

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

HORROCKS ACCESS DISPOSAL

**Involving Lands Owned by the
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources**

Mail Draw Wildlife Management Area, Uintah County, Utah

**Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Amendment Proposal
F-40-L**

April 7, 2025

Prepared by:

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Salt Lake City, Utah

&

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Conservation Investment
Region 6
Denver, Colorado

Table of Contents

BACKGROUND.....	1
PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION	1
ALTERNATIVES	2
Proposed Action.....	2
No Action.....	2
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	2
Soils and Unique Farmland.....	2
Wildlife Resources.....	2
Fish and other Aquatic Species	2
Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate Species / State Species of Concern	3
Vegetation	3
Water and Wetland Resources.....	3
Cultural Resources.....	3
Recreation	3
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	3
Proposed Action.....	3
No Action.....	5
Cumulative Impacts	5
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	5
EA PREPARATION.....	5

Appendices

Appendix A.	Map of Proposed Land Disposal
Appendix B.	Cultural Resource Summary Report
Appendix C.	IPaC Data Report
Appendix D.	Utah Natural Heritage Species Report
Appendix E.	Soil Composition Report

BACKGROUND

Between 1964 and 2013 the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) purchased several parcels of privately owned land in Daggett and Uintah counties for the purpose of creating a wildlife management area, specifically focusing on high-quality big game and sportfish habitat, known as the “Mail Draw Wildlife Management Area (WMA)”. One specific purchase at Matt Warner Reservoir in 1986 utilized Dingell-Johnson funding from the Office of Conservation Investment, formerly known as the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) Program, administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Grant #F-40-L), requiring UDWR to satisfy a number of conditions in order to secure USFWS approval for funding.

Currently, the Mail Draw WMA totals approximately 9,910 acres and is managed as big game and sportfish habitat, providing hunting and fishing opportunities for the public.

When the parcel at Matt Warner Reservoir was purchased in 1986, the purchase agreement specified that an access route through the WMA would be given to the seller to access their remaining property. However, that access was never formalized and the original landowner had other access to their property through neighboring parcels. The new landowner of this parcel is requesting that the promised access be formalized as they have no other access to their property. In negotiations, UDWR and the new landowner have discussed both a formal access easement to their property that would cross the entire 1,175-acre portion of the WMA near Matt Warner Reservoir, or a small disposal along the eastern edge of the WMA that would allow them access to their property without crossing through the WMA.

UDWR is seeking approval from the USFWS Office of Conservation Investment to dispose of approximately 1.48 acres on the edge of the Mail Draw WMA to allow the neighboring landowner to access their property without crossing the WMA. In exchange, the landowner will formally vacate their right to access their property through the WMA.

USFWS approval of this disposal would constitute a Federal action subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)¹. Consequently, this Environmental Assessment (EA) has been written to document analysis of the proposed action and the environmental effects which are likely to result. The EA and comments from the associated public review will provide the USFWS information needed to determine if the proposed action is likely to cause any significant impacts to the environment. If significant adverse effects are found to be unlikely, USFWS would issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), allowing UDWR to proceed with the land exchange. If significant impacts appear likely to result from the proposed action, USFWS would prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to more fully analyze the impacts before allowing UDWR to proceed with the land exchange.

¹ Executive Order 14154, *Unleashing American Energy* (Jan. 20, 2025), and a Presidential Memorandum, *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity* (Jan. 21, 2025), require the Department to strictly adhere to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.* Further, such Order and Memorandum repeal Executive Orders 12898 (Feb. 11, 1994) and 14096 (Apr. 21, 2023). Because Executive Orders 12898 and 14096 have been repealed, complying with such Orders is a legal impossibility. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service verifies that it has complied with the requirements of NEPA, including the Department’s regulations and procedures implementing NEPA at 43 C.F.R. Part 46 and Part 516 of the Departmental Manual, consistent with the President’s January 2025 Order and Memorandum.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

There is a need to formalize the promised access through the WMA to the adjacent landowner. The purpose of the proposed action is to avoid a formal access through the middle of the WMA with a small disposal on the outer edge of the WMA. This proposed disposal will allow the adjacent landowner to access their property with minimal impact and disturbance to the WMA and its wildlife, protecting the integrity of the wildlife habitat within the WMA.

ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would involve the disposal of approximately 1.48 acres along the perimeter of the southeast edge of the WMA, as depicted in Appendix A.

UDWR has completed a waiver valuation to determine the fair market value of the parcel involved in the disposal. The parcel is valued at \$1,933.72 per acre, therefore the 1.48 acre disposal is valued at \$2,861.91.

No Action

Under the No Action alternative, UDWR would retain ownership of the entire WMA, and would be required to formalize an access easement to the neighboring landowner through the middle of the WMA in order to comply with the terms of the original purchase agreement. UDWR would forfeit the opportunity to minimize disturbance and habitat damage on the WMA associated with this access under the No Action alternative.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Soils and Prime and Unique Farmland

The 1.48 acres within the Mail Draw WMA proposed for disposal consists of Cortyzack-Flynn Cove-Chivers association, 1 to 25 percent slopes (see Appendix E). The WMA does not contain any prime and unique farmland.

Wildlife Resources

The Mail Draw WMA's main purpose is to provide habitat for big game and sportfish. The 1.48-acre parcel to be disposed of consists of mountain sagebrush with a grass and forb understory, and is categorized as summer range for elk and deer, as well as general habitat for sage grouse and migratory songbirds.

Fish and Other Aquatic Species

This particular parcel of the Mail Draw WMA does not contain any aquatic resources.

Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species / State Sensitive Species

The 1.48-acre disposal is listed as potential habitat for the federally listed Bonytail, Colorado Pikeminnow, Humpback Chub, and Razorback Sucker; however, this particular parcel does not contain any aquatic resources. Additionally, this property is classified as potential habitat for the Monarch butterfly, a candidate species. A query of the IPaC Database is attached as Appendix C. The parcel for disposal has been historic habitat for several Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) identified in the Utah Wildlife Action Plan, including White-tailed Prairie Dog, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Greater Sage-Grouse and White-faced Ibis (See Appendix D).

Vegetation

The 1.48-acre parcel to be disposed of consists of mountain sagebrush with some various grasses and forbs including Sandberg bluegrass, thickspike wheatgrass, muttongrass, yarrow, solver lupine, and dandelion.

Water and Wetland Resources

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources owns several water rights on the Mail Draw WMA that come from Pot Creek, Simons Creek, Sears Creek and Spring, Rock Spring, Rye Grass Fork Sears Creek, and several nearby washes. However, the 1.48-acre parcel for disposal does not contain any water rights. Therefore, the water rights associated with the Mail Draw WMA will not be impacted as they are not included as a part of this disposal.

The parcel for disposal contains 0.04 acres of Palustrine freshwater emergent wetland. There are remaining 200 acres of wetlands on this 1,175-acre portion of the WMA near Matt Warner Reservoir (including Riverine, Palustrine, and Lacustrine wetlands).

Cultural Resources

There are no known cultural resources on the Mail Draw WMA (Appendix B).

Recreation and Public Use

Sportsman access is a valuable component to the Mail Draw WMA. However, the 1.48-acre parcel for disposal does not provide a public access point and is not critical to recreational opportunities (hunting and fishing) for the public on the WMA.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Proposed Action

Soils and Prime and Unique Farmland

The disposal of this 1.48-acre parcel within the Mail Draw WMA could lead to some soil disturbance, as the new landowner would plan to create motor vehicle access through this parcel, if acquired, in order to access their other property. Any increased motor vehicle use through this parcel could compact soils, decrease water infiltration, increase runoff and cause erosion. The plans for construction and execution of this access have not been finalized, therefore the full extent of the impacts are not yet known. This parcel for disposal does not contain any prime and unique farmland to be affected.

Wildlife Resources

Wildlife use of the 1.48-acre parcel is not likely to remain prime habitat for several wildlife species on the WMA if the parcel is sold, as the parcel will be used for a private motor vehicle access which is a loss of habitat to elk and sage grouse in particular. However, considering the small acreage of the parcel for disposal, this reduction in habitat is not expected to have significant detrimental effects on wildlife populations on the WMA, as this parcel does not provide critical habitat to wildlife only found on this parcel and nowhere else on the ~9,900 acres of the WMA, and will preserve the integrity of the wildlife habitat throughout the remainder of the WMA.

Fish and Other Aquatic Species

The parcel to be disposed of does not contain aquatic resources and no significant effects related to aquatic life are predicted from this disposal.

Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species / State Sensitive Species

Disposing of the 1.48 acres within the Mail Draw WMA is not likely to have any effect on the federally listed or SGCN species found on the WMA. Although the parcel for disposal does contain 0.04 acres of Palustrine wetlands, these species will continue to have access to the 200 acres of Riverine, Palustrine, and Lacustrine wetlands within the 1,175-acre portion of the WMA near Matt Warner Reservoir that will remain protected from disturbance.

Vegetation

Vegetation on the 1.48-acre parcel would be disturbed with the disposal of this parcel to be used for a private motor vehicle access. However, considering the small acreage of the parcel at the present time, this vegetation disturbance use is not expected to have significant detrimental effects on wildlife or habitat on the WMA.

Water and Wetland Resources

No water rights are to be included in this 1.48-acre disposal to be impacted. The 0.04 acres of

marsh wetlands are found on this parcel could be impacted, as the new landowner would plan to create motor vehicle access through this parcel, if acquired, in order to access their other property. The plans for construction and execution of this access have not been finalized, therefore the full extent of the impacts are not yet known.

Cultural Resources

There are no known cultural resources on the property. Therefore, disposing of the parcel will have no impact.

Recreation and Public Use

The parcel for disposal does not provide critical recreational opportunities or an access point for the public. Therefore, disposal of the parcel will have no impact on public access to the property or the recreational opportunities (including hunting and fishing) available to the public.

No Action

The No Action alternative would fail to vacate the historic access owed to the neighboring landowner that crosses through the middle of this 1,175-acre portion of the WMA, threatening the integrity of the habitat and wildlife value of the property as a whole. Additionally, the neighboring landowner wishes to have the historic access road widened and improved which would increase the habitat disturbance on the WMA to 9.82 acres, leading to increased impacts to soils, wetlands, wildlife, public recreation and access, and potentially cultural resources. As a result, the No Action alternative would fail to meet the purpose and need of formalizing the neighboring landowner's access and result in impacts to wildlife habitat conditions throughout the WMA that are not consistent with the intended purpose of the original Federal award.

Cumulative Impacts

A cumulative impact is defined in 40 C.F.R. §1508.7 as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.”

Disposing of this 1.48-acre parcel on the edge of the Mail Draw WMA is unlikely to have cumulative impacts to the environment. This parcel contains only 0.04 acres of marsh wetland, does not provide critical habitat to wildlife only found on this parcel and nowhere else on the ~9,900 acres of the WMA, and does not provide a public access point to the WMA. For these reasons, future actions on this 1.48-acre parcel are not likely to significantly alter the character or function of the Mail Draw WMA.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Any interested public correspondents will be able to supply comments to the USFWS, who will accept all input related to this proposed action for thirty (30) days from the date the assessment is published on the USFWS website.

The draft EA will be available at: <https://www.fws.gov/library/categories/publications>. Written comments can be mailed to the address below:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Conservation Investment
ATTN: Draft EA – Horrocks Access Disposal
P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

EA PREPARATION

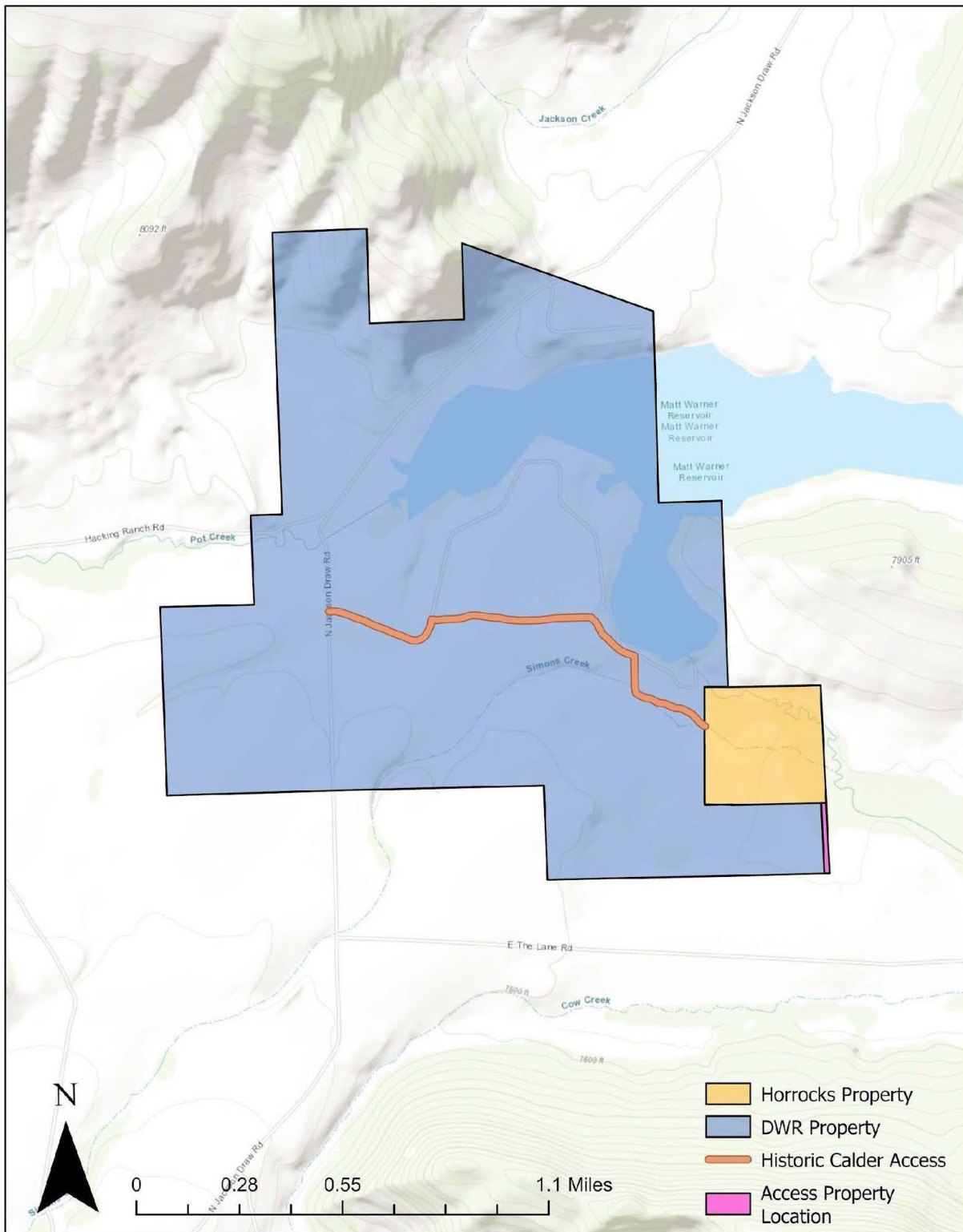
Hailey Blair
Wildlife Real Estate Specialist
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
1594 W. North Temple, Suite 2110
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-6301
hblair@utah.gov
(385) 245-0669

List of Contributors

Arie Leeftang, Archaeologist, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR)
Amanda Horvath, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Jay Ogawa, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Clint Riley, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Appendix A

Map of Mail Draw Wildlife Management Area Proposed Land Disposal



Appendix B

Cultural Resource Summary Report



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

JUSTIN SHIRLEY
Division Director

May 15, 2024

Dr. Christopher Merritt
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah Division of State History
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1182

RE: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mail Draw WMA Land Disposal near Matt Warner Reservoir, Uintah County, Utah

Dear Dr. Merritt:

Enclosed for your review and comment is our report titled *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mail Draw WMA Land Disposal near Matt Warner Reservoir, Uintah County, Utah*. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) intends to dispose of a small parcel of DWR-managed state land at the Mail Draw Wildlife Management Area in Uintah County, Utah. The disposal parcel totals 1.63 acres and will help resolve a right of way issue with a nearby private lands. As the disposal involves state lands and has the potential to affect cultural resources, we have identified this disposal as an undertaking per U.C.A. § 9-8a-402(1)(d). Such an undertaking requires our agency to take into account the effect of such an undertaking on any historic property per U.C.A. § 9-8a-404(1).

To appropriately consider potential effects to historic properties from the land disposal our archaeologist conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed disposal parcel. Please reference our attached report and associated files for a thorough description and documentation of our cultural resource identification efforts and findings.

The survey resulted in the documentation of a single archaeological site (42Un9656), a historic earthen berm that was likely built to impound water during the early- to mid-20th century. An examination of the site's physical characteristics and further research into the site's history did not reveal anything of note that would suggest significance or eligibility under any of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. Given the lack of significance, we are determining site 42Un9656 not eligible for the NRHP. No other cultural resource were identified within the proposed disposal area.

Given the lack of significant findings within the proposed disposal area DWR has made a determination of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the disposal of this parcel per U.C.A.



§ 9-8a-404(1)(a)(ii). We respectfully ask for your concurrence with our determination per U.C.A.
§ 9-8a-404(1)(b).

Sincerely,



Mr. Eric Edgley
Utah Division of Wildlife Resource
Habitat Section Chief

EE/AWL
Enclosure
cc: Hailey Blair, DWR Wildlife Lands Specialist





Figure 1. View west across the most western, disposal parcel. Vegetation and geography are typical for this parcel. U.S. Highway 40 is seen to the right (north).



Spencer J. Cox
Governor

Deidre M. Henderson
Lieutenant Governor

Donna Law
Interim Executive Director



Christopher Menitt
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

May 22, 2024

Eric Edgley
Habitat Section Chief
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
1594 West North Temple
Suite 2110
PO Box 146301
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6301

RE: Mail Draw WMA Land Disposal

For future correspondence, please reference Case No. 24-1235

Dear Eric Edgley,

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office received your request for our comment on the above-referenced undertaking on May 16, 2024.

We concur with your determinations of eligibility and effect for this undertaking.

Utah Code 9-8-404(1)(a) denotes that your agency is responsible for all final decisions regarding cultural resources for this undertaking. Our comments here are provided as specified in U.C.A. 9-8-404(3)(a)(i). If you have questions, please contact me at (801) 535-2502 or by email at rmcgrath@utah.gov.

Sincerely,

Ryan McGrath
Compliance Archaeologist

Appendix C

IPaC Data Report



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Utah Ecological Services Field Office
2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50
West Valley City, UT 84119-7603
Phone: (801) 975-3330 Fax: (801) 975-3331



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2024-0071042
Project Name: Horrocks Disposal

04/01/2024 21:14:37 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through IPaC by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see [Migratory Bird Permit | What We Do | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#).

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Utah Ecological Services Field Office
2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50
West Valley City, UT 84119-7603
(801) 975-3330

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0071042

Project Name: Horrocks Disposal

Project Type: Disposal / Transfer

Project Description: Disposal to allow required access at minimal impact to WMA

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.757123050000004,-109.29068575967685,14z>



Counties: Uintah County, Utah

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 4 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

FISHES

NAME

STATUS

Bonytail *Gila elegans*

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin adversely affect this species and its critical habitat. Effects of water depletions must be considered even outside of occupied range.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1377>

Colorado Pikeminnow *Ptychocheilus lucius*

Endangered

Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin adversely affect this species and its critical habitat. Effects of water depletions must be considered even outside of occupied range.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3531>

Humpback Chub *Gila cypha*

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin adversely affect this species and its critical habitat. Effects of water depletions must be considered even outside of occupied range.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3930>

Razorback Sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin adversely affect this species and its critical habitat. Effects of water depletions must be considered even outside of occupied range.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/530>

INSECTS

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: State of Utah
Name: Hailey Blair
Address: 1594 W North Temple, Ste 2110
City: Salt Lake City
State: UT
Zip: 84116
Email: hblair@utah.gov
Phone: 3852450669

Animals within a 2 mile radius

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	U.S. ESA Status	Last Observation Year
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SGCN		2010
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	SGCN		2002
Greater Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	SGCN		2021
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	SGCN		2022
White-tailed Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	SGCN		2002

Plants within a 2 mile radius

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	U.S. ESA Status	Last Observation Year
No Species Found				

Definitions

State Status

SGCN Species of greatest conservation need listed in the [Utah Wildlife Action Plan](#)

U.S. Endangered Species Act

LE A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "endangered" with the probability of world-wide extinction

LT A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "threatened" with becoming endangered

LE/XN An "endangered" taxon that is considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be "experimentally and nonsexually" in its designated subspecies in Utah

C A taxon for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to justify it being a "candidate" for listing as endangered or threatened

PT/PE A taxon "proposed" to be listed as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report is based on data existing in the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database at the time of the request. It should not be regarded as a final statement on the occurrence of any species on or near the designated site, nor should it be considered a substitute for on-the-ground biological surveys. Moreover, because the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database is continually updated, any given response is only appropriate for its respective request.

The UDWR provides no warranty, nor accepts any liability, occurring from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading data, or from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading use of these data.

The results are a query of species tracked by the Utah Natural Heritage Program, which includes all species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and species on the Utah Wildlife Action Plan. Other significant wildlife values might also be present on the designated site. Please contact UDWR's regional habitat manager if you have any questions.

For additional information about species listed under the Endangered Species Act and their Critical Habitats that may be affected by activities in this area or for information about Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, please visit [b.11Qs.11ecos.fws.gov/EP-AQ](#) or contact the [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Utah Ecological Services Field Office](#) at (801) 975-3330 or utahfieldoffice_esa@fws.gov.

Please contact our office at (801) 538-4759 or habitat@utah.gov if you require further assistance.

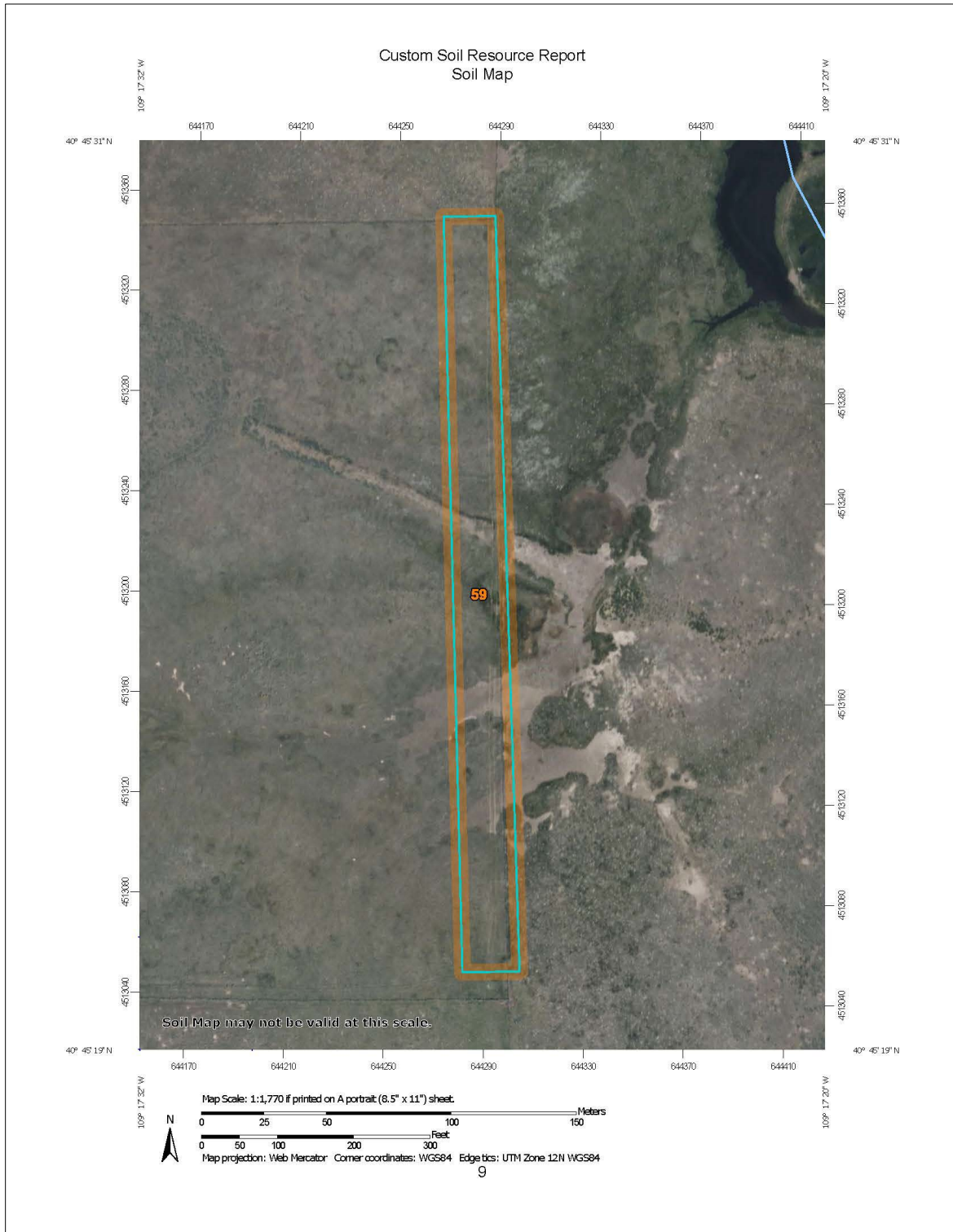
Your project is located in the following UDWR region(s): Northeastern region

Report generated for:
Hailey Blair
Division of Wildlife Resources
1594 W North Temple, Ste 2110
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538-4711
hblair@utah.gov



Appendix E

Soil Composition Report



Uintah Area, Utah - Parts of Daggett, Grand and Uintah Counties

59-Cortyzack-Flynncove-Chivers association, 1 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol. jz3q
Elevation. 7,400 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation. 12 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature. 40 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 70 to 110 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cortyzack and similar soils. 40 percent
Flynncove and similar soils. 35 percent
Chivers and similar soils. 20 percent
Minor components. 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cortyzack

Setting

Landform Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional) Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional) Side slope
Down-slope shape. Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits over slope alluvium derived from sandstone, limestone, shale, and quartzite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches. loam
Bt1 - 3 to 12 inches. clay loam
Bt2- 12 to 23 inches: clay loam
Bk1 - 23 to 48 inches. clay loam
Bk2 - 48 to 72 inches. loam
C - 72 to 76 inches. loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class. Well drained
Runoff class. Medium
Capacity of the most limiting fayer to transmit water (Ksat). Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table. More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding. None
Frequency of ponding. None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content. 30 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches. High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated)." None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated). 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group. B

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: R047XC430UT - Mountain Loam (mountain big sagebrush)
Other vegetative classification Mountain Loam (Mountain Big Sagebrush)
(047CY430UT)
Hydric soil rating. No

Description of Flynncove

Setting

Landform. Fan remnants
Down-slope shape. Concave
Across-slope shape. Convex
Parent material. Slope alluvium derived from sandstone and quartzite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches. cobbly loam
Bt1 - 8 to 15 inches. cobbly sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 15 to 37 inches. extremely cobbly sandy clay loam
C - 37 to 60 inches. extremely cobbly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope. 4 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature More than 80 inches
Drainage class. Well drained
Runoff class. Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat). Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table. More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding. None
Frequency of ponding. None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated) None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated). 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R047XC456UT - Mountain Stony Loam (antelope bitterbrush)
Other vegetative classification Mountain Stony Loam (Bitterbrush)
(047CY456UT_2)
Hydric soil rating. No

Description of Chivers

Setting

Landform. Drainageways
Down-slope shape. Linear
Across-slope shape. Concave
Parent material. Alluvium derived from quartzite, sandstone, limestone, and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches. loam
Bt - 4 to 14 inches. clay loam
Bk1 - 14 to 25 inches. loam
Bk2 - 25 to 51 inches. gravelly sandy loam
Bk3 - 51 to 60 inches. loam

Properties and qualities

Slope. 1 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat). Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table. About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding. Rare
Frequency of ponding. None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content. 30 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches. Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated)." None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated). 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group. C
Ecological site. R047XC004UT - Semi-wet Fresh Meadow
Other vegetative classification: Semiwet Fresh Meadow (047CY004UT)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Iceslew

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform. Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape. Linear
Across-slope shape. Concave
Ecological site. R048AY008UT - Wet Fresh Meadow (Willow-Sedge)
Hydric soil rating. Yes