species and their habitat, including the ***woundfin minnow, Virgin River chub, humpback chub, razorback sucker, southwest willow flycatcher, ambersnail,*** Welsh's milkweed, Brady pincushion cactus, Siler pincushion cactus, ***Holmgren milkvetch and its critical habitat, dwarf bear-poppy, Jones cycladea, Kodachrome bladderpod, Navaho sedge, sentry milk-vetch,*** Utah prairie dog, Southwestern willow flycatcher, ***California condor,*** and desert tortoise, ***and measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service***

pursuant to the Endangered Species Act will be undertaken concurrent with the preparation of the EIS.

- Effects of project induced land development, urbanization, and population growth on surface water quality, including nutrient loading, pollutant runoff, and sediment loading, ***wildlife populations and their habitat and threatened and endangered species.***

4.2.6 Recreation *and Land Use*

- Effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on access, ***visitor experience, and the recreational setting at nationally designated recreation and protected areas, including the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.***
- Effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on Lake Powell recreation, including visual, noise, and dust nuisances and restricted shoreline access.
- Effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on ***visitor experience and*** access to existing and future recreational activities within the proposed project area, including dispersed recreation.
- Effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on scenic corridors and recreational travelers within the proposed project area.
- Effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on the Paria River, which is eligible for designation as a Wild and Scenic River under the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
- Recreational effects of increased water levels in Sand Hollow reservoir as a result of the proposed project.
- Effects of proposed project easements and rights-of-way on current and future land uses within the proposed project area.

- Effects of pipeline project construction and disposal of project waste materials on current and future land uses within the proposed project area.

4.2.7 Visual Resources and Noise

- Effects of pipeline project construction, operation, and maintenance on visual resources within the proposed project area.
- Effects of the proposed facilities on the proposed project area's visual setting, including the effects of *light pollution* and other visual impacts.
- Effects of noise associated with project construction, operation, and maintenance on visitors to the proposed project area.
- Effects of project operations on wildfire risk and fire management.

4.2.8 Archaeological and Historic Resources

- *Direct and indirect* effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed pipeline project on historic, archeological, and traditional cultural resources *within the project APE* that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- *Effects of construction or operations on access to or ceremonial use of sacred tribal sites.*

4.2.9 Socioeconomic Resources

- *Effects of the increased water supply's ability* to accommodate or affect population and economic growth *compared other alternatives.*
- *Effects of project* construction and operation *on local employment and income.*
- *Estimated per capita costs of the proposed project and alternatives.*
- *Effect of the project's net demand for electricity on the regional cost of electricity.*

- *Disproportionate effects of the project on minority and low-income populations.*

4.2.10 Indian Trust Assets

- *Effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project on Indian Trust Assets.*
- *Effects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project on resources of tribal concern (such as plants).*

4.2.11 Developmental Resources

- Economics of the proposed pipeline project *and alternatives*, and the effects of any recommended environmental measures on the pipeline project's economics.
- *Effect of diversion of water from Lake Powell on generation of hydropower at Glen Canyon Powerplant*

4.3 Proposed Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement Measures

After reviewing the studies UBWR completes and the recommendations of stakeholders, UBWR may propose measures to protect, mitigate, and enhance environmental resources affected by the pipeline project.

5.0 EIS PREPARATION SCHEDULE

At this time we anticipate the need to prepare an EIS (we show our preliminary Outline in section 7). We will prepare a draft EIS, which will be sent to all persons and entities on the Commission's and any cooperating agencies' service and mailing list for the Lake Powell Pipeline Project. The draft EIS will include recommendations for construction and operating procedures, and environmental protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures that should be part of any license issued by the Commission. Recipients will then have 60 days to provide the Commission with written comments on the draft EIS. All comments on the draft EIS filed with the Commission will be considered in the Commission's decision on the Hydro System license application.

Below is the Process Plan and schedule for pre-application activity:

| Responsible Entity | Pre-Filing Milestone | Date | FERC Regulation |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| State | File Proposed Study Plan | 8/21/08 | 5.11(a) |
| All stakeholders | Study Plan Meeting | 9/22/08 | 5.11(e) |
| All stakeholders | Study Plan Comments due | 11/19/08 | 5.12 |
| State | File Revised Proposed Study Plan | 12/19/08 | 5.13(a) |
| All stakeholders | Revised Proposed Study Plan Comments due | 1/05/09 | 5.13(b) |
| Federal staffs | FERC OEP Director's and Federal agencies' Study Plan Determination | 1/19/09 | 5.13(c) |

6.0 EIS OUTLINE

The preliminary outline for the EIS is as follows:

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7.0 LIST OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Section 10(a)(2) of the FPA requires us to consider whether or not, and under what conditions, licensing the project would be consistent with relevant comprehensive plans on the Commission's Comprehensive Plan List. The plans that we consider to be relevant to this project are listed below. We ask agencies to review this list and to inform FERC if any changes are needed. If there are plans that should be added to the list, agencies should file the plans according to 18 CFR 2.19

Utah

- Bureau of Land Management. 1999. St. George Field Office Resource Management Plan, 1999. St. George, Utah.
- Bureau of Land Management. 2000. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan. Kanab, Utah.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1981 Vermilion Management Framework Plan. Kanab, Utah.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1990. Proposed Dixie resource management plan/final environmental impact statement. Department of the Interior, Cedar City, Utah. 240 pp. and maps.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1993. Diamond Mountain resource area management plan and environmental impact statement. Department of the Interior, Vernal, Utah. Spring 1993. Two volumes.
- Forest Service. 1986. Ashley National Forest land and resource management plan. Department of Agriculture, Vernal, Utah. October 8, 1986. 170 pp. and appendices.
- Forest Service. 1990. Fishlake National Forest land and resource management plan. Department of Agriculture, Richfield, Utah. 296 pp. and appendices.
- Forest Service. 2003. Wasatch-Cache National Forest land and resource management plan. Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 2003.
- Forest Service. Undated. Manti-LaSal National Forest land and resource management plan. Department of Agriculture, Price, Utah. 192 pp. and appendices.
- Forest Service. 2003. Uinta National Forest land and resource management plan. Department of Agriculture, Provo, Utah. May 2003.
- Forest Service. Undated. Dixie National Forest land and resource management plan. Department of Agriculture, Cedar City, Utah. 246 pp. and appendices.
- Utah Division of Parks and Recreation. 1987. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Salt Lake City, Utah. December 1987. 435 pp. and appendices.

Arizona

- Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission. 1983. Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Phoenix, Arizona. 152 pp.
- Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission. 1983. Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan-technical document. Phoenix, Arizona. 120 pp. and appendices.
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- Forest Service. 1985. Tonto National Forest plan. Department of Agriculture, Phoenix, Arizona. October 1985. 253 pp.
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| <i>Willils Richardson</i> | <i>July 1, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jeff Whittaker</i> | <i>July 1, 2008</i> |
| <i>Chad Whittaker</i> | <i>July 1, 2008</i> |
| <i>Anne Marie Whittaker</i> | <i>July 1, 2008</i> |
| <i>Marty Warburton</i> | <i>June 11, 2008</i> |
| <i>Southern Nevada Water Authority</i> | <i>June 11, 2008</i> |
| <i>Citizens for Dixie's Future</i> | <i>June 16, 2008</i> |
| <i>Sandy Johnson</i> | <i>June 18, 2008</i> |
| <i>Royden Card</i> | <i>June 18, 2008</i> |
| <i>Brooks Pace</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Martha Warburton</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Barbara Farmsworth</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kris Neal</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>J Hevelone</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Waid Reynolds</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Salley A Harrison</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Charles Jackson</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kevin Wiggler</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Pamela Wheeler</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Betty C Mazurek</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Dave and Jill Fletcher</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Dave Nally</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Karlyn Grise</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Darlyne Olson</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Julie Breckenridge</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Randy Green</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Barry Sochtt</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Paul and Sara Winn</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Don and Marlene McNabb</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Henry Bauer</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Neena Bauer</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |

| <i>Entity</i> | <i>Date of Letter</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Kaibab Band of Paiutes</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Merlin Esplin</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Rick Evertsen</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Martha Ham</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Glenn Mesa</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Candace Mesa</i> | <i>June 20, 2008</i> |
| <i>Clovis Lark</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Robert Stevens</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lindsay Clark</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Russell M Beesley</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jerald Jensen</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>S Jensen</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Iris Vazquez</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Donald Vradenburg</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Richard Ball</i> | <i>June 23, 2008</i> |
| <i>Chris Simon</i> | <i>June 24, 2008</i> |
| <i>Roland Gow</i> | <i>June 24, 2008</i> |
| <i>Chris Peterson</i> | <i>June 24, 2008</i> |
| <i>Gerald Thompson</i> | <i>June 24, 2008</i> |
| <i>Chad Whittaker</i> | <i>June 25, 2008</i> |
| <i>Beth Fogel</i> | <i>June 25, 2008</i> |
| <i>Diane Whittaker</i> | <i>June 25, 2008</i> |
| <i>Pamela Bird</i> | <i>June 26, 2008</i> |
| <i>David Whittaker</i> | <i>June 26, 2008</i> |
| <i>Amy</i> | <i>June 26, 2008</i> |
| <i>Stephen A Wright</i> | <i>June 26, 2008</i> |
| <i>Katy Savage</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Charles Ayers</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Mark David Davis</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ronald Carter</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Carolyn Carpenter</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Carolyn Carpenter</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Gerald Mayer</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Linda G Johnson</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Marion Klaus</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Gene Dennis</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Amanda Butler</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Camille Cutler</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>Mike Burkley</i> | <i>June 27, 2008</i> |
| <i>James Catano</i> | <i>June 28, 2008</i> |
| <i>James O Kennon</i> | <i>June 28, 2008</i> |
| <i>Wilbur Rusho</i> | <i>June 28, 2008</i> |
| <i>Tracey Price</i> | <i>June 28, 2008</i> |
| <i>Peggy Dawson</i> | <i>June 28, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kim Nally</i> | <i>June 28, 2008</i> |
| <i>Nicole Nelson</i> | <i>June 29, 2008</i> |
| <i>Madelyn Garrett</i> | <i>June 29, 2008</i> |
| <i>Michael Delavan</i> | <i>June 29, 2008</i> |
| <i>Veronica Egan</i> | <i>June 29, 2008</i> |
| <i>Steve Brady</i> | <i>June 29, 2008</i> |
| <i>Govert L Bassett</i> | <i>June 29, 2008</i> |
| <i>Gwen Gushee</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Scott and Ruth Call</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Virginia Carlson</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jeffrey McCarthy</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jess Dear</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Diane Bracey</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Barrie Strachan</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>An Individual</i> | <i>June 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>Llama LLC</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lynne Brown</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Carolyn Wright</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Naomi Franklin</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Cheryl Marzec</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Suzanne Stensaas</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Wayne L Hamilton</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jeff Volp</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Thomas J Messenger</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Cheryl and Gary Collins</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ray Urbaniak</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Don L Miller</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Margaret Wallace</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Sandy Zelasko</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Eric deVita</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>John C Browne</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Gene Romanski</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Joshua Abbey</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Rebecca Wright</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Perry Suden</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kris Neal</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Christa Worthy</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kris Neal</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Bruce L Marsh</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Claine Burt</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Tom Pillar</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Peter Laciano</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jack (no last name)</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>US Bureau of Reclamation</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Darrell G Hafen</i> | <i>July 2, 2008</i> |
| <i>Anthony M Dambrosi</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Bruce Moehlman</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Carolyn Hopper</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Stephen Johnson</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>William Sheppard</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>LeRoy Anderson</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kim Johnson</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Carolyn Emanuel</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Brenda Page</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Martin S Kardon</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Rachmat Martin</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Amber Fisher</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Richard E Kanner</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Frederick J Young, PhD</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ken Schoolman</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Renee Anderson</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |

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| <i>Arizona Department of Water Resources</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>John Anderson</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Don Ulin</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Pam Bina</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Renee Neuharth</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Pat Cluff</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Julian Barlow</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Cindy Smith</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ben Zuckerman</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>David Wexstein</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Erik Bloom</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kathleene Parker</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Tony Young</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Anya Beswick</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Steve Skinnerr</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Mike Small</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Steven Turley</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lynn Seaborg Cobb</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Douglas H Latimer</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Crawford MacCallum</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Edward D'Alessandro</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Harry Hill</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>Matt Anderson</i> | <i>July 3, 2008</i> |
| <i>John Reed</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>City of St. George, Energy Services Director</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>City of Ivins, City Manager</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Washington County Commission</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Washington County Water Conservation District</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Bob Stevenson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kathleen Holoch</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>M Honer-Orton</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Steve Erickson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Nancy Orr</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jim Kucera</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Edwin A Waite, Jr</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Richard Spotts</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Allen Sanderson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Roger and Linda Freedman</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>V Allen</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Joan Schneebeli</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Wayne A Roberts, Jr PhD</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jim Struve</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Richard Spotts</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Glenn Woodbury</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Helen Wilson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>William H Wolverton</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>James S Heumann</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lisa Rutherford</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Rome Feltner</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Dan Warthin</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>David Jackson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Rome Feltner</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Denise Perdue</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Sara Avery</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Barrie Riddoch</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Helen McGinnis</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Thomas W Stephenson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Dr G H Marion</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Emily Clinch</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lisa Rutherford</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jeremy Onysko</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Christie Childs</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Gary and Linda Wood</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Douglas Caputo</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ray K Fowler</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Joseph Clayton</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Springdale Town Council</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lyle and Katherine Hurd</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Leon Werdinger</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Rob Snyder</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |

| <i>Entity</i> | <i>Date of Letter</i> |
|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Christopher Bilotft</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Barney Drake</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jeff Feldman</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Elissa Black</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Southern Nevada Water Authority</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Joanne Brattain</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Warren S Wright</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Jeremy Valentiner</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Pete Kuennemann</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Mayor, City of St George</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>City Manager, City of St George</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Lake Powell Pipeline Coalition</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ted Gates</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Tim Donaldson</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Linda Taunt</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Andrew Kramer</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>State of Utah, Division of Wildlife Resources</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>State of Utah, Division of Water Resources</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>US Bureau of Land Management (requesting cooperating agency status)</i> | <i>July 7, 2008</i> |
| <i>Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Arizona Game & Fish Department</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Iron County Water Conservancy District</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Defenders of Wildlife</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Linda Taunt</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Arizona Department Environmental Quality</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Michael Kellett</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Southern Nevada Water Authority</i> | <i>July 8, 2008</i> |
| <i>Ridgely Williams</i> | <i>July 9, 2008</i> |
| <i>US Dept of Interior</i> | <i>July 9, 2008</i> |
| <i>US Dept of Energy</i> | <i>July 9, 2008</i> |
| <i>Mayor John Grow & Town Council Person Lee Ballard</i> | <i>July 9, 2008</i> |
| <i>Benjamin Wells</i> | <i>July 11, 2008</i> |
| <i>Faith Walker</i> | <i>July 11, 2008</i> |

| <i>Entity</i> | <i>Date of Letter</i> |
|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Wendy Smith</i> | <i>July 11, 2008</i> |
| <i>Patrick J Conley</i> | <i>July 11, 2008</i> |
| <i>Steve Masefield</i> | <i>July 12, 2008</i> |
| <i>Wayne B Peters</i> | <i>July 15, 2008</i> |
| <i>Arizona State Lands Department</i> | <i>July 15, 2008</i> |
| <i>Sebastien Clinger</i> | <i>July 15, 2008</i> |
| <i>Russell Farrell</i> | <i>July 15, 2008</i> |
| <i>National Park Service (requesting cooperating agency status)</i> | <i>July 15, 2008</i> |
| <i>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</i> | <i>July 17, 2008</i> |
| <i>National Park Service</i> | <i>July 17, 2008</i> |
| <i>United States Department of the Army (with comments, and declining to become cooperating agency)</i> | <i>July 21, 2008</i> |
| <i>United States Environmental Protection Agency</i> | <i>July 22, 2008</i> |
| <i>United States Fish and Wildlife Service (declining to become cooperating agency)</i> | <i>July 30, 2008</i> |
| <i>City of Page, AZ</i> | <i>August 1, 2008</i> |

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