

Appendix A: Utilities PEA Checklist

POST-DISASTER Utility Restoration, Replacement, and Relocation in the State of Colorado	Date:	Project Code:
Assessment under the Utility Restoration, Replacement, and Relocation Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) (FEMA Insert Date if FONSI Signed)		
Disaster Description and Date:		
Project Name and Location:		
Project Description:		
Name and Date of Hydraulic Study (attach a copy to this checklist):		

I. PEA Alternative Used (Check all that apply)

- Alternative 1 – No Alternative
- Alternative 2 - Replacement
- Alternative 3 – Relocation
- Alternative 4 – Combination

II. Evaluation

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:				
Document impacts to human, socio economic, or natural environment for environmental setting or circumstances.				
Setting/Resource/Circumstance	Are Impacts Consistent with Descriptions in PEA? (Yes/No)	Are There Additional Impacts? (Yes/No)	Date Reviewed	Are Site Specific Study Documents Attached? (Yes/No)
Geology, Soils and Land Use				
Transportation Facilities				
Safety and Occupational Health				
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice				
Air Quality				
Noise				
Public Services and Utilities				
Water Resources				
Biological Resources				
Cultural Resources				
REGULATORY CHANGES:				
Document changes to laws, regulations, and/or guidelines since signature of PEA FONSI:				

IMPACTS ASSESSMENT: For items checked as having additional impacts: assess the affected natural and socio-economic environment, impacts and new issues/concerns which may now exist:
MITIGATION: List specific mitigation measures for each resource impacted (both impacts from PEA or additional impacts):

III. Public/Agency Involvement (if any)

Document any public meetings, notices, & websites, and/or document agency coordination. For each provide dates, and coordination:

IV. Permits

List required permits and status of permit:

V. Attachments Listed

List maps, studies, background data, permits, etc.
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VI. Conclusion and Recommendation

- The project is consistent with the alternatives and impacts as described in the PEA.
- The project generally is consistent with the alternatives and impacts as described in the PEA, but includes some minor impacts not described in the PEA which are documented in this checklist.
- The project requires a Supplemental Environmental Assessment because (1) creates impacts not described in the PEA; (2) creates impacts greater in magnitude, extent, or duration than those described in the PEA; or (3) requires additional mitigation measures that are not described in the PEA to keep impacts below significant levels.

Applicant or Utility Agency Signature

Date

Funding Agency

Date

Appendix B: Resources, Maps and Tables

Figure 1: Colorado State Map

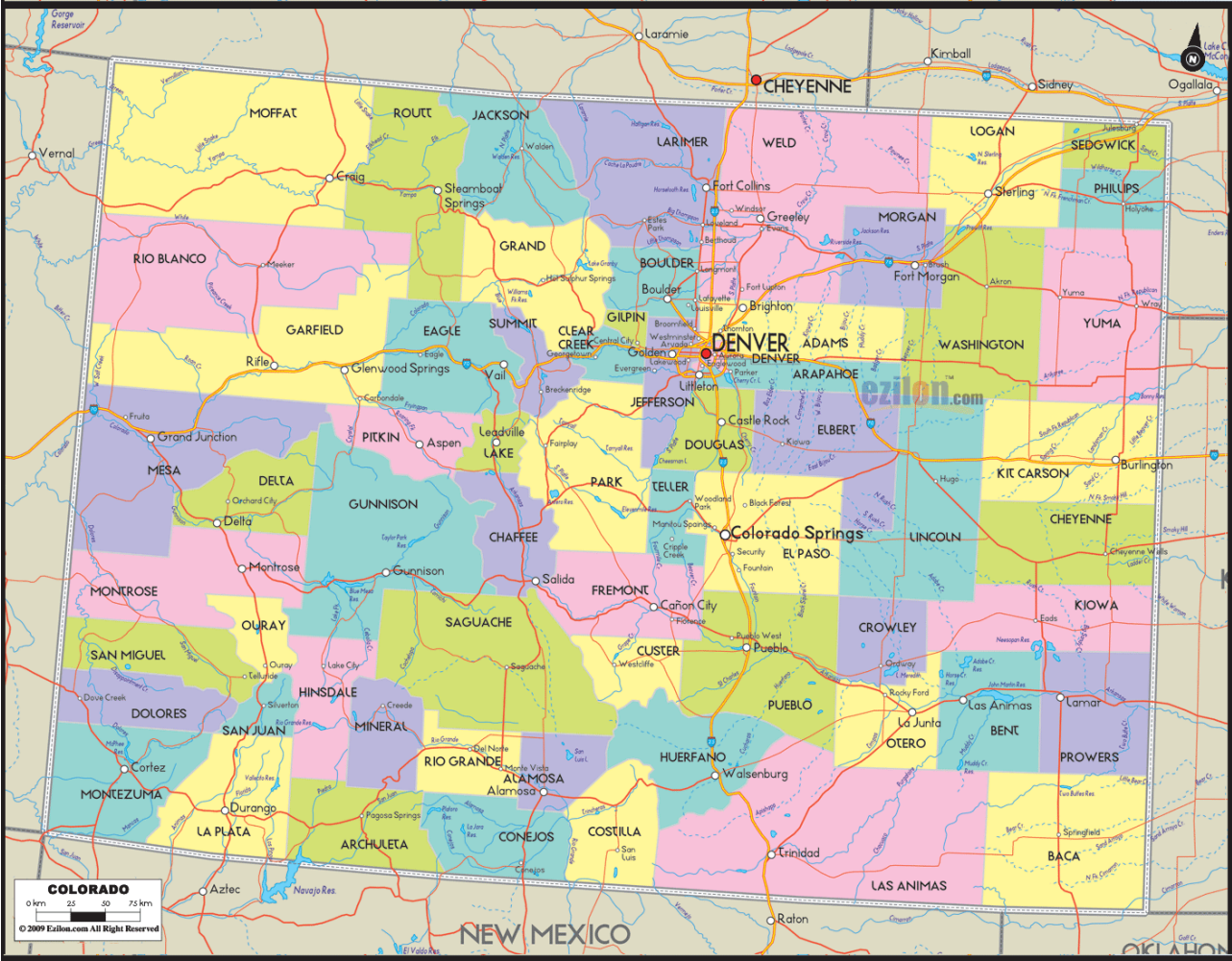


Table 1 - Land Cover of Colorado

Land Cover Classes	State Totals Units in Square Miles
Water	453
Perennial Ice/Snow	138
Low Intensity Residential	539
High Intensity Residential	76
Commercial/Industrial/Transportation	309
Bare Rock	1,111
Quarries/Mines	19
Transitional	89
Deciduous Forest	7,121
Evergreen Forest	21,663
Mixed Forest	798
Shrubland	16,878
Orchards/Vineyard	5
Grasslands/Herbaceous	41,073
Pasture/Hay	3,107
Row Crops	3,266
Small Grains	24,987

Fallow	2,291
Urban/Recreational Grasses	91
Woody Wetlands	14
Emergent/Herbaceous Wetlands	67
State Total	104,094

Table 2: Colorado Ecosystems

Central Mixed Grass Prairie	Colorado Plateau Blackbrush-Mormon-tea Shrubland
Colorado Plateau Hanging Garden	Colorado Plateau Mixed Bedrock Canyon and Tableland
Colorado Plateau Mixed Low Sagebrush Shrubland	Colorado Plateau Pinyon-Juniper Shrubland
Colorado Plateau Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	Inter-Mountain Basins Active and Stabilized Dunes
Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland	Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat
Inter-Mountain Basins Interdunal Swale Wetland	Inter-Mountain Basins Juniper Savanna
Inter-Mountain Basins Mat Saltbush Shrubland	Inter-Mountain Basins Mixed Salt Desert

	Scrub
Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe	Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland
Inter-Mountain Basins Playa	Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Shrub-Steppe	Inter-Mountain Basins Shale Badland
Inter-Mountain Basins Wash	North American Alpine Ice Field
North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	Northern Rocky Mountain Avalanche Chute Shrubland
Rocky Mountain Alpine Bedrock and Scree	Rocky Mountain Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland
Rocky Mountain Alpine Fell-Field	Rocky Mountain Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow
Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland	Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock
Rocky Mountain Dry Tundra	Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic and Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
Rocky Mountain Foothill Limber Pine-Juniper Woodland	Rocky Mountain Gambel Oak-Mixed Montane Shrubland
Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest	Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland	Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Savanna
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic and Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Meadow
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Limber-Bristlecone Pine Woodland
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland

Southern Rocky Mountain Juniper Woodland and Savanna	Southern Rocky Mountain Montane-Subalpine Grassland
Southern Rocky Mountain Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	Southern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland
Southwestern Great Plains Canyon	Western Great Plains Cliff, Outcrop, and Shale Barren
Western Great Plains Closed Depression Wetland	Western Great Plains Big River Floodplain
Western Great Plains Foothill and Piedmont Grassland	Western Great Plains Riparian Woodland, Shrubland and Herbaceous
Western Great Plains Saline Depression	Western Great Plains Sand Prairie
Western Great Plains Sandhill Shrubland	Western Great Plains Shortgrass Prairie
Western Great Plains Tallgrass Prairie	Wyoming Basins Low Sagebrush Shrubland

Table 3: Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Species in Colorado

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Arapahoe Snowfly	<i>Capnia Arapahoe</i>	C	Typically found in cold, clean, well-oxygenated streams and rivers.
Arkansas darter	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	C	Prefers shallow, clear, cool water, sand or silt bottom streams with spring-fed pools and abundant rooted aquatic vegetation. During late summer low-water periods when streams may become intermittent, Arkansas darter populations in Colorado persist in large, deep pools.
Black footed Ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	E	Most of this species has been block-cleared in Colorado.
Bonytail chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>	E	Large, fast-flowing waterways of the Colorado River system.
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	T	Dense subalpine forest, willow corridors along mountain streams, avalanche chutes. Occurs at elevations between 8,000 and 14,000 feet.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Clay-loving wild buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>	E	Endemic to the rolling clay (adobe) hills and flats immediately adjacent to the communities of Delta and Montrose, Colorado
Colorado Butterfly plant	<i>Gaura neomexicana</i>	T	Moist areas of floodplains
Colorado hookless Cactus	<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	T	Exposed stretches of gravelly clay, including alluvial benches above floodplains and on mesa slopes
Colorado pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	E	Swift flowing muddy rivers with quiet, warm backwaters.
DeBeque Phacelia	<i>Phacelia submutica</i>	T	Grows on barren patches of shrink-swell clay of the Wasatch Formation at about 5,000 to 6,200 feet elevation in the southern Piceance Basin oil and gas fields of Mesa and Garfield Counties, western Colorado.
Dudley Bluffs Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella congesta</i>	T	Barren white outcrops exposed along drainages by erosion from downcutting of streams in the Piceance Basin in Rio Blanco County, Colorado

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Dudley Bluffs Twinpod	<i>Physaria obcordata</i>	T	Steep side slopes of barren white outcrops exposed along drainages by erosion from down cutting of streams in the Picaence Basin in Rio Blanco County, Colorado.
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	E	USFWS does not consult on the gray wolf as they consider it not to occur in Colorado.
Greater sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	C	Sagebrush ecosystem, usually inhabiting sagebrush-grassland or juniper sagebrush-grassland communities. Meadows surrounded by sagebrush may be used as feeding grounds.
Greenback Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>	T	South Platte basin, Arkansas River Basin
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	T	USFWS does not consult on the grizzly bear as they consider it not to occur in Colorado.
Gunnison Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	P	Require a variety of habitats such as large expanses of sagebrush with a diversity of grasses and forbs and healthy wetland and riparian ecosystems. It requires sagebrush for cover and fall and winter food.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>	E	Deep, fast-moving, turbid waters often associated with large boulders and steep cliffs
Knowlton's Cactus	<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	E	On rolling, gravelly hills in a piñon-juniper-sagebrush community at about 1,900 m (6,200-6,300 ft).
Least tern*	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	E	Bare sand and gravel bars along rivers and waste sand piles along several rivers in Nebraska.
Lesser prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	P	Found throughout short- and mid-grass prairies
Mancos Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	E	Cracks or eroded depressions on sandstone rimrock ledges and mesa tops
Mesa Verde Cactus	<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	T	Sparsely vegetated low rolling clay hills formed from the Mancos or Fruitland shale formations at 1,500-1,700 m (4,900-5,500 feet).
Mexican Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	T	Old-growth forests in western North America, where it nests in tree holes, old bird of prey nests, or rock crevices

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>)	P	Lives only along the banks of southwestern streams.
North Park Phacelia	<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	E	Ravines and bare slopes of eroding rock originating from the Coalmont Formation.
Osterhout milkvetch	<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>	E	Grows in high-selenium soils
Pagosa Skyrocket	<i>Ipomopsis polyantha</i>	E	Grows on weathered Mancos Shale outcrops at about 7,000 feet elevation in the vicinity of Pagosa Springs in southwestern Colorado
Pallid sturgeon*	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	T	Pallid sturgeons evolved and adapted to living close to the bottom of large, silty rivers with natural a hydrograph. Their preferred habitat has a diversity of depths and velocities formed by braided channels, sand bars, sand flats and gravel bars.
Parachute beardtongue	<i>Penstemon debilis</i>	T	Only on oil shale outcrops on the Roan Plateau escarpment in Garfield County, Colorado.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Pawnee Montane Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus montana</i>	T	Only in the South Platte Canyon River drainage system in Colorado, in portions of Jefferson, Douglas, Teller, and Park Counties
Penland alpine fen Mustard	<i>Eutrema penlandii</i>	T	Limestone outcrops in the Hoosier Ridge and Hoosier Pass areas of Summit County
Penland Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>	E	Alkaline shale that weathers into barren clay containing selenium
Piping plover*	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	T	Bare sand and gravel bars along rivers and waste sand piles along several rivers in Nebraska.
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	T	Heavily vegetated riparian habitats.
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	E	Deep, clear to turbid waters of large rivers and some reservoirs over mud, sand, or gravel.
Rio Grande Cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis</i>	C	Rapidly flowing water. Backwaters or banks adjacent to fast waters provide holding areas during the day. These suckers move to swifter water at night.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Schmoll milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus schmolliae</i>)	C	Found primarily growing in red loess on mesa tops in old growth. pinyon-juniper woodlands between 6,500 and 7,500 feet in elevation.
skiff milkvetch	<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	C	Found on sparsely vegetated slopes within open sagebrush habitat.
Sleeping Ute milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tortipes</i>	C	This species is found only on the lower slopes of Sleeping Ute Mountain and grows in gravels over Mancos shale.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	E	Dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands including lakes and reservoirs. In most instances, the dense vegetation occurs within the first 10 to 13 feet above ground.
Uncompahgre Fritillary Butterfly	<i>Boloria acrocneuma</i>	E	Patches of snow willow in alpine meadows at elevations above the tree line

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Ute Ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	T	Along riparian edges, gravel bars, old oxbows, high flow channels, and moist to wet meadows along perennial streams. Stable wetland and seepy areas associated with old landscape features within historical floodplains of major rivers. It also is found in wetland and seepy areas near freshwater lakes or springs.
Western Prairie Fringed Orchid*	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	T	Occurs Most often in mesic to wet unplowed tall grass prairies and meadows but have been found in old fields and roadside ditches
Whooping crane*	<i>Grus americana</i>	E	Mid-river sandbars and wet meadows along the Platte River in Nebraska. This species does not occur in CO, but occurs downstream and is affected by water depletions.
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	T	Prefer open woodlands with clearings and a dense shrub layer. They are often found in woodlands near streams, rivers or lakes.

*Water depletions in the North Platte, South Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect the species and/or critical habitat associated with the Platte River in Nebraska.

ENDANGERED (E) - Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

THREATENED (T) - Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PROPOSED (P) – Any species of that is proposed in the Federal Register to be listed under section 4 of the Act.

CANDIDATE (C) - Those taxa for which the Service has sufficient information on biological status and threats to propose to list them as threatened or endangered. We encourage their consideration in environmental planning and partnerships, however, none of the substantive or procedural provisions of the Act apply to candidate species

Table 4: Mitigation Measures by Resource Area

Resource Area	Mitigation Measure
Physical Resources, Water Resources	If projects extend outside of the previously disturbed footprint and wetland areas will be impacted, The Agencies will evaluate individual and cumulative impacts and implement avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures as necessary to reduce impacts below level of significance.
Physical Resources, Water Resources	For projects in which soil erosion potential is determined to be significant, a project erosion control plan to minimize soil loss, including the use of Best Management Practices, to isolate the construction site and minimize adverse effects of soil loss and sedimentation on soil and water resources will be implemented.
Physical Resources, Water Resources	To mitigate for impacts to floodplain, a hydrology and hydraulics study will be completed to ensure the flow of flood waters. The project must not serve as a dam or otherwise impede water movement thus aggravating flooding upstream of the roadway.

Resource Area	Mitigation Measure
Physical Resources, Land Use	The Agencies will consult with US Fish and Wildlife Service and/or Natural Resources Conservation Service for any project which extends outside of the road right of way and has the potential to affect land use, including Fish and Wildlife Service easements, prime farmland, or farmland of state/local significance.
Safety and Occupational Health	To minimize any potential to occupation health and safety, construction workers and equipment operators are required to wear appropriate PPE and to be properly trained for the work being performed, including removal and disposal of asbestos and lead-based paint for demolition projects.
Safety and Occupational Health	All waste material associated with the project must be disposed of properly and not placed in identified floodway or wetland areas or in habitat for threatened or endangered species. All hazardous material resulting from demolition activities, including asbestos and lead paint will be disposed of in hazardous waste landfill.
Air Quality	To mitigate for fugitive dust during construction periodic watering of active construction areas, particularly in areas close to sensitive receptors (e.g. hospitals, senior citizen homes, and schools) will be implemented.
Noise	Construction noise levels will be minimized by ensuring that construction equipment is equipped with a recommended muffler in good working order. Impact to noise levels will be minimized by limiting construction activities that occur during early morning or late evening hours.
Invasive Species	Ground disturbance will be minimized and disturbed areas will be re-vegetated using native plant species.
Biological Resources	The Agencies will consult with USFWS, who is the regulatory authority, on any actions that have the potential to affect biological resources including Threatened and Endangered species and will include measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. Coordination will include measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts as grant conditions. This includes migratory birds and raptors. Projects may be subject to additional documentation through Colorado Senate Bill 40.
Biological Resources	Fill material must not come from nor be deposited in threatened and/or endangered species habitat.

Resource Area	Mitigation Measure
Biological Resources	The Agencies will coordinate with CPW concerning guidelines regarding impacts to State species of interest. Coordination may include measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts as grant conditions. This includes migratory birds and raptors.
Cultural Resources	Unless a project is covered under a programmatic agreement exemption all other ground disturbing projects must consult with the SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA. The absence of cultural property documentation in the area does not mean they do not exist, but rather may reflect the absence of any previous cultural resource inventory in the area. If during the course of any ground disturbance related to this project, cultural materials are inadvertently discovered, the project would be immediately stopped and the SHPO/THPO and Agency notified.
Cultural Resources	To avoid impacts to cultural resources from material borrow source, borrow material source will be reviewed and approved by SHPO or THPO prior to use.
Cultural Resources	The Agencies will consult with the State/Tribal Historic Preservation Office on project specific activities for any project that has the potential to affect previously undisturbed areas or historic properties.

Table 5: Summary of Impacts

Resource Area	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: Replacement	Alternative 3: Relocation/Realignment	Alternative 4: Combination	Permits and Conditions Required
Physical Resources	Alternative 1 has potential to permanently disrupt utility service to communities. Loss in residential, commercial, agricultural, or recreational land use may occur. This could lead to vegetation reclaiming right-of-way's (ROW), public, private properties in the State of Colorado.	Existing utilities would be expanded to accommodate best construction practices as well as the changes in topography. However, utility footprint is expected to remain within the previous ROW so no significant changes in land use are anticipated. If ROW acquisitions occur the Agencies will comply fully with federal and state requirements including the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies act of 1970, as amended (Uniform Act).	Alternative 3 is similar to Alternative 2.. The Agencies will consult with US Fish and Wildlife Service and/or Natural Resources Conservation Service for any project which extends outside of the road right of way and has the potential to affect land use, including Fish and Wildlife Service easements, prime farmland, or farmland of state/local significance	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	May need easements or permits from owner agency if new parcel boundaries/footprints extend into state or federal lands.
Transportation Facilities	This alternative may result in significant adverse impacts due to lack of access to community sustaining utilities.	Short term impacts would be expected during construction as temporary outages may be required. No significant adverse long term impacts are expected to the utility infrastructure form and function.	Short term impacts would occur during construction from possible outages. No significant long term impacts are expected to the utility infrastructure. Relocating utilities further from waterways may make the facilities be more resilient and much less likely to experience substantial damage from future events.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	
Safety and Occupational	A No Action Alternative results in restricted power, sanitary or	Alternative 2 would have no significant impact to public safety or occupational	Alternative 3 is similar to alternative 2 and would have no significant impacts to public	Similar to alternative 2	

Resource Area	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: Replacement	Alternative 3: Relocation/Realignment	Alternative 4: Combination	Permits and Conditions Required
Health	communications access for emergency, police and fire services causing the potential for significant delay. The No Action Alternative provides a significant adverse safety affect to localities in the state of Colorado.	health. Utilities would be built to current codes and standards. Removal or repair of materials with painted surfaces or containing Asbestos may be required and construction workers are required to follow OSHA regulations to provide appropriate Asbestos abatement and avoid release of lead from paint. Construction workers and equipment operators are required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and be properly trained for the work being performed. All solid or hazardous wastes that might be generated by the activities of entities replacing utilities must be removed and disposed of at a permitted facility or designated collection point (e.g., for solid waste, a utility or construction company’s own dumpster). Standard construction traffic control measures will be used to protect workers, residents and the travelling public.	safety or occupational health. The new relocated utility would be designed to handle the capacity of pre-event function.	and 3.	
Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice	Alternative 1 has potential to result in significant adverse impact to socioeconomics of a community if buildings and critical infrastructural elements such as utilities are not restored.	Potential short-term benefits through job creation in construction and increased expenditures in local economy. Small negative impacts from travel delays due to construction.	Generally the impacts to socioeconomics and environmental justice from this alternative would be similar to those described for Alternative 2 although there is the potential for original utility infrastructure to be abandoned.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	
Air Quality	Possible increase in vehicle emissions if detour routes are longer than the routes they replaced.	Temporary increase in vehicle emissions, dust from construction, etc. during construction. No change in air quality after construction is complete.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	
Noise	Under this alternative, utilities would continue to be damaged due to the event. This would result in a natural shift in occupation density and transportation patterns.	Utility restoration is anticipated to carry a similar noise level to that which it had at pre-disaster damage levels. Noise from construction activities may have short term adverse effects on persons who live near the construction area.	No short term noise impacts would occur from construction activities under this alternative at the original location. Noise from construction activities may have short term adverse effects on persons who live near the new construction area.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	

Resource Area	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: Replacement	Alternative 3: Relocation/Realignment	Alternative 4: Combination	Permits and Conditions Required
	<p>Transportation noise along other roadway segments within the County may increase under this alternative due to increasing traffic on alternate roadways. Noise in the immediate area would decrease as communities may be abandoned. The potential exists that overall noise levels in the immediate area may also decrease due to some migration of residents from the region.</p>				
Public Services and Utilities	<p>This alternative does not include any Agency action. Alternative 1 does have the potential to affect public services and utilities because natural hazards would continue to damage utilities which would adversely impact the ability to provide service. Fire, emergency, law enforcement, and school services would be delayed as a result of continued inaccessibility of the route due to closed roads, bridges or disrupted utilities. Depending on the length of detour required or utility service unavailable these services could be significantly impacted. In addition, any utility repair crews may not be able to reach damaged utility lines, resulting in lengthy service outages.</p>	<p>During construction utility interruption and delays in fire, emergency, law enforcement and school services would continue, but these would be short term impacts.</p>	<p>Relocations could produce short term disruptions to customers. Fire, emergency, law enforcement, and school services could be temporarily impacted depending on the length and location of alternate routes.</p>	<p>Similar to alternative 2 and 3.</p>	
Water Resources	<p>In the no action alternative, utilities are not repaired, leaving communities without services and vulnerable to future flood events. No work would occur in water, thus there would be no impact to water due to project work. Erosion and sedimentation may increase if banks are further damaged</p>	<p>This alternative may result in discharge into surface water may provide a temporary alteration of surface water quality including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity. Construction of utilities may result in alteration of the course or magnitude of floodwater. Utility repair and changes within floodplains may</p>	<p>This alternative would generate impacts similar to those described for Alternative 2.</p>	<p>Similar to alternative 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Projects may require a hydrologic analysis. During construction the Agencies would apply Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce sediment and fill material from entering the water or being deposited in wetlands. Projects may be required to prepare a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), to obtain a Section 404 or other permit from the U. S. Army Corps of</p>

Resource Area	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: Replacement	Alternative 3: Relocation/Realignment	Alternative 4: Combination	Permits and Conditions Required
	from being left unrepaired. Damaged utility infrastructure may cause a flow impediment, potentially causing significant impacts to stream and floodplain hydraulics and function.	also have some impact. If changes to utility infrastructure is anticipated to impact the floodplain/floodway, Agency projects must adhere to Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management			Engineers and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification permit from CDPHE Water Quality Control Division or EPA. Discharges of water encountered during excavation or work in wet areas may require a Construction Dewatering Discharge Permit.
Biological Resources	No impacts to threatened or endangered species expected. Damaged structures left in the stream corridor could impede streamflow and impact fish habitat and passage.	Potential to impact biological resources. The Agencies will review projects and make determinations of affect.	Potential to impact biological resources. The Agencies will review projects and make determinations of affect.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	Possible consultation with USFWS to comply with the ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA), or state laws
Cultural Resources	No impacts expected.	Potential to impact cultural resources. Archaeological survey may be required depending on consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). No historic buildings identified in this reach.	Similar to alternative 2.	Similar to alternative 2 and 3.	Possible consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Appendix C: Comments Received

Alison Deans Michael

CDOT/USFWS Liaison

Colorado Field Office

- Requested multiple editorial revisions, semantics and formatting
- Requested update of *Biological Resources* Section.
 - Four species listed as Proposed for Critical Habitat designation have been withdrawn: New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse, White River Beardtongue, Graham Beardtongue and Gunnison’s Prairie Dog.
 - One species has been withdrawn from Protected status: North American Wolverine
 - One species changed from Candidate to Threatened: Yellow-Billed Cuckoo
 - Requested link to Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) Raptor Guidelines for migratory birds as CPW has guidelines that are specific to Colorado that FWS recommends following instead of the national guidelines.
 - Requested consideration of Colorado Senate Bill (SB) 40 Wildlife Certification.

Randy Jensen

Program Delivery Team Leader

Colorado Division Office FHWA

- Requested multiple editorial revisions, semantics and formatting.
- Citations requested for *Colorado State Map* figure.
- Requested addition of “Federally Listed” to the title of *Figure 3*.