

**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Utah/ Arizona**



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

**UPLAKE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT**

BACKGROUND

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA) encompasses more than 1.2 million acres of land and water in northern Arizona and southeastern Utah. The principal feature of the area is Lake Powell, which was formed by construction of Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River in 1963. To implement development within Glen Canyon NRA, the National Park Service (NPS) uses development concept plans (DCPs) to define the facilities and activities necessary to meet the general goals and objectives set forth in the general management plan. This DCP provides guidance for development for approximately 15 to 20 years. The project area covered in this planning effort includes three marinas (Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Hite) within Glen Canyon NRA, spanning three counties in Utah. Collectively, these areas are referred to as the uplake area.

The previous Uplake DCP, which was completed in 2006, needed updating to address issues related to the addition and management of floating facilities at Bullfrog and Halls Crossing and the possibility of a primitive type launch ramp at Farley Canyon. The 2006 Uplake DCP included the No Action Alternative as well as two action alternatives: B and C. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the implementation of Alternative B was signed on January 24, 2007.

During the development of the 2006 and 2008 DCPs, the uplake area experienced periods of increased visitation, drought, and unprecedented low lake levels. Changes in visitation and user demands, and low lake levels that affect water-based facilities, require evaluation of future service needs and anticipated physical limitations.

The Uplake DCP is needed to:

- Determine how to provide future visitor access to the uplake developed areas and tributaries at varying lake levels.
- Determine the need for and scope of additional visitor services in the uplake developed areas in order to address changes in visitation numbers and visitor expectations.

- Consider the impacts of fluctuating lake levels on visitor access and the provision of services.
- Evaluate the impacts of existing developments on the resources within the uplake developed areas.

The overall purpose of the Uplake DCP is to evaluate a range of alternatives for the future management of the uplake marinas and associated developed areas at Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Hite to ensure the protection of NRA resources and values while offering recreation opportunities as provided for in the NRA's enabling legislation, purpose, mission, and goals.

To address uplake needs and meet the overall purpose of the Uplake DCP, the following objectives were developed through the planning process:

- Continue to provide visitor access to the uplake areas and tributaries.
- Provide opportunities for a variety of visitor experiences at the uplake areas.
- Provide necessary and appropriate visitor services at the uplake areas, consistent with current and anticipated visitation.
- Accentuate different types of services at each developed area.
- Design facilities and services within uplake developed areas to accommodate fluctuating lake levels.
- Guide efficient and effective organization of services within uplake developed areas.

The 2008 Uplake DCP includes the No Action Alternative (Alternative A) and the Action Alternative (Alternative B from the 2006 Uplake DCP, with some changes). No other alternatives were considered.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative A (the no-action alternative) describes a management action that would continue the present level of facilities and operations to maintain the status quo. The no-action alternative provides a basis for comparing changes in management actions and evaluating the consequences for each alternative.

Alternative B, the preferred alternative, considers a range of options and changes to the existing facilities and services at Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Hite. Alternative B proposes changes to current facilities through upgrades and defined maximum expansion of specific facilities to address future needs.

Selected Action

The selected action is the preferred alternative and the environmentally preferred alternative as described in the environmental assessment. The selected action presents the NPS preferred alternative and defines the rationale for the action in terms of natural and cultural resource protection and management, visitor use, and health and safety. The Uplake DCP describes the development improvements the NPS intends to implement over the next 15 to 20 years. Full

implementation of the Uplake DCP could lie many years in the future. Components of the selected alternative will be undertaken as individual projects are prioritized, determined to be economically feasible, and project funding is identified. The selected action meets all of the planning objectives outlined in the Uplake DCP.

The selected action represents changes to current facilities in the form of facility upgrades, expansion, or improvements generally keeping with approved plans and anticipated future needs including increases to employee, concessioner, and visitor services, and paving launch ramps. The selected action also reorganizes and relocates some marina services among the three marinas.

Employee, Concessioner, and Partner Housing

At Bullfrog, all long-term employee trailer housing will be consolidated into one area northeast of the Bullfrog campground. Trailer housing will be replaced with permanent housing comprising single-family homes, duplex, and multiplex units. Seasonal employee housing will be upgraded and expanded at the existing site southwest of secured storage. The current concessioner trailer housing area will be reclaimed.

Increased visitation is anticipated in the future and additional staff will be needed to operate facilities and visitor services. Privately owned housing for rent or purchase outside the NRA is currently nonexistent, but would be expected to develop over time. Up to four additional NPS housing units (for a total of up to 29 units), up to 24 additional concessioner housing units (for a total of up to 197), and up to six additional partner housing units (for a total of 14) will be added at Bullfrog to serve the school and provide staff for interagency law enforcement. The 24 additional concessioner housing units will consist of construction of an additional dormitory or efficiency unit building within the seasonal housing area. If housing availability outside the park near uplake development areas does not change, housing levels may be re-evaluated to address operations and emergency response requirements.

The existing public recreational vehicle (RV) park at Bullfrog will be upgraded and converted to an employee RV park with the number of sites remaining at 24. A building with shower and laundry facilities will be added in the vicinity of the seasonal housing and employee RV park. Some seasonal and concession employees are retired and work seasonally, living out of their RVs. An employee RV park provides efficient and economical housing options for some seasonal employees. The existing concessioner RV park, adjacent to the existing concessioner housing area, will be removed and revegetated with native plants.

The existing employee trailer housing units at Halls Crossing and Hite will be replaced with new housing units. Up to two additional permanent NPS housing units (for a total of up to 10 units) and up to four additional concessioner units (for a total of up to 46 units) will be added at Halls Crossing. An employee RV park providing housing for temporary employees will be constructed at Halls Crossing for up to 12 RV sites.

No additional housing will be added at Hite; however, the existing housing will be replaced with new housing units.

Overnight Accommodations

Defiance House Lodge and family rental units at Bullfrog will be expanded so that up to a total of 94 units will be added (for a total of up to 150 units). The allocation of lodge units versus family rental units will be determined by the NPS in conjunction with the concessioner. The Defiance House Lodge facilities will be upgraded. At Halls Crossing, up to an additional 40 family rental units (for a total of up to 60 units) will be constructed. The existing family rental unit trailers at Bullfrog and Halls Crossing will be replaced with new units.

The number of family rental units available at Hite will be increased by up to 15 units (for a total of up to 20 units), and will be located in the same area as the existing units (in the same area as the employee and concessioner housing). The existing family rental trailer units will be replaced with new units.

Visitor Camping

The developed campground at Bullfrog and the Bullfrog RV park will be consolidated in the existing campground location. Anticipated increases in visitation in the future will result in increased demand for visitor camping. The combined campground and RV park will be expanded by up to 128 sites (for a total of up to 230 sites), with approximately two-thirds of the new sites offering hookups with 50-amp electrical service; and non-hookup sites. The balance of the non-hookup sites will be divided between a designated group camping area and walk-in tent sites. The new group camping area is envisioned to consist of a “pod” of six sites, each of which could accommodate up to eight tents and 15 people per site. A site analysis and design concept plan was developed for the Bullfrog campground. The proposed increases in numbers of campsites represent the maximum number of campsites that could be expected with full development of the area designated for camping. The proposed campsites will be developed to accommodate a variety of camping vehicle sizes, circulation patterns, and visitor camping experiences.

A small store, shower and laundry facility, and amphitheater will be added. The RV waste disposal station will be upgraded at the Bullfrog campground. Consolidation of these services at the campground location will improve the efficiency of operation of the Bullfrog development. No improvements will be made to primitive camping at North and South Bullfrog and Stanton Creek.

The Halls Crossing campground will be upgraded in the current location, including site upgrades and upgrades to the restroom facilities. The RV waste disposal station will also be upgraded in the current location. At the RV park, hookups will be upgraded to include 50-amp electrical service, and up to eight additional RV sites will be added (for a total of up to 40 sites). Increased demand for RV sites will be expected with upgrading of available service. The proposed increases in numbers of campsites represent the maximum number of campsites that could be expected with full development of the area designated for camping.

The existing primitive campground will be upgraded at Hite. Upgrades will include defining up to 25 non-hookup sites in the campground loop to include campsites, picnic tables, fire rings, and grills. A centralized water source will be installed at the campground and restroom facilities will be added.

Under the selected action, there will be no change to shoreline camping at Hite for lake elevations above approximately 3,620 feet. Primitive camping will be available along the shoreline, the Dirty Devil River, and at Farley Canyon. Below a lake elevation of approximately 3,620 feet, shoreline camping will be

permitted on the Colorado River at designated camping sites. This area will be upstream of the Hite launch ramp. Micro flush toilets will be installed if determined necessary based on campsite use.

Shower and Laundry Facilities

The existing shower and laundry facilities at Bullfrog will be removed and new shower and laundry facilities will be constructed at the campground, primarily for visitor use. The existing shower facilities at the campground and at the RV park at Halls Crossing will be removed. The Village Center at Halls Crossing will be upgraded to include shower and laundry facilities for employees and visitors. The land-based store at Hite will be expanded to include visitor and employee shower and laundry facilities.

Land-Based Stores

The store at the Village Center at Bullfrog will be expanded to provide a greater supply of items and food service. The warehouse and boat maintenance and repair facility will be moved, allowing the store to expand into this area. A campground store will be added at the Bullfrog campground to increase the variety of items offered and expand use of the facilities.

The Village Center store at Halls Crossing will be upgraded by replacing it with a larger building. The new building will provide adequate storage for supplies, land-based food service, and shower and laundry facilities. The fuel station area will be regraded and the pavement replaced to eliminate uneven areas.

Under the selected action, the land-based store at Hite will be upgraded and expanded to include shower and laundry facilities and to provide a potential food service facility. The building will undergo aesthetic improvements such as painting and the addition of a shade cover. The concrete pad around the fueling area will be replaced and extended. The concessioner secured storage and maintenance area adjacent to the store will be visually screened from the store. The RV waste disposal station will be upgraded with a new pump-out and containment pad.

Land-Based Food Service

The Anasazi Restaurant at Bullfrog will be expanded by up to 70 seats (for a total of up to 250 seats). An additional food service facility will be added at the expanded Village Center store.

At Halls Crossing, a food service facility will be added to the expanded Village Center store. The store at Hite will be expanded to provide a food service facility in the form of a small snack bar operated seasonally or as demand warrants.

Day-Use Facilities

A second day-use facility will be constructed at Halls Crossing to include picnic tables, shade shelters, and restroom facilities. A day-use facility will be constructed at Hite at the top of the launch ramp. A partnership with Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) will be developed for the purpose of pursuing upgrades to the SH 95 overlook to include a defined day-use area with picnic tables, shade shelters, and micro-flush toilets.

Ranger Station / Visitor Contact Station and Emergency Facilities

The permanent helipad will remain at Halls Crossing. The helipad site will be upgraded to include a hardened, painted surface for landing, and a wind sock. The low water landing location for helicopters at Halls Crossing will be the parking lot adjacent to the marina.

Concessioner Boat Maintenance and Repair and Property Maintenance Facilities

The concessioner rental boat maintenance and repair facilities and property maintenance facilities at Bullfrog will be moved from the existing location adjacent the Village Center to the secured storage area, northwest of the employee RV park. Visual screening will be enhanced at the new location to conceal the repair and storage areas from the general public. Space vacated at the Village Center will be used to expand the Village Center store and food service.

The secured storage area at Halls Crossing, including the boat maintenance and repair and property maintenance facilities, will be relocated to the old airstrip area, which is less visible from all points at Halls Crossing.

Secured Storage

The secured storage area at Bullfrog will be expanded by up to 250 spaces (for a total of up to 1,000 spaces). An enclosed storage building with screening will be constructed and stacked storage will be used, if feasible. The facility screening will be improved to provide some mitigation for the visual impacts of the storage area.

The secured storage area at Halls Crossing will be relocated to a less visible location, which is an area already disturbed by an old airstrip. The new secured storage area will include an addition of up to 170 spaces (for a total of up to 500 spaces), an enclosed storage facility, and visual screening, as well as being surrounded by a six-foot chain-link fence and locking gate. Covered storage will be made available.

The secured storage area at Hite will be expanded by up to 53 spaces (for a total of up to 160 spaces), and include construction of a boat wash-down facility for visitor and concessioner use.

Utility Systems

The existing utility supply and distribution systems at Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Hite will be expanded as needed to provide adequate service for increased development. At Hite, a 100,000-gallon underground water storage tank for potable water will replace the existing aboveground water storage tank in the same general location. Because soils in this area are shallow, blasting may be required to bury the underground tank and will conform to specifications in NPS 65, Explosives Use and Blasting Program (1991). Upon completion of installation of the water tank, the area will be covered with conserved topsoil, regraded to match natural contours, and revegetated.

Roads and Parking

A new road will be constructed at Halls Crossing, to access the relocated secured storage. At Hite, an unimproved road will provide access to primitive low-water designated shoreline camping.

Fee Collection System

The existing fee collection booth at Bullfrog will be upgraded for accessibility and administrative services.

School

Under the selected action, the Lake Powell School will be expanded to include a library building.

Boat Wash-Down Area

The boat wash-down facility at Bullfrog will be expanded to provide additional wash-down facilities in the same location (at the former concessioner maintenance area at the Village Center) for public access. Boat wash-down facilities will be constructed at Halls Crossing in the old secured storage area and at Hite at the concessioner maintenance facility.

Marina Facilities

The total number of slips and buoys available for long-term private rental would be increased to 1094. The concessioner, in conjunction with the NPS, would determine how to allocate this total between the two sites based on customer preference, season, water level, and other factors. The docking space for the concessioner's rental fleet; houseboats, PWCs and powerboats would be increased as needed to accommodate up to 330 houseboats and 330 powerboats and/or PWCs. The existing water-based facilities at Halls Crossing would be upgraded under alternative B to include a fishing dock. Both the fuel docks and sewage pumpouts at Bullfrog and Halls Crossing will be replaced with larger, more environmentally efficient docks.

Water-Based Food Service

Under the selected action, an 80-seat water-based restaurant will be provided at the Bullfrog Marina. An additional water-based food service facility will be added at Halls Crossing.

Public Boat Launch Capabilities

The existing Bullfrog launch ramp will be maintained at its current width (ranging from 80- to 150-feet wide). Any new additional lengths needed to reach lower water levels will be constructed at a maximum of 80-feet wide. If the existing launch ramp becomes unusable due to extreme low water, a new launch ramp no more than 80-feet wide will be constructed within the developed area, which will require additional environmental evaluation and consultation at that time. The environmental consequences of construction of a new launch ramp in a new location will not be evaluated as part of this DCP.

The existing launch ramp at Halls Crossing will be maintained at its current configuration. Any additional length necessary to reach low water will be 80 feet in width. As no other launch sites are available at Halls Crossing once the water level recedes below an elevation of 3,550 feet, launching will revert to "ramp closed—launch at your own risk."

In conjunction with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources, a feasibility study and appropriate NEPA documentation would be completed before a primitive type of launch ramp would be constructed at Farley Canyon. A primitive launch ramp generally consists of graded dirt or gravel covered road, which ends at the water; and is capable of supporting small watercraft on a "launch at your own risk" basis. It is likely that the graded road would start at the existing graded parking lot and extend to the water level, which ranges from full pool to about 3,570 feet in elevation. Because water level is largely dependent on weather conditions and water withdrawal from the lake, it is likely that the graded road would need to be extended during times of low water.

Ferry Service Facilities

Ferry services at Bullfrog would continue to be provided by a docking wedge and associated access. The docking wedge would continue to be moved within the developed area to accommodate lower water levels. At Halls Crossing, the ferry would either be launched at its current location or moved to the main launch ramp as the water level recedes. Once the water level has receded lower than 3,550 feet and the main launch ramp is closed, a new primitive site, which includes the use of a wedge and gravel access road (similar to Bullfrog), would be located within the developed area.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying criteria identified in section 101 of NEPA to each alternative considered. In accordance with NEPA, the environmentally preferred alternative will:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.
2. Assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.
4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of non-renewable resources" (NEPA, section 101).

The selected alternative, alternative B, is the environmentally preferred alternative. After review of potential impacts to resources and visitors, and after incorporating measures into the selected action to avoid or minimize impacts, the selected action achieves the greatest balance between assuring a safe, healthful, and aesthetically attractive environment; accommodating a wide range of uses without degrading the environment or posing risks to health and safety; preserving and enhancing important aspects of a diverse national heritage; and achieving a balance between resource and visitor use.

Criteria 1 and 4 will be met under the selected action through mitigation measures that will reduce or eliminate environmental impacts resulting from increased development. The selected action will relocate facilities to improve the visitor experience, operational efficiency, and visual quality, which will meet criteria 2 and 3. Additional visitor facilities such as visitor accommodations, camping facilities, food service facilities, visitor use areas, and marina facilities will also improve the visitor experience, meeting criterion 3. The selected action will meet criterion 5 by increasing the amenities available to visitors while protecting the environment. The selected action will also meet criterion 6 through expanded use of renewable energy sources for the uplake developed areas.

In short, the selected action provides improved visitor experience, operational efficiency and visual quality, while resulting environmental impacts from such improvements are reduced or eliminated through mitigation measures.

MITIGATION

Mitigation measures are presented below as part of the selected action. These measures have been developed to lessen the adverse effects of the selected action.

General Considerations

- The NPS project manager will ensure that each project remains confined within the parameters established in the compliance documents and that mitigation measures are properly implemented.
- Construction zones will be identified and flagged before beginning the activity, and all disturbance will be confined to the flagged areas. All project personnel will be instructed that their activities must be confined to locations within flagged areas. Disturbance beyond the actual construction zone will be prohibited.
- All protection measures will be clearly stated in the construction specifications and workers will be instructed to avoid conducting activities beyond the construction zone, as defined by the construction zone flagging. This does not exclude necessary temporary structures such as erosion-control fencing.
- All tools, equipment, barricades, signs, and surplus materials will be removed from the project work limits upon project completion. Rubbish will be routinely removed from the project site. Any asphalt or concrete surfaces damaged due to work on the project will be repaired to original condition. All demolition debris will be removed from the project site.
- Staging for a construction office, construction vehicles and equipment, and materials storage will be located in previously disturbed areas, outside of high visitor use areas, and will be clearly identified in advance. All staging areas will be returned to pre-construction conditions once construction is complete.
- Contractors will be given orientation concerning proper conduct of operations. This orientation is provided in both written form and verbally at a preconstruction meeting. Orientation topics will include (and not limited to) the following:

- Wildlife should not be approached or fed.
- Collecting any park resources, including plants, animals, and historic or prehistoric materials, is prohibited.
- Contractor must have a safety policy in place and follow it.
- A vehicle fuel leakage and spill plan will be developed and implemented for the project prior to construction.

Sediment Control

- Utah Department of Environmental Quality requirements, industry standards, and best management practices (BMPs) for drainage and sediment control will be implemented to prevent and/or control nonpoint source discharge to minimize soil loss and sedimentation in drainage areas. Use of BMPs for drainage area protection will include all or some of the following actions, depending on site-specific requirements:
 - Keep disturbed areas as small as practical to minimize exposed soil and the potential for erosion.
 - Locate waste and excess excavated materials outside of drainages to avoid sedimentation.
 - Install silt fences, temporary earthen berms, water bars, sediment traps, check dams, or other equivalent measures to control runoff, as necessary, prior to construction.
 - Conduct regular site inspections during the construction period to ensure that erosion-control measures are properly installed and are functioning effectively.
 - Store, use, and dispose of chemicals, fuels, and other toxic materials in the required and appropriate manner.
 - Revegetate disturbed areas as soon as possible after construction is completed.

Soils

- Trenching or grading operations using manual or heavy equipment will follow industry standard stabilization methods. After trenching and grading is completed, backfill, compaction and regrading operations will be initiated as soon as possible to establish and maintain stable soil surfaces. Soil surfaces will be treated and restoration within approved NPS guidelines and specifications will be performed.
- Vehicle or equipment tracks will be eradicated and “raked out” after construction activities to reduce visual impact and reduce the possibility of visitors driving through soil-disturbed areas.
- Dust and soil control measures, including surface water spraying and revegetation using hydro mulch, will be incorporated into construction activities to reduce soil loss from wind erosion.

Paleontology

If previously unknown paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities, all work in the immediate area of the discovery will cease until the resources could be identified and documented. If paleontological sites are discovered and cannot be avoided, the resource will be recorded and recovered using required compliance processes.

Air Quality

- To reduce dust and fine particles from becoming airborne during construction activities, truck beds will be covered with tarps.
- To reduce tailpipe emissions, construction equipment will not be left idling any longer than is required for safety and mechanical operations.
- To reduce short-term construction dust, water sprinkling will be applied to problem areas. Construction limits will be established to minimize soil disturbance and blowing dust.
- Landscaping and revegetation will control long-term soil erosion and blowing dust. Mulch and plants will be used to stabilize the soil and reduce wind impacts across open areas where required.

Water Resources

- A stormwater management plan will be developed in compliance with Utah Department of Environmental Quality requirements. Additional permitting will be managed to comply with mitigation measures required by state and federal water quality and pollution prevention regulations.
- All activities and projects that occur below 3,700 feet (amsl) will adhere to the requirements of the USACE general lakewide permit, as required by section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act.
- Measures from a hazardous spill plan will be in place and dictate preventive measures and required actions taken in the case of a hazardous materials spill.
- All equipment used within the NRA for operations and construction will be maintained in a clean and well-functioning condition to avoid leaks and contamination of resources from mechanical and automotive fluids.

Floodplains

Appropriate state and federal regulatory permits and protection measures will be established prior to the start of any new construction projects.

Vegetation

- In an effort to avoid introduction of nonnative/noxious plant species, imported topsoil will be certified free of weed seed contaminants.
- Most areas of new disturbance will be returned to native vegetation through revegetation or seeding. Natural restoration may be used, when appropriate and viable, based on seasonal rain patterns.
- Reclaimed areas will be monitored after construction to determine if revegetation efforts are successful with follow-up actions, as needed.
- Reclamation measures may include installation of erosion-control structures and reseeding with hydro-mulch stabilization.
- To avoid the introduction of nonnative plant species, hay bales will be limited in use because they often contain seeds of undesirable or harmful alien plant species. Straw wattles of

appropriate plant species will be used to control soil erosion wherever possible. Application of NPS guidelines for noxious weed control measures will be incorporated into construction activities.

- Undesirable plant species will be controlled, as necessary. To prevent the introduction and minimize the spread of nonnative vegetation and noxious weeds, the following measures will be implemented during construction:
 - Minimize soil disturbance.
 - Pressure wash and/or steam clean all construction equipment to ensure that all equipment, machinery, rocks, gravel, or other materials are cleaned and weed free before entering Glen Canyon NRA.
 - Cover all haul trucks bringing asphalt or other fill materials from outside the recreation area to prevent seed transport.
 - Limit vehicle parking to existing disturbed areas where possible.
 - Obtain all fill, rock, or additional topsoil from the project area, if possible. If not possible, obtaining weed-free sources from NPS-approved sources outside the recreation area, as required.
 - Initiate restoration of disturbed sites immediately following construction activities.
 - Monitor disturbed areas following construction to identify growth of noxious weeds or nonnative vegetation. Treatment of nonnative vegetation will be completed in accordance with NPS – 13, Integrated Pest Management Guidelines and/or the Glen Canyon Integrated Pest Management Plan, upon its completion.

Threatened and Endangered Species / State Species of Concern

Mitigation for impacts to threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitat is based on consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and includes:

- Access road, restroom placement, and any other incidental actions needed to develop the Hite shoreline camping area will occur outside the southwestern willow flycatcher breeding season.
- Use of the camping area will be restricted to the nonbreeding season for the southwestern willow flycatcher during low lake levels. These restrictions will be lifted should lake levels increase and inundate the habitat area. As the water rises and falls, the shoreline camping area will be adjusted accordingly.

Mitigation measures for Utah state species of concern will include:

- Mitigate for any impacts to bat species – all impacted buildings will be surveyed for bats prior to demolition or construction. Any bats found will be relocated per Utah Department of Natural Resource guidelines.
- Mitigation for the chuckwalla and the glossy snake will consist of surveys for species presence prior to disturbance, which may include relocation of detected individuals per Utah Department of Natural Resource guidelines, to prevent direct impacts from construction.

- Burrowing owl surveys will be completed and if found, will be relocated to artificial burrows away from construction areas.

Visual Resources

- Trenching for underground utilities will be limited to a 10-foot-wide fenced construction zone, if possible.
- All new construction will be consistent with established architectural themes and construction materials will complement natural colors and textures.
- The new stacked storage unit proposed for the Bullfrog secured storage area will be located outside the primary viewshed and will blend into the natural landscape.
- Overall, muted natural colors will be used to blend any human-made surfaces with the landscape.

Soundscapes

- Contractors will be required to properly maintain construction equipment (i.e., mufflers) to minimize noise.
- Noise-generating construction activities will be limited to approved hours of operation to minimize visitor impacts.

Archeological Resources

- Prior to implementation of any undertakings (actions), a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) file search will be conducted to determine the location of any existing historic or prehistoric resources. As necessary, an appropriate level of survey and/or data recovery will be completed before work begins. In the unlikely event that unknown archeological resources will be uncovered during construction, work will be halted in the discovery area, the site secured, and Glen Canyon NRA staff experts will consult according to 36 CFR 800.13 and, as appropriate, provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).
- In compliance with NAGPRA, the NPS will notify and consult concerned American Indian tribal representatives for the proper treatment of human remains, funerary, and sacred objects should these be discovered during the project.
- Archeological monitoring will be established on-site during any ground-disturbing activities in areas identified as culturally sensitive.
- Archeological specimens found within the construction area will only be removed by NPS archeologists or their designated representatives.

Visitor Use and Experience

- The recreation area may restrict construction activities during peak use hours/days, such as holidays and weekends, to minimize disruption to visitors.
- Facilities that are relocated or are temporarily closed due to construction work will be signed with information on the location of the nearest similar facility or location for assistance.
- Unless otherwise approved by the NPS, construction operations will be restricted to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. during the summer (May 1 through September 30), and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the rest of the year to reduce visitor impacts.

- Information regarding construction projects or activities will be shared with the public upon entrance into the recreation area, or through other methods of informational distribution such as informational brochures, flyers, press releases, mailings, and Web sites.
- Management strategies to address carrying capacity issues at various water levels will target better distribution of launch activities throughout a 24-hour day. Methods to reduce launch backup may include broadcasts of real-time launch ramp conditions using the recreation area information radio system, on-site NPS staff visitor contacts, Web site postings, or a launch-time reservation system.
- Methods to allocate visitor use of shoreline campsites may include a camping reservation system to reduce impacts to specific visitor use zones and coordinate length of stay to further address carrying capacity issues.
- The existing “trash tracker” program is well established and incorporates volunteer houseboat trips to clean up beaches. Additionally, visitor education promoting responsible behavior and awareness of water quality and pollution issues are offered through NPS and concessioner visitor contacts, brochures, on-site programs, and Web site information. Trash bags are also made available to visitors at no charge in support of the “pack it in / pack it out” program. These combined mitigations substantially reduce the adverse impacts of litter on beaches and in the lake.

Park Operations

- Concessions will be notified at least 24 hours in advance of temporary utility outages and construction work within their land assignments.
- Whenever possible, length of outages will be kept to a minimum and scheduled on nonpeak usage hours to reduce economic impacts on concessions and visitor inconvenience.

Public Health and Safety

- A safety plan for project work in drainages and washes will be formulated and implemented to protect public health and safety should these activities take place during the rainy season. Whenever possible, construction in floodplains and washes will be avoided during the rainy season.
- All construction work in visitor use areas (parking lots, campgrounds, launch ramps, etc.) will be barricaded and signed in order to keep visitors at a safe distance from the construction zone.
- Based on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and NPS patrol and construction management monitoring systems for land- and water-based safety, some construction areas in flash flood-prone areas may be closed to reduce public health and safety risks.
- Water activities on Lake Powell are regulated by U.S. Coast Guard and NPS regulations. Measures to manage concentrated visitor boating may include increased water patrols and designation of wakeless zones based on water surface reduction at lower lake levels. These measures will mitigate adverse impacts of increased boat density in specific visitor use zones.

Transportation

Traffic in any one direction will not be stopped for more than 20 minutes to minimize disruption of traffic flow.

WHY THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

As defined by 40 CFR 1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following criteria:

Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse:

The selected action will result in short-term negligible adverse impacts to public health and safety due to construction in areas of condensed visitor use; and to water quality from runoff during construction activities. Short-term negligible to minor adverse impacts to visual resources and NRA operations will result from construction activities. Short-term minor adverse impacts to geology will result from excavation for the underground water storage tank at Hite; to air quality from operation of construction equipment and distribution of dust into the air; to visitor use and experience due to the disturbance associated with construction; to threatened and endangered species and species of concern / designated critical habitat due to disturbance and noise from construction, and potential for increased sediment loads resulting from ground disturbance; and to transportation due to increased traffic and congestion during construction periods. Short-term negligible to moderate adverse impacts to soundscapes will occur during construction activities. Short- and long-term negligible adverse impacts to floodplains will potentially occur during low water conditions from primitive camping located along the Colorado River at Hite, and the relocation of the river runner takeout, launch and ferry ramps and associated access and parking at all uptake developed areas. Short- and long-term minor adverse impacts to wildlife will result from construction disturbance and increases in disturbed area.

Short-term beneficial impacts to the socioeconomic environment will be minor, resulting from construction activity.

Long-term impacts resulting from the selected action will be negligible to minor and adverse to paleontology due to potential for disturbance of paleontological resources during construction; to threatened and endangered species and species of concern / designated critical habitat from development of primitive camping at Hite, and relocation of launch and ferry ramps at Bullfrog and Halls Crossing at lower lake levels; and to archeological and ethnographic resources from continued visitor use in areas of cultural sensitivity, and ground disturbance associated with improvements. Long-term minor adverse impacts to geology will result from excavation associated with installation of the underground water tank at Hite; and to water quality from continued visitor use, and potential for spillage of boat fuels. Long-term minor to moderate adverse impacts to air quality will result from expanded facilities, anticipated increased visitor use, and dust distributed into the air from unpaved roads, launch ramps, and parking areas at lower lake levels. Long-term moderate adverse impacts to vegetation will result from new and expanded facility construction, and more intense development of primitive campsites. Long-term impacts to soundscapes from the selected action will vary seasonally and be negligible to moderate and adverse.

Long-term negligible beneficial impacts to soils and geology will occur as the result of the restoration of areas; and to vegetation from restoration of previously disturbed plant communities. Long-term negligible to minor beneficial impacts to public health and safety will result from infrastructure improvements and separation of park operations facilities from visitor use facilities and areas. Long-term beneficial impacts will be minor to visual resources due to relocation of some facilities out of the

main visitor use area; to visitor use and experience through expanded and improved facilities; to park operations from reduced maintenance and repair requirements from upgraded facilities; and to transportation resulting from consolidation of like activities, centrally locating facilities to reduce traffic, and improved circulation patterns. Long-term, minor to moderate beneficial impacts to the socioeconomic environment will result from increased business opportunities associated with expanded commercial services.

Degree of effect on public health or safety: Short-term impacts to health and safety from the selected action will be negligible and adverse due to potential hazards encountered by workers during construction. Long-term impacts to health and safety will be negligible to minor and beneficial resulting from relocation of concessioner maintenance facilities away from the Village Centers, further separating operational functions from visitor use areas. At this time safety is not indicated as a limiting factor for carrying capacity on Lake Powell. Should monitoring of Lake Powell indicate that safety is becoming problematic, portions of or the entirety of a zone could be designated as wakeless. Boats moving at slower speeds require much less time and space to avoid collision, therefore a wakeless requirement will allow a greater number of boats to operate safely in a zone.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas: As described in the environmental assessment, historic structures, cultural landscapes, prime and unique farmlands, wild and scenic rivers, and other unique natural areas will not be affected. There are no known Indian trust resources identified in the project area that could be affected by the current project actions.

The jurisdictional limits of waters of the United States have been established by the USACE as occurring at the 3,700-foot elevation along the shoreline of Lake Powell. Due to fluctuating water input, the actual level of the water is often times much lower. A variety of mostly nonnative noxious weeds typically grow in this band of soil between 3,700 feet and the actual waterline. These plants are generally not recognized as wetlands plants and this area does not contain appropriate hydric soils. While there may be some inundation during certain times of the year, this area does not meet the definition of a wetlands by either the USACE or USFWS standards and therefore is only protected as waters of the United States, not as "wetlands." Small areas of wetlands do occur within the footprint of Bullfrog and Halls Crossing. Additionally, wetlands may also occur along the banks of the Colorado River in the Hite area.

New facilities under the selected action fall within limits of the existing USACE 404 permit or require an update to change the maximum number of allowable floating facilities such as increased number of buoys, upgrades to fuel and courtesy docks, and pumpouts. New construction or expansion of marina facilities is expected to have minor, short- and long-term impacts and will be managed through the 404 permit. Wetlands in the uplake areas at lower lake elevations have not been mapped. However, the new construction in the uplake developed areas is not expected to impact areas where wetlands could be present, except potentially for primitive camping located along the Colorado River during low water conditions at Hite, and the relocation of launch and ferry ramps and associated access and parking at all uplake developed areas during low water conditions. Facilities will be located to avoid wetlands to the extent possible. Should any wetlands be unavoidable during relocation of facilities at lower water levels,

mitigation measures will be implemented. Impacts to wetlands under the selected action will be short and long term, negligible to minor, and adverse.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources: The NPS cultural resource management program operates in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and 36 CFR Part 800 and other laws, regulations, and policies. As part of the 2006 Uplake DCP, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA was completed through the NEPA process. Copies of the 2006 Uplake DCP were submitted to the Utah SHPO for review on September 12, 2006. The SHPO responded via a letter dated September 22, 2006 indicating concurrence with the park's determination of "no adverse effect". The Utah SHPO and Arizona SHPO were notified of the availability of the 2008 Uplake DCP/EA for review and comment. No additional comments were received. Construction activities would avoid impacting known cultural resources in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and NPS policy. Cultural resource surveys would also occur for any areas not previously covered prior to any construction activities contemplated by this 2008 Uplake DCP. Should unknown archeological resources be uncovered during construction, work would be halted in the discovery area, the site secured and Glen Canyon NRA would consult according to 36 CFR 800.13 and, as appropriate, provisions of NAGPRA.

Native American tribes with interest in the park were contacted by letter requesting scoping comments. Response letters were received from the Navajo Nation and the Pueblo of Isleta. Both tribes determined that the projects included in the Uplake DCP would have no impact on religious or cultural sites affiliated with each of the tribes. During the public review process, a letter and an electronic copy of the Uplake DCP were sent to Native American tribes with interest in the park. No comments were received.

The Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Hite areas have undergone numerous archeological surveys over the years. The most extensive and recent survey at Hite identified eleven prehistoric sites and 24 isolated finds were recorded. No historic sites were noted. Seven of the sites are considered eligible for the NRHP. A recent survey at Bullfrog and Halls Crossing identified 25 sites at Halls Crossing. Of the sites recorded at Halls Crossing, nine (all lithic scatters) were considered NRHP-eligible. The same survey located 14 sites at Bullfrog. Of the sites recorded at Bullfrog, eight (all lithic scatters) are considered NRHP-eligible.

Existing impacts to archeological resources will remain. Potential additional impacts will be associated with ground-disturbing activities. Up to 83.9 acres may be disturbed under the selected action. However, the area has been surveyed for archeological resources and site density is low. NRHP-eligible sites will be avoided to the greatest extent possible. It is not expected that any known sites will be affected. If disturbance of an eligible site is unavoidable, NRA staff will mitigate adverse effects through documentation and other means deemed appropriate in consultation with the SHPO.

If it is determined that ground disturbance will occur in a previously unsurveyed area, an archeological clearance survey will be completed and development plans will be modified to avoid or minimize impacts to archeological resources. Therefore, impacts from the selected action are long term, localized, negligible to minor, and adverse, depending on the activity and site. After applying Advisory Council on Historic Preservation criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5), the NPS determined that the activities proposed in the selected action will have no adverse effect to archeological resources.

Many Glen Canyon NRA resources are considered sacred by American Indians. These include, but are not limited to, the Colorado and San Juan rivers, their side canyons, and the landscapes in which they occur. Five contemporary American Indian tribes are associated with Glen Canyon: the Hopi, Kaibab Paiute, Navajo, San Juan Southern Paiute, and Ute Mountain Ute. Other groups that have an ethnographic interest in the NRA include the Kanosh and Koosharem bands of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Havasupai Tribe, and Hualapai Tribe. The entire Halls Crossing developed area has been declared a traditional cultural property based on consultation and ethnographic evidence.

Visitor use in areas of ethnographic resources results in trampling of sites and moving of resources. Glen Canyon NRA contains a number of ethnographic resources and although much of the developed areas have been disturbed, there are areas where ethnographic resources could be present. Site-specific impacts from visitor activities are long term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts from recreation area operations, such as minor trail realignments and the installation of vault toilets, constitute a long-term, minor, localized, adverse impact to ethnographic resources.

Because the entire Halls Crossing area is considered a traditional cultural property, any activities in this area will have the potential to adversely affect ethnographic resources. The Halls Crossing area is already highly developed and any specific future development will be planned in consultation with the SHPO and any interested stakeholding tribes. Therefore any major adverse impacts will be mitigated. With mitigation, impacts under the selected action are resource-specific, long term, negligible to minor, and adverse. After applying Advisory Council on Historic Preservation criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5), the NPS determined that the activities proposed in the selected action will have no adverse effect to ethnographic resources.

Degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial: There were no highly controversial effects identified during either preparation of the environmental assessment or the public review period.

Degree to which the possible effects on the quality of the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks: There were no highly uncertain, unique, or unknown risks identified during either preparation of the environmental assessment or the public review period.

Degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration: The selected action neither establishes a NPS precedent for future actions with significant effects nor represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant impacts: The environmental assessment analyzed impacts to land use, soils and geology, paleontology, air quality, water resources, waters of the United States, including wetlands, floodplains, vegetation, wildlife, threatened and endangered species and species of concern / designated critical habitat, visual resources, soundscapes, archeological resources, ethnographic resources, visitor use and experience, socioeconomic environment, park operations, public health and safety, and transportation. As described in the environmental assessment, cumulative impacts were determined by combining the

impacts of the selected action with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. No significant cumulative impacts were identified.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat: In compliance with section 7 (c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the NPS engaged in informal consultation with the USFWS as part of the endangered and special-status species analysis in the 2006 Uplake DCP. In a letter dated April 12, 2004, the USFWS was contacted by the park to request lists of any threatened or endangered species, species of concern, or habitat potentially occurring within the vicinity of the project area. The USFWS responded with a species list in a letter dated June 14, 2004, identifying 19 listed species and one candidate species for portions of Garfield, Kane, and San Juan counties, Utah. Within the analysis area, suitable habitat for one federally listed endangered species (southwestern willow flycatcher) and one federally listed threatened species (bald eagle) occurs. The NPS submitted a letter to the USFWS dated June 23, 2006, and the USFWS concurred with the park staff's finding of "may affect- is not likely to adversely affect" the southwestern willow flycatcher or the bald eagle. After careful consideration, park biologists have determined that the changes incorporated into the 2008 Uplake DCP would have no additional impacts to species covered by the Endangered Species Act and that further consultation with the USFWS is not required.

Under the selected action, the project work will increase the accommodation of visitors in the uplake developed areas, likely resulting in a general increase in human activity and noise. Construction activities will result in short-term, minor, adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species, designated critical habitat, and State of Utah species of concern because of the use of heavy equipment, noise, and the potential for increased sediment loads to reach lake waters. However, much of the proposed construction in the developed areas will occur in areas already heavily disturbed and where human activity is already concentrated. There will be long-term, minor, adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species, designated critical habitat, and State of Utah species of concern. The activities proposed under the selected action that will potentially occur outside the current developed area or in areas most likely to impact threatened or endangered species, designated critical habitat, and State of Utah species of concern, will include the development of shoreline camping along the Colorado River at Hite during low water levels and the relocation of launch and ferry ramps at Bullfrog and Halls Crossing, as needed, when water levels drop. These activities will occur in areas not previously disturbed and the primitive shoreline camping at Hite is likely to occur in a riparian area that is suitable habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher. Mitigation for potential minor impacts to southwestern willow flycatcher will include timing the construction work outside of breeding season. Camping will also be restricted in the low water shoreline camping area at Hite during breeding season. Also under the selected action, 4.7 acres at Bullfrog and 10.7 acres at Halls Crossing will be restored to semidesert grassland and shrubland providing habitat for some listed species and a negligible to minor beneficial impact that will offset some adverse impacts resulting from proposed development. Overall, the impacts to threatened and endangered species, species of concern, or their critical habitat will be short and long term, minor, and adverse.

Glen Canyon NRA supports designated critical habitat for four endangered fish species. These are the razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), and the bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*). Designated critical habitat for these fish occurs in portions of the Colorado, Dirty Devil, and San Juan rivers, including their 100-year floodplains up to the full pool elevation of Lake Powell (50 CFR Part 17, 1994) and North Wash. Some of this habitat occurs

in the Hite area. The bonytail is no longer present in the upper basin of the Colorado River and is believed to be the most endangered of these four native fish species. Within the analysis area, designated critical habitat exists for only two of these fish: the Colorado pikeminnow and the razorback sucker. The environmental assessment concluded that the selected action will have “no effect” on the razorback sucker, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, or the bonytail chub.

The Utah State listed species of special concern considered in the environmental assessment include the burrowing owl, common chuckwalla, glossy snake, fringed myotis, Townsend’s big-eared bat, and the big free-tailed bat. Burrowing owls are known to nest adjacent to the airstrip that serves Bullfrog. The airstrip is not included within the analysis area for the environmental assessment, so this species is not likely to be adversely affected by the selected action. The three bat species inhabit caves, mines, and buildings. The selected action will result in upgrading and relocation of some buildings in the developed areas that could currently contain bats. To mitigate for any impacts to bat species, all buildings that will be impacted will be surveyed for bats prior to initiating demolition/construction and any bats found will be relocated.

The common chuckwalla are predominantly found near cliffs, boulders, or rocky slopes where they use rocks as basking sites and rock crevices for shelter. Habitat of this type may be disturbed with the selected action. Impacts to this species from the selected action will be short and long term, minor, and adverse. Similarly, the glossy snake may occupy barren desert open ground in sand or rocky areas, some of which may potentially be disturbed by the selected action. Impacts to this species from the selected action will be short and long term, minor, and adverse. Mitigation for these two reptiles will consist of surveys for species’ presence prior to disturbance and potentially collection and movement of individuals to prevent direct impacts.

Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local environmental protection laws:
The selected action violates no federal, state, or local environmental protection laws.

APPROPRIATE USE, UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS, AND IMPAIRMENT

Sections 1.5 and 8.12 of the 2006 NPS *Management Policies* underscore the fact that not all uses are allowable or appropriate in units of the National Park System. The proposed use was screened to determine consistency with applicable laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies; consistency with existing plans for public use and resource management; actual and potential effects to park resources; total costs to the NPS; and whether the public interest would be served. The proposed facilities related to the improvement of the uplake developed areas are common and vital structures in most park units. Proper location and sizing, as well as construction materials and methods will ensure that unacceptable impacts to park resources and values will not occur. The proposed upgrades, improvements and new facilities are consistent with the park’s 1979 *General Management Plan* and other related park plans. With this in mind, the NPS finds that actions identified in the selected action are acceptable and appropriate uses at Glen Canyon NRA. Because application of mitigating measures is expected to be successful in ensuring that no major adverse impacts would occur from actions identified in the 2008 Uplake DCP, implementation of the selected action would not result in any unacceptable impacts.

In analyzing impairments in the NEPA analysis for this project, the NPS takes into account the fact that if an impairment were likely to occur, such impacts would be considered to be major or significant under

CEQ regulations. This is because the context and intensity of the impact would be sufficient to render what would normally be a minor or moderate impact to be major or significant. Taking this into consideration, NPS guidance documents note that “Not all major or significant impacts under a NEPA analysis are impairments. However, all impairments to NPS resources and values would constitute a major or significant impact under NEPA. If an impact results in impairment, the action should be modified to lessen the impact level. If the impairment cannot be avoided by modifying the proposed action, that action cannot be selected for implementation” (*Interim Technical Guidance on Assessing Impacts and Impairment to Natural Resources*, NPS, Natural Resource Program Center, July 2003).

In addition to reviewing the definition of “significantly” under the NEPA regulations, the NPS has determined that implementation of the selected action will not constitute an impairment to the integrity of Glen Canyon NRA’s resources or values as described in section 1.4 of the 2006 NPS *Management Policies*. This conclusion is based on the NPS’s analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed action as described in the EA, the public comments received, relevant scientific studies, and the professional judgment of the decision-maker guided by the direction in the 2006 NPS *Management Policies*. The EA identified less than major adverse impacts on: land use, soils and geology, paleontology, air quality, water resources, waters of the United States, including wetlands, floodplains, vegetation, wildlife, threatened and endangered species and species of concern / designated critical habitat, visual resources, soundscapes, archeological resources, ethnographic resources, visitor use and experience, socioeconomic environment, park operations, public health and safety, and transportation. This conclusion is further based on the Superintendent’s professional judgment, as guided and informed by the 2006 NPS *Management Policies*, Glen Canyon NRA’s *General Management Plan*, and other relevant plans, policies, and NPS guidance documents. Although the 2008 Uplake DCP has some negative impacts, in all cases these adverse impacts are the result of actions taken to preserve and restore other park resources and values. Overall, the plan results in benefits to park resources and values, opportunities for their enjoyment, and it does not result in their impairment.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

During the planning process for the Uplake DCP, formal and informal efforts were made by the NPS to involve the public; and, federal, state, and local agencies in the planning process. The project was launched by requesting comments through the scoping process to identify issues and concerns related to the project. In preparation for scoping, a mailing list of approximately 100 individuals was established. A public scoping press release was prepared and circulated to area media sources, posted on the Glen Canyon NRA park website, and posted on the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website. The 30-day scoping period occurred from June 5, 2008 through July 7, 2008. All comments received were considered during the development of the alternatives.

The Uplake DCP was made available for public and agency review and comment from December 5, 2008 through January 5, 2009. A postcard was sent to approximately 166 entities on the park’s mailing list notifying them of the availability of the document and the opportunity for review and comment. A press release was distributed to area media sources, posted on the Glen Canyon NRA park website, and posted on the NPS PEPC website. The document could be accessed from the PEPC website directly or from the park’s website via a link to the PEPC website. In total, five comments were received. One

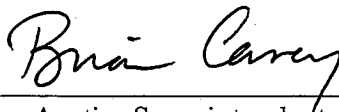
comment was from an individual requesting a paper copy of the document. The remaining four comments were in general support of the preferred alternative.

CONCLUSION

The selected action (preferred alternative) does not constitute an action that normally requires preparation of an environmental impact statement. The selected action (preferred alternative) will not have a major impact on the human environment. Negative environmental impacts that could occur in the short-term are considered negligible to minor in intensity and negligible to moderate in intensity in the long-term. Mitigation measures will be incorporated into the selected action (preferred alternative) to reduce or eliminate these impacts. Beneficial impacts from the selected action are considered to be minor in the short term, and ranging from negligible to moderate in the long term. There are no foreseen significant adverse impacts on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, historic properties, either listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation of the selected action will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection laws, nor will it cause impairment of park resources or values.

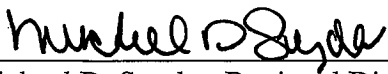
Based on the foregoing, it has been determined that an environmental impact statement is not required for this project and, thus, will not be prepared.

Recommended:


for Stan Austin, Superintendent
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

1/26/09
Date

Approved:


Michael D. Snyder, Regional Director
National Park Service, Intermountain Region

1/30/09
Date