

Attachments: Human-Related Resource Concerns

- Redacted Copy of Cultural Resource Report – Certus Environmental Solutions, LLC
- Executive Orders 12898 and 14096 for Environmental Justice Criteria
- 1996 Corn Creek Dam Inspection Letter – Utah Division of Water Rights
- June 2010 Corn Creek Dam Safety Letter – Utah Division of Water Rights
- May 2011 Corn Creek Dam Inspection Report -- Utah Division of Water Rights
- April 2023 Corn Creek Dam Inspection Report – Utah Division of Water Rights
- Millard County Progress, May 11, 1984
- Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Reference)

COVER PAGE

**Must Accompany All Project Reports
Submitted to the Utah SHPO**



Report Title: *A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA, Kanosh, Millard County, Utah*

UDSH Project Number: U23HY0520

Report Date: March 26, 2024

Report Author(s): Sheri Murray Ellis

Record Search Date(s): August 10, 2023

Intensive Acres Surveyed (<15m intervals): 375.4 acres

USGS 7.5' Series Map Reference(s): Kanosh, UT

Org. Project Number: FRA05

County(ies): Millard

Principal Investigator: Sheri Murray Ellis

Field Supervisor(s): Sheri Murray Ellis

Recon Acres Surveyed (<15m intervals): 24.6 ac.

Sites Reported	Count	Smithsonian Trinomials
Revisits (no updated site forms)	0	
Updates (updated site forms attached)	2	42MD2016, 42MD2017
New recordings (site forms attached)	14	42MD4696 – 42MD4708, 42MD4713
Total Count of Archaeological Sites in APE	16	42MD2016, 42MD2017, 42MD4696 – 42MD4708, 42MD4713
Historic Structures (structures forms Attached)	0	
Total National Register Eligible Sites	7	42MD2017, 42MD4703–42MD4708

*Please list all site numbers per category. Number strings are acceptable (e.g. "42TO1-13; 42TO15"). Cells should expand to accommodate extensive lists.

Checklist of Required Items for Submittal to SHPO

- ☒ "Born Digital" Report in a PDF/A format
 - ☒ SHPO Cover Sheet
 - ☒ File Name is the UDSH Project Number with no hyphens or landowner suffixes
- ☒ "Born Digital" Site forms in PDF/A format
 - ☒ UASF with embedded maps and photos
 - ☒ File name is Smithsonian Trinomial without leading zeros (e.g. 42TO13 not 42TO00013)
 - ☒ Photo requirements (including size and quality)
- ☒ Archaeological Site Tabular Data
 - ☒ Single spreadsheet for each project
 - ☒ Follows UTSHPO template (info here: <https://goo.gl/7SLMqi>)
- ☒ GIS data
 - ☒ Zipped polygon shapefile or geodatabase of survey (if different from APE) or other activity area with required field names and variable intensity denoted
 - ☒ Zipped polygon shapefile or geodatabase of site boundaries with a the required field name

An Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA, Kanosh, Millard County, Utah

REDACTED

Prepared for

Franson Civil Engineers
and
Natural Resources Conservation Service, State Office

Prepared by

Sheri Murray Ellis, MS, RPA
Owner/Consultant



Certus Environmental Solutions, LLC
Salt Lake City, Utah
801.230.7260

**PLPCO Permit No. 176
Utah Antiquities Report No. U23HY0520**

Certus Project Number FRA05

March 26, 2024

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Report Title: *An Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA, Kanosh, Millard County, Utah*

State Report No.: U23HY0520

Project Description: The Town of Kanosh, in conjunction with the Corn Creek Irrigation Company (the CCIC) and the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians (Kanosh Band), proposes to address flooding and improve agricultural water management within the Corn Creek Watershed of south-central Utah. The Preferred Alternative proposes installing new flood control features, improving existing flood control systems, replacing inadequate and failing water conveyance pipes, and piping open canal systems to reduce water loss from seepage and evaporation, among other things. Part of the funding for the projects would come from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-566). Issuance of such federal funding by the NRCS invokes the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR §800 for the consideration of historic properties in project planning and execution. Franson Civil Engineers, under contract to the project sponsors, is assisting in the design and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for the project. Franson subcontracted to Certus Environmental Solutions (Certus) to assist in conducting a cultural resource assessment for the projects to be used by the NRCS in compliance with 36 CFR §800. The results of the assessment by Certus are presented herein.

Survey Area and Area of Potential Effects: The NRCS, as the lead agency for the purpose of 36 CFR §800, has defined the area of potential effects (APE) for the flood protection and water projects as that area encompassing all locations of anticipated ground disturbance for the Preferred Alternative as well as all lands that could be affected by flood waters under the No Action alternative and via a breach of the dam under the Preferred Alternative. The cultural resource survey area—i.e., the area subjected to field inspection—consists of a series of linear corridors and polygons within which watershed improvement projects and construction staging would occur under the Preferred Alternative. The linear corridors range from 15 to 30 meters (50 to 100 feet) wide depending on the nature of the proposed improvements. In total, the survey area encompassed approximately 400 acres. The remainder of the APE outside of these areas were not subject to field inspections but were reviewed through archival research.

Agencies: Natural Resources Conservation Service; Town of Kanosh; Corn Creek Irrigation Company; Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians

Location: Kanosh, Millard County, Utah

- T. 22S, R. 5W, Sec.31 & 32;
- T. 23S, R. 5W, Sec. 4–8, 10, 15–22, and 27–29

Land Ownership: Private, Municipal, Tribal, State (Division of Wildlife Resources)

Date(s) of Fieldwork: August 16-19, 2023; September 19, 2023

Methods: Intensive-level and reconnaissance-level archaeological survey; no buildings will be impacted, even if in the survey area

Acres Surveyed: 400 acres (375.4 intensive & 24.6 reconnaissance)

Cultural Resource Sites in Survey Area: 16 (42MD2016, 42MD2017, 42MD4696 – 42MD4708, 42MD4713)

Resources Recommended Eligible for the NRHP: 7 (42MD2017, 42MD4703–42MD4708)

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Town of Kanosh, in conjunction with the Corn Creek Irrigation Company (the CCIC) and the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians (Kanosh Band), proposes to address flooding and improve agricultural water management within the Corn Creek Watershed of south-central Utah (see **Figure 1** for general location). The project may entail installing new flood control features, improving existing flood control systems, replacing inadequate and failing water conveyance pipes, and piping open canal systems to reduce water loss from seepage and evaporation, among other things. The Preferred Alternative from studies conducted for the project would include the following:

- **Reconstruction of the Corn Creek Dam and Debris Basin:** extension of the dam's length and height; addition of a second spillway and auxiliary spillway;
- **Flood Routing and Channel Improvements:** existing CCIC ditch system maintained to serve in flood control with modifications to route water away from the Kanosh townsite and into lands to the north and northeast; some existing ditch segments would be piped; modifying water control structures on existing ditches; construction of a new concrete ditch segment between Main Street and 200 West; replacing select existing culverts; and other minor modifications to some existing ditch channels;
- **Installation of Berms:** construct a 2,200-foot long earthen berm around the project area for flood control on I-15; construct a series of smaller earthen berms to divert water around private property and into the Hatton Ditch;
- **Road Improvements:** raise approximately 800 feet of an existing dirt road to prevent overtopping during flood events;
- **Gravity Flow Irrigation Pipeline and Related Infrastructure:** construct a gravity flow pipe irrigation system to convey most of the available irrigation water—mostly adjacent to existing ditches, which would, as noted above, be retained to help carry and direct flood waters.
- **Secondary Water System Regulating Pond and Related Infrastructure:** construct a new regulating pond upstream from the reconstructed Corn Creek Dam and east of the existing debris basin; install new pipe downstream of the debris basin to connect the new pond to the existing Kanosh secondary water system; construct a new splitting structure to split water between the Kanosh townsite and the Kanosh Band; and install a new pipeline system with connections to each home on the Kanosh Band Reservation.

Part of the funding for the projects would come from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Issuance of such federal funding by the NRCS invokes the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR §800 for the consideration of historic properties in project planning and execution.

Franson Civil Engineers, under contract to the project sponsors, is assisting in the design and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for the projects. Franson subcontracted to Certus Environmental Solutions (Certus) to assist in conducting a cultural resource assessment for the projects to be used by the NRCS in compliance with 36 CFR §800. The results of the assessment by Certus are presented herein.

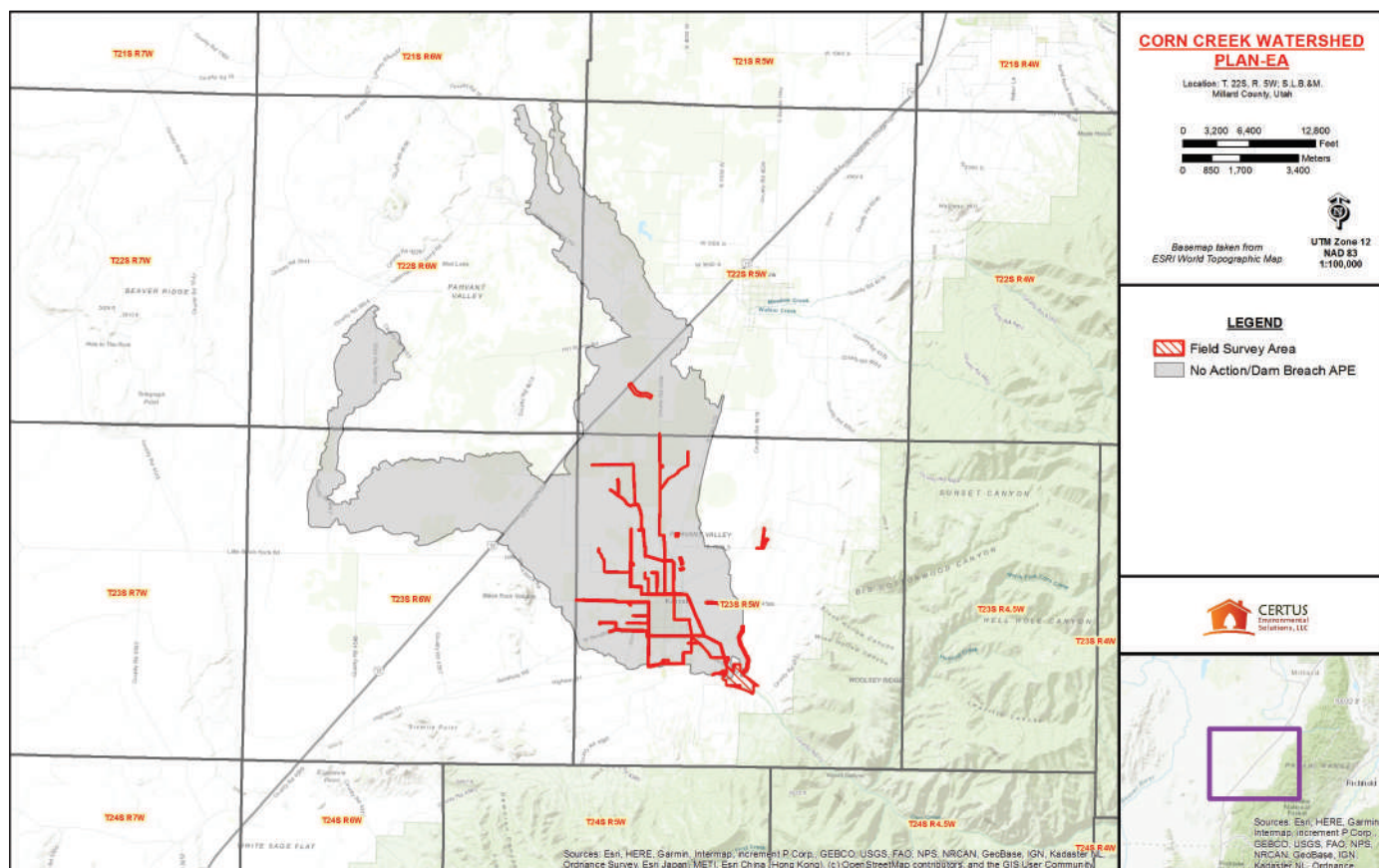


Figure 1. General location of the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA Project Area

Fieldwork, which was carried out by the author August 16–19 and September 19, 2023, consisted of a combination intensive-level and reconnaissance-level survey for archaeological resources. Reconnaissance-level methods were employed only in two areas of the project where access or other field conditions posed safety hazards. Because no buildings or structures, beyond those directly associated with the canals or culverts that are the subject of the undertaking, would be altered, demolished, moved, or otherwise directly impacted by the project, such resources were not inventoried, even if they were located inside the survey area boundary. Cultural resource survey work was carried out under Utah State Antiquities Project No. U23HY0520 and Utah Public Lands Policy Coordination Office (PLPCO) Principal Investigator Permit No. 176.

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Sheri Murray Ellis, Principal Investigator for Certus under State of Utah PLPCO Permit No. 176, conducted fieldwork for the project. Ms. Ellis meets all standards for professional qualifications for both archaeology and architectural history and for both prehistoric and historic period resources. Ms. Ellis holds an M.S. in American Studies (a multi-disciplinary degree that includes archaeology and history). Ms. Ellis has more than 32 years of professional experience in cultural resource assessments in Utah and the western United States.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AREA AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The cultural resource survey area and as determined by the NRCS consists of a series of linear corridors and polygons within which the project components described above for the Preferred Alternative and construction staging would occur (see **Figures 2 & 3**). Since the majority of the improvements would be located at-grade or below-grade and would not introduce new visual intrusions, the indirect effects from the undertaking are expected to be confined to the survey area as defined here. Additionally, the survey area around the Corn Creek Dam includes a buffer of at least 30 meters (100 feet) depending on final design to account for the increased visual nature of the dam from its additional height and length.

The linear corridors of the survey area range from 15 to 30 meters (50 to 100 feet) wide depending on the nature of the proposed improvements. Where existing ditches would be altered or where no ditches are currently located, the corridor width is generally limited to 15 meters wide. Where new pipelines would be installed adjacent to existing ditches, the corridor width was as much as 30 meters wide. In total, the survey area encompassed approximately 400 acres.

The area of potential effects (APE) as defined by the NRCS under 36 CFR §800.4 also includes the areas that could be potentially flooded and damaged if no action is taken (i.e., the No Action alternative) as well as the area that could be flooded if the dam improvements under the Preferred Alternative breaches (see **Figure 1**). Collectively, this APE contains 17,864 acres. This APE was not included in the survey area for the undertaking but was reviewed through archival research.

Lands within the survey area are mostly owned by private parties and the local municipal government, but lands owned by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (3.4 acres) and the Kanosh Band (8.4 acres) also were present in the survey area.

The survey area is located in Township 22 South, Range 5 West, Sections 31 and 32 and Township 23 South, Range 5 West, Sections 4–8, 10, 15–22, and 27–29 of the Salt Lake Base and Meridian. This area can be found on USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle Kanosh, Utah (see **Figures 2 & 3**).

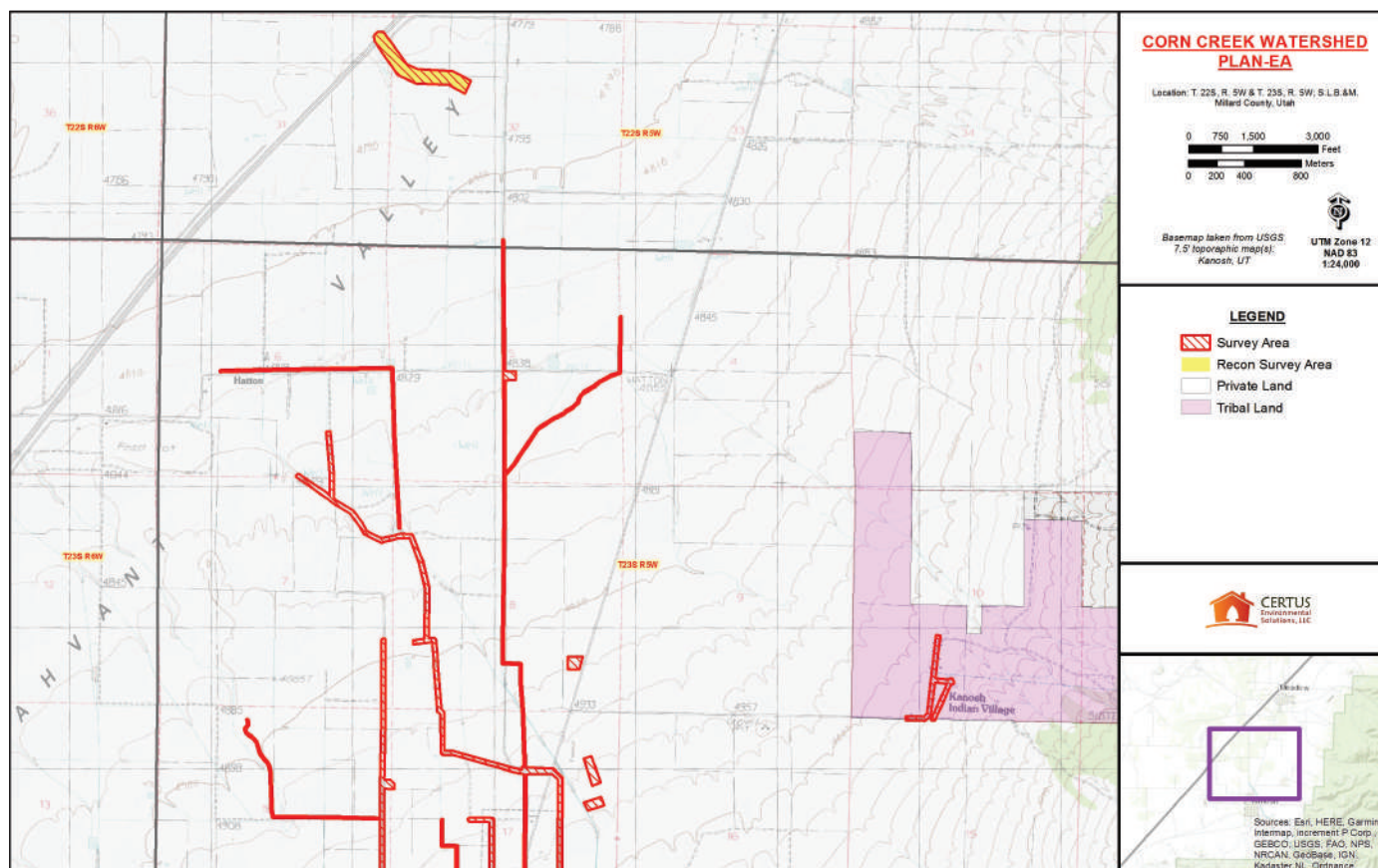


Figure 2. Location of survey area; Map 1 of 2

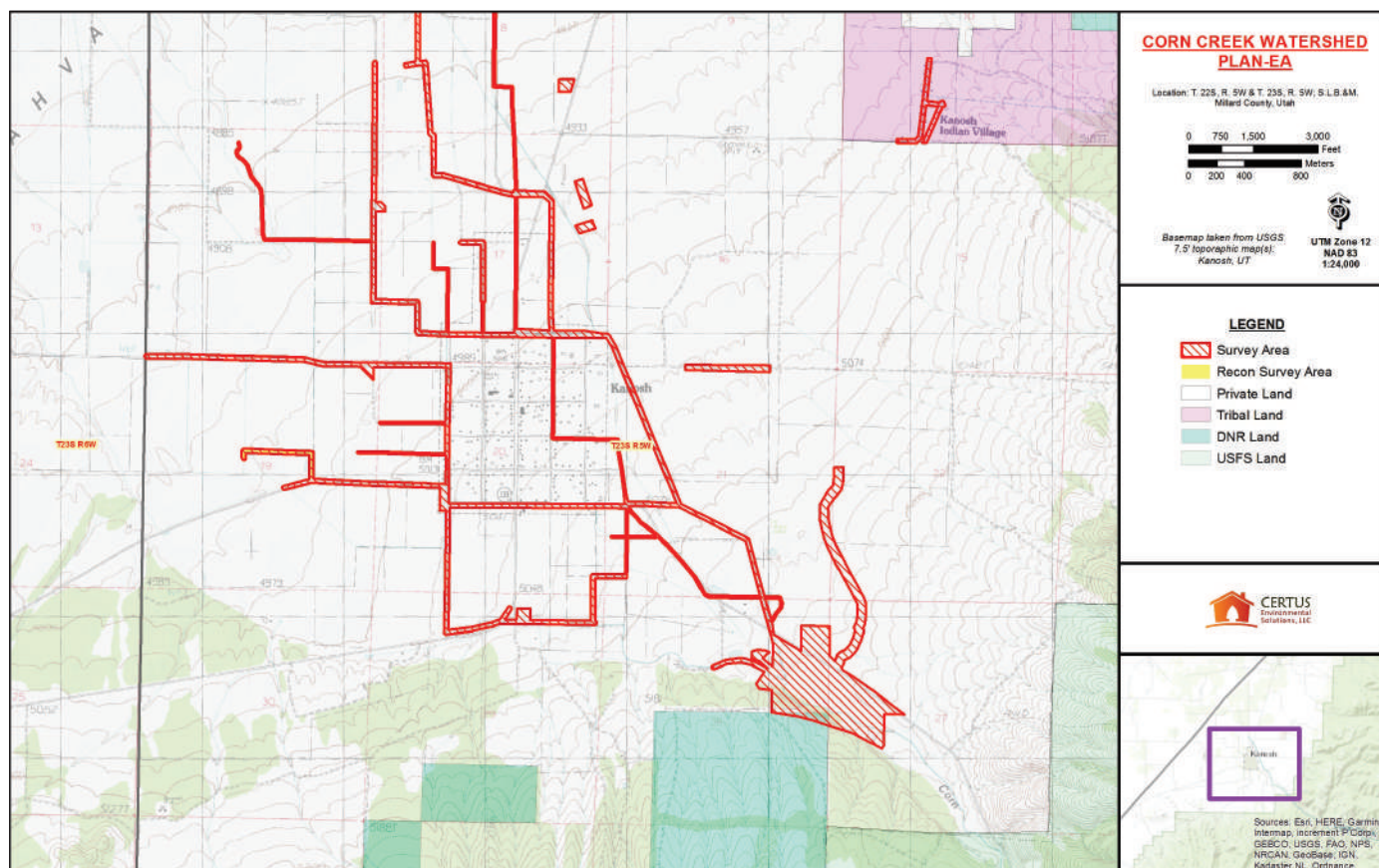


Figure 3. Location of survey area; Map 2 of 2

PROJECT SETTING

The project area is located in south-central Utah in an area known as the Pahvant Valley. More specifically, it is situated in and around the small, rural community of Kanosh and on the adjacent Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Kanosh Reservation (Kanosh Indian Village). Portions of the project area encompass Corn Creek—both the natural and channelized sections of the creek—while most others are centered on a series of open irrigation ditches or follow subsurface waterlines. It also encompasses the existing Corn Creek dam and debris basin. Elevation of the survey area ranges from roughly 4775 to 5300 feet above sea level.

Vegetation in the survey area varies by location. Riparian plants are found along the Corn Creek channel and several of the open ditch/canal channels while native sagebrush community species are found away from these waterways and outside of the developed community. Within Kanosh proper, vegetation large comprises introduced agricultural cultigens, ornamental landscaping (e.g., introduced lawns, trees, and shrubs), and invasive weeds deriving from past ground disturbance. A small area of juniper is present in the extreme southeast portion of the survey area, on a ridge south of Corn Creek.

Lands outside the core area of Kanosh are lightly developed and primary used for agricultural purposes—growing corn, alfalfa, and other crops and grazing livestock. In town, lands are developed with typical suburban lots with single-family dwellings and introduced landscaping. Soils across the area are light to medium brown silty loam with a moderate content of alkali. They appear highly erodible.

FILE SEARCH

Certus conducted a search of the online site and project files of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on August 10, 2023. The file search encompassed an area extending 1/4 mile in all directions from the edge of each survey area. The file search was conducted to:

- a) identify any areas of the survey area that may not require additional field inventory;
- b) identify any previously documented sites in the survey area that should be considered relative to potential project impacts; and
- c) assess the potential for encountering cultural resources during the field survey for the project and obtain information about the types of cultural resources likely to be present.

Field Survey Area

SHPO records indicate that 18 prior cultural resource surveys have been undertaken in the vicinity of the current survey area. These inventories occurred between 1991 and 2022 with most occurring after 2003. Thirteen of the previous surveys intersect the current survey area but did not encompass it in a meaningful way. As such, Certus reinventoried all previously surveyed portions of the current survey area.

Nine archaeological sites have been previously documented in the file search area according to Sego map records. One of the sites (a historical Forest Service campground) appears to be misplotted and is not actually located in the file search area. The remaining eight sites include two historic period resources—a concrete pipeline (42MD2016) and an irrigation ditch (42MD2017)—that are partially located in the current survey area. See the **Findings** section of this report for more information about these sites. The other six sites include four historical artifact scatters/trash dumps, one historical road, and one

prehistoric temporary camp/lithic scatter. All of these sites are located outside the current survey area, though one of the historical artifact scatters (42MD2018) is located just barely outside such that any expansion of the survey area boundary in that area would extend into the site.

In addition to the records of the SHPO, Certus reviewed historical General Land Office (GLO) maps for the current survey area. Historical GLO maps are available online for the various townships and range. Only the map dating to 1879 provides any detailed illustration of lands located within the current survey area. This map depicts a ditch, referred to as the Indian Ditch, which may correspond with previously reported site 42MD2017. Several drainage channels or ditches (they are unlabeled) also are depicted on the map within the plat of Kanosh, as are several roads, buildings, and a telegraph line. No evidence of the telegraph line was observed during fieldwork, and most of the roads shown in the GLO map have been replaced by modern versions thereof.

No Action/Dam Breach Area of Potential Effects

In addition to reviewing project, site, and structures files for the field survey area, Certus reviewed site and structures records held by the Utah SHPO for the broader APE. County Recorder records were also reviewed to identify all primary buildings in the APE that date to the historic period (i.e., created during or before 1974). These properties could be affected by flooding under the No Action alternative. This search indicates that 12 archaeological sites are known to be present in the APE, excluding those newly located in the survey area and reported in the **Findings** section of this report. The 13 previously reported sites are as follows (see also **Figure 4 in Appendix A** for locations):

- 42MD461: Prehistoric Rock Art (Undetermined)
- 42MD996: Multi-component (Eligible)
- 42MD997: Prehistoric Camp (Eligible)
- 42MD1548: Lithic Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD1601: Lithic Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD2016: Historic Pipeline (Ineligible)
- 42MD2019: Lithic Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD3624: Historic Artifact Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD3625: Historic Artifact Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD3629: Historic Artifact Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD3630: Historic Artifact Scatter (Ineligible)
- 42MD3631: Historic Artifact Scatter (Ineligible)

Beyond the 12 previously reported archaeological sites, 162 primary buildings dating to the historic period were identified in the APE through both Utah SHPO and County Recorder records. See **Appendix A** for a list of these properties and figures (**Figures 4 & 5**) showing their locations). Additional historical outbuildings are likely present in the area but are not enumerated here due to lack of information about their specific ages. Of the 162 known historical buildings, only 7 have evaluated previously for their National Register eligibility. These properties are as follows:

- ~4675 W Hatton Ln (Eligible)
- ~4750 W Hatton Ln (Eligible)
- 4909 W Hatton Ln (Eligible)
- 10 N Main St (Listed on NRHP)
- 60 N Main St (Eligible)
- 35 W Center St (Eligible)
- 60/70 W Center St (Eligible)

FIELD METHODS

Certus applied a combination of intensive-level and reconnaissance-level archaeological survey methods accepted by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies in Utah to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the undertaking. Intensive-level methods were employed across the vast majority of the study and consisted of Sheri Murray Ellis of Certus inventorying the area

by walking multiple transects spaced no more than 15 meters (50 feet) apart. Where reconnaissance-level methods were applied (see **Figures 2 and 3** for location), survey transects were more widely spaced and more irregular. These reconnaissance methods were only employed in two areas of the survey corridor where field safety hazards exceeded acceptable thresholds to continue regular intensive-level methods.

Navigation within the survey areas was accomplished using a handheld GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy, air photos, and physical landmarks. A cutoff age of 50 years using 2023 as the base year (i.e., created during or before 1973) was used to identify resources requiring documentation and evaluation under 36 CFR §800.

Because no buildings or structures unrelated to the canals that are one of the subjects of the project will be physically altered, moved, demolished, or otherwise directly impacted by the proposed undertaking, historical resources of this type were not documented as part of the survey reported herein.

RESOURCE EVALUATION METHODS

Certus employed regulatory standard methods for evaluating the historical significance of cultural resources encountered during the field inventory. To that end, Certus evaluated all identified cultural resources for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (the National Register). The evaluation considered the four criteria of the National Register as listed in 36 CFR §60.4 and followed the guidelines issued by the National Park Service (NPS) in Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS). The National Register criteria state that a resource may be considered eligible for listing on the Register if it:

- Criterion A** – is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; OR
- Criterion B** – is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; OR
- Criterion C** – embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; OR
- Criterion D** – has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources considered potentially eligible for the National Register pursuant to one of the above criteria are also to be assessed for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To be eligible for listing on the National Register, the resource must possess integrity of those elements directly related to the criterion or criteria under which it would be determined eligible.

FINDINGS FOR THE SURVEY AREA

Certus identified two isolated occurrences and 16 archaeological sites in the survey area for the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA (see **Table 1**). The isolates and sites include both prehistoric and historic period resources. Historic period sites are the most numerous and are mostly represented by canals and other historical water control features. Descriptions of the isolates and sites are provided below along with discussions of their eligibility for the National Register. Their locations are shown in **Figures 6 & 7**.

REDACTED ACCORDING TO FEDERAL LAW

Figure 6. Survey results; Map 1 of 2

REDACTED ACCORDING TO FEDERAL LAW

Figure 7. Survey results; Map 2 of 2

Resources Noted but Not Documented

In conducting the cultural resource survey for this undertaking, Certus observed two types of resource conditions that were not formally documented as sites or isolated occurrences. Specifically, two sections of the survey area displayed what can best be described as lithic landscape conditions wherein lithic debitage, absent any tools or features, were broadly and very diffusely scattered across the landscape. These areas occurred on the ridge south of Corn Creek and along the Corn Creek Flood Channel (see **Figure 5**). Where artifacts were sufficiently interpretable as a site, Certus documented them as such. Where the debitage, which was non-diagnostic, lacked such interpretability and a boundary could not realistically be drawn around the artifacts to define a specific use area, Certus did not report the materials.

The second resource type not documented as part of the fieldwork were buildings and structures not related to the water management and distribution features such as canals, the debris basin, etc. but located within the survey area. No such buildings or structures are identified for demolition or alteration as part of the current undertaking, and piping small ditches adjacent to them does not have the potential to adversely affect them.

Isolated Occurrences

Two isolated occurrences were observed in the APE during fieldwork. These include four pieces of white chert debitage (IO-01) located north of the Corn Creek Dam and a piece of apparently abandoned historical farm equipment (IO-02) located in a fallow field east of Kanosh. The white chert debitage dates to the general prehistoric period and is temporally non-diagnostic. The farm equipment appears to be the remains of a tractor-drawn disc harrow likely dating to the 1930s or 1940s.

Certus recommends both of the isolated occurrences ineligible for the National Register under all criteria. They do not appear to be associated with any specific prehistoric or historic period events of importance or with any identifiable persons of prehistoric or historic significance. They also do not represent a type, style, manner of construction, work of a master, or resource of high artistic value and do not appear to be associated with established cultural resource districts or landscapes to which they may contribute. Lastly, they have not yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past and do not appear to have the potential to do so with additional on-site investigation.

Archaeological Sites

Certus identified 16 archaeological sites in the survey area for the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA (see **Table 1**). The sites include both prehistoric and historic period resources, though historic period sites are the most numerous and are mostly represented by canals and other historical water control features. Descriptions of the sites are provided below along with discussions of their eligibility for the National Register. Their locations are shown in **Figures 6 & 7**.

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Table 1. Sites documented in the survey area

Site Number	Description
42MD2016	Historical concrete water pipeline
42MD2017	Historical ditch (the Indian Ditch)
42MD4696	Corn Creek Dam & Debris Basin
42MD4697	Prehistoric temporary camp
42MD4698	Prehistoric temporary camp
42MD4699	Prehistoric temporary camp
42MD4700	Prehistoric temporary camp
42MD4701	Historical structure/pump house
42MD4702	Prehistoric rock art on a relocated boulder
42MD4703	South & West Field Ditches system
42MD4704	Middle Ditch system
42MD4705	East Field Ditch system
42MD4706	Hatton Ditch system
42MD4707	East Middle Hatton Ditch system
42MD4708	West Ditch system
42MD4713	Kanosh City Ditch

Site 42MD2016—Concrete Water Pipeline

Site 42MD2016 is a historical concrete water pipeline located east of Kanosh and between Corn Creek and the Paiute Indian Village. The site was first documented in 2005 by the NRCS and does not appear to have had an update to its site record since. The NRCS described the site as follows:

The site consists of a buried concrete pipe running from an earthen dam/flood structure on the south to a rock lined ditch on the north. This concrete [pipe] links to the rock lined ditch and are clearly associated. The orientation of the site is followed by linking a series of upright concrete cylinders/pipes. These cylinders range from 4 to ten feet high. There are a total of five of these structures more or less equally spaced (approximately 400 meters apart) along the site's length. The upright concrete cylinders are likely vents or some type of outtake structure. Of the two cylinders that were able to be viewed inside, one was partially full of rocks. These cylinders were approximately 12 inches in diameter. The actual pipeline is completely buried for most of its length and measures approximately 12 inches in diameter. One section appears breached by flooding. Other sections, near the middle of the site, are exposed and partially breached, also due to flooding, but are still intact. The pipeline runs north for half its length, then after approximately one mile it turns slightly to 15 degrees east. The concrete transitional structure between this site and site 42MD2017 [(the rock lined ditch)] bears the imprint 1943 and was likely the year of construction. (Leefflang 2005a)

Certus revisited the portion of this site in and near the current project area to the extent that private property access had been granted. The site appeared to be in the same condition as it was described in 2005 by the NRCS. As a matter of interpretation, the “cylinders” referred to in the 2005 site form may well be standpipes used to increase pressure along the pipeline and ensure consistent water flow along the length of it.

Very little information could be located about this pipeline. It does appear likely that the line was constructed in 1943. It appears to have replaced an open ditch that connected to the rock lined ditch (42MD2017) noted in the 2005 site description. That ditch may be the one depicted on an 1879 GLO map, which shows a ditch labeled “Indian Ditch” extending from Corn Creek to the Paiute Indian Village. Given the erodible nature of soils in the area of said ditch’s alignment, sediment deposition would have been a challenge in keeping the open ditch flowing. The pipeline would have reliably carried the water to the open ditch segment still left in the village and allowed for irrigation in that area.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 42MD2016

Site 42MD2016 was ***determined ineligible*** as a result of its documentation and evaluation in 2005 (Leeflang 2005a). The basis of this determination was a lack of association with any notable historical events or persons, a lack of engineering and construction merit with accompanying decreases in integrity due to erosion/breaching, and a lack of potential to yield information important to improving our understanding of the past. Certus agrees with this existing determination and adds that while the pipeline appears to have been associated with irrigation or other non-culinary water distribution to the Paiute Indian Village and was part of a larger irrigation water project that started at least as early as the 1870s for Tribal land, the pipeline was both a much later addition/change to that system and appears to have been relatively short-lived due to damage from erosion.

Site 42MD2017—Indian Ditch

Site 42MD2017 is a historical irrigation ditch located on and south of the Paiute Indian Village (reservation) east of Kanosh in the Pahvant Valley. The site was first documented by the NRCS in 2005, and its record does not appear to have been updated since. In 2005, the NRCS described the site as follows:

The site is a historic rock lined ditch that once provided water to the residents of the Kanosh Indian Reservation. The ditch runs generally south from the reservation townsite, for approximately 1.2 miles. On the south end of the site the ditch meets site 42MD2016, a buried concrete pipe, and ends (sic). These two sites are clearly associated and joined by a cement transitional structure. 42MD2016 fed this site with water. 42MD2017 likely originally continued south prior to the construction of 42MD2016 but there is no evidence and it was possibly destroyed by the construction of 42MD2016. Both sites are now inactive and 42MD2017 is largely in-filled with sediment. This ditch is rock lined for much of its length and is visible and easily followed for most of its length. Near its northern end, sections of the ditch become less visible. The rock lining of the ditch is visible as two rock alignments for much of its length. Some areas show only a shallow linear depression and the absence of rock lining. Most of the rock lining appears to be mortared together. The ditch was likely lined with mortar for its entire length originally. The ditch ranges from 20 centimeters to 100 centimeters wide but is generally 40 centimeters wide. It is approximately 30 centimeters deep based on the overall ditch shape. (Leeflang 2005b)

Certus revisited the portion of this site in and near the current project area to the extent that private property access had been granted. The site appeared to be in the same condition as it was described in 2005 by the NRCS, at least for the northern section on Tribal land. The ditch segment observed by Certus was almost entirely buried and exhibited no evidence of rock lining. Rather, it appeared as a shallow concrete-lined channel averaging 1 meter wide and less than 50 centimeters deep. The channel

had a widely flared cross-section with a narrow floor. As part of updating the site record to current standards, Certus also documented a pond or impoundment basin located at the north end of the ditch. This impoundment appears to have been by the ditch and allowed for the storage of a small amount of water for reservation uses. The impoundment is roughly oval in shape and measures approximately 90 meters long by 25 meters wide by 2 meters deep. A tall screw-lift turnout is located on the west side of the pond to allow water to flow out of the impoundment and into the occupied townsite. It is unclear when this pond/impoundment was constructed. It does not appear on the 1879 GLO map of the area but is visible in aerial imagery dating to the 1950s.

The specific date of construction for the ditch remains somewhat unclear. The 1879 GLO map for the area depicts a ditch labeled as the “Indian Ditch” extending from Corn Creek to the Tribal lands and entering said lands in the approximate location of the ditch reported here. It is unlikely the concrete lining observed by Certus on the northern part of the ditch dates to this period and was likely a later addition to the ditch to help reduce water loss from seepage. The ditch was replaced by a bypass pipeline designed in 2004.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 42MD2017

Site 42MD2017 was ***determined eligible*** for the National Register under Criterion A as a result of its documentation and evaluation in 2005 (Leeftang 2005b). The basis of this determination was the apparent association of the ditch with the development of irrigation practices on the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah’s Kanosh reservation. Certus agrees with this determination and finds that the ditch segment discussed here, despite being largely buried, retains sufficient integrity of location, materials, workmanship, design, setting, feeling, and association to reflect its association with historical irrigation on the reservation lands.

Site 42MD4696—Corn Creek Dam & Debris Basin

Site 42MD4696 is the Corn Creek Dam & Debris Basin located on Corn Creek south of Kanosh in the Pahvant Valley. The site encompasses a large area of approximately 50,621 square meters and includes the main dam/berm and spillway as well as a series of berms northwest of the dam. The site is located along Corn Creek at the base of a ridge. The main earthen berm (i.e., the dam) stands approximately 45 feet tall and is approximately 1900 feet long. This berm is up to 115 feet wide at the base (toe-to-toe) and approximately 15 feet wide at the top. It has an L-shaped footprint. The spillway is located near the southwest end of the dam. It is constructed of cast-in-place concrete. This spillway structure was either built in 1985 or substantially rebuilt in 1985 due to damage from an extreme flood event. The reconstructed dam appears to follow the same footprint as the original historical structure.

The dam creates a large impoundment behind it that serves as a debris basin to prevent flooding in the nearby community. It does not appear that much in the way of dredging was conducted to create a specific basin. Rather, the natural terrain served as the basin. That said, it appears that in relatively recent years, the basin area has been used as a dumping ground for debris and that rocks and gravels have been mined and sorted in the area as large piles of sorted material are present throughout the basin area. A small raised pond area is located on the northwest side of and abutting the dam. This pond appears to have been constructed during or after the repair/reconstruction efforts in 1985 as it is not visible in earlier aerial images.

The earthen berms northwest of the dam create a roughly U-shaped impoundment between the dam and the berms. These berms stand roughly 15 feet tall and measure as much as 40 feet wide across their bases.

There are three segments to the berms, which are separated from each other by two small gaps—one to allow for the passage of the East Middle Hatton Ditch and one of indeterminate purpose.

The original date of construction of the dam and basin could not be determined from archival records. Such records available online only list the 1985 reconstruction date for the spillway. The features are not present on the 1879 GLO map of the area, but they are clearly visible in a 1958 aerial image and appear to have been there for some period of time—there is no evidence of recent ground disturbance in the images, and vegetation appears to have regrown in the previously disturbed areas. These aerial images also show that the Corn Creek channel shifted its location in response to the presence of the structures and placement of piles of rock and soil in the basin area. It is possible that the original dam/berm here was constructed during the 1920s amidst a statewide effort to address flooding. Specifically, in 1922 the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering teamed up with the Utah Experiment Station, the Utah Extension Service, and local irrigation companies to build flood control berms and basins at several locations in Utah. These locations included Salt Creek near Nephi, Chalk Creek near Fillmore, Shoal Creek near Enterprise, and Corn Creek near Kanosh (Honker 1999: 35). While it remains unclear if the dam and basin discussed here represent the same feature constructed during the 1920s, it is likely the current facilities at least built upon the earlier earthworks and flood control efforts.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4696

Certus recommends site 42MD4696 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, and association but generally lacks integrity of design, workmanship, setting, and feeling due to the changes made in 1985. At present, the site appears as a modern flood management feature.

This site is associated with flood prevention for the community of Kanosh. This topic is a significant one in the general area due to the long history of damaging floods that challenged original settlement and expansion of the community. The dam and debris basin would have been the most substantial large-scale effort at flood control in the area and would have been a significant feature of those efforts; however, the reconstruction in 1985 substantially altered the feeling of the site and added additional features not previously present. Given these conditions, Certus recommends that the site lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historic period association and would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Although no specific information about the parties associated with the site was found, the construction was likely carried out with government involvement simply due to the magnitude of the effort. That is, it is not associated with any specific individuals who are important in history but associated with a larger communal body or government agency. As such, the site would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

This site, while a notable engineering feature, lacks integrity of historical design and workmanship due to the reconstruction in 1985. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4697—Prehistoric Temporary Camp

Site 42MD4697 is a prehistoric camp represented by a small, diffuse scatter of lithic debitage. The site is located on the north-facing gentle slope of a ridge above Corn Creek. The landscape is characterized by a sparse juniper woodland and light to medium brown silty loam with a mat of subangular surface gravels. The site measures approximately 130 meters long by 25 meters wide and encompasses an area of 2,270 square meters. No features were observed.

The artifact assemblage is estimated to include between 50 and 75 artifacts, the majority of which are obsidian secondary and tertiary flakes. A few flakes of grey chert, one grey quartzite core, and one biface fragment also were observed. Neither the core nor the biface fragment is temporally diagnostic. The site location may be the result of stormwater washing artifacts down slope from higher up on the ridge. The ridge top appears as a lithic landscape with a broad and sparse scatter of mostly obsidian debitage that lacks sufficient clustering and organization to be defined as a true site. Soils on-site are moderately erodible, but there was no specific evidence of sediment accumulation on the site itself.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4697

Certus recommends site 42MD4697 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, setting, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship do not apply to this site.

This site is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the Pahvant Valley area. Due to a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or features, the site cannot yet be attributed to any specific period in prehistory. The site lacks internal organization and may be the result of artifact accumulation due to stormwater runoff. As such, it is not interpretable in association with any specific prehistoric events. Given this, Certus recommends the site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

No specific information about the parties associated with the site was found in either archival sources or at the site itself. As such, the site would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

This site lacks any engineered or constructed features and is not representative of a type, style, or manner of construction. It also is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and cannot be tied to an existing larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past and does not appear to have the potential to yield such information with additional investigation. The limited nature of the occupation period coupled with the depositional environment that appears to be such that no accumulation of cultural deposits is likely. Obsidian sourcing is possible given the presence of obsidian artifacts, but this, too, would be of limited utility given the small and homogenous nature of the artifact assemblage. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4698—Prehistoric Temporary Camp

Site 42MD4698 is a prehistoric camp represented by a small, diffuse scatter of lithic debitage. The site is located on the northeast-facing slope of a ridge above Corn Creek. The landscape is characterized by a sparse juniper woodland and light to medium brown silty loam with a mat of subangular surface gravels.

The site measures approximately 38 meters long by 24 meters wide and encompasses an area of 773 square meters. No features were observed.

Certus counted 56 artifacts at the site. The majority of them were obsidian secondary and tertiary flakes. A few flakes of chert and one large grey quartzite primary flake also were observed as was a possible mottled grey and white chert uniface. The uniface is not temporally diagnostic. The site location may be the result of stormwater washing artifacts down slope from higher up on the ridge. There is no particular evidence of sediment accumulation at the site itself.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4698

Certus recommends site 42MD4698 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, setting, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship do not apply to this site.

This site is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the Pahvant Valley area. Due to a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or features, the site cannot yet be attributed to any specific period in prehistory. The site lacks internal organization and may be the result of artifact accumulation due to stormwater runoff. As such, it is not interpretable in association with any specific prehistoric events. Given this, Certus recommends the site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

No specific information about the parties associated with the site was found in either archival sources or at the site itself. As such, the site would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

This site lacks any engineered or constructed features and is not representative of a type, style, or manner of construction. It also is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and cannot be tied to an existing larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past and does not appear to have the potential to yield such information with additional investigation. The limited nature of the occupation period suggests cultural deposits are unlikely. Obsidian sourcing is possible given the presence of obsidian artifacts, but this, too, would be of limited utility given the small and homogenous nature of the artifact assemblage. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4699—Prehistoric Temporary Camp

Site 42MD4699 is a prehistoric camp represented by a diffuse scatter of lithic debitage. The site is located on the toeslopes of a ridge above Corn Creek. The landscape is characterized by a sparse juniper woodland and light to medium brown silty loam with a mat of subangular surface gravels. The site measures approximately 108 meters long by 30 meters wide and encompasses an area of 2,840 square meters. The site area has been impacted recently by heavy (tracked) equipment travel and ground surface disturbance associated with apparent debris-clearing efforts along the adjacent Corn Creek channel. This disturbance is generally limited to the north half of the site and extended several inches below modern ground surface.

Certus estimates between 75 and 100 artifacts were present at the site. The majority of them were obsidian secondary and tertiary flakes. A few flakes of white chert, grey chert, and red quartzite also were

observed. No tools, features, or artifact concentrations were observed. The site location may be the result of stormwater washing artifacts down slope from higher up on the ridge. There is some evidence of sediment accumulation at the site, and the artifacts largely appear to have “settled” at the base of the adjacent slope.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4699

Certus recommends site 42MD4699 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, setting, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship do not apply to this site.

This site is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the Pahvant Valley area. Due to a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or features, the site cannot yet be attributed to any specific period in prehistory. The site lacks internal organization and may be the result of artifact accumulation due to stormwater runoff. As such, it is not interpretable in association with any specific prehistoric events. Given this, Certus recommends the site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

No specific information about the parties associated with the site was found in either archival sources or at the site itself. As such, the site would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

This site lacks any engineered or constructed features and is not representative of a type, style, or manner of construction. It also is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and cannot be tied to an existing larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past and does not appear to have the potential to yield such information with additional investigation. The limited nature of the occupation period suggests cultural deposits are unlikely, and any buried artifacts were likely washed into the site from the adjacent ridge or pushed into a subsurface context by the heavy equipment travelling over the site. Obsidian sourcing is possible given the presence of obsidian artifacts, but this, too, would be of limited utility given the small and homogenous nature of the artifact assemblage. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4700—Prehistoric Temporary Camp

Site 42MD4700 is a large prehistoric camp represented by a diffuse scatter of lithic debitage. The site is located on a gentle west-facing slope in the eastern part of the Pahvant Valley. More specifically, it is mostly located west of the Corn Creek flood control channel, which was constructed around 1985. The landscape is characterized as a sagebrush plain with light to medium brown silty loam having a sparse mat of subangular surface gravels. The site measures approximately 632 meters long by 180 meters wide and encompasses an area of 55,186 square meters. It exists in an area best described as a lithic landscape. In this area, random pieces of obsidian debitage can be found all over with essentially no concentration of artifacts that would indicate a specific occupation area or use area. Certus defined the site boundary as the area within which the greatest concentration of artifacts was located. The site was impacted by the construction of the flood control channel, though the vast majority of artifacts are located east of the channel; only a handful of artifacts were found west of the channel.

Certus estimates between 100 and 200 artifacts were present at the site. The overwhelming majority (estimated at 95% or more) of them were obsidian secondary and tertiary flakes. A few flakes of white chert and light tan/white quartzite also were noted. No tools, features, or artifact concentrations that could indicate activity loci were observed. The site location may be the result of stormwater washing artifacts down slope from higher up on the ridge. There is no evidence of notable sediment accumulation at the site, though a few artifacts were partially buried due to the erodible nature of the soils and stormwater ponding causing minor soil upheaval.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4700

Certus recommends site 42MD4700 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, setting, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship do not apply to this site.

This site is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the Pahvant Valley area. Due to a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or features, the site cannot yet be attributed to any specific period in prehistory. The site lacks internal organization and exhibits no definable activity loci. Rather, it appears as a slightly greater artifact concentration against a broad lithic debitage landscape. It is not interpretable in association with any specific prehistoric events. Given this, Certus recommends the site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

No specific information about the parties associated with the site was found in either archival sources or at the site itself. As such, the site would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

This site lacks any engineered or constructed features and is not representative of a type, style, or manner of construction. It also is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and cannot be tied to an existing larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past and does not appear to have the potential to yield such information with additional investigation. The undefined nature of the occupation period and lack of evidence of sediment accumulation suggests cultural deposits are unlikely. Obsidian sourcing is possible given the presence of obsidian artifacts, but this, too, would be of limited utility given the small and homogenous nature of the artifact assemblage. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4701—Historical Structure

Site 42MD4701 is a small, semi-subterranean structure located on the northwest edge of the Corn Creek Dam and immediately south of SR-106 near Kanosh. The structure is constructed of cast-in-place concrete and has a thick concrete roof with a slight arch to it. An access door is located in the west elevation and is flanked by two tapering mortared stone and concrete walls. A manhole-type opening is located in the top of the structure, near its east edge and implies the structure is used for water storage, pumping, or similar functions. All elevations of the structure are buried save for the exposed access opening in the west elevation.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information about this structure. Given its apparent function, it was likely built either by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company as part of its vast network of irrigation

ditches and water distribution facilities or by the municipality as part of its water system. The structure is visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area—the earliest available image of reasonable scale.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4701

Certus recommends site 42MD4701 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, and feeling. It generally lacks association as it is unclear from simply viewing the resource what its function is.

This site appears to be associated with water management for the community of Kanosh, but its specific role within that system is unclear. Regardless, the structure is very minor, and the lack of discussion in archival sources suggests it did not play an important role in the overall water system of the area during the historic period. Thus, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Although no specific information about the parties associated with the site was found, the construction was likely carried out with government or other agency/quasi-agency involvement given its apparent association with the Kanosh community's water system. That is, it is not associated with any specific individuals who are important in history but associated with a larger communal body or government agency. As such, the site would be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4702—Prehistoric Rock Art

Site 42MD4702 is a boulder containing prehistoric petroglyphs that is located west of the Corn Creek Dam & Debris Basin (site 42MD4696). The boulder is situated in a debris pile of materials removed from an unknown location and placed at the present site. It is unclear if the boulder came from the immediate area or from some other off-site location. Based on the orientation of the petroglyphs, it appears the boulder is lying on its side compared to how it was oriented when *in situ*.

Ten separate images are visible on one side and on the top of the boulder, though not all of the images are clear enough to be decipherable. All are pecked lightly into the boulder, which does not exhibit any clear patination. The images include three apparent pronghorn, one Kokopelli-like anthropomorph, and a series of geometric designs, wavy lines, and circles. The images appear most consistent with the Fremont culture group, which is known to have occupied the Pahvant Valley.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4702

Certus recommends site 42MD4702 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria due primarily to a lack of integrity of location. While the boulder on which the petroglyphs are located likely came from the Kanosh area, the fact that it has been moved from its original location disassociates the “site” from the landscape in which it was originally located and, therefore, alters the potential interpretation of its meaning in prehistory.

Site 42MD4703—South & West Field Ditches System

Site 42MD4703 is a historical irrigation ditch system—the South & West Field Ditches system—carrying water from the main weir on Corn Creek through the southern and southwestern parts of the community of Kanosh. The system is owned and operated by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which was established in 1877. Certus documented approximately 1,553 linear meters of ditches associated with this canal system. The vast majority of these ditches were concrete-lined, though a few unlined ditches, mostly laterals and sublaterals, were observed. The concrete-lined sections are generally associated with the “low flow” system, which is used when water levels in the source creek are low. Numerous historical water control features, including diversions and turnouts were documented along the various ditches. In most cases, the turnouts comprise screw-lift gates set in cast-in-place concrete frames. The concrete ditch segments are uniform in size and shape. They are relatively shallow being up to 50 centimeters deep and up to 1 meter wide. They have a flared cross-section with a narrow flat bottom. The unlined ditches vary more widely in size but are generally similar or smaller in overall dimensions.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, and it does not appear on the 1879 GLO map of the area. The main ditches associated with this system (i.e., excluding sublaterals) are visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that the irrigation company had 3,000 acres of land under irrigation at that time, which suggests most of the canal systems associated with this company were constructed prior to 1900. The Utah Division of Water Rights indicates a priority water right date of 1880 for the diversion serving this system.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4703

Certus recommends site 42MD4703 *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Kanosh area. Agriculture formed the basis of the community’s economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1867 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history, and the South & West Field Ditches system was a notable part of that system that opened lands southwest and west of town for agricultural development. Therefore, Certus recommends this site eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canals associated with this site were constructed under the auspices of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons

for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4704—Middle Ditch System

Site 42MD4704 is the historical Middle Ditch irrigation ditch system that carries water from Corn Creek through the north and northwestern parts of the rural community of Kanosh. The system is owned and operated by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which was established in 1877. Certus documented approximately 9,658 linear meters of ditches associated with this canal system, including the Crooked Lane Lateral and several sublaterals. The main east-west portion of the named canal, which extends along the south side of 200 North in Kanosh, is concrete lined. The concrete was likely installed during the 1970s according to the irrigation company. The concrete-lined sections are generally associated with the “low flow” system, which is used when water levels in the source creek are low.

This ditch appears to be fed from a diversion on the Hatton Ditch (site 42MD4706), which is, in turn, fed by the main weir on Corn Creek. Nearly all of the remaining ditches documented in association with this site were unlined. The concrete ditch segments are uniform in size and shape. They are relatively shallow being up to 50 centimeters deep and up to 1 meter wide. They have a flared cross-section with a narrow flat bottom. The unlined ditches vary more widely in size but are generally similar or smaller in overall dimensions. Numerous historical water control features, including diversions and turnouts were documented along the various ditches. In most cases, the turnouts comprise screw-lift gates set in cast-in-place concrete frames.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company in 1877. Several ditches in the apparent location of some of the ditch segments associated with this site appear to be depicted on the 1879 GLO map of the area, but these ditches are not labeled as such on the map. The main ditches associated with this system (i.e, excluding sublaterals) are visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that the irrigation company had 3,000 acres of land under irrigation at that time, which suggests most of the canal systems associated with this company were constructed prior to 1900. The Utah Division of Water Rights indicates a priority water right date of 1880 for the diversion serving this system.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4704

Certus recommends site 42MD4704 *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Kanosh area. Agriculture formed the basis of the community's economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1867 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history, and the Middle Ditch system was a notable part of that system that opened lands southwest and west of town for agricultural development. Therefore, Certus recommends this site eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canal associated with this site was constructed under the auspices of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4705—East Field Ditch System

Site 42MD4705 is the historical East Field Ditch irrigation ditch system that carries water from the main weir on Corn Creek through the eastern part of the rural community of Kanosh and on to the north to lands in and around the small burg of Hatton. The system is owned and operated by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which was established in 1877. Certus documented approximately 21,198 linear meters of ditches associated with this canal system, including laterals and sublaterals. The main ditch and several of the laterals are lined with concrete, which was likely installed during the 1970s according to the irrigation company. The concrete-lined sections are generally associated with the "low flow" system, which is used when water levels in the source creek are low. Some of the laterals and most of the sublaterals are unlined. The concrete ditch segments are uniform in size and shape. They are relatively shallow being up to 50 centimeters deep and up to 1 meter wide. They have a flared cross-section with a narrow flat bottom. The unlined ditches vary more widely in size but are generally similar or smaller in overall dimensions. Numerous historical water control features, including diversions and turnouts were documented along the various ditches. In most cases, the turnouts comprise screw-lift gates set in cast-in-place concrete frames.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, and it does not appear on the 1879 GLO map of the area. The main ditches associated with this system (i.e., excluding sublaterals) are visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that the irrigation company had 3,000 acres of land under irrigation at that time, which suggests most of the canal systems associated with this company were constructed prior to 1900. The Utah Division of Water Rights indicates a priority water right date of 1880 for the diversion serving this system.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4705

Certus recommends site 42MD4705 *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Kanosh area. Agriculture formed the basis of the community's economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1867 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history, and the East Field Ditch system was a notable part of that system that opened lands east and north of town for agricultural development. Therefore, Certus recommends this site eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canal associated with this site was constructed under the auspices of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4706—Hatton Ditch System

Site 42MD4706 is the historical Hatton Ditch irrigation ditch system that carries water from the main weir on Corn Creek through the eastern part of the rural community of Kanosh and on to the north to the community of Hatton. The system is owned and operated by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which was established in 1877. Certus documented approximately 8,422 linear meters of ditches associated with this canal system, including laterals and sublaterals. The site was documented in three sections where it intersects the current project area.

The main ditch and laterals were unlined. Most of the unlined ditches operated by the irrigation company are part of the "high flow" irrigation system, which is used when water levels in the source creek are high. The main ditch had a flat-bottomed cross-section with flared sides flanked by berms created from the material dredged from the channel. The channel itself measured between 2 and 3 meters wide and up to 1.5 meters deep, though the typical flow channel is much smaller than that. Very few water control features were observed along the documented portions of the ditch system. This is due to the fact that the majority of the site in the current survey area is part of the ditch that merely carries the water through Kanosh and to Hatton where it is then diverted into field ditches for the purpose of irrigation; no water shares in the ditch are likely held by parties between the weir and the community of Hatton.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company in 1877; however, a ditch approximately a combined alignment between this ditch and the East Middle Hatton Ditch (site 42MD4707) is illustrated on the 1879 GLO map of the area and is labeled as the Peterburg Ditch. The main ditches associated with this system (i.e., excluding sublaterals) are visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that the irrigation company had 3,000 acres of land under irrigation at that time, which suggests most of the canal systems associated with this company were constructed prior to 1900. The Utah Division of Water Rights indicates a priority water right date of 1880 for the diversion serving this system.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4706

Certus recommends site 42MD4706 *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Hatton area. Agriculture formed the basis of the community's economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1859 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history, and the Hatton Ditch system was a notable part of that system. In fact, it appears the Hatton Ditch is one of the primary suppliers of irrigation water to the community. Therefore, Certus recommends this site eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canal associated with this site was constructed under the auspices of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4707—East Middle Hatton Ditch System

Site 42MD4707 is the historical East Middle Hatton Ditch irrigation ditch system that carries water from the main weir on Corn Creek through the rural community of Kanosh and on to the north to the community of Hatton. The system is owned and operated by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which was established in 1877. Certus documented approximately 2,796 linear meters of ditches associated with this canal system. The site was documented in three sections where it intersects the current project area.

The main ditch and lateral documented here are lined with concrete and are relatively shallow being up to 50 centimeters deep and up to 1 meter wide. The concrete was likely installed during the 1970s

according to the irrigation company. The concrete-lined ditches in the area are generally associated with the “low flow” system, which is used when water levels in the source creek are low. They have a flared cross-section with a narrow flat bottom. Nearly the entire lateral, which extends along the north side of 300 South in Kanosh has been filled in and is buried in the “park strip” between the road and adjacent developed parcels. The top of a few short sections of this ditch are visible, but the exposed sections are short and not continuous. It is unclear if a pipe has been installed in this lateral ditch and buried or if the ditch was simply abandoned in place and backfilled. No water control features were observed along the documented portions of the ditch system. This is due to the fact that the majority of the site in the current survey area is part of the ditch that merely carries the water through Kanosh and to Hatton where it is then diverted into field ditches for the purpose of irrigation; no water shares in the ditch are likely held by parties between the weir and the community of Hatton.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company in 1877; however, a ditch approximately a combined alignment between this ditch and the Hatton Ditch (site 42MD4706) is illustrated on the 1879 GLO map of the area and is labeled as the Petersburg Ditch. “Petersburg” was the original name of Hatton. The main ditches associated with this system (i.e., excluding sublaterals) are visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that the irrigation company had 3,000 acres of land under irrigation at that time, which suggests most of the canal systems associated with this company were constructed prior to 1900.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4707

Certus recommends site 42MD4707 *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A for the reasons outlined below. The buried lateral ditch is recommended non-contributing as it is no longer fully visible on the ground surface. The overall site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Hatton community. Agriculture formed the basis of the community’s economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1859 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history, and the East Middle Hatton Ditch system was a notable part of that system. In fact, it appears the East Middle Hatton Ditch is one of the primary suppliers of irrigation water to the community. Therefore, Certus recommends this site eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canal associated with this site was constructed under the auspices of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our

understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4708—West Field Ditch System

Site 42MD4708 is the historical West Field Ditch irrigation ditch system that carries water from the main weir on Corn Creek into the south part of the rural community of Kanosh. The system is owned and operated by the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which was established in 1877. Certus documented approximately 14,539 linear meters of ditches associated with this canal system, all of which appear to represent the main ditch rather than any laterals or sublaterals.

The main ditch exhibits both lined (with concrete) and unlined segments. From the weir to a point just south of 300 South in Kanosh, the channel is unlined. The concrete-lined sections are generally associated with the “low flow” system, which is used when water levels in the source creek are low while the unlined ditches are part of the “high flow” irrigation system. The segment paralleling the south side of 300 South to the east of Main Street is lined with concrete, and the segment between Main Street and 200 West is unlined. Though the three sections vary somewhat in their shape due to their different lining conditions, they average between 5 and 6 meters wide across the top by up to 1.5 meters deep. The concrete-lined section is larger than the unlined sections and was enlarged to accommodate flood water in addition to irrigation water. No historical water control features were observed along the canal.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, and it does not appear on the 1879 GLO map of the area. The main ditches associated with this system (i.e., excluding sublaterals) are visible in a 1958 aerial image of the area. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that the irrigation company had 3,000 acres of land under irrigation at that time, which suggests most of the canal systems associated with this company were constructed prior to 1900.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4708

Certus recommends site 42MD4708 *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A for the reasons outlined below. The site appears to retain integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Kanosh area. Agriculture formed the basis of the community’s economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1867 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history, and the West Field Ditch system was a notable part of that system that helped opened lands west of town for agricultural development. The sheer size of the canal channel compared to other named canals in the area suggests it was intended to carry a substantial amount of irrigation water. Therefore, Certus recommends this site eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canal associated with this site was constructed under the auspices of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Site 42MD4713—Kanos City Ditch

Site 42MD4713 is a historical irrigation ditch referred to locally only as the “City Ditch” or “Kanos City Ditch.” Historically, the City Ditch appears to have drawn water from the East Middle Hatton Ditch and carried it west along the north side of 300 South in Kanosh. It is unclear if the main ditch fed smaller ditches throughout the town or simply extended along 300 South. At present, this ditch is abandoned, and segments of the original ditch have either been piped or filled in to match the surrounding grade. The segment of the ditch east of roughly 250 East 300 South remains open and comprises a concrete-lined ditch measuring roughly 50 centimeters deep and up to 1 to 1.25 meter wide. This ditch segment has a flared cross-section with a narrow flat bottom. To the west of there, and west to Main Street, the top of a few short sections of this concrete-lined ditch are visible in the park strip/shoulder of 300 South. These segments are short and not continuous. In total, Certus documented 1,626 meters of the main ditch for the present undertaking.

Certus was unable to locate any archival information specifically noting the construction date of this system. It likely was not built prior to the formation of the Corn Creek Irrigation Company in 1877 as it appears to pull water from one of the irrigation company’s ditches, and it is not depicted on the 1879 GLO map of the community. It appears the city-sponsored irrigation system was abandoned when the Corn Creek Irrigation Company system was constructed throughout the community.

National Register Eligibility Review for Site 4MD4713

Certus recommends site 42MD4713 *ineligible* for the National Register under all criteria for the reasons outlined below. The overall site appears to retain integrity of location and generally of association, but it lacks integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, and feeling due to the abandonment and either removal or backfilling of the majority of this ditch.

This site is associated with irrigation agriculture in the Kanosh community and appears to date to relatively early in the town’s establishment. Agriculture formed the basis of the community’s economy during the historic period and allowed for both the original settlement in 1859 and for the continued existence and expansion of the community in the decades that followed. As such, irrigation agriculture played a very important role in local history; however, the City Ditch lacks sufficient integrity to convey its association with that history. Therefore, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The primary canal associated with this site was constructed under the auspices of the town’s governmental body, which does not qualify as a historically important person or persons for the purpose of the National Register. As such, Certus recommends the site ineligible under Criterion B.

This site, while an engineering/architectural feature, is not a notable representative of a type, style, or manner of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. There also is no established larger cultural entity, such as a district or landscape, to which it could contribute. Overall, the site lacks the structural integrity needed to qualify for the National Register. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion C.

This site type is not conducive to possessing cultural deposits or other characteristics not visible on the ground surface, and the site has not yet yielded information important to improving our understanding of the past. As such, Certus recommends this site ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

FINDINGS FOR THE NO ACTION/DAM BREACH APE

As noted, the APE for the No Action alternative and Preferred Alternative Dam Breach scenario includes those lands that could be inundated or otherwise experience flood impacts if no action is taken to address current flooding conditions or if the renovated dam breaches. Also as previously noted, Certus did not conduct a field survey of those portions of the APE outside the specific survey area for the Preferred Alternative and that cultural resources in that broader APE area were identified through archival research. As such, the resources discussed herein as being present in those portions of the APE outside the survey area should be considered an estimate of the total sum of resources present therein; that is, additional resources not mentioned in archival sources may be present in the area.

The archival review of the broader APE, as discussed in the **File Search** section of this report, identified 12 archaeological sites and 162 primary historical buildings. See that section of the report for more information about these resources.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Certus conducted an archaeological resources inventory for the Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA Preferred Alternative under the jurisdiction of the NRCS. A file search for known cultural resources in the APE for the No Action alternative also was conducted.

Sixteen archaeological sites were documented in the survey area (see **Table 2**). Nine of the sites are historical irrigation canal systems and other water management/conveyance features. One additional site is a historical flood control site, and another is an apparent pump house or water storage feature. The remaining five sites represent prehistoric period land uses.

Certus has recommended seven of the 16 sites as eligible for the National Register. These sites are all historical canal/ditch systems.

Table 2. Documented sites in the survey area and National Register eligibility recommendations

Site Number	Description	National Register Recommendation
42MD2016	Historical concrete water pipeline	Not Eligible
42MD2017	Historical ditch (the Indian Ditch)	Eligible
42MD4696	Corn Creek Dam & Debris Basin	Not Eligible
42MD4697	Prehistoric temporary camp	Not Eligible
42MD4698	Prehistoric temporary camp	Not Eligible

Table 2. Documented sites in the survey area and National Register eligibility recommendations

Site Number	Description	National Register Recommendation
42MD4699	Prehistoric temporary camp	Not Eligible
42MD4700	Prehistoric temporary camp	Not Eligible
42MD4701	Historical structure/pump house	Not Eligible
42MD4702	Prehistoric rock art on a relocated boulder	Not Eligible
42MD4703	South & West Field Ditches system	Eligible
42MD4704	Middle Ditch system	Eligible
42MD4705	East Field Ditch system	Eligible
42MD4706	Hatton Ditch system	Eligible
42MD4707	East Middle Hatton Ditch system	Eligible
42MD4708	West Ditch system	Eligible
42MD4713	City Ditch	Not Eligible

A total of 175 cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historical buildings were identified in the No Action alternative APE. **Table 3**, below, summarizes those sites and buildings that have been determined eligible for the National Register and would, therefore, need to be considered relative to potential adverse effects from the undertaking or, more specifically, the lack of action to address current flood conditions:

Table 3. Known National Register-eligible sites & buildings in the No Action/Dam Breach APE

Site Number or Address	Description	National Register Determination
42MD996	Multi-component site	Eligible
42MD997	Prehistoric camp	Eligible
~4675 W Hatton Ln	Single-family dwelling	Eligible
~4750 W Hatton Ln	Single-family dwelling	Eligible
4909 W Hatton Ln	Single-family dwelling	Eligible
10 N Main St	Single-family dwelling	Eligible/Listed on NRHP
60 N Main St	Single-family dwelling	Eligible
35 W Center St	Single-family dwelling	Eligible
60/70 W Center St	Single-family dwelling	Eligible

The proposed watershed improvement projects would involve piping of extensive portions of some of the historical irrigation site networks documented in the survey area and the placement of buried pipes adjacent to others. Where the ditches are piped, historical water control features would be removed or buried. More specific information about the anticipated impacts to the eligible sites listed in **Table 2** and recommended findings of effect under 36 CFR §800 are provided in **Table 4**. As can be seen from this table, Certus is recommending a finding of **adverse effect** for three of the eligible irrigation system sites due to the extent the systems would be altered through replacement with underground pipelines.

Table 4. Anticipated impacts and recommended findings of effect for eligible sites under the Preferred Alternative

Site Number	Description of Impact	Recommended Finding of Effect
42MD2017	New pipeline buried adjacent to ditch with minor changes to the pond/impoundment to connect the new pipe to the water system in the Kanosh Indian Village	No Adverse Effect
42MD4703	Approximately half of the concrete-lined ditch would be piped and half would have a pipe buried adjacent to it. The earthen ditches associated with the system would remain unaltered.	Adverse Effect
42MD4704	A buried pipeline system would be placed adjacent to the existing ditches, which would remain unaltered.	No Adverse Effect
42MD4705	A buried pipeline system would be placed adjacent to the existing ditches, which would remain unaltered.	No Adverse Effect
42MD4706	A buried pipeline system would be placed adjacent to the existing ditches, which would remain unaltered.	No Adverse Effect
42MD4707	The concrete-lined ditch would be piped underground, and the ditch would effectively be destroyed.	Adverse Effect
42MD4708	A 1-block long segment of the main ditch along 300 South west of Main Street, which is currently unlined, would be enlarged and lined with concrete to match the segment of the ditch east of Main Street. Much of the rest of the system would be replaced with buried pipelines.	Adverse Effect

Regarding the archaeological sites and historical buildings located in the APE for the No Action/Dam Breach scenario, flooding would impact these resources with the same frequency, severity, and effect as is currently experienced. Generally speaking, the eligible historical buildings are all located sufficiently far from the Corn Creek water source that they are extremely unlikely to suffer adverse effects from flooding. The effects of flooding on the known National Register-eligible archaeological sites in the No Action alternative APE are less predictable, as it depends on the depth and flow rate of water across the sites and whether both are sufficiently high as to move artifacts, scour away sediments at the site and cause “deflation,” or otherwise alter artifact provenience or feature integrity. That said, any effects experienced by these sites under the No Action alternative would represent no change from current conditions.

The information presented herein reflects the opinions and recommendations of the author. The NRCS will issue all final determinations of eligibility for all documented sites and a finding of effect relative to those sites. These determinations will be issued under separate cover.

REFERENCES CITED

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- Leeftang, Arie. 2005a. Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) site form for 42MD2016. On file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.
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- National Park Service (NPS). 2002. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15. Utah Centennial County History Series. Accessed online on January 9, 2014 at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

**An Archaeological Resource Assessment for the
Corn Creek Watershed Plan-EA,
Kanosh, Millard County, Utah**

APPENDIX A:
HISTORICAL BUILDINGS LOCATED IN THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE APE

Historical Buildings (Built 1974 or earlier) in No Action/Dam Breach APE

Address	Eligibility	Address	Eligibility
~260 N 100 E	Unevaluated	90 W 100 S	Unevaluated
257 N 100 E	Unevaluated	95 W 100 S	Unevaluated
190 N 100 E	Unevaluated	150 W 100 S	Unevaluated
~130 N 100 E	Unevaluated	160 W 100 S	Unevaluated
45 S 100 E	Unevaluated	335 N 100 W	Unevaluated
65 S 100 E	Unevaluated	195 N 100 W	Unevaluated
95 S 100 E	Unevaluated	180 N 100 W	Unevaluated
115 S 100 E	Unevaluated	~145 N 100 W	Unevaluated
145 S 100 E	Unevaluated	95 N 100 W	Unevaluated
150 S 100 E	Unevaluated	15 N 100 W	Unevaluated
175 S 100 E	Unevaluated	65 S 100 W	Unevaluated
210 S 100 E	Unevaluated	110 S 100 W	Unevaluated
215 S 100 E	Unevaluated	165 S 100 W	Unevaluated
255 S 100 E	Unevaluated	180 S 100 W	Unevaluated
285 S 100 E	Unevaluated	235 S 100 W	Unevaluated
290 S 100 E	Unevaluated	265 S 100 W	Unevaluated
35 E 100 N	Unevaluated	180 N 200 E	Unevaluated
45 E 100 N	Unevaluated	90 N 200 E	Unevaluated
65 E 100 N	Unevaluated	60 S 200 E	Unevaluated
85 E 100 N	Unevaluated	210 S 200 E	Unevaluated
90 E 100 N	Unevaluated	240 S 200 E	Unevaluated
110 E 100 N	Unevaluated	270 S 200 E	Unevaluated
140 E 100 N	Unevaluated	40 E 200 N	Unevaluated
160 E 100 N	Unevaluated	90 E 200 N	Unevaluated
165 E 100 N	Unevaluated	~180 W 200 N	Unevaluated
190 E 100 N	Unevaluated	~210 W 200 N	Unevaluated
45 W 100 N	Unevaluated	85 E 200 S	Unevaluated
90 W 100 N	Unevaluated	115 E 200 S	Unevaluated
110 W 100 N	Unevaluated	135 E 200 S	Unevaluated
145 W 100 N	Unevaluated	165 E 200 S	Unevaluated
30 E 100 S	Unevaluated	170 E 200 S	Unevaluated
55 E 100 S	Unevaluated	195 E 200 S	Unevaluated
89 E 100 S	Unevaluated	215 E 200 S	Unevaluated
90 E 100 S	Unevaluated	15 W 200 S	Unevaluated
140 E 100 S	Unevaluated	25 W 200 S	Unevaluated
170 E 100 S	Unevaluated	~28 W 200 S	Unevaluated
190 E 100 S	Unevaluated	30 W 200 S	Unevaluated
195 E 100 S	Unevaluated	65 W 200 S	Unevaluated
210 E 100 S	Unevaluated	~83 W 200 S	Unevaluated
215 E 100 S	Unevaluated	90 W 200 S	Unevaluated
30 W 100 S	Unevaluated	115 W 200 S	Unevaluated
60 W 100 S	Unevaluated	145 W 200 S	Unevaluated

Address	Eligibility	Address	Eligibility
160 W 200 S	Unevaluated	310 N Main St	Unevaluated
180 W 200 S	Unevaluated	260 N Main St	Unevaluated
95 N 200 W	Unevaluated	215 N Main St	Unevaluated
90 N 200 W	Unevaluated	190 N Main St	Unevaluated
15 S 200 W	Unevaluated	165 N Main St	Unevaluated
25 S 200 W	Unevaluated	135 N Main St	Unevaluated
45 S 200 W	Unevaluated	110 N Main St	Unevaluated
~110 S 200 W	Unevaluated	95 N Main St	Unevaluated
115 S 200 W	Unevaluated	94 N Main St	Unevaluated
160 S 200 W	Unevaluated	~89 N Main St	Unevaluated
180 S 200 W	Unevaluated	60 N Main St	Eligible/Contributing
240 S 200 W	Unevaluated	55 N Main St	Unevaluated
55 E 300 S	Unevaluated	45 N Main St	Unevaluated
~160 E 300 S	Unevaluated	25 N Main St	Unevaluated
215 E 300 S	Unevaluated	15 N Main St	Unevaluated
245 E 300 S	Unevaluated	10 N Main St	Listed
35 E Center St	Unevaluated	10 S Main St	Unevaluated
50 E Center St	Unevaluated	20 S Main St	Unevaluated
70 E Center St	Unevaluated	25 S Main St	Unevaluated
80 E Center St	Unevaluated	30 S Main St	Unevaluated
85 E Center St	Unevaluated	50 S Main St	Unevaluated
113 E Center St	Unevaluated	60 S Main St	Unevaluated
115 E Center St	Unevaluated	65 S Main St	Unevaluated
120 E Center St	Unevaluated	80 S Main St	Unevaluated
160 E Center St	Unevaluated	95 S Main St	Unevaluated
175 E Center St	Unevaluated	110 S Main St	Unevaluated
~185 E Center St	Unevaluated	115 S Main St	Unevaluated
190 E Center St	Unevaluated	125-135 S Main St	Unevaluated
~240 E Center St	Unevaluated	140 S Main St	Unevaluated
250 E Center St	Unevaluated	145 S Main St	Unevaluated
35 W Center St	Eligible/Contributing	155 S Main St	Unevaluated
70/80 W Center St	Eligible/Contributing	165 S Main St	Unevaluated
115 W Center St	Unevaluated	185 S Main St	Unevaluated
~4675 W Hatton Ln	Eligible/Contributing	190 S Main St	Unevaluated
~4750 W Hatton Ln	Eligible/Contributing	215 S Main St	Unevaluated
4909 W Hatton Ln	Eligible/Contributing	255 S Main St	Unevaluated
5159 W Hatton Ln	Unevaluated	270 S Main St	Unevaluated
365 N Main St	Unevaluated	285 S Main St	Unevaluated
~320 N Main St	Unevaluated	325 S Main St	Unevaluated

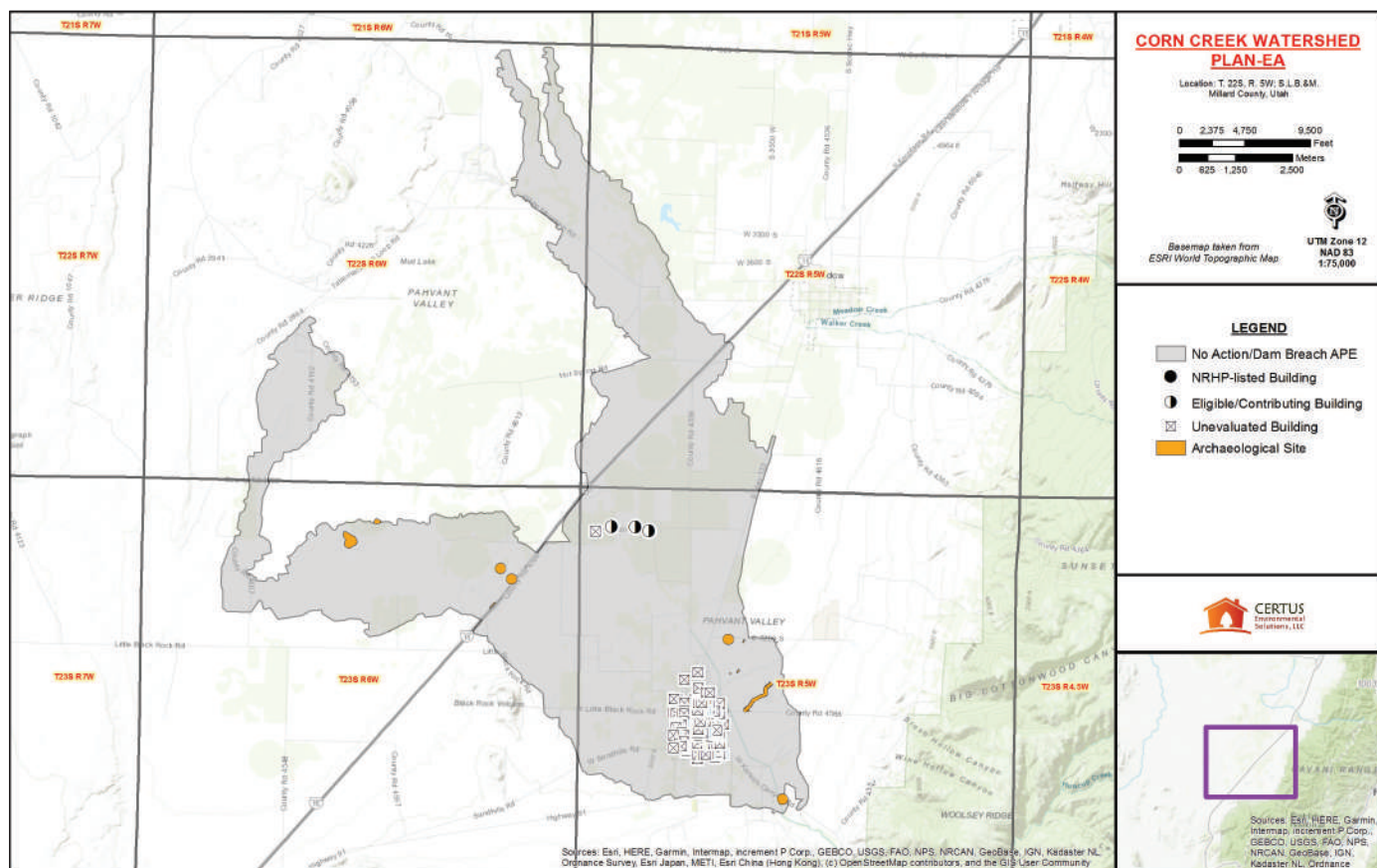


Figure 4. Overview of No Action/Dam Breach APE and known cultural resources

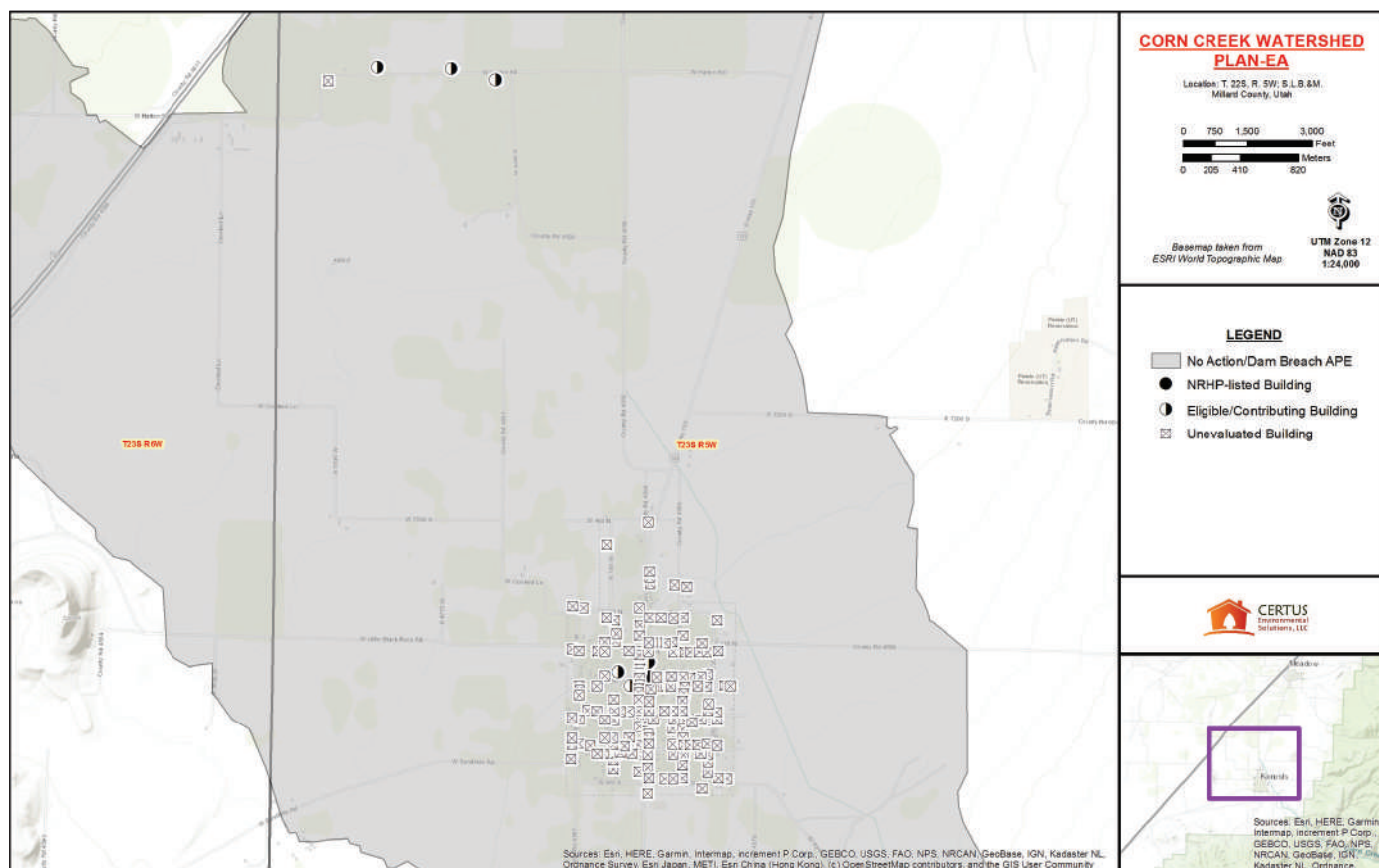


Figure 5. Detail of No Action/Dam Breach APE and locations of known historical buildings

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994

Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1—1.Implementation.

1–101. Agency Responsibilities. To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.

1–102. Creation of an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice. (a) Within 3 months of the date of this order, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (“Administrator”) or the Administrator’s designee shall convene an interagency Federal Working Group on Environmental Justice (“Working Group”). The Working Group shall comprise the heads of the following executive agencies and offices, or their designees: (a) Department of Defense; (b) Department of Health and Human Services; (c) Department of Housing and Urban Development; (d) Department of Labor; (e) Department of Agriculture; (f) Department of Transportation; (g) Department of Justice; (h) Department of the Interior; (i) Department of Commerce; (j) Department of Energy; (k) Environmental Protection Agency; (l) Office of Management and Budget; (m) Office of Science and Technology Policy; (n) Office of the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy; (o) Office of the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; (p) National Economic Council; (q) Council of Economic Advisers; and (r) such other Government officials as the President may designate. The Working Group shall report to the President through the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.

(b) The Working Group shall: (1) provide guidance to Federal agencies on criteria for identifying disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations;

(2) coordinate with, provide guidance to, and serve as a clearinghouse for, each Federal agency as it develops an environmental justice strategy as required by section 1–103 of this order, in order to ensure that the administration, interpretation and enforcement of programs, activities and policies are undertaken in a consistent manner;

(3) assist in coordinating research by, and stimulating cooperation among, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other agencies conducting research or other activities in accordance with section 3–3 of this order;

(4) assist in coordinating data collection, required by this order;

(5) examine existing data and studies on environmental justice;

(6) hold public meetings as required in section 5-502(d) of this order; and

(7) develop interagency model projects on environmental justice that evidence cooperation among Federal agencies.

1-103. *Development of Agency Strategies.* (a) Except as provided in section 6-605 of this order, each Federal agency shall develop an agency-wide environmental justice strategy, as set forth in subsections (b)-(e) of this section that identifies and addresses disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The environmental justice strategy shall list programs, policies, planning and public participation processes, enforcement, and/or rulemakings related to human health or the environment that should be revised to, at a minimum: (1) promote enforcement of all health and environmental statutes in areas with minority populations and low-income populations; (2) ensure greater public participation; (3) improve research and data collection relating to the health of and environment of minority populations and low-income populations; and (4) identify differential patterns of consumption of natural resources among minority populations and low-income populations. In addition, the environmental justice strategy shall include, where appropriate, a timetable for undertaking identified revisions and consideration of economic and social implications of the revisions.

(b) Within 4 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall identify an internal administrative process for developing its environmental justice strategy, and shall inform the Working Group of the process.

(c) Within 6 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide the Working Group with an outline of its proposed environmental justice strategy.

(d) Within 10 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide the Working Group with its proposed environmental justice strategy.

(e) Within 12 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall finalize its environmental justice strategy and provide a copy and written description of its strategy to the Working Group. During the 12 month period from the date of this order, each Federal agency, as part of its environmental justice strategy, shall identify several specific projects that can be promptly undertaken to address particular concerns identified during the development of the proposed environmental justice strategy, and a schedule for implementing those projects.

(f) Within 24 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall report to the Working Group on its progress in implementing its agency-wide environmental justice strategy.

(g) Federal agencies shall provide additional periodic reports to the Working Group as requested by the Working Group.

1-104. *Reports to the President.* Within 14 months of the date of this order, the Working Group shall submit to the President, through the Office of the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy and the Office of the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, a report that describes the implementation of this order, and includes the final environmental justice strategies described in section 1-103(e) of this order.

Sec. 2-2. *Federal Agency Responsibilities for Federal Programs.* Each Federal agency shall conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment, in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under, such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, color, or national origin.

Sec. 3-3. Research, Data Collection, and Analysis.

3-301. *Human Health and Environmental Research and Analysis.* (a) Environmental human health research, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall include diverse segments of the population in epidemiological and clinical studies, including segments at high risk from environmental hazards, such as minority populations, low-income populations and workers who may be exposed to substantial environmental hazards.

(b) Environmental human health analyses, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall identify multiple and cumulative exposures.

(c) Federal agencies shall provide minority populations and low-income populations the opportunity to comment on the development and design of research strategies undertaken pursuant to this order.

3-302. *Human Health and Environmental Data Collection and Analysis.* To the extent permitted by existing law, including the Privacy Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. section 552a): (a) each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information assessing and comparing environmental and human health risks borne by populations identified by race, national origin, or income. To the extent practical and appropriate, Federal agencies shall use this information to determine whether their programs, policies, and activities have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations;

(b) In connection with the development and implementation of agency strategies in section 1-103 of this order, each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding facilities or sites expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on the surrounding populations, when such facilities or sites become the subject of a substantial Federal environmental administrative or judicial action. Such information shall be made available to the public, unless prohibited by law; and

(c) Each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding Federal facilities that are: (1) subject to the reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. section 11001-11050 as mandated in Executive Order No. 12856; and (2) expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on surrounding populations. Such information shall be made available to the public, unless prohibited by law.

(d) In carrying out the responsibilities in this section, each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall share information and eliminate unnecessary duplication of efforts through the use of existing data systems and cooperative agreements among Federal agencies and with State, local, and tribal governments.

Sec. 4-4. Subsistence Consumption of Fish and Wildlife.

4-401. *Consumption Patterns.* In order to assist in identifying the need for ensuring protection of populations with differential patterns of subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife, Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the consumption patterns of populations who principally rely on fish and/or wildlife for subsistence. Federal agencies shall communicate to the public the risks of those consumption patterns.

4-402. *Guidance.* Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall work in a coordinated manner to publish guidance reflecting the latest scientific information available concerning methods for evaluating the human health risks associated with the consumption of pollutant-bearing fish or

wildlife. Agencies shall consider such guidance in developing their policies and rules.

Sec. 5-5. *Public Participation and Access to Information.* (a) The public may submit recommendations to Federal agencies relating to the incorporation of environmental justice principles into Federal agency programs or policies. Each Federal agency shall convey such recommendations to the Working Group.

(b) Each Federal agency may, whenever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations.

(c) Each Federal agency shall work to ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public.

(d) The Working Group shall hold public meetings, as appropriate, for the purpose of fact-finding, receiving public comments, and conducting inquiries concerning environmental justice. The Working Group shall prepare for public review a summary of the comments and recommendations discussed at the public meetings.

Sec. 6-6. *General Provisions.*

6-601. *Responsibility for Agency Implementation.* The head of each Federal agency shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this order. Each Federal agency shall conduct internal reviews and take such other steps as may be necessary to monitor compliance with this order.

6-602. *Executive Order No. 12250.* This Executive order is intended to supplement but not supersede Executive Order No. 12250, which requires consistent and effective implementation of various laws prohibiting discriminatory practices in programs receiving Federal financial assistance. Nothing herein shall limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order No. 12250.

6-603. *Executive Order No. 12875.* This Executive order is not intended to limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order No. 12875.

6-604. *Scope.* For purposes of this order, Federal agency means any agency on the Working Group, and such other agencies as may be designated by the President, that conducts any Federal program or activity that substantially affects human health or the environment. Independent agencies are requested to comply with the provisions of this order.

6-605. *Petitions for Exemptions.* The head of a Federal agency may petition the President for an exemption from the requirements of this order on the grounds that all or some of the petitioning agency's programs or activities should not be subject to the requirements of this order.

6-606. *Native American Programs.* Each Federal agency responsibility set forth under this order shall apply equally to Native American programs. In addition, the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Working Group, and, after consultation with tribal leaders, shall coordinate steps to be taken pursuant to this order that address Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

6-607. *Costs.* Unless otherwise provided by law, Federal agencies shall assume the financial costs of complying with this order.

6-608. *General.* Federal agencies shall implement this order consistent with, and to the extent permitted by, existing law.

6-609. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance

of the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person with this order.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William J. Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "W" and "C".

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 11, 1994.

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 14096 of April 21, 2023

The President

Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to advance environmental justice, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. To fulfill our Nation's promises of justice, liberty, and equality, every person must have clean air to breathe; clean water to drink; safe and healthy foods to eat; and an environment that is healthy, sustainable, climate-resilient, and free from harmful pollution and chemical exposure. Restoring and protecting a healthy environment—wherever people live, play, work, learn, grow, and worship—is a matter of justice and a fundamental duty that the Federal Government must uphold on behalf of all people.

We must advance environmental justice for all by implementing and enforcing the Nation's environmental and civil rights laws, preventing pollution, addressing climate change and its effects, and working to clean up legacy pollution that is harming human health and the environment. Advancing environmental justice will require investing in and supporting culturally vibrant, sustainable, and resilient communities in which every person has safe, clean, and affordable options for housing, energy, and transportation. It is also necessary to prioritize building an equitable, inclusive, and sustainable economy that offers economic opportunities, workforce training, and high-quality and well-paying jobs, including union jobs, and facilitating an equitable transition of the workforce as part of a clean energy future. Achieving this vision will also require improving equitable access to parks, tree cover, playgrounds, sports fields, rivers, ponds, beaches, lakes, and all of the benefits provided by nature, including America's public lands and waters. Pursuing these and other objectives integral to advancing environmental justice can successfully occur only through meaningful engagement and collaboration with underserved and overburdened communities to address the adverse conditions they experience and ensure they do not face additional disproportionate burdens or underinvestment.

We have more work to do to make environmental justice a reality for our Nation, both for today and for the generations that will follow us. Even as many communities in the United States have prospered and thrived in recent decades, many other communities have been left behind. Communities with environmental justice concerns face entrenched disparities that are often the legacy of racial discrimination and segregation, redlining, exclusionary zoning, and other discriminatory land use decisions or patterns. These decisions and patterns may include the placement of polluting industries, hazardous waste sites, and landfills in locations that cause cumulative impacts to the public health of communities and the routing of highways and other transportation corridors in ways that divide neighborhoods. These remnants of discrimination persist today. Communities with environmental justice concerns exist in all areas of the country, including urban and rural areas and areas within the boundaries of Tribal Nations and United States Territories. Such communities are found in geographic locations that have a significant proportion of people who have low incomes or are otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. Such communities are also found in places with a significant proportion of people of color,

including individuals who are Black, Latino, Indigenous and Native American, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. Communities with environmental justice concerns also include geographically dispersed and mobile populations, such as migrant farmworkers.

Communities with environmental justice concerns experience disproportionate and adverse human health or environmental burdens. These burdens arise from a number of causes, including inequitable access to clean water, clean air, natural places, and resources for other basic human health and environmental needs; the concentration of pollution, hazardous waste, and toxic exposures; and underinvestment in affordable housing that is safe and healthy and in basic infrastructure and services to support such housing, including safe drinking water and effective sewage management. The cumulative impacts of exposure to those types of burdens and other stressors, including those related to climate change and the environment, further disadvantage communities with environmental justice concerns. People in these communities suffer from poorer health outcomes and have lower life expectancies than those in other communities in our Nation. Moreover, gaps in environmental and human health data can conceal these harms from public view, and, in doing so, are themselves a persistent and pernicious driver of environmental injustice.

Nearly three decades after the issuance of Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994 (Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations), the Federal Government must build upon and strengthen its commitment to deliver environmental justice to all communities across America. Our Nation needs an ambitious approach to environmental justice that is informed by scientific research, high-quality data, and meaningful Federal engagement with communities with environmental justice concerns and that uses the tools available to the Federal Government, including enforcement of civil rights and environmental laws. Our Nation must also take further steps to dismantle racial discrimination and institutional bias that disproportionately affect the health, environment, safety, and resiliency of communities with environmental justice concerns.

To ensure that the Nation's policies and investments respond to the needs of every community, all people should be afforded the opportunity to meaningfully participate in agency decision-making processes that may affect the health of their community or environment. The Federal Government must continue to remove barriers to the meaningful involvement of the public in such decision-making, particularly those barriers that affect members of communities with environmental justice concerns, including those related to disability, language access, and lack of resources. The Federal Government must also continue to respect Tribal sovereignty and support self-governance by ensuring that Tribal Nations are consulted on Federal policies that have Tribal implications. In doing so, we must recognize, honor, and respect the different cultural practices—including subsistence practices, ways of living, Indigenous Knowledge, and traditions—in communities across America. As our Nation reaffirms our commitment to environmental justice, the Federal Government must continue to be transparent about, and accountable for, its actions.

It is the policy of my Administration to pursue a whole-of-government approach to environmental justice. This order builds upon my Administration's ongoing efforts to advance environmental justice and equity consistent with Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government), Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis), Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad), Executive Order 14052 of November 15, 2021 (Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act), Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability), Executive Order 14082 of September 12,

2022 (Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022), and Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government). This order also supplements the foundational efforts of Executive Order 12898 to address environmental justice. In partnership with State, Tribal, territorial, and local governments, as well as community organizations, businesses, and members of the public, the Federal Government will advance environmental justice and help create a more just and sustainable future for all.

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) “Agency” means an executive agency as defined by 5 U.S.C. 105, excluding the Government Accountability Office and independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).

(b) “Environmental justice” means the just treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of income, race, color, national origin, Tribal affiliation, or disability, in agency decision-making and other Federal activities that affect human health and the environment so that people:

(i) are fully protected from disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards, including those related to climate change, the cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens, and the legacy of racism or other structural or systemic barriers; and

(ii) have equitable access to a healthy, sustainable, and resilient environment in which to live, play, work, learn, grow, worship, and engage in cultural and subsistence practices.

(c) “Federal activity” means any agency rulemaking, guidance, policy, program, practice, or action that affects or has the potential to affect human health and the environment, including an agency action related to climate change. Federal activities may include agency actions related to: assuring compliance with applicable laws; licensing, permitting, and the reissuance of licenses and permits; awarding, conditioning, or oversight of Federal funds; and managing Federal resources and facilities. This may also include such activities in the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other Territories and possessions of the United States.

(d) “Tribal Nation” means an American Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges as a federally recognized Tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 5130, 5131.

Sec. 3. Government-Wide Approach to Environmental Justice. (a) Consistent with section 1–101 of Executive Order 12898 and each agency’s statutory authority, each agency should make achieving environmental justice part of its mission. Each agency shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law:

(i) identify, analyze, and address disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards of Federal activities, including those related to climate change and cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens on communities with environmental justice concerns;

(ii) evaluate relevant legal authorities and, as available and appropriate, take steps to address disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards unrelated to Federal activities, including those related to climate change and cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens on communities with environmental justice concerns;

(iii) identify, analyze, and address historical inequities, systemic barriers, or actions related to any Federal regulation, policy, or practice that impair

the ability of communities with environmental justice concerns to achieve or maintain a healthy and sustainable environment;

(iv) identify, analyze, and address barriers related to Federal activities that impair the ability of communities with environmental justice concerns to receive equitable access to human health or environmental benefits, including benefits related to natural disaster recovery and climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience;

(v) evaluate relevant legal authorities and, as available and appropriate, take steps to provide, in consultation with unions and employers, opportunities for workforce training and to support the creation of high-quality and well-paying jobs, including union jobs, for people who are part of communities with environmental justice concerns;

(vi) evaluate relevant legal authorities and, where available and appropriate, consider adopting or requiring measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards of Federal activities on communities with environmental justice concerns, to the maximum extent practicable, and to address any contribution of such Federal activities to adverse effects—including cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens—already experienced by such communities;

(vii) provide opportunities for the meaningful engagement of persons and communities with environmental justice concerns who are potentially affected by Federal activities, including by:

(A) providing timely opportunities for members of the public to share information or concerns and participate in decision-making processes;

(B) fully considering public input provided as part of decision-making processes;

(C) seeking out and encouraging the involvement of persons and communities potentially affected by Federal activities by:

(1) ensuring that agencies offer or provide information on a Federal activity in a manner that provides meaningful access to individuals with limited English proficiency and is accessible to individuals with disabilities;

(2) providing notice of and engaging in outreach to communities or groups of people who are potentially affected and who are not regular participants in Federal decision-making; and

(3) addressing, to the extent practicable and appropriate, other barriers to participation that individuals may face; and

(D) providing technical assistance, tools, and resources to assist in facilitating meaningful and informed public participation, whenever practicable and appropriate;

(viii) continue to engage in consultation on Federal activities that have Tribal implications and potentially affect human health or the environment, pursuant to Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000 (Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments), the Presidential Memorandum of January 26, 2021 (Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships), and the Presidential Memorandum of November 30, 2022 (Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation), and fulfill obligations established pursuant to Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites);

(ix) carry out environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, consistent with the statute and its implementing regulations and through the exercise of the agency's expertise and technical judgment, in a manner that:

(A) analyzes direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of Federal actions on communities with environmental justice concerns;

(B) considers best available science and information on any disparate health effects (including risks) arising from exposure to pollution and

other environmental hazards, such as information related to the race, national origin, socioeconomic status, age, disability, and sex of the individuals exposed; and

(C) provides opportunities for early and meaningful involvement in the environmental review process by communities with environmental justice concerns potentially affected by a proposed action, including when establishing or revising agency procedures under NEPA;

(x) in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, and agency regulations, ensure that all programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance that potentially affect human health or the environment do not directly, or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria, policies, practices, or methods of administration that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin;

(xi) ensure that the public, including members of communities with environmental justice concerns, has adequate access to information on Federal activities, including planning, regulatory actions, implementation, permitting, compliance, and enforcement related to human health or the environment, when required under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552; the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b; the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*; the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 *et seq.*; or other environmental statutes with public information provisions;

(xii) improve collaboration and communication with State, Tribal, territorial, and local governments on programs and activities to advance environmental justice;

(xiii) encourage and, to the extent permitted by law, ensure that Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities take appropriate steps to implement the directives of this order;

(xiv) consider ways to encourage and, as appropriate, ensure that recipients of Federal funds—including recipients of block grant funding—and entities subject to contractual, licensing, or other arrangements with Federal agencies advance environmental justice;

(xv) develop internal mechanisms to achieve the goals of this order, including by:

(A) creating performance metrics and other means of accountability;

(B) identifying and dedicating staff, funding, and other resources; and

(C) providing appropriate professional development and training of agency staff; and

(xvi) consistent with section 2–2 of Executive Order 12898, ensure that Federal activities do not have the effect of:

(A) excluding persons, including populations, from participation in Federal activities on the basis of their race, color, or national origin;

(B) denying persons, including populations, the benefits of Federal activities on the basis of their race, color, or national origin; or

(C) subjecting persons, including populations, to discrimination on the basis of their race, color, or national origin.

(b) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall:

(i) in carrying out responsibilities under section 309 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7609, assess whether each agency analyzes and avoids or mitigates disproportionate human health and environmental effects on communities with environmental justice concerns; and

(ii) report annually to the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council (Interagency Council) described in section 7 of this order on EPA's Clean

Air Act section 309 reviews regarding communities with environmental justice concerns and provide recommendations on legislative, regulatory, or policy options to advance environmental justice in Federal decision-making.

(c) In carrying out assigned responsibilities under Executive Order 12250 of November 2, 1980 (Leadership and Coordination of Nondiscrimination Laws), the Attorney General shall assess agency efforts to ensure compliance with civil rights laws in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance that potentially affect human health or the environment and shall report annually based on publicly available information to the Chair of CEQ regarding any relevant pending or closed litigation.

Sec. 4. *Environmental Justice Strategic Plans.* (a) No later than 18 months after the date of this order and every 4 years thereafter, each agency shall submit to the Chair of CEQ and make available to the public online an Environmental Justice Strategic Plan.

(b) Each Environmental Justice Strategic Plan shall, based on guidance provided by the Chair of CEQ under section 9 of this order, set forth the agency's vision, goals, priority actions, and metrics to address and advance environmental justice and to fulfill the directives of this order, including through the identification of new staffing, policies, regulations, or guidance documents.

(c) Each Environmental Justice Strategic Plan shall also identify and address opportunities through regulations, policies, permits, or other means to improve accountability and compliance with any statute the agency administers that affects the health and environment of communities with environmental justice concerns. Such measures may include:

- (i) increasing public reporting by regulated entities;
- (ii) expanding use of pollution measurement and other environmental impact or compliance assessment tools such as fenceline monitoring;
- (iii) improving the effectiveness of remedies to provide relief to individuals and communities with environmental justice concerns, such as remedies that penalize and deter violations and promote future compliance, including harm mitigation and corrective action; and
- (iv) considering whether to remove exemptions or waivers that may undermine the achievement of human health or environmental standards.

(d) No later than 2 years after the submission of an Environmental Justice Strategic Plan, each agency shall submit to the Chair of CEQ, and make available to the public, an Environmental Justice Assessment that evaluates, based on guidance provided by the Chair of CEQ under section 9 of this order, the effectiveness of the agency's Environmental Justice Strategic Plan. The Environmental Justice Assessment shall include an evaluation of:

- (i) the agency's progress in implementing its Environmental Justice Strategic Plan;
- (ii) any barriers to implementing the agency's Environmental Justice Strategic Plan; and
- (iii) steps taken to address any barriers identified.

(e) An agency's completion of an Environmental Justice Strategic Plan and Environmental Justice Assessment shall satisfy the requirements of section 1–103 of Executive Order 12898.

(f) The Environmental Justice Scorecard established under section 223(d) of Executive Order 14008 shall address agency progress toward achieving the goals outlined in this order and shall include, among other items, a section on agencies' Environmental Justice Strategic Plans and Environmental Justice Assessments.

(g) The Chair of CEQ may request additional periodic reports, information, or evaluations on environmental justice issues from agencies.

(h) Independent regulatory agencies are strongly encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order and to provide a notice to the Chair

of CEQ of their intention to do so. The Chair of CEQ shall make such notices publicly available and maintain a list online of such agencies.

Sec. 5. *Research, Data Collection, and Analysis to Advance Environmental Justice.* (a) To address the need for a coordinated Federal strategy to identify and address gaps in science, data, and research related to environmental justice, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) shall establish an Environmental Justice Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council (Environmental Justice Subcommittee).

(i) The Director of OSTP, in consultation with the Chair of CEQ, shall designate at least two co-chairs of the Environmental Justice Subcommittee and may designate additional co-chairs as appropriate. The membership of the Subcommittee shall consist of representatives of agencies invited by the Director, in consultation with the Chair of CEQ.

(ii) The Environmental Justice Subcommittee and the Interagency Council described in section 7 of this order shall hold an annual summit on the connection of science, data, and research with policy and action on environmental justice.

(iii) The Environmental Justice Subcommittee shall prepare, and update biennially, an Environmental Justice Science, Data, and Research Plan (Research Plan) to:

(A) analyze any gaps and inadequacies in data collection and scientific research related to environmental justice, with a focus on gaps and inadequacies that may affect agencies' ability to advance environmental justice, including through the Environmental Justice Strategic Plans required under section 4 of this order;

(B) identify opportunities for agencies to coordinate with the research efforts of State, Tribal, territorial, and local governments; academic institutions; communities; the private sector; the non-profit sector; and other relevant actors to accelerate the development of data, research, and techniques—including consideration of Indigenous Knowledge—to address gaps and inadequacies in data collection and scientific research that may affect agencies' ability to advance environmental justice;

(C) provide recommendations to agencies on the development and use of science, data, and research to support environmental justice policy and the agency responsibilities outlined in section 3 of this order;

(D) provide recommendations to the Chair of CEQ on data sources to include in the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool established pursuant to section 222(a) of Executive Order 14008;

(E) provide recommendations to agencies on ethical standards, privacy protections, and other requirements for the development and use of science, data, and research addressed in the Research Plan, including recommendations with respect to engaging in consultation with and obtaining consent of Tribal Nations; and

(F) provide recommendations to agencies on:

- (1) encouraging participatory science, such as research or data collection undertaken by communities or the public, and, as appropriate, integrating such science into agency decision-making processes;
- (2) taking steps to ensure or encourage, as appropriate, that collections of data related to environmental justice include data from the Territories and possessions of the United States;
- (3) improving the public accessibility of research and information produced or distributed by the Federal Government, including through the use of machine-readable formats, where appropriate;
- (4) disaggregating environmental risk, exposure, and health data by race, national origin, income, socioeconomic status, age, sex, disability, and other readily accessible and appropriate categories;
- (5) identifying and addressing data collection challenges related to patterns of historical or ongoing racial discrimination and bias;

- (6) analyzing cumulative impacts (including risks) from multiple sources, pollutants or chemicals, and exposure pathways, and accounting for non-chemical stressors and current and anticipated climate change;
- (7) in collaboration with Tribal Nations, as appropriate, collecting, maintaining, and analyzing information on consumption patterns of fish, wildlife, and plants related to subsistence and cultural practices of Tribal and Indigenous populations;
- (8) providing opportunities for meaningful engagement for communities with environmental justice concerns on the development and design of data collection and research strategies relevant to those communities; and
- (9) implementing sections 3–3 and 4–4 of Executive Order 12898 in an efficient and effective manner.

(b) Consistent with sections 3–3 and 4–4 of Executive Order 12898, each agency shall take appropriate steps, considering the recommendations of the Environmental Justice Subcommittee, to promote the development of research and data related to environmental justice, including enhancing the collection of data, supporting the creation of tools to improve the consideration of environmental justice in decision-making, providing analyses of cumulative impacts and risks, and promoting science needed to inform decisions that advance environmental justice.

(c) When conducting research and data collection in furtherance of the directives in this order and Executive Order 12898, agencies shall comply with applicable regulations and directives, including those related to standards of ethics for the protection of human subjects, such as those set forth in Executive Order 12975 of October 3, 1995 (Protection of Human Research Subjects and Creation of National Bioethics Advisory Commission), and the Presidential Memorandum of January 27, 2021 (Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking).

Sec. 6. *Community Notification on Toxic Chemical Releases.* To ensure that the public, including members of communities with environmental justice concerns, receives timely information about releases of toxic chemicals that may affect them and health and safety measures available to address such releases:

(a) Each agency shall report in accordance with sections 301 through 313 of EPCRA after considering applicable EPA guidance and without regard to the Standard Industrial Classification or North American Industry Classification System delineations.

(b) No later than 6 weeks following a release requiring notification by an agency under section 304(a) of EPCRA, the notifying agency shall hold a public meeting providing the information required under section 304(b)(2) of EPCRA, including information on the nature of the release, known or anticipated health risks, and the proper precautions to take as a result. The agency shall provide notice of a public meeting no later than 72 hours after a release.

(c) The Administrator of EPA shall evaluate available legal authorities and consider any additional steps it may require or encourage non-Federal facilities that report releases under EPCRA to undertake in connection with the report.

(d) The Administrator of EPA shall provide the Environmental Justice Subcommittee established by section 5 of this order with an annual report on trends in data in the Toxic Release Inventory established by section 313 of EPCRA to inform the development of the Research Plan required under section 5(a)(iii) of this order.

Sec. 7. *White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council.* (a) Section 1–102(b) of Executive Order 12898, as amended by section 220(a) of Executive Order 14008, and further amended by section 4(b) of Executive Order 14082, creating the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) Membership. The Interagency Council shall consist of the following additional members:

- (i) the Secretary of State;
- (ii) the Secretary of Defense;
- (iii) the Attorney General;
- (iv) the Secretary of the Interior;
- (v) the Secretary of Agriculture;
- (vi) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (vii) the Secretary of Labor;
- (viii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (ix) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (x) the Secretary of Transportation;
- (xi) the Secretary of Energy;
- (xii) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (xiii) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (xiv) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (xv) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (xvi) the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers;
- (xvii) the Administrator of General Services;
- (xviii) the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council;
- (xix) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (xx) the Assistant to the President and National Climate Advisor;
- (xxi) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (xxii) the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (xxiii) the Executive Director of the White House Gender Policy Council;
- (xxiv) the Senior Advisor to the President for Clean Energy Innovation and Implementation; and
- (xxv) other relevant agency heads as determined by the Chair of CEQ.”

(b) Section 1–102(d) of Executive Order 12898, as amended by section 220(a) of Executive Order 14008, is further amended by adding the following sentence at the end: “The Interagency Council shall support and facilitate interagency collaboration on programs and activities related to environmental justice, including the development of materials for environmental justice training to build the capacity of Federal employees to advance environmental justice and to increase the meaningful participation of individuals from communities with environmental justice concerns in Federal activities.”

(c) Section 1–102(g) of Executive Order 12898, as amended by section 220(a) of Executive Order 14008, is amended to read as follows: “Officers. The head of each agency on the Interagency Council shall designate an Environmental Justice Officer within the agency with the authority to represent the agency on the Interagency Council and with the responsibility for leading agency planning and implementation of the agency’s Environmental Justice Strategic Plan, coordinating with CEQ and other agencies, and performing such other duties related to advancing environmental justice as the head of the agency deems appropriate.”

(d) Section 1–102 of Executive Order 12898, as amended by section 220(a) of Executive Order 14008, is further amended by adding the following at the end:

“(h) Memorandum of Understanding. The Interagency Council shall adopt a Memorandum of Understanding among its members that sets forth the objectives, structure, and planned operations of the Interagency Council.

(i) Public meetings. In coordination with the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council, the Interagency Council shall hold at least one public meeting per year. The Interagency Council shall prepare, for public review, a summary of the comments and recommendations discussed at public meetings of the Interagency Council.

(j) Clearinghouse. The Administrator of EPA, in coordination with the Interagency Council, shall, no later than March 31, 2024, establish a public, internet-based, whole-of-government clearinghouse composed of culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible materials related to environmental justice, including:

(i) information describing the activities of the members of the Interagency Council to address issues relating to environmental justice;

(ii) information on technical assistance, tools, and resources to assist communities with environmental justice concerns in building capacity for public participation;

(iii) copies of training materials developed by the Interagency Council or its members to help individuals and employees understand and carry out environmental justice activities; and

(iv) any other information deemed appropriate by the Administrator, in coordination with the Interagency Council.”

(e) Section 5–5(a) of Executive Order 12898 is amended to read as follows: “The public may submit recommendations to Federal agencies relating to the incorporation of environmental justice principles into Federal agency programs or policies. Each Federal agency shall convey such recommendations to the Interagency Council.”

Sec. 8. White House Office of Environmental Justice. (a) The White House Office of Environmental Justice is hereby established within CEQ.

(b) The Office shall be headed by a Federal Chief Environmental Justice Officer, who shall be appointed by the President. The Federal Chief Environmental Justice Officer shall advance environmental justice initiatives, including by coordinating the development of policies, programs, and partnerships to achieve the policies set forth in this order; identifying opportunities for collaboration and coordination with State, Tribal, territorial, and local governments; supporting the Interagency Council; and advising the Chair of CEQ and the Interagency Council on environmental justice matters.

(c) The heads of all agencies shall cooperate with the Federal Chief Environmental Justice Officer and provide such information, support, and assistance as the Federal Chief Environmental Justice Officer may request, as appropriate.

Sec. 9. Guidance. Within 6 months of the date of this order, the Chair of CEQ shall issue interim guidance, in consultation with the Interagency Council, to inform agency implementation of this order, and shall request recommendations on the guidance from the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council established by Executive Order 14008 (Advisory Council). To reduce redundancy and streamline reporting obligations, the interim guidance shall identify ways for agencies to align other related efforts, such as obligations that agencies may have under Executive Order 13985 and Executive Order 14008. Within 18 months of the date of this order, the Chair of CEQ shall issue final guidance after considering any recommendations of the Advisory Council. The Chair of CEQ may revise any guidance, or issue additional guidance under this order, as appropriate, and shall consider any additional recommendations made by the Advisory Council in issuing or revising guidance under this section.

Sec. 10. Reports to the President. Within 1 year of the date for the submission of agency Environmental Justice Strategic Plans to the Chair of CEQ under

section 4(a) of this order, the Chair shall, after consultation with the Inter-agency Council and after considering recommendations from the Advisory Council, submit to the President a report that describes the implementation of this order, includes each agency's Environmental Justice Strategic Plan, provides recommendations for additional steps to advance environmental justice, and, beginning with the second report, also provides any insights gathered from each agency's Environmental Justice Assessment required under section 4(d) of this order.

Sec. 11. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 21, 2023.



State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

May 22, 1996

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor

Ted Stewart
Executive Director

Robert L. Morgan
State Engineer

1636 West North Temple, Suite 220
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-3156
801-538-7240
801-538-7467 (Fax)

Melvin Whittaker
Corn Creek Irrigation Company
Kanosh, UT 84637

Re: Corn Creek/UT00322

A field inspection of the above-referenced dam was completed on May 16, 1996, with the following in attendance:

NAME

REPRESENTING

Terry Monroe
Melvin Whittaker
Charlie Hatton

Division of Water Rights
Owner Representative
Owner Representative

Based on our visual observation of the dam and appurtenant facilities, we have observed some items which need attention to ensure the satisfactory long-term operation of the facilities:

1. The large trees and vegetation in the southeast corner of the basin that could clog the outlet or spillway should be removed.
2. The embankment drains should be kept clear for unobstructed flow and should be equipped with rodent screens.
3. Continue to control all woody vegetation growing on the embankment.

Your cooperation is appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Kirk Forbush at 1-801-896-4429.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Morgan, P.E.
State Engineer

RLM/tlm

pc: Kirk Forbush - Regional Engineer
Director - Millard County Emergency Services





GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

GREG BELL
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Water Rights

KENT L. JONES
State Engineer/Division Director

June 9, 2010

Dean Perkins
Corn Creek Irrigation Company
Kanosh, UT 84637

Re: Corn Creek / UT00322

As you are aware, during high spring runoff a few weeks ago, several safety related concerns arose with Corn Creek Dam, as follows:

1. Stop logs were placed into the entrance of the spillway.
2. Reservoir water discharged from an unknown pipe at the downstream toe of the embankment where the dam alignment bends from a north-south direction to an east-west direction and is immediately adjacent to the canyon road.
3. Reservoir water was "bubbling up" across the canyon road to the north.
4. Apparent seepage from the reservoir was observed below the downstream toe of the dam in the maximum section.

Your efforts and cooperation with the Dam Safety Office to monitor and address these concerns are appreciated. We understand that flooding of Kanosh residents may occur if discharges from the dam are too high. In cooperation with this office, you opened the outlet to the maximum extent you could without causing downstream flooding. This additional discharge allowed the reservoir to be lowered. As the reservoir was drawn down the stop logs were removed from the spillway and the other observed safety concerns were significantly reduced and eventually eliminated.

We wish to remind you that the spillway was not designed to accommodate stop logs and these logs should not be placed in the structure. Excess reservoir storage results in greater downstream risk to the population in the event of a failure. We support providing better downstream protection by increasing discharge capacity in a way that will not result in flooding. Discussions have included increasing downstream canal capacity or directing flow through an additional channel to the north across the canyon road.

In accordance with Section 73-5a-503 of the Utah Code, the State Engineer directs the Corn Creek Irrigation Company, as the owner of the dam, to have engineering studies conducted that evaluate the safety concerns observed at the dam and outlined above. Recommendations must be provided to make repairs and/or modifications that will prevent these problems in the future. The outlet gate must be fully opened until these issues are resolved. All repairs and/or modifications must be coordinated with Dam Safety and approved by this office in advance of implementation.



Page 2
UT00322
June 9, 2010

Your efforts to address these safety related concerns at Corn Creek Dam are appreciated. If you have any questions or need further clarification, please contact me at 801-538-7376.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David K. Marble". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

David K. Marble, P.E.
Assistant State Engineer

DKM/jm

cc: Kirk Forbush – Regional Engineer
Mayor of Kanosh



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor
GREG BELL
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Water Rights

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

KENT L. JONES
State Engineer/Division Director

May 23, 2011

DEAN PERKINS
CORN CREEK IRRIGATION COMPANY
KANOSH, UT 84637

DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS - DAM SAFETY SECTION

DAM INSPECTION REPORT - 2011

Dam Name/Number:	Corn Creek/UT00322		
Date:	May 19, 2011	Hazard:	High
Storage Level:	2" below spillway	Dam Type:	Earthen
Spillway Flow:	0	Purpose of Inspection:	Annual
Outlet Flow:	70 cfs estimated	Weather:	Cool/rain

Representatives at the Inspection:

Name	Representing
Terry Monroe	Division of Water Rights
Dean Perkins	Corn Creek Irrigation Co.
Doug Perkins	Corn Creek Irrigation Co.
Richard Penny	Corn Creek Irrigation Co.

Item	Comments:
	We understand that flooding of Kanosh residents may occur if discharges from the dam are too high. However, in light of the seepage concerns with this dam, every effort should be made to maximize the discharge from the dam in order to lower the reservoir level.

Item		Necessary Maintenance and Repair:
1	c	Repair the small scarp/landslide located north of the spillway and above the regulating pond by excavating the toe and recompacting to its original profile.
1	c	Continue efforts to control woody vegetation on the embankment.
5	d	All outlet controls should be lubricated and exercised on a regular basis.

Item	Immediate Action Required:															
2	d Apparent seepage from the reservoir was observed below the downstream toe of the dam in the maximum section. A concentrated flow of approximately 2-3 gpm was observed and the water appeared cloudy with sediment. The flow was sufficient to show evident discoloring of the water that has ponded below the toe. The source of the water is not clearly evident, but this situation is extremely serious and merits your full attention. In discussions on the dam site, Richard Penny stated that the dam is being observed every two hours. This should continue until the reservoir has been vacated. Dave Marble requested that a daily report be phoned into him to keep Dam Safety apprised of what is occurring.															
EAP Review (High and Moderate Hazard only): <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Call list is up to date. (Names, phone numbers, etc)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Copies of the EAP are distributed to the appropriate agencies/people</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Inundation map is included and legible</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Other comments: Not reviewed.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Yes	No	1. Call list is up to date. (Names, phone numbers, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Copies of the EAP are distributed to the appropriate agencies/people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Inundation map is included and legible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Other comments: Not reviewed.		
	Yes	No														
1. Call list is up to date. (Names, phone numbers, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														
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3. Inundation map is included and legible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														
4. Other comments: Not reviewed.																

1. Embankment	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
a. Crest	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. U/S Slope	---	---	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. D/S Slope	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Groins	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Abutment/ Foundation	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
a. Left Abutment	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Right Abutment	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. U/S Toe	---	---	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. D/S Toe	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3. Reservoir Basin	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
a. Shore Stability	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Reservoir Bottom	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Spillway	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
a. Freeboard	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Intake	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Concrete Structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Stilling Basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Outfall Channel	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Outlet	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
a. Conduit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Intake	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Stilling Basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Discharge Channel	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Venting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Instrumentation	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
a. Monuments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Staff Gage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Piezometers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Drains	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Your cooperation is appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Kirk Forbush at (435) 896-4429.

Sincerely,



David K. Marble, P.E.
Assistant State Engineer

DKM/jm

pc: Kirk Forbush - Water Rights Regional Engineer
Director Millard County Emergency Services



SPENCER J. COX
Governor
DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Water Rights

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

TERESA WILHELMSEN
State Engineer/Division Director

April 28, 2023

BRANDON GEORGE, PRESIDENT
CORN CREEK IRRIGATION COMPANY
P.O. BOX 51
KANOSH, UT 84637

UT DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS – DAM SAFETY SECTION

DAM INSPECTION REPORT – 2023

Dam Name / Number	Corn Creek / UT00322		
Inspection Date	April 27, 2023	Hazard rating	High
Weather	Sunny, 69°	Rating is appropriate?	Yes
Reservoir Level, ft	At outlet elevation	SOP is current?*	No
Date of last outlet insp.	Unknown	EAP is current?*	No
Spillway Flow, cfs	0	EAP is distributed?*	No

*Based on conversation with the Owner's representative.

Representatives at the Inspection:

Name	Representing
Stan Koyle, Loren Schumway, Hayden George	Corn Creek Irrigation Company
Shane Brunson	Millard County Sheriff's Office
Collin Pace	Division of Water Rights Regional Office
Chuck Williamson	Division of Water Rights, Dam Safety

Checklist Item	Necessary Action, Maintenance and/or Repair:
1 - 6, 8	Remove all sagebrush and other woody vegetation from the dam embankment. Monitor the dam for rodent activity. When encountered exterminate and completely backfill burrows.
7	Remove willow from the upstream toe of the dam.
10	Remove woody vegetation from the reservoir basin. Fill the abandoned culinary line that connects the reservoir basin to the downstream toe near the north corner with grout.
12	Remove willow from the spillway intake.
15	Remove woody vegetation and obstructions from the spillway channel.
16	Exercise outlet controls at least annually.

18	Monitor the outlet intake for woody debris accumulation and remove as necessary.
20, 21	Remove willow from the discharge channel and outlet stilling basin.
25	Install rodent screens on all toe drains.

Checklist Item	Comments:
EAP/SOP	Please review your Emergency Action Plan (EAP)/Standard Operating Plan (SOP) and update as necessary. Copies of the EAP and SOP should be distributed to this office and appropriate agencies.
	We understand that Brandon George is the new president of the irrigation company. Dam Safety records have been updated to reflect this change.

Embankment	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
1. Crest	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Upstream Slope	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Downstream Slope	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Groins	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Abutment/Foundation	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
5. Left Abutment	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Right Abutment	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Upstream Toe	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Downstream Toe	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reservoir Basin	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
9. Shore Stability	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Reservoir Basin	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Spillway	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
11. Freeboard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Intake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Concrete Structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Stilling Basin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Discharge Channel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Outlet	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
16. Controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Venting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Intake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Conduit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Stilling Basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Discharge Channel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instrumentation	N/A	Not Inspected	Inundated	Good	Monitor	Maintenance	Critical
22. Monuments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Staff Gage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Piezometers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Drains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Readings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Received	Yes	No	Reviewed	Yes	No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Photo #1

Caption: Rodent burrows near dam crest.

Photo #2



Caption: Willow growth in spillway intake.

Photo #3



Caption: Trees growing in reservoir basin.

Photo #4



Caption: Willow growth in outlet discharge channel.

This report presents the results of an engineering evaluation of the dam and appurtenant structures based on visual observations and discussions with the Owner's representative at the time of the inspection. The status and performance of the dam may vary with time and changing conditions.

This inspection does not relieve the Owner/Operator of the legal duties, obligations, or liabilities incident to ownership and operation of the dam and reservoir.

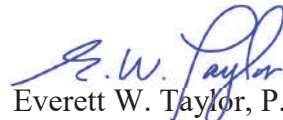
This inspection does not include an assessment of site safety related to facility personnel and public access.

UT00322

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Your cooperation is appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Chuck Williamson at (801) 538-7404.

Sincerely,


Everett W. Taylor, P.E.
Assistant State Engineer

EWT/tg

pc: Terry Monroe - Water Rights Regional Engineer, terrymonroe@utah.gov
Shane Brunson Emergency Manager Millard County Sheriff's Office,
SBrunson@co.millard.ut.us
brandongearge@ipsc.com

The Millard County Progress

25 CENTS



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Fillmore, Utah 84631

Volume 90, Number 19 — Friday, May 11, 1984



A large gap in the Kanosh Dam was left after reservoir water undermining it had been seeping through the spillway wing wall for a couple of weeks and finally collapsed this portion of the dam.



Water rushes through break in Kanosh Dam as it heads toward town.



Street at the south end of town was breached and canal widened to keep water from flowing north down Main Street.

Kanosh residents were keeping a wary eye on runoff-swollen Corn Creek Saturday, after fighting throughout the night Friday to protect their towns from flood waters released when an earthen dam broke at 7 p.m.

The sheriff's department, Sheriff's posse, state and county road crews, the Utah Highway Patrol, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management crews, along with Kanosh citizens and volunteers from nearby towns, turned out in force to fight the oncoming flood waters.

Their efforts paid off, and the town escaped with only some flooding of yards and streets and water in the basements of about half a dozen homes.

But one of the two roads leading to and from the small town of 450 people was breached to divert the main force of the water to keep it from running down Main Street.

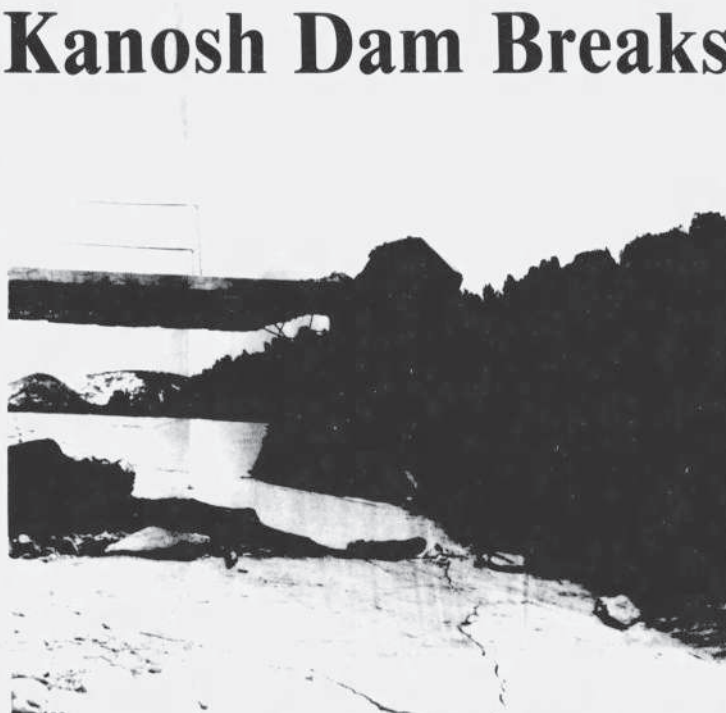
Workers toiled through the night to keep the road at the north end of town open after the raging creek undermined one lane. It is now the town's only link to the outside.

Officials were worried Saturday about more of the earthen dam giving way, and also about the rising waters of Corn Creek, fed by increasing snowmelt in Saturday's warm weather.

The stream now flows through the middle of the earthen dam where 50 to 75 feet of dirt was washed away from around the spillway in the center.

The concrete spillway itself was loosened and knocked out of line, and while it was not broken, it is wobbly.

Sheriff Ed Phillips said there was no wall of water as the earthen dam collapsed, but more a gradual buildup of water until about three feet of water was spreading over the adjacent area.



Concrete spillway with walkway at the top is still intact, but washed away and cocked at an angle and is now useless. Break in dam is the vacant area just to the right of the spillway.



Water washes across road leading to the dam inundating these corrals and threatening to wash out the road.



Floodwaters swirl around this house located on the road leading to the broken dam.

"It looked as if it were happening in slow motion," he said. A rough estimate of damage to farm fields, irrigation systems and homes is several hundred thousand dollars, but much more work is needed before an accurate assessment can be made.

The dam was built to catch debris, and the water behind it spread out probably a half mile wide. When the dam broke, the water sent tons of mud and debris down a half-mile-wide wash toward town.

One resident who saw the three-foot-high wall of water rolling down the street described it as looking in the dark like a huge brown animal coming down the road.

Fillmore contractor Delyle Carling and soil conservationist Cloyd Day were at the dam site to check on its stability Friday when the dam gave way. They called in the alarm.

The sheriff, who was recently appointed director of Millard County civil defense, said much property damage had been averted by efforts that have been commencing since a leak was discovered on April 16. The county sent several pieces of heavy equipment to the area at that time, and operators have been working to clean out the silt and debris building up behind the dam, and to deepen channels diverting the runoff water from town.

"The citizens of Kanosh are to be commended," Phillips said. "As soon as the dam broke, people swung into action. Dozens of pieces of their own equipment were put into use digging. With a little bit of luck and hard work, they averted a lot of damage."

Wherever anything was endangered, people dug ditches to divert the water.

Sandbags had been filled and stockpiled in anticipation of the dam's collapse, but many volunteers turned out Friday evening to fill more sandbags and worked late into the night. Four or five inches of water ran through Kanosh streets before the break at the south end of town could be breached.

Channels directing the creek water around each end of town kept the community from getting the brunt of the flood, but considerable road damage resulted all over.

When the raging creek undermined one lane of the two-lane road at the north end of town, a backhoe operator worked feverishly to dig a diversion to recharge

part of the water to the road's bottom pit.

Local farmers brought in truckloads of straw to help divert the water from running across the road, while road crews dumped dirt and rocks to build up a wall between the creek and the road.

After the main force of the water had passed Kanosh, it headed toward the town, gaining momentum at Hatch, west of Kanosh, and then on toward 117. The Highway Patrol stationed personnel at points on 117 where the water was expected to hit, but it had lost much of its impact by the time it had reached that far and caused no damage to the highway.

But a parsonage mentioned 1-15 throughout the night. Harrow received about 15 inches of water in places, but no damage was reported.

Continued on Page 2

Hartman pleads guilty

Kyle Dallas Hartman, 34, of Desert, who was arrested for the Feb. 3, 1984 rape and assault of a Delta woman, pleaded "guilty and mental illness" to a charge of aggravated sexual assault in Judge David San's Fourth District Court in Fillmore on Monday. Hartman's guilty plea was the result of plea bargaining in which three other counts against him were dropped. He had also been charged with rape, kidnapping, and forcible sodomy in addition to the aggravated sexual assault charge to which he admitted his guilt.

Prosecuting Attorney Dexter Anderson

explained to Judge San that since all the charge stemmed from a single incident, he agreed to dropping the other charges in return for the guilty plea. He assured the judge that the victim and the Sheriff's Department — in particular Sheriff Ed Phillips and Detective Robert Dekker, the investigating officer in the case — agreed with the plea bargain.

Judge San questioned Mr. Hartman about whether his Defense Attorney, Eldon Eliaison of Delta, had apprised him of the full implications of a guilty plea to that charge. The judge also made sure

that Mr. Hartman understood that, even though he claimed mental illness and even if examining psychiatrists agreed with his claim, he could still be sentenced to prison for a term from five years to life. The judge then accepted Mr. Hartman's guilty plea.

Hartman was remanded to the sheriff's custody to be transported to the Utah State Hospital in Provo for an evaluation to determine his sanity. Judge San set Hartman's evaluation hearing at 9:30 a.m. on May 31, 1984 in his courtroom in Provo.

Weather Report				
By Jay T. Rogers				
APRIL	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP	SNOW
27	44	24	10	2
28	52	24		
29	56	26		
30	62	36		
We had 4.03 precip. for April, average is 1.89.				
MAY				
1	59	40	16	
2	61	43	37	
3	68	39		

American Legion Meeting
Thurs., June 7, 1984
at 8 p.m.

Holden man arrested on sex charge

Colby P. Robinson, Jr., 28, of Holden was arrested Sunday, May 6, 1984, and charged with the aggravated rape, kidnapping, and sodomy of a 14-year-old girl. Sheriff's Detective Robert Dekker said the incident was reported to police at 8:45 a.m. Sunday morning and occurred sometime between 2 a.m. and the time it was reported.

Dekker said the suspect reportedly took the girl from the Fillmore area to a point west of Hatch where the alleged assault was alleged to have taken place. Robinson was arrested later that day in Orem.

Bail was set at \$150,000 by Judge Ronald Hare to J.P. Court on the day of Robinson's arrest. Arrangement was held at 2 p.m. Monday in J.P. Court where Judge Hare released the suspect on his own recognizance after assurance from his mother that he would appear in court.

At the arraignment Mike Harmon of Nephi, who is in contract with Millard County as public defender, was appointed as Mr. Robinson's attorney. A Preliminary Hearing date will be set on Thursday Judge Hare said.



Area in front of broken dam (center of photo) was inundated.



Culvert on road at south end of town could not carry all the water and was removed so channel could be widened to prevent flooding of Kanosh streets and homes.

Kanosh Dam Breaks

Continued from Front Page

Kanosh was without telephone service for about two hours Friday night as two or three telephone poles were washed out during the height of the flood.

The town's culinary water was not affected.

"About a half dozen basements in Kanosh were flooded with water, varying from a few inches to three feet," the sheriff said.

Sheriff's dispatcher Jody Mitchell said water pouring through the dam continued to overwhelm Corn Creek channel and irrigation ditches. She said crews were working to contain the water by stacking sandbags along stream banks.

She said the shallow flow of water continued onto farm fields and into residential areas but was doing little more damage.

The runoff, however, was pushing toward 1-15 several miles away, where it was at the level of the roadbed Saturday afternoon, said Highway Patrol Dispatcher Ruth Mitchell.

"If the water keeps rising, we will have a problem," she said.

Ranoff already forced the Department of Transportation to close an interchange at Kanosh, she said. Crews were hauling in sandbags, rocks and fill in anticipation of water seeping over the interstate late Saturday, Ms. Mitchell said.

Sheriff's posse members were on duty at road checkpoints from the time the

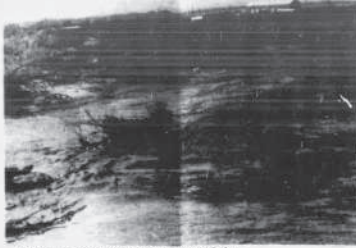
dam broke until Sunday, allowing only townpeople and officials into the area. Slogos were turned away.

A portion of the dam, about 100 feet from the break, was in danger of giving way on Saturday. The creek is pounding at that area, where the creek makes a turn, and several tons of earth had fallen into the creek as it ate away at the wall of the dam. Workers hauled in truckloads of dirt and rock fill and dumped it where the dam had been eaten away to replace it as soon as it crumbled in front of them. They kept ahead of the creek, but feared it could go out at any time.

"If this section here give way," Melvin Whitaker said on Saturday, "we won't have control of the water going down through town. If we can keep the water going through the diversion channel in the dam, then we can keep the water in the channels, but if it goes through here (the endangered part of the dam) there's no place for it to go but right directly into town."

Orval Kimball agreed. He said, "We cannot dam that stream of water off. It'll shoot right over everything, right through town." And Corn Creek is growing each day as the snow melts to feed its rushing waters.

By Monday, workers had everything pretty well under control. The area of the dam that was causing concern on Saturday has been shored up and appears stable at the present time. They are still



A river of water surges toward Kanosh from break in dam.



Three metal and one concrete culverts under road north of town are full even though some of the water was diverted to the roadways' ditch on the other side.



Corn Creek behind the dam (right side of photo) makes a curve at this point. Area of dam on the far right side of photo was caving off into the creek threatening that portion of the dam. Break in dam can be discerned at top right of photo.

deepening, widening, and clearing debris from channels and repairing diversion points that were washed away in the flood. Truckloads of dirt are being hauled further up the canyon to protect the town's culinary water supply which is being threatened by the swollen creek.

Engineers say the dam cannot be repaired and will have to be replaced. The cost to replace the dam has been estimated at half a million dollars.

Mayor Frank Harding and the Kanosh Town Council asked on Monday that the area be declared a disaster in order to open the way for requesting federal funds to aid in the needed repair work. The

County Commission, at their meeting on Tuesday, went a step further and declared that the entire county was in a "disaster emergency situation." They said since each town in the county is in a potential flood situation that the declaration should be made now. Volunteers have been filling sandbags this past week in Fillmore and currently Highway 1-15 is being threatened at a point between Meadow and Kanosh. The Shingle Mill water shed at the present time contains 1,028 percent of normal moisture and Pine Creek is at 300 percent of last year.

The escaping water from the Kanosh Dam is now creating a lake near the cinder belt between Kanosh and Flowell.



Only one lane of traffic is left on which to enter or leave town. The floodwaters ate away half the road north of Kanosh Friday night before workers could divert some of the water to the road's ditch.



Workers survey area of dam still endangered. Earth from the dam was breaking off into the raging creek below as it ponded at the dam at a point where it makes a curve before heading for the opening it tore in the dam on Friday.



Workers rock to dump dirt and rock into area of dam that was breaking off. Water at the center-right of photo is coming from break in dam.

Fillmore City Council minutes

The following are the minutes of the Fillmore City Council meeting held Tuesday, April 10, 1984, in the Fillmore City Building at 7:30 p.m.

Those present: Doris Rasmussen, Mayor; Dallas S. Nielsen, Terry O. Scortum, Jer E. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Brent D. Jackson, Freeman Rowley, Council; Carol C. Wise, Recorder; Dwight F. Day, Administrator.

A public hearing for taking comments concerning the proposed picnic shelter to be constructed at North Park with a Community Development Block grant had been advertised. No one was present for the purpose of commenting on the project.

Carol McNeil, General Manager of I.C.P.A. and UAMPS presented a video taped progress report on construction at the IPP Plant. She then presented a check from UAMPS for \$45,875.00 which represents savings in power costs over the past quarter. Mrs. McNeil requested that the City designate a representative to serve on a political

Building.

Those present for the meeting were: Doris Rasmussen, Mayor; Dallas S. Nielsen, Terry O. Scortum, Jer E. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Brent D. Jackson, Freeman Rowley, Council; Carol C. Wise, Recorder; Dwight F. Day, Administrator.

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action committee and proposed that the City pass a resolution endorsing the formation of the Utah Public Power Act and encourage city officials and administrative and executive employees to support the Act.

Councilman Scortum suggested that a news article be prepared informing the public of the UAMPS refund checks and administrator Day's contribution to the management of UAMPS as member of the executive board.

Councilman Scortum also requested that a memo be sent to all City employees warning them against the use of City equipment for private use.

The Council agreed that Councilman Scortum should meet with Millard County and work out an agreement for County help with road work this summer. It was also agreed that two persons be hired right away to work on streets.

Mr. Alden Robinson from Sunrise Engineering made a presentation on the proposed hydro-power plant which would handle five to 10 percent of the City's power needs. He recommended that the City proceed with the application for license.

The following members of the library board were present: Mrs. Nord Brockbank and Roy Olson, Mrs. Gwen Hunter, Mrs. Taffa Watson and Mrs. Sharon Olson. Mrs. Taffa Watson, President of the Library Board and Mr. Olson reviewed floor plans for the new library pointing out functional areas included in the new facility. After considerable discussion concerning the best way to proceed with the project, motions by Councilman Brinkerhoff that the City authorize the Library Board to recommend an architect and have prepared a contract for services to bring the project to bidding stage, the contract to be presented to the Council for approval. Motion was seconded by Councilman Nielsen. Carried unanimously.

The Council agreed to begin selection of Cable TV companies who may be interested in a franchise in the City.

Councilman Scortum reported that the Planning Commission had approved the annexation of eight acres for the LDS church on 500 South and about 300 East. Motion by Councilman Scortum that public hearing on this annexation be on June 5. Motion was seconded by Councilman Jackson. Carried unanimously.

The traffic control on the corner of 200 North and 200 West was discussed. Crosswalks and two stop signs will be installed as soon as possible.

Council approved the purchase of a used trailer for transporting lawn mowers for \$400.00. Motion by Councilman Nielsen and seconded by Councilman Scortum. Carried unanimously.

Councilman Jackson was excused for balance of meeting.

It was agreed to set a date for filling sandbags for Monday, April 23. The bags will be stockpiled for the expected spring runoff.

Bills numbered 3562 through 3590 and 3338 through 3351 which total \$24,561.56 with the exception of check no. 3581 to Sunrise Engineering. Motion by Councilman Rowley and seconded by Councilman Brinkerhoff. Carried unanimously.

Motion by Councilman Scortum and seconded by Councilman Nielsen approved the minutes of the previous regular meeting. Carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 a.m.

The following are the minutes of the Fillmore City Planning Commission meeting held Wednesday, April 11, 1984, at the Fillmore City Building.

Those present were: Jerry Warner, Chairman; Harold Anderson, Dorothy Beckham, Robert Hare, Robert Frampton; Barbara Reese; Terry Scortum; Nord Brockbank; Carolyn Rowley, Secretary; Pat Iverson, recorder; Val Koford and Laurie Koford, visitors.

The meeting was called to order at 7:36 p.m. and Jerry Warner-Chairman conducted the meeting. Approval of

March 14, 1984 minutes were read and motioned to be approved by Terry Scortum, seconded by Robert Hare. Vote unanimous. Minutes of October 26, 1983 were read and approved; motion to be approved by Robert Hare, seconded by Harold Anderson. Vote unanimous.

First order of business is for a request for possible placement of City Streets by Val Koford. He is considering to purchase the S.W. corner of Swallow's ground at the car end of 1st North street to build a home on, and in doing so would block the

extension of 1st North on the current block system. Val wanted to know how the Planning Commission felt about putting a jug in the city roads. He brought a map plan to show the council where he is talking about. It was suggested he not the problem he may run into and take the recommendation to the city council.

Also suggested he check with the county recorder to find out if the Swallows own the ground the street would be built on. There are now new objections. City will want to see a drawn out map plan of the proposal.

Next item of business is for the Annexation for the 1st-4th ward chapel. The map shown was designated "P-1." Need to find out the status of the street and to review clarification of North boundary. Terry Scortum moved to approve the annexation, seconded by Harold Anderson. Vote unanimous. Motion carried.

Also discussed was the Annexation proposal of Ron Branson's desire due to the Moatorium on Fillmore's water.

Meeting adjourned at 8:46 p.m.

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The Progress

COMPLAINTS



PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY!



KANOSH BAND

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy



Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians

The Kanosh Band controls and operates their businesses and economic development ventures, including the control and administration of this CEDS. The PITU is available to support the Band as requested.

KANOSH BAND

Prepared August 2022 for:

Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians
P.O. Box 116
Kanosh, Utah 84637



Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians

Prepared by:

Amy Wilson, Founder /Principal Consultant
Social Economic Energy & Resource Renewal, LLC
d/b/a SEE Renewal
500 Marquette Ave. NW, Suite 1200
Albuquerque, NM 87102
505-308-3927
seerenewal.com



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

KANOSH BAND

Kanosh Band:

Darlene Arrum, Band Chairwoman

Cameron Echo Hawk, Economic Development Representative

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah:

Corrina Bow, Tribal Chairwoman

Shane Parashonts, Tribal Administrator

Tyler Prisbrey, Chief Financial Officer

Rebecca Hill, Executive Assistant

Megan Johnson, IT Multimedia and Communications Specialist

Cedar Band:

Delice Tom, Band Chairwoman

Paul Terry, Economic Development Representative

Indian Peaks Band:

Tamra Borchardt-Slayton, Band Chairwoman

Koosharem Band:

Toni Kanosh, Band Chairwoman

Shivwits Band:

Hope Silvas, Band Chairwoman

Cameron Echo Hawk, Economic Development Representative

Tina Gonzalez, Economic Development Representative

Technical support:

Amy Wilson, SEE Renewal, LLC

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KANOSH BAND

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INTRODUCTION

KANOSH BAND

Purpose of the CEDS

The primary purpose of this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is to update the 2000 CEDS for the Kanosh Band of Paiutes.

Scope of the CEDS

The Kanosh Band CEDS encompasses Band lands and considers all human activity within the Band's service area that generates income for the Band including labor, capital, and enterprises. The CEDS evaluates current economic conditions and reflects on the past by considering progress made towards the goals in the 2000 CEDS. The CEDS creates a cohesive framework for decision-making and will contribute to long-term community, land, and energy planning.

Determination of Need

The Band desires to utilize technical assistance, and other resources available to the Band to assist in planning for, initiating, and deploying a broad range of economic planning and implementation projects in the years to come. To that end, we agree that partnership planning opportunities made available to tribes under the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and through this CEDS document will serve as a valuable tool in addressing the unique needs of the Kanosh Band.

Term

Pursuant to 13 C.F.R. § 303.6(b)(3)(ii), the EDA is requesting this CEDS to be updated or revised by 09/30/2025 to uniformly match other regional plan renewal dates.

Authority

The CEDS is a Band policy document based on the Band's vision for the economy and corresponding resources in the years to come. The CEDS is designed to set the framework for short-term economic management actions by providing a clear direction to Band leaders and staff. The methodology used for the development of this plan is consistent with 13 C.F.R. § 303.7, and the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq.).

INTRODUCTION

KANOSH BAND

Benefits of the CEDS

Aside from meeting certain eligibility requirements for funding under the EDA, the CEDS lays the groundwork for continuing economic development planning processes aimed at growing existing relationships important to the Band's economy. The CEDS also serves as the primary mechanism for seeking out and creating new Band, regional, and private economic and community partnerships for mutual benefit.

Other benefits of the CEDS include:

- ⇒ Helps to build on the strengths of the region, as well as to identify gaps in resources or expertise that need to be addressed.
- ⇒ Facilitates regional collaboration needed to expand supply chains and grow and support new industry clusters.
- ⇒ Helps to attract federal funds and technical assistance by demonstrating resources are used efficiently and effectively.
- ⇒ Will make the Band and surrounding region more resilient and better positioned to plan for, respond to, and recover from natural disasters and economic shocks.
- ⇒ Serves as a call to action for economic development.

CEDS Strategy Committee

The PITU Strategy Committee supported the development, implementation, and revision or replacement of the CEDS for the Kanosh Band.

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah:

Name: Shane Parashonts

Email: sparashonts@pitu.gov

Cedar Band:

Name: Paul Terry, Economic Development Representative

Email: pterry@cedarbandcorp.com

INTRODUCTION

KANOSH BAND

Indian Peaks Band:

Name: Tamra Borchardt-Slayton, Band Chairwoman

Email: indianpeaks@utahpaiutes.org

Kanosh Band:

Name: Darlene Arrum, Band Chairwoman

Email: kanosh@utahpaiutes.org

Cameron Echo Hawk, Economic Development Representative

Koosharem Band:

Name: Toni Kanosh, Band Chairwoman

Email: koosharem@utahpaiutes.org

Shivwits Band:

Name: Hope Silvas, Band Chairwoman

Name: Cameron Echo Hawk, Economic Development Representative

Email: cechohawk@shivwitsbc.com

Name: Tina Gonzales, Economic Development Representative

Email: tm12gonzales@gmail.com

The above committee members represent the main economic interests of the Tribe and have the capacity to undertake and implement an effective planning process. Prior to submitting this document to the EDA, the PITU provided the public, appropriate governments, and pertinent interest groups in the region with adequate notice of and opportunity to comment on the CEDS for a period of thirty (30) days.

INTRODUCTION

KANOSH BAND

Organization

In accordance C.F.R. § 303.7(b), the CEDS includes the following components:

- ⇒ Summary of current social and economic conditions in the planning area.
- ⇒ In-depth analysis of economic and community development strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (commonly known as a “SWOT” analysis).
- ⇒ Economic development strategy that looks toward a more resilient future and is consistent with applicable local and state strategies.
- ⇒ Performance measures used to evaluate the Band’s development and implementation of the CEDS.

CEDS Implementation and Review

The CEDS Strategy Committee is responsible for meeting the report and update provisions under 13 C.F.R. § 303.6(b)(3) and for implementing and reviewing the CEDS in accordance with the performance measures outlined in this CEDS.

BAND LANDS

KANOSH BAND

Kanosh Band; (kawnaw'os, willow jug)

The Kanos Band members are descendants of Paiute people who traditionally lived in Central and Southwest Utah, Northern Nevada, Southwestern California, and Northern Arizona. These ancestral lands were home to thousands of Paiute people. Like other tribes, the Paiutes were subject to ungratified treaties, forceful removal and consolidation, unfilled promises, and mistreatment.

The Kanosh Band was first recognized by the U.S. Federal Government in 1929. In 1954, the United States Congress, without the agreement or authority of the Shivwits Band, passed the Termination Act thereby discontinuing federal recognition and services to the Band. The Kanosh Band's federal recognition was later restored by Congress in 1980 by the Paiute Restoration Act, Public Law 96-277. "The Federal trust relationship is...restored or confirmed as to the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indian of Utah." 94 Stat. 317, Section 3(a).



Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians

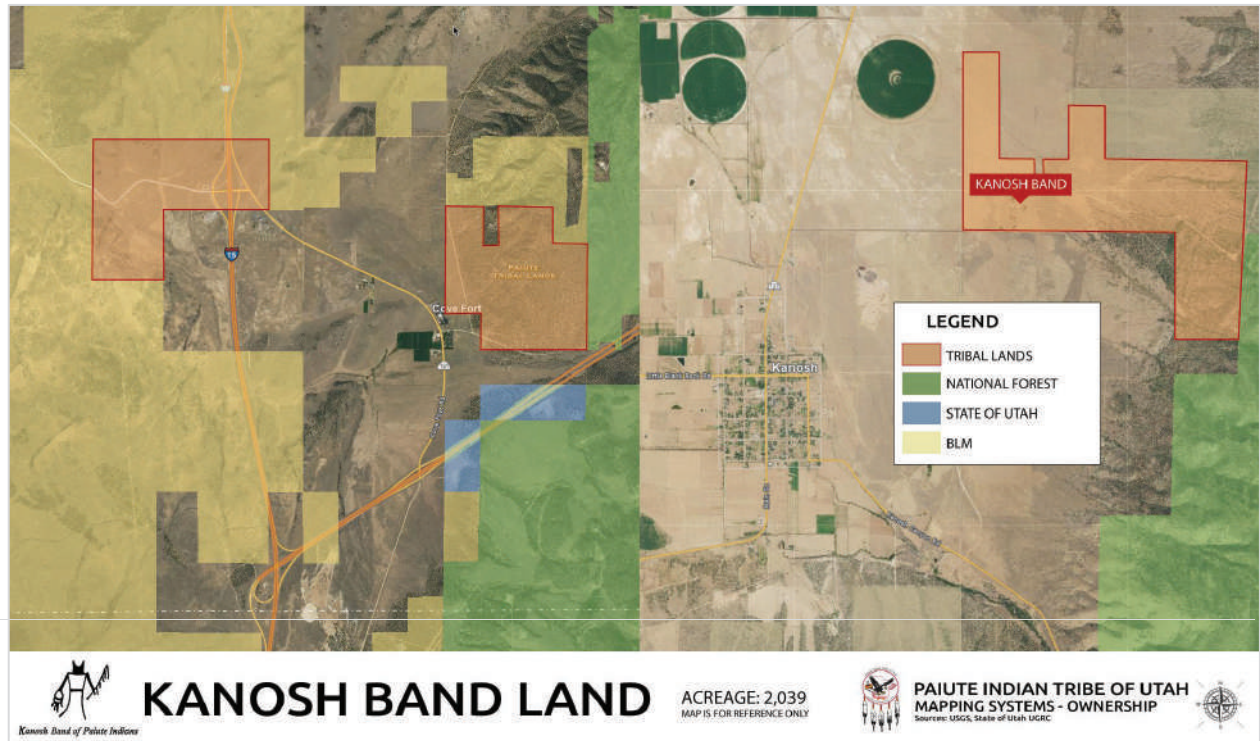
"Kanosh Logo meaning; a medicine man that sings songs to make it rain. This drawing was possibly made by Earl Pikyavit." <https://pitu.gov/bands/>.

The Kanosh Band Reservation encompass a total of 2,039 acres and consists of Kanosh Village, Cove Fort West, and Cove Fort East. It is located in the west-central portion of Utah, in Southeastern Millard County approximately 153 miles south of Salt Lake City on Interstate Highway 15. Band headquarters are located on approximately 632 acres of developed land one (1) mile east of the town of Kanosh. Band members residing on the Reservation live at this location. An additional 563 acres is approximately twenty-four (24) miles south on Interstate Highway 15. This parcel is undeveloped but has good development potential.

Travel distance from the Kanosh Band to the PITU's Tribal headquarters in Cedar City is 210 miles roundtrip. The Band has a completed land use plan accessible at the Band headquarters (refer to Kanosh Band Reservation Land Use Plan 1999).

BAND LANDS

KANOSH BAND



CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE KANOSH BAND

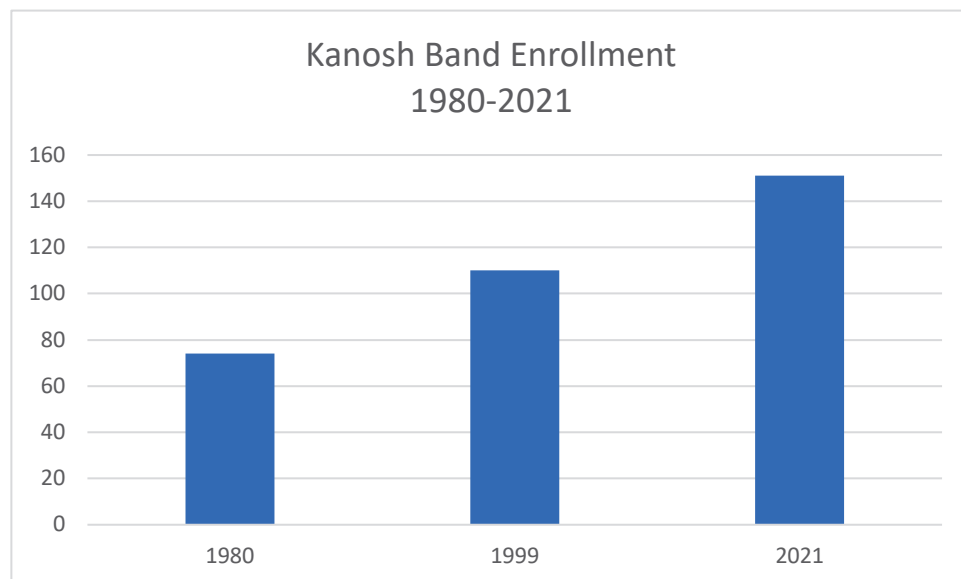
Summary Background

Population Characteristics

Band Enrollment

Kanosh enrolled population has expanded in recent years.

KANOSH BAND ENROLLMENT			
Band	1980	1999	2021
Kanosh	74	110	151

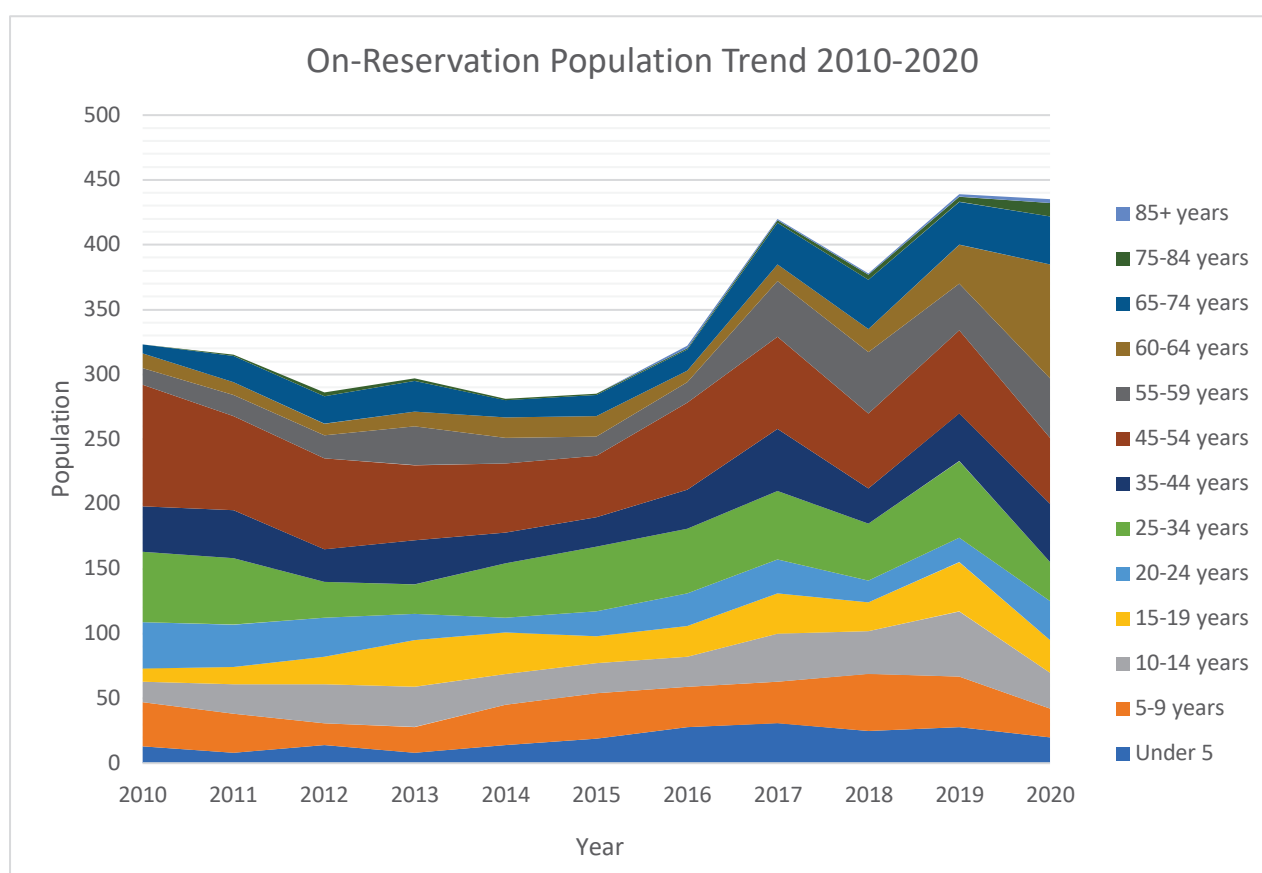


CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

Population Trend

According to 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for the Tribe's Reservation, the on-Reservation population is 435. Except for 2012 through 2015, the on-Reservation population has increased since 2010. The population increase is consistent with the Tribe's membership enrollment.



CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

With a median age of fifty (50), nearly forty-three (43%) percent of the Tribe's population is between the ages of forty-five (45) and sixty-four (64). (See Table S0101 American Community Survey, 2020). This creates a noticeable population bulge in the 60-64 cohort. The population graphic takes on an upside-down pyramid shape because of the Tribe's aging population.



SERVICE AREA POPULATION TREND

The most recent decennial census data shows the median age of individuals living on-Reservation is significantly higher than those living in the off-Reservation service area. The total population in Millard County is 12,963 and the median age is thirty-five (35). (See Table P1 Decennial Census Survey, Millard County and Table S01010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2020, respectively).

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

Households

In 2020, there were 143 households located on the Reservation. Married-couple families made up twenty-nine (29%) percent of the households on the Reservation, while cohabitating couple households made up nearly four (4%) percent of households. Female householders with no spouse or partner occupied forty-one (41%) percent of all households, while almost twenty-seven (27%) percent of households were male householders with no spouse or partner present. Fourteen (14%) percent of the people living alone were male, and nearly twelve (12%) percent were female. (See Table S1101 American Community Survey, 2020).

SERVICE AREA HOUSEHOLDS

Census data shows Millard County has 5,103 housing units. (See 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Millard County). Compared to the other counties in the Tribe's service area, Millard County has the fewest number of housing units. (See Table H1 2020 Decennial Census for Millard County).

Grandparents

Fifty-seven (57) grandparents living on the Tribe's Reservation reported living with their grandchildren under eighteen (18) years old in 2020. Of those grandparents, nearly sixty-seven (67%) percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren. (See Table S1002 American Community Survey, 2020).

School Enrollment

Fifty-seven (57) grandparents living on the Tribe's Reservation reported living with their grandchildren under eighteen (18) years old in 2020. Of those grandparents, nearly sixty-seven (67%) percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren. (See Table S1002 American Community Survey, 2020).

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

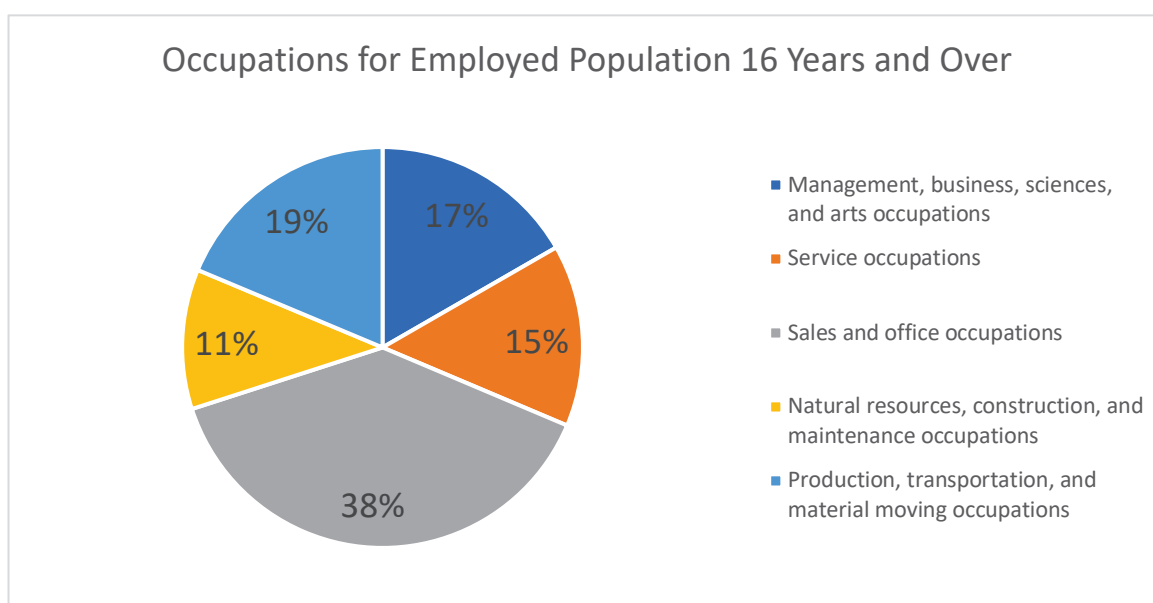
Summary Background

Employment Status & Occupation

Of the individuals sixteen (16) and over living on the Reservation, forty-four (44%) percent were employed in 2020. Consequently, the 2020 unemployment rate for the Tribe's Reservation was 6.6%. At thirty-five (35%) percent, the fifty-five (55) to fifty-nine (59) year-old cohort has the most considerable unemployment rate among those aged sixteen (16) years and older on the Reservation. (See Table S2301 American Community Survey, 2020).

An estimated eighty-seven (87%) percent of the employed population living on the Reservation were private wage and salary workers; nearly thirteen (13%) percent identified as federal, state, or local government workers. Zero (0%) percent of individuals living on the Reservation were self-employed workers in their own not incorporated businesses (See Table S2408 American Community Survey, 2020).

According to 2020 survey data, seventeen (17%) percent of those living on the Tribe's Reservation worked in management, business, sciences, and arts. Almost fifteen (15%) percent worked in service occupations, and nearly thirty-nine (39%) percent worked in sales and office occupations. Eleven (11%) percent of workers worked in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. And nearly nineteen (19%) percent worked in production, transportation, and material moving fields. (See Table S1401 American Community Survey, 2020).



CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

Concerning married-couple households on the Reservation who participate in the labor force, 2020 census data shows both the husband and wife working in nearly twenty-nine (29%) percent of married-couple households and the husband alone working in two (2%) percent of married-couple households. The wife alone participated in the labor force in nearly twelve (12%) percent of married couple households on the Reservation. Neither the husband nor the wife were in the labor force in fifty-seven (57%) percent of married-couple households. (See Table S2302 American Community Survey, 2020).

CEDS SURVEY

With respect to employment opportunities on the Reservation, CEDS survey respondents showed overwhelming support when asked to consider whether the Tribe should initiate activities needed to diversify employment opportunities on the Reservation. For instance, ninety-three (93%) percent of 2022 CEDS Community Survey respondents “agreed” or “strongly agreed” the Tribe should support environmental and natural resource-related occupations. Likewise, eighty (80%) percent of survey respondents are in favor of supporting manufacturing occupations; eighty-seven (87%) percent support trade, transportation, energy distribution, and communication facility-related occupations; and eighty-six (86%) percent of respondents feel the Tribe should support knowledge-based professions. When asked whether the Tribe should support service-related fields, such as those in customer service, restaurants, and hospitality industries, eighty-three (83%) percent of respondents strongly agreed, and six (6%) percent strongly disagreed.

SERVICE AREA EMPLOYMENT STATUS & OCCUPATION

The Band is unique from the county in its service area in that the leading occupations on the Reservation are sales and service occupations. The American Community Survey shows management, business, sciences, and arts occupations employ the highest percentage of workers in Millard County. Whereas nineteen (19%) percent of workers sixteen (16) and older in Millard County are employed in sales and office occupations. (See 2016-2020 American Community Survey).

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA		
OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER		
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
OCCUPATION	MILLARD COUNTY	PITU RESERVATION
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	29.50%	17%
Service occupations	16.20%	15%
Sales and office occupations	18.50%	38%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	18%	11%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17.90%	19%

Housing Characteristics

According to the 2020 Census dataset, there are 163 housing units on the Reservation. Of those units, 143 were identified as occupied. Sixty-nine (69%) percent of the residential structures are single-family structures. Twenty (20%) percent are classified as mobile homes, and nine (9%) percent are classified as multi-family units. The median value of owner-occupied residential units on the Reservation is \$88,300. In addition, the median monthly rent for a residential unit within this area is \$406. (See Table DP04 American Community Survey, 2020).

CEDS SURVEY

During stakeholder meetings held with the Tribe, participants expressed concerns about the lack of affordable and quality housing options on and around the Reservation. The lack of housing impacts the Tribe's ability to accommodate its housing needs. Likewise, the 2022 CEDS Community Survey shows that ninety-three (93%) percent of respondents either “strongly agree” or “agree” the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support activities needed to improve access to quality and affordable housing. Stakeholders expressed a broad range of factors contributing to the lack of housing stock, including limited land base, compromised soil quality, and financing opportunities.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

The Utah Paiute Tribal Housing Authority provides qualified families of the PITU, and other eligible Native American Families in the service area, with opportunities to obtain safe, acceptable, and affordable housing through the Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) and other programs. A Board of Commissioners and the Housing Authority Director oversee the Utah Paiute Tribal Housing Authority.

The Board consists of representatives from each Paiute Band in the Housing Authority's service area. Please see the [Utah Paiute Tribal Housing Authority's website](#) for more information.

SERVICE AREA POPULATION HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

According to American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2016-2020) census data, eighty-eight (88%) percent of housing units in Millard County are classified as single-family, while only seventy (70%) percent of houses on the Reservation are single-family houses.

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA HOUSING INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
HOUSING TYPE	MILLARD COUNTY	PITU RESERVATION
Single-family houses	88.30%	69.90%
Apartments	8.10%	9.20%
Mobile homes	3.50%	20.20%
Other	0%	0.60%

The median home value in Millard County is \$166,900 and the median monthly rent for this area is \$754.

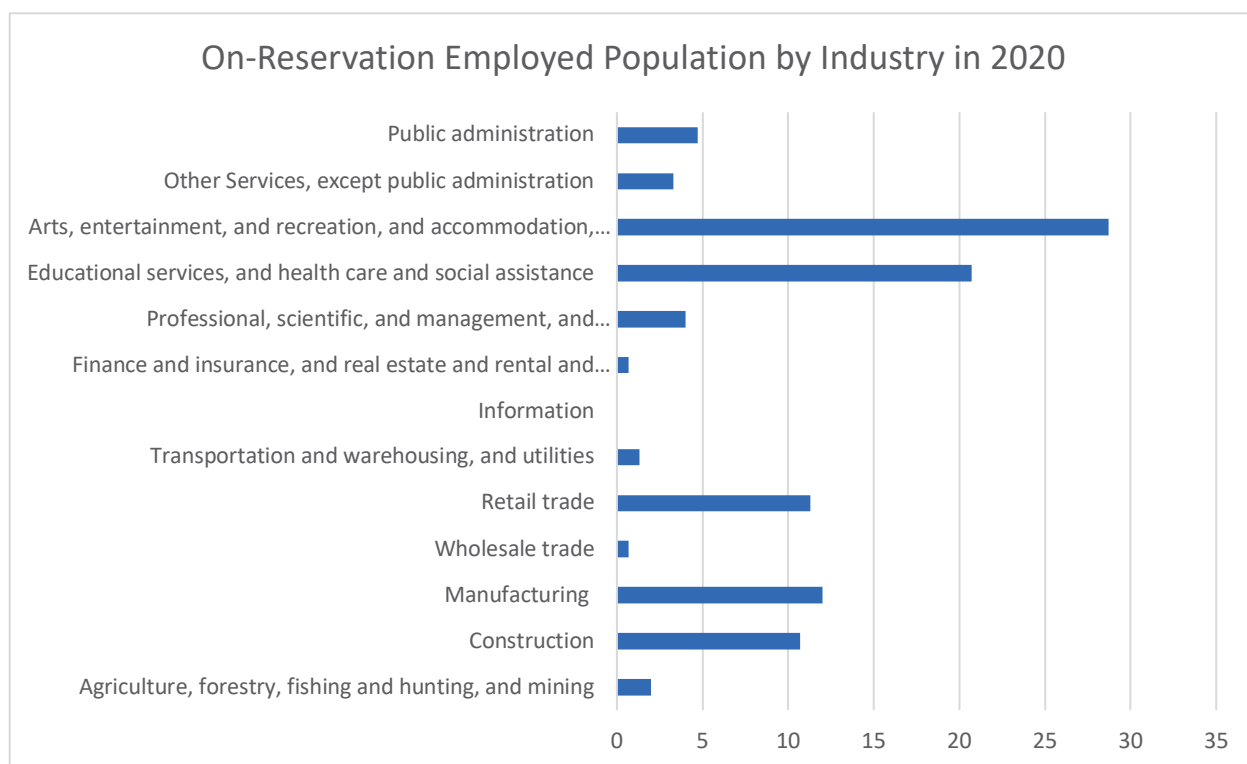
OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA HOUSING FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
	MILLARD COUNTY	PITU RESERVATION
Median home value	\$166,900	\$88,300
Median monthly rent	\$754	\$406

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

Industry

In 2020, the civilian employed population sixteen (16) years and older living on the Reservation worked in the following industries:



The arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation industry and educational services, healthcare, and social assistance industry support the majority of jobs held by individuals living on the Reservation.

ON-RESERVATION EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5 -Year Estimates	
INDUSTRY	PERCENT
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	28.7

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

CEDS SURVEY

Comments collected during takeholder meetings show a strong desire to grow the economy by supporting a diverse range of industries. Similarly, the 2022 CEDS Community Survey shows that respondents favor supporting economic development in the coming years. For instance, when asked how important it is for the Tribe to support economic development activities over the next five (5) years, sixty (60%) percent “strongly agreed.”

SERVICE AREA INDUSTRY

The education, healthcare, and social assistance industry employs twenty (20%) percent of off-Reservation workers living in Millard County. Likewise, twenty-one (21%) percent of workers living on the Reservation work in the education, healthcare, and social assistance industry. The retail industry also employs a consistent percentage of on Reservation and off-reservation workers. For example, the 2016-2020 American Community Survey results show twelve (12%) percent of workers living in Millard County and twelve (12%) percent of employed on-Reservation individuals work in the retail industry.

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA PERCENT BY INDUSTRY		
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
INDUSTRY	MILLARD COUNTY	PITU RESERVATION
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining	12%	2%
Construction	6.40%	10.70%
Manufacturing	8.70%	12%
Wholesale trade	0.70%	0.70%
Retail trade	11.40%	11.30%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	13.30%	1.30%
Information	0.60%	0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	1%	0.70%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	5.50%	4%
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	20.60%	20.70%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	9.90%	28.70%
Other services, except public administration	4.50%	3.30%
Public administration	5.30%	4.70%

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

Income

The median income of households on the Reservation was \$39,297 in 2020. Eighteen (18%) percent of households had income below \$10,000 a year, and two (2%) percent had income over \$200,000 yearly. Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$35,000 a year. (See Table S1901 American Community Survey, 2020).

ON-RESERVATION HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5- Year Estimates	
EARNINGS	PERCENT
Less than \$10,000	18.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.1
\$35,000 to \$49,000	19.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	23.8
\$75,000 to \$99,000	9.1
\$100,000 to \$149,000	6.3
\$150,000 to \$199,000	0.0
\$200,000 or more	2.1

According to the 2016-2020 Census information, nearly seventy-five (75%) percent of the Tribe's on-Reservation households received earnings between 2016 and 2020. About forty-three (43%) percent of households received Social Security, and thirteen (13%) percent of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income for Social Security was \$ 8,349 a year.

THE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE RESERVATION WITH VARIOUS INCOME SOURCES	
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EARNINGS DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT
Wage and salary earnings	74.8
Social Security	42.7
Retirement income	13.3
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	24.5
Cash public assistance income	2.8

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

CEDS SURVEY

When asked to consider existing economic, social, and environmental factors that *hinder* economic development on the Tribe's Reservation, such as competitive pay, fifty-three (53%) percent of the 2022 CEDS Community Survey respondents "strongly agreed" such factors impact the Tribe's economy. Similarly, eighty-seven (87%) percent of survey respondents "strongly agreed" or "agreed" that the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support activities needed to improve access to competitive pay for workers living on the Reservation.

Poverty

Concerning families and individuals living in poverty on the Reservation, census data shows that twenty-seven (27%) percent of people living on the Tribe's Reservation were in poverty between 2016 and 2020. During that same period, twenty-five (25%) percent of all families with related children of the householder under eighteen (18) years old were in poverty. Meaning, of the twenty-seven (27%) percent of people living in poverty on the Reservation, twenty-five (25%) percent were living in households where the head of the household was responsible for one (1) or more children under the age of eighteen (18) living in the home. Unfortunately, a little more than forty-nine (49%) percent of children under eighteen (18) living on the Reservation were below the poverty level. (See Table S1702 American Community Survey, 2020).

ON- RESERVATION POVERTY RATES	
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
COHORT	PERCENT
People in poverty	27.0
Children under 18 years below poverty	49.4
People 65 years old and over below poverty	8.0
People 18 to 64 years below poverty	24.3

Nearly five (5%) percent of married-couple family households on the Reservation lived below the poverty line in 2020, compared to a little more than thirty-eight (38%) percent of female householders with no spouse present. Moreover, of the family households in poverty, ninety (90%) percent with related children of the householder under five (5) and between five (5) years and seventeen (17) years old were below the poverty level. (See Table S1702 American Community Survey, 2020).

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

According to the 2016-2020, nearly twenty-nine (29%) percent of households received assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Sixty-one (61%) percent of the families that received SNAP had children under eighteen (18) years old, and fifty-six (56%) percent had one (1) or more people sixty (60) years and older. (See Table S2201 American Community Survey, 2020).

Education

With respect to the educational attainment of people on the Reservation, eighty-four (84%) percent of people twenty-five (25) years and over had a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) diploma in 2020. Of those with a high school diploma or GED, almost twenty (20%) percent of the population had some college, eight (8%) percent had an Associate's degree, seven (7%) percent had a Bachelor's degree, and a little over one (1%) percent had a graduate or professional degree. Conversely, a little over sixteen (16%) percent of people twenty-five (25) years and older on the Reservation do not have a high school diploma or GED. (See Table S1502 American Community Survey, 2020).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER LIVING ON-RESERVATION	
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PERCENT
Less than a high school diploma	16.5
High school diploma or equivalency	47.7
Some college, no degree	19.7
Associate degree	8.4
Bachelor's degree	6.5
Graduate or professional degree	1.3

Concerning the educational attainment of people eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) years living on the Reservation in 2020, a little more than sixty-four (64%) percent of people eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) years had a high school diploma or GED. Of those individuals, a little more than thirteen (13%) percent had some college or an Associate's degree. Conversely, nearly thirty-six (36%) percent had less than a high school diploma or GED.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 18-24 YEARS LIVING ON-RESERVATION	
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PERCENT
Less than high school diploma	35.6
High school diploma or equivalency	51.1
Some college or Associate's degree	13.1

The PITU Education Department plays a crucial role in supporting Paiute membership in attaining higher levels of education. In addition to managing the PITU Higher Education Scholarship Fund, the Education Department is the first stop for individuals interested in seeking information about vocational training, green energy internships, college and university admissions, and financial aid.

AREA ACADEMIC & VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		
IN-STATE UNIVERSITY	IN-STATE COLLEGE & TECHNOLOGY	OUT-OF-STATE UNIVERSITY
Southern Utah University	Salt Lake Community College	University of Nevada
Utah State University	Snow College	Northern Arizona University
University of Utah	College of Eastern Utah	Haskell Indian Nations University
Utah Valley University	Utah College of Applied Technologies	Fort Lewis College
Brigham Young University	Southwest Technical College	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
Weber State University	Utah Technical College	San Juan College

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

CEDS SURVEY

When asked to consider existing economic, social, and environmental factors that *hinder* economic development on the Reservation, such as access to education, fifty-three (53%) percent of the 2022 CEDS Community Survey respondents “strongly agreed” such factors impact the Tribe’s economy. Similarly, ninety-seven (97%) percent of survey respondents “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support activities needed to improve access to education on the Reservation and for off-Reservation members.¹

Survey results also show the overwhelming majority of respondents favor supporting a broad range of workforce development initiatives, programs, and activities to promote economic development. For instance, sixty-seven (67%) percent of survey respondents expressed that it is "extremely important" for the Tribe to support workforce development programs and the types of educational and training activities needed to employ more Tribal members in all industries, and twenty-three (23%) percent feel it is "important."

Concerning workforce development opportunities in energy-related industries, sixty-seven (67%) percent of respondents expressed that it is "extremely important" for the Tribe to support workforce development programs and the types of educational and training activities needed to employ more Tribal Members in energy-related industries, and twenty-three (23%) percent feel it is "important."

SERVICE AREA EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Census data shows clear disparities in educational attainment for individuals living on the Reservation compared to those living within the Tribe’s service area. For instance, nearly seventeen (17%) percent of those twenty-five (25) years and older living on the Reservation had less than a high school education. However, ten (10%) of adults twenty-five (25) years and older living in Millard County had less than a high school diploma. Seven (7%) percent of individuals twenty-five (25) years and older living on the Reservation in 2016-2020 had at least a bachelor’s degree, whereas seventeen (17%) percent of individuals living in Millard County had a bachelor’s degree or higher.

¹ PITU Tribal members residing in PITU’s service area are eligible for Tribal education programs and services administered through the PITU Education Department.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	MILLARD COUNTY	PITU RESERVATION
Less than a high school diploma	10.40%	16.50%
High School diploma or equivalency	32.40%	47.70%
Some college, no degree	23.40%	19.70%
Associate's degree	11.50%	8.40%
Bachelor's degree	17.30%	6.50%
Graduate or professional degree	5%	1.30%

With respect to the State of Utah, in 2016-2020, ninety-three (93%) percent of people twenty-five (25) years and over had at least graduated from high school and thirty-five (35%) percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated seven (7%) percent did not complete high school.

STATE OF UTAH EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PERCENT
Less than a high school diploma	7.0
High school diploma or equivalency	22.8
Some college, no degree	25.5
Associate's degree	10.0
Bachelor's degree	23.0
Graduate or professional degree	11.7

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PITU

Summary Background

Home Internet & Computers

According to 2020 Census data, sixty-five (65%) percent of households on the Reservation had a broadband internet subscription in 2020. Sixty-one (61%) percent of households had a desktop or laptop computer, and forty-eight (48%) percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer. (See Table S2801 American Community Survey, 2020).

In 2021, PITU provided iPads to all Tribal members eighteen (18) years and older, Chromebooks to member households with K12 students, and MacBook Air laptops to all college students. The PITU recognized the importance of providing households and students with the necessary equipment and devices to stay connected to the Tribe, to access virtual meetings, receive digital correspondence, receive health updates, access telehealth, access tribal programs, support distance learning and support and encourage continued social distancing efforts.

PITU is also strategically working to provide in ground fiber access to band areas to add accessibility to even faster and more stable broadband services. It is estimated that eighty (80%) percent to ninety (90%) percent of PITU households have at least one (1) connected device, access to at least two (2) broadband services, and the ability to apply for discounts.

Current options for broadband access on tribal lands last review in 2021 for Kanosh include Centracom Fiber, and Frontier Fiber.

CEDS SURVEY

When surveyed for the 2022 CEDS, ninety (90%) percent of respondents expressed that the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support the activities needed to improve broadband communications on the Reservation.

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Summary Background

Geology

The geology in southwestern Utah is the meeting of the Mojave Desert, Great Basin, and Colorado Plateau. The topography is marked by high peaks, cliff sides, and canyons. The geology and topography of Band lands is susceptible to flooding, wildfire, earthquakes, and landslides. Additionally, due to geographic positioning and shifts in weather patterns, the Reservation suffers from sustained drought conditions.²

Climate

Southwestern Utah's climate is classified as arid. This area experiences extremes in both temperature and precipitation. Weather data shows these extremes have increased in the last ten (10) years. It is likely that a deeper examination of weather data would show even greater variables in what were "typically" wet or dry periods. Extreme heat is damaging to soil conditions, water supplies, and to the health and wellness of the human population. While extremes in precipitation can be equally damaging, it brings additional risk elements such as landslides, damage to infrastructure, including roadways, and water and wastewater systems.

WEATHER DATA FOR KANOSH WEATHER STATION, UTAH ²	
2000-2022	
Mean minimum temperature	40.8
Mean maximum temperature	67.0
Mean temperature	53.9

Infrastructure

The Kanosh Band lands supports range of infrastructure assets necessary for the economy, public health, and safety. The Band does not have formally adopted building codes. The Band does, however, utilize construction best practices to construct community facilities. Where applicable, the Band closely adheres to building standards required by funding sources.

² Additional information on the drought conditions in the American Southwest may be accessed at <https://www.drought.gov/news/new-noaa-report-exceptional-southwest-drought-exacerbated-human-caused-warming>.

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Summary Background

Band infrastructure includes the following facilities:

1. Kanosh Band Community Building
2. Band managed water system on reservation
3. Provides water to residential homes, the community building, and the Kanosh Community Health Center located on the reservation
4. K-Rez C-Store
5. K-Rez C-Store Well & Well House
6. Old Red Building in Kanosh (vacant)
7. Kanosh Play Park

SWOT

Economic Strategy

The SWOT analysis is an evaluation of the Band's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The intent of identifying the strengths and weaknesses is to reflect on the current economic condition of the Band. The purpose of naming strengths and opportunities is to better understand strengths and capacities and to begin to identify areas of competitive advantage.

Strengths

- Family
- Education
- Housing
- Unity

Weaknesses

- Communication
- Education
- Housing

Opportunities

- Education
- Business Development

Threats

- Lack of financial resources
- Attitude toward education
- Alcohol and drug abuse

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

Economic Strategy

Kanosh Band Mission

“We the Kanosh Band are pushing for perpetual agricultural, individual and community prosperity. Through the enhancement of cultural and traditional values, improved communications, enhanced education among members, and economic development, the Kanosh Band will prosper and be successful in the next centuries to come.”

Goal 1. Maintain and improve family unity, tradition, and values.

Objective 1. Promote more involvement in Band gatherings.

Milestone 1: May – Family picnics; hand games (cards & songs).

Milestone 2: June – Pow-wow.

Milestone 3: July – Youth Pow-wow

Objective 2. Revitalize the Youth Pow-wow.

Milestone 1: Get all the Band Members involved.

Milestone 2: Have the youth motivate the elders about the Pow-wow.

Milestone 3: Promote the Pow-wow by personally inviting K-12 students

Responsible Party: Band members with communities.

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

Economic Strategy

Goal 2. Improve communication among Band, Tribe and others.

Objective 1. Involve all Band members to be willing and open to planning discussions.

Milestone 1: Coordinate with local, regional, and Tribal economic development.

Milestone 2: Kanosh Paiute language program.

Responsible Party: Band Council with elders.

Goal 3. Enhance education among Band members.

Objective 1. Take advantage of and use current education opportunities.

Milestone 1: Activate all resources-school busses, education system.

Milestone 2: Utilize Tribal education programs to a greater extent.

Responsible Party: Parents.

Goal 4. Encourage Band members to obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to operate and manage a business.

Objective 1. Use current vocational school programs-encourage business programs to be available to entrepreneurial band members.

Milestone 1: Utilize Tribal educational directors to help set up programs.

Milestone 2: In-house businesses courses.

Milestone 3: Utilize available resources from BIA, Tribe, Band, government, etc. to provide scholarships for Band members.

Responsible Party: Education Representative, Band Chairperson, and Economic Development Representative.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

Economic Strategy

Community resiliency refers to the sustained ability of a community to use available resources, including energy, technology, communication, transportation, and food, to respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse situations. Resiliency allows for improved adaptation and growth before, during and after natural, human, and technological disasters. Economic resiliency is similar to community resiliency in that it describes the ability to prevent, withstand and quickly recover from major disruptions to the economic base. Disruptions include economic downturns or other significant events which impact demand for local goods and consumer spending.

It is paramount that the PITU and the Kanosh Band acquire the resources needed to catalyze Tribal and non-Tribal investments and position themselves more competitively across all economic sectors to protect the Tribe's economy against climate change, natural disasters, and economic downturn. The Tribe is determined to succeed. The Tribe has faced numerous obstacles and setbacks but is resolute to strengthen its sovereignty, its ability to self-govern and strengthen its capacity to perpetuate its culture, traditions, and values for the generations to come. The Tribe is not content to merely survive, it is our goal to thrive, and control the Tribe's future and destiny.

The PITU has taken the following measures to strengthen Tribal resiliency:

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS.

- ⇒ Emphasis on efficiency and effective utilization of funds, consolidation of operations, increased financial management, business minded led strategies, investment in internal infrastructure, streamlining processes, increasing accountability and expectations.
- ⇒ Improvements in information technology (website, communication, social media, cloud-based systems, servers, security, back-ups, etc.).

INCREASED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AND UTILIZATION.

- ⇒ Road, water system, and water utilization improvements and improvements made through renovated facilities.
- ⇒ Increased infrastructure improvement (roads, communication, etc.).

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

Economic Strategy

INCREASED UTILIZATION AND PROTECTION OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

- ⇒ Increasing use of water, purchasing new water rights, and safeguarding water throughout all Tribal lands.

INCREASED ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

- ⇒ The Tribe employs professional medical staff trained in general and family medicine. Although medical staff is not equipped to provide emergency services, they support tribal members following a disaster. These employees also distribute life-saving medicines and administer immunizations.

INCREASED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

- ⇒ The Emergency Manager is responsible for identifying and addressing current emergency gaps, developing and/or improving the Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Hazard Mitigation Plan, and collaborating closely with Federal, State, and local emergency management to provide for the safety and protection of the people and property during disaster or emergency situations. The Emergency Manager coordinates and collaborates response efforts with the Paiute Tribe Emergency Response Team (TERT) and with community, state, and federal partners.

INCREASED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CONTINUED

- ⇒ TERT plans, prepares, and coordinates the response to emergencies affecting Tribal lands. TERT work group consists of Emergency Managers from each constituent Band. Band Emergency Managers (EM) are elected by each Band every four years and are key components of the Tribe's emergency preparedness framework. Band EMs are charged with cultivating positive relationships with response partners, particularly city and county offices that support the Tribe with life-saving services such as police, fire, ambulance, and emergency medical care. They are also encouraged to participate in emergency management training and exercises, promote preparedness in their communities, support band members during disaster, and keep tribal leaders informed.