# Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension National Environmental Policy Act Environmental Assessment

January 20, 2026

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Lead Agency:
Federal Highway Administration

Project Proponent:
City of Pueblo

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Per 23 CFR 771.138, the signature on the EA certifies that the Administration has considered the factors mandated by this part; that the EA reflects the Administration's expert judgment and documents the most important considerations required by the statute and within the applicable timeline and page limits; and that any considerations addressed briefly or left unaddressed were, in the Administration's judgment, comparatively unimportant.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| ACS | American Community Survey |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act |
| BGEPA | Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act |
| BMPs | Best Management Practices |
| CCR | Code of Colorado Regulations |
| CDA | Colorado Department of Agriculture |
| CDOT | Colorado Department of Transportation |
| City | City of Pueblo |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CRS | Colorado Revised Statutes |
| CSA | Community Study Area |
| CPW | Colorado Parks and Wildlife |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| dB | Decibels |
| dBA | A-weighted decibels |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EO | Executive Order |
| EPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FHWA | Federal Highway Administration |
| LOS | Level-of-Service |
| LRTP | Long Range Transportation Plan |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird Treaty Act |
| NAAG | Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| PACOG | Pueblo Area Council of Governments |
| PIP | Public Involvement Plan |
| RAISE | Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| ROW | Right of Way |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Office |
| US | United States |
| USACE | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| USC | United States Code |
| USDOT | United States Department of Transportation |
| USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife Service |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| WOTUS | Waters of the United States |

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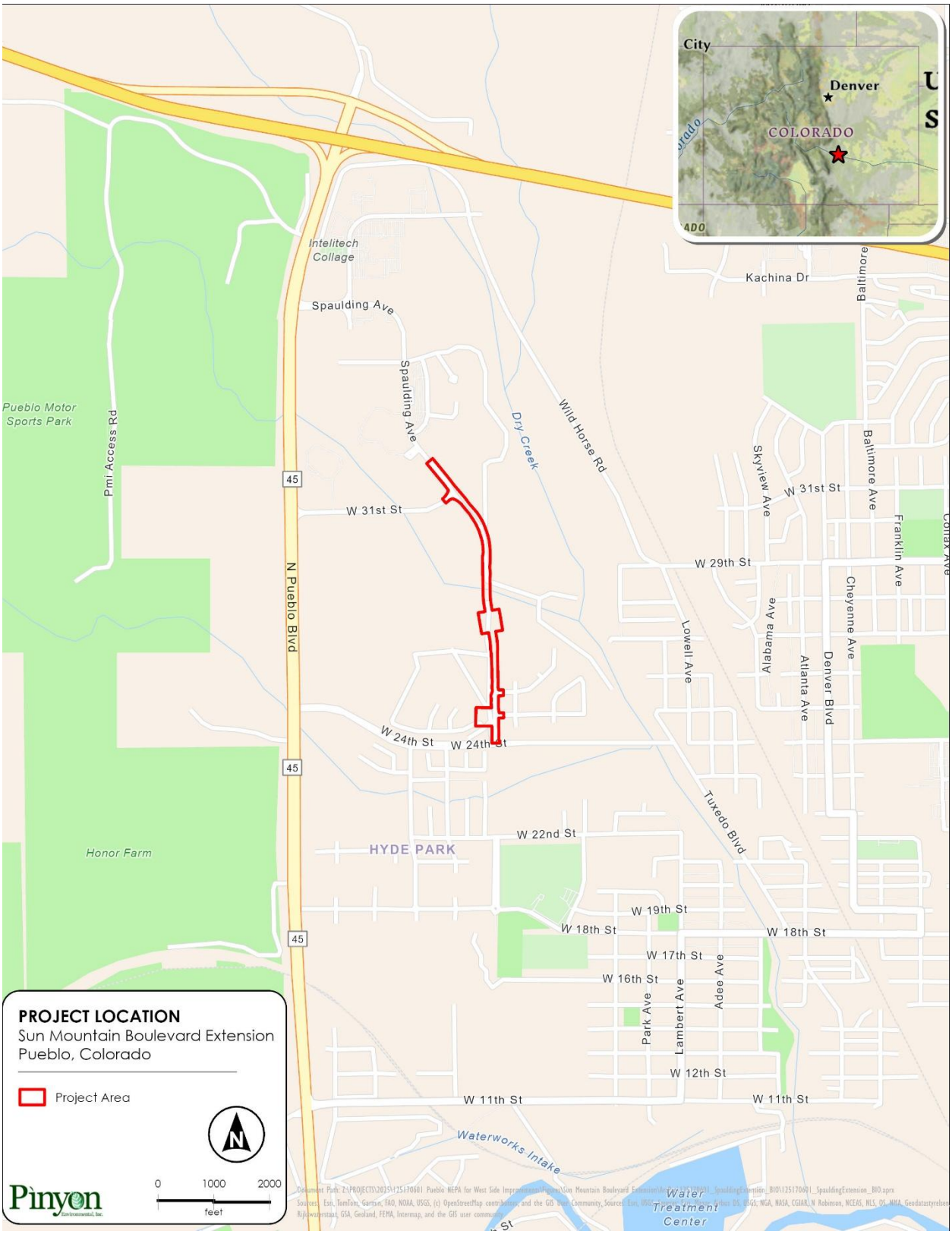
# 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The City of Pueblo (City) is advancing transportation infrastructure improvements to support the continued growth of its west side neighborhood (West Side) in the City of Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado. Central to this effort is the development and construction of the Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension (Project). This initiative will extend Spaulding Avenue from 31st Street south to 24th Street. The currently named Spaulding Avenue will be renamed Sun Mountain Boulevard. For ease of reading, Sun Mountain Boulevard will be utilized in this document. The Project includes construction of a concrete box culvert over Wild Horse Creek and installation of swales on both sides of the roadway north of the creek. The Project would add redundancy to the transportation system by adding a new roadway to improve multimodal access in the West Side, enhance traffic flow, and accommodate planned growth. The Project location is shown in Figure 1.

Funding for the Project is provided through a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grant, awarded by the U.S. Department of Transportation's (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). This funding triggers the need for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 United States Code [USC] §4321). This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in accordance with NEPA requirements.

## Figure 1. Project Location Map



## 1.1 Existing Conditions

The West Side neighborhood spans 2.5 miles from north to south and covers 1,8 acres, extending from 11th Street to U.S. Highway 50 and from Pueblo Boulevard to the BNSF Railway rail line. This area includes unincorporated parts of Pueblo County and features a culturally rich community of approximately 3,500 residents. Historically isolated by railroads and topography, the neighborhood has developed more slowly than other parts of the City. Accessibility on the West Side is limited. The neighborhood lacks continuous north–south and east–west arterials, so traveling east–west requires multiple turns. Pueblo Boulevard is the only clear north–south route, forming the western edge of the area. Through-access is further constrained to two rail crossings at 18th Street and 29th Street. The lack of continuous north-south and east-west arterial streets results in inefficient traffic flow and fragmentation of residents from key community assets.

The West Side Neighborhood Plan, created through the Pueblo Regional Comprehensive Plan, emphasizes integrating new development while preserving the community's cultural heritage (Pueblo, 2022). Key priorities include improving connectivity, addressing discontinuous street networks, and creating multimodal transportation options. Adjacent developments include the Pikes Peak Park development, which broke ground in 2023 and serves as a mixed-use, mixed-income community with retail space, community buildings, parks, and green spaces. Planned infrastructure projects, such as extending Sun Mountain Boulevard (this Project), rehabilitating bus stops for Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance, and designing a 24th Street bridge, aim to reduce barriers to mobility, enhance safety, and support economic revitalization.

The West Side is characterized by a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional land uses, as well as a significant portion of vacant land. Planned development of currently vacant land, coupled with infrastructure improvements to address accessibility and connectivity issues, has potential to promote growth and revitalization of the area. The City engaged residents to develop a vision of planned development through listening sessions, surveys, and neighborhood meetings, working closely with the Hyde Park Neighborhood Association and planning consultant Camiros, Ltd. This collaborative process produced a citizen-driven strategic plan that articulates a shared vision: a diverse community that honors its past while embracing new development to serve residents, businesses, and the broader city. Community feedback highlighted the need for better east-west and north-south access, which informed the focus on transportation improvements and ADA-compliant transit facilities. Letters of support from local organizations, including the ADA Advisory Committee and Pueblo Human Relations Commission, underscore strong community backing for accessibility upgrades and inclusive growth.

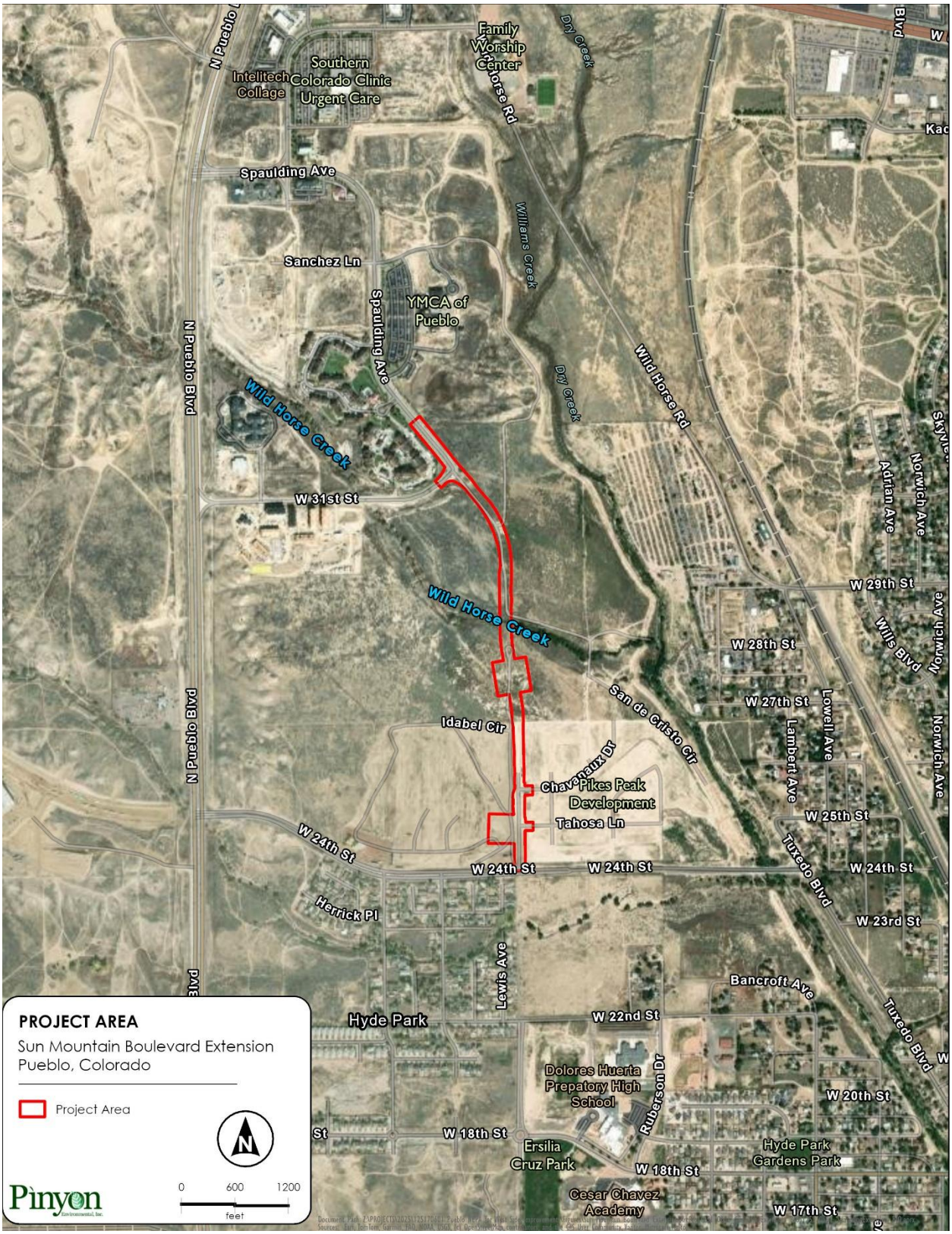
## 1.2 Project Area

The Project's limits of disturbance (Project Area) are situated between 31st Street and 24th Street, to the east of Pueblo Boulevard (Figure 2). Depending on the nature of an environmental resource and the data necessary to understand the resource, the resource-specific study area varies from the general Project Area limits, described further in Section 4.

The Project Area is currently vacant with active construction underway in the southern portion for the Pikes Peak Park subdivision — a mixed-use development that will integrate residential, commercial, and recreational spaces to create a vibrant, livable community. Within proximity of the Project Area is a diverse mix of residential neighborhoods and key community assets, including the Dolores Huerta Preparatory High School, Southern Colorado Clinic Urgent Care, the YMCA of Pueblo, the Chavez Huerta campus, and numerous churches and parks.

Wild Horse Creek traverses the northern-central portion of the Project Area and continues in a north-south direction approximately a quarter mile east of the proposed alignment (Figure 2). This natural feature contributes to the area's landscape and was considered in the Project’s design and planning.

Figure 2. Project Area



# 2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

## 2.1 What is the Purpose of the Project?

Consistent with the RAISE grant application, the purpose of the Project is to accommodate growing traffic demand; improve connectivity and accessibility for motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians; and improve safety on the rapidly developing West Side. By extending Sun Mountain Boulevard to connect 24th Street with 31st Street, the Project aims to reduce travel times including those for emergency responders, ease congestion on surrounding corridors, and support the mobility objectives outlined in the 2045 Statewide Transportation Plan (CDOT, 2020a).

## 2.2 What are the Needs for the Project?

The Project is needed to:

- **Accommodate Traffic Demand**. As the West Side continues to grow, existing roadways are experiencing increased traffic volumes; this trend is expected to continue with planned development adjacent to the proposed extension. Currently, Sun Mountain Boulevard is an undivided four-lane facility with a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour and average daily traffic capacity of 3,500 vehicles. The overall area around Sun Mountain Boulevard is experiencing significant growth. The current major traffic generators within the area include the Southern Colorado Clinic Urgent Care facility that is surrounded by other medical facilities, and the YMCA of Pueblo. Additionally, several multi-family communities currently exist with others being developed or constructed. Truck traffic along Sun Mountain Boulevard and the proposed Sun Mountain Boulevard extension is anticipated to be low, as most of the truck traffic is designated to travel along Pueblo Boulevard. The Project would allow localized traffic to have quicker and more direct access to 24th Street for access to central Pueblo without using Pueblo Boulevard. The Project would provide an alternative route, helping to distribute traffic more evenly and reduce congestion-related delays. The Project, with a two-lane cross-section that includes a two-way turning lane, would have an estimated capacity of approximately 16,000 vehicles per day (Bolton & Menk, 2025).

- **Improve Connectivity and Accessibility**. Accessibility in the West Side is a major concern, as the neighborhood is characterized by a series of discontinuous arterial streets. Except for Pueblo Boulevard, which forms the western edge of the neighborhood, there is no clearly defined north-south access. This means emergency service providers often are required to take a circuitous route to addresses in the neighborhood. This Project would improve north-south access by connecting neighborhoods — including the proposed Pikes Peak Park Subdivision to the south — with healthcare facilities, schools, and places of worship. Additionally, it would provide off-street ADA-sidewalks access along the extension that would connect to the existing sidewalks in the West Side neighborhood.

# 3.0 PROPOSED PROJECT

## 3.1 What is the No-Action Alternative?

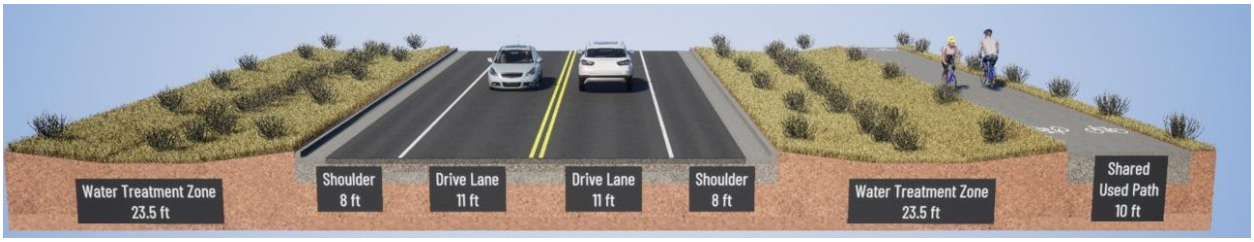
Under the No-Action Alternative, the Project would not be fully designed or constructed with the funds the City received from the FHWA RAISE Grant. Routine operations and maintenance of the surrounding, existing transportation system would continue. As a result, the West Side would continue to face challenges such as stressed traffic demand; poor connectivity and accessibility; limited walkability; reduced mobility; and a lack of consistent bicycle lane and ADA-compliant sidewalks. The absence of a direct connection between 24th Street and 31st Street would remain a barrier to pedestrian and vehicular access, including for emergency responders between residential neighborhoods and nearby businesses and community amenities.

Consequently, the Purpose and Need of the proposed Project would not be fulfilled. In accordance with NEPA, the No-Action Alternative serves as a baseline for evaluating the potential benefits and impacts of the Proposed Action Alternative.

## 3.2 What is the Proposed Action?

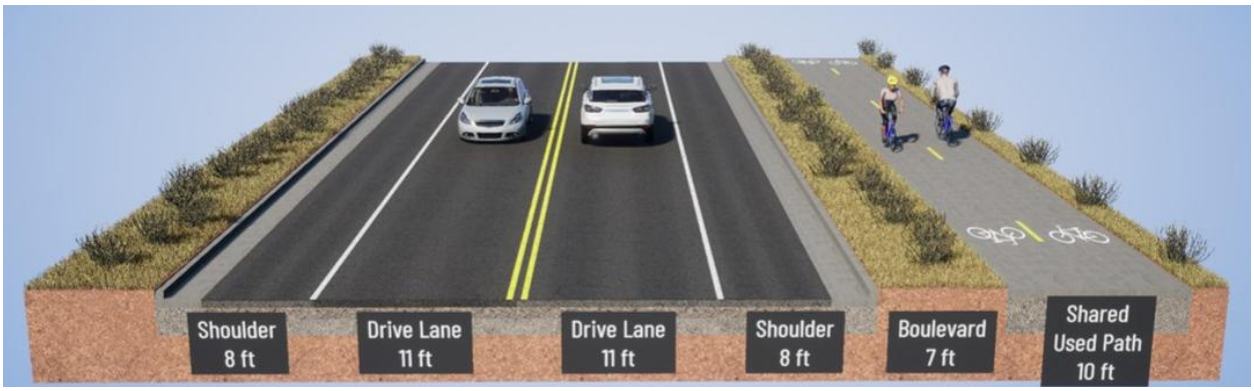
The Proposed Action involves the construction of a new two-lane roadway extension connecting 24th Street to 31st Street, a water quality treatment zones (or swales) on either side of the roadway north of Wild Horse Creek, and a double-box culvert with a 10-by-12 foot and 10-by-16 foot opening over Wild Horse Creek. The northern section of the Project from 31st Street to Wild Horse Creek includes 11-foot-wide drive lanes, 8-foot shoulders, 23.5-foot-wide water treatment zones on either side of the roadway, and a 10-foot-wide off-street shared use path (Figure 3).

Figure 3. 31st Street to Wild Horse Creek Typical Section



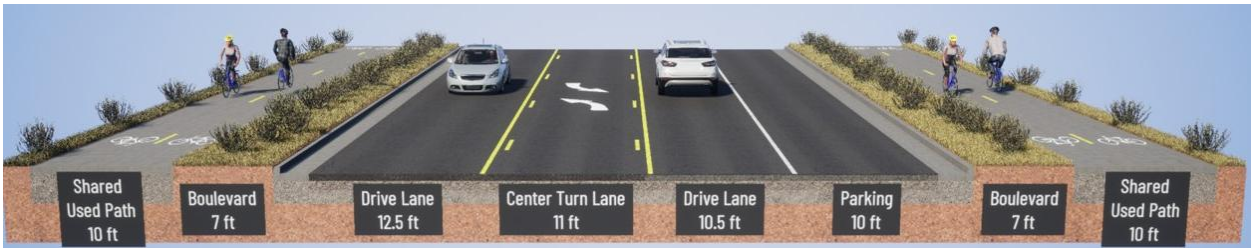

The middle section of the Project from Wild Horse Creek to 27th Street includes 11-foot-wide drive lanes, 8-foot shoulders, a 7-foot-wide boulevard, and a 10-foot-wide off-street shared use ADA-compliant path (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Wild Horse Creek to 27th Street Typical Section




The southern section of the Project from 27th Street to 24th Street includes 12.5-foot-wide drive lanes, an 11-foot-wide center turn lane, a 10-foot-wide parking lane, 7-foot-wide boulevards on both sides of the roadway, and 10-foot-wide off-street shared use ADA-compliant paths on both sides of the roadway (Figure 5).

Figure 5. 27th Street to 24th Street Typical Section



# 4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES, AND MITIGATION COMMITMENTS

This chapter describes the affected environment; analyzes potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives; and lists mitigation commitments, where applicable. A table summarizing mitigation commitments is included in Appendix A.

Table 1 lists the environmental resources that are not evaluated because they are not present within the Project Area or would not be affected by the Proposed Action. Resources that are or may be present within the Project Area, or that would be affected by the Proposed Action, are discussed in the following sections. Those include bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facilities; floodplains; hazardous materials; vegetation / noxious weeds; stormwater / water quality; threatened and endangered species / wildlife; wetlands / waters of the U.S. (WOTUS); cultural resources; land use; visual resources; and noise.

Table 1. Environmental Resources that will not be Impacted by the Proposed Action

| Environmental Resource Area | Rationale for Elimination from Further Consideration |
|---|---|
| Air Quality | The Project Area is within Pueblo County, which is currently in attainment status for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards. As such, a conformity determination under the Clean Air Act is not required. Temporary air quality impacts may occur during construction activities. The Project will comply with Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Regulation 1 (5 Code of Colorado Regulations [CCR] §10013, Emission Control for Particulate Matter, Smoke, Carbon Monoxide, and Sulfur Oxides), and Regulation 3 (5 CCR §1001-5, Stationary Source Permitting and Air Pollutant Emission Notice Requirements) to ensure that appropriate control measures are implemented during construction to minimize emissions (see **Appendix A – Mitigation Commitment #1).** |
| Farmlands Protection Policy Act | The Project Area is in a Census-defined Urbanized Area and is therefore exempt from Prime and Unique Farmland Analysis. |
| Recreation (non-historic Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act) | The Project Area is not adjacent to nor overlapping with recreational trails or parks. There are numerous parks in the vicinity of the Project Area; however, the Proposed Action would not negatively impact access to cross-connecting streets or driveways used to access these nearby resources. It is likely the Proposed Action would result in a community benefit by improving access to nearby recreational facilities. |
| Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act | The Project Area is not adjacent to nor overlapping with properties or resources that have been funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. |
| Freight | The proposed extension would not serve as an important conveyance of heavy trucks to and from commercial facilities. |

| Environmental Resource Area | Rationale for Elimination from Further Consideration |
|---|---|
| Wild and Scenic Rivers | There are no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in Pueblo County. The Project is not located within 1,000 feet of the Cache la Poudre River, the only Wild and Scenic River in Colorado, or other rivers in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, as designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. |
| Right of Way (ROW) | The Project is located entirely within City-owned ROW and acquisitions would not be required. If temporary or permanent easements are determined necessary during final design for ingress/egress access to construct the Project, the acquisition of all temporary and permanent easements shall fully comply with state and federal requirements, including the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (see **Appendix A – Mitigation Commitment #2).** |
| Paleontology | A Locality Search Request was submitted to the Denver Museum of Nature and Science on May 29, 2025. The Denver Museum of Nature and Science confirmed no paleontological localities occur in the Project Area (Appendix B). Due to the general urbanization and consistent soil disturbance within the Project limits, it is unlikely that paleontological resources would be uncovered by the proposed Project. If any subsurface bones or other potentially significant fossils are found, work will be immediately halted in the vicinity of the find. The Contractor shall comply with Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Standard Specification 107.23, *Archaeological and Paleontological Discoveries* (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #3**). |
| Utilities | Utility relocations and/or tie-ins may be required at 31st Street and 24th Street; however, there will be no permanent impact on utilities that would interfere with the service that they provide. |

## 4.1 Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Transit Facilities

### 4.1.1 Definition of Resource

Bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facilities refer to the infrastructure and services that support non-motorized and public transportation modes. In the context of NEPA, this resource includes bike lanes, sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian pathways, bus stops, and transit stations. The 2050 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) by the Pueblo Area Council of Governments (PACOG) outlines a comprehensive vision for the region's transportation system. The LRTP places emphasis on enhancing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facilities to create a more connected, accessible, and sustainable transportation system (PACOG, 2025).

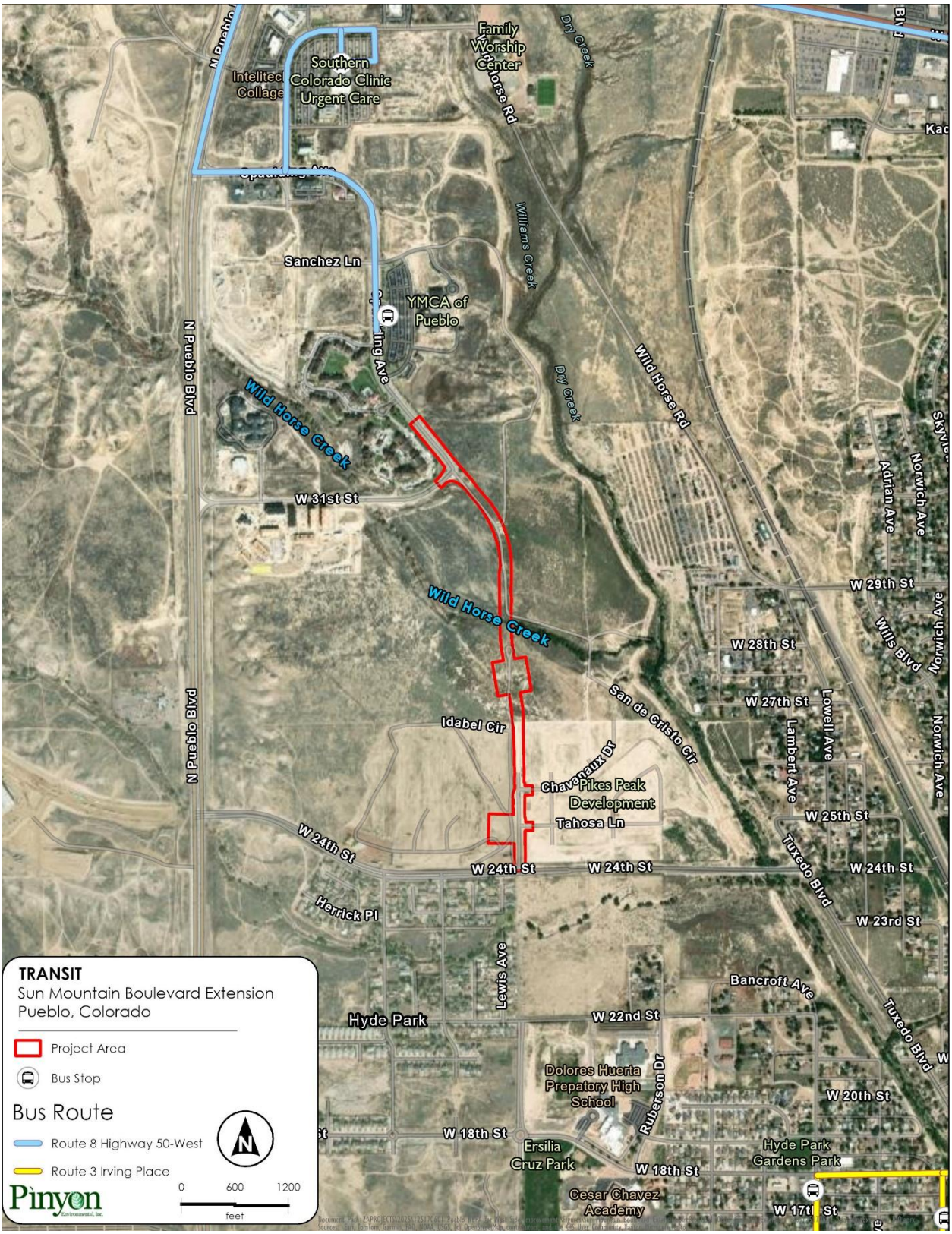
### 4.1.2 Affected Environment

Sun Mountain Boulevard north of 31st Street features a continuous sidewalk on the southbound side and a discontinuous sidewalk on the northbound side that terminates about 500 feet northwest of the Project. There are social trails along the eastbound and westbound sides of 24th Street, but no designated sidewalks. The neighborhoods surrounding the Project Area are generally characterized by discontinuous, substandard, and poorly maintained sidewalks.

The closest bus route to the Project is Route 8, which has a bus stop just north of the Project Area at the YMCA. Pedestrians can access the northern terminus of the Project Area from the bus stop via sidewalks on either side of Sun Mountain Boulevard. Route 8 connects the West Side Neighborhood with the Transit Center and other bus routes in downtown Pueblo (Figure 6).

Currently, there are no designated bicycle facilities within the Project Area.

Figure 6. Transit



### 4.1.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the affected environment would remain unchanged. Pedestrian infrastructure would continue to be fragmented and inadequately maintained, limiting safety and accessible mobility. Furthermore, connectivity to existing bus routes outside the Project Area would not be improved, thereby restricting multimodal transportation options for residents and visitors.

### 4.1.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

The Proposed Action would benefit pedestrian facilities within the Project Area by constructing a pedestrian connection (shared use path) between 31st Street and 24th Street, which would enhance connectivity, accessibility, and mobility options to/from bus stops. The addition of the shared use path would strengthen the connection between the residential community in the north and the Dolores Huerta Preparatory High School in the south. The addition of the shared use path would also enhance bicycle facilities by providing a safe route for cyclists to access neighborhoods to the west and east of the Project Area. There may be construction-related impacts including travel delays and temporary closure of the existing sidewalk while the new section that ties into it is being built. However, temporary construction impacts would be small as there are no current connections at 24th Street and 31st Street as Sun Mountain Boulevard does not yet exist in the Project Area. Therefore, temporary construction impacts would be isolated to the tie-ins on the north and south termini of the Project.

*Mitigation*

No mitigation is proposed related to bicycle, pedestrian, or transit facilities.

## 4.2 Floodplains

### 4.2.1 Definition of Resource

Floodplain development is often limited by federal, state, and local regulations to passive uses such as those associated with recreation and preservation. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) evaluates flood potential, which determines areas with a high likelihood of flooding events. The 100-year floodplain describes areas having a 1-percent chance of being inundated by a flood event in any given year, and the 500-year floodplain describes areas having a 0.2-percent chance of being inundated by a flood event in any given year.

Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, necessitates that federal agencies determine whether a proposed action would occur in a floodplain. EO 11988 directs federal agencies to avoid floodplains unless it is determined by the agency that there is no practicable alternative. Federal agencies are also required to reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values provided by the floodplain. In accordance with EO 11988, a Finding of No Practicable Alternative must be prepared and approved by FHWA for all projects affecting floodplain areas.

### 4.2.2 Affected Environment

The portion of the Project that would cross Wild Horse Creek is designated as a Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone A), meaning the area has a 1% annual chance of flooding and may be subject to flood insurance and building requirements.

### 4.2.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the affected environment would remain unchanged, and floodplains would not be impacted.

### 4.2.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

Based on current design at the time of this EA, the Proposed Action is not anticipated to result in an impact to the floodplain, and therefore, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR)/Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) would not be required. Floodplain impacts from the Project's implementation will continue to be assessed as design advances.

*Mitigation*

After design is finalized, the Project must be reviewed to determine if the Project will increase flood heights. It is anticipated that the analysis would result in the form of a No-Rise Certification. This documentation will be provided before a permit can be issued by the local floodplain administrator (Pueblo County; see **Appendix A – Mitigation Commitment #4**).

Prior to construction, the Project would obtain a Floodplain Development Permit from the local floodplain administrator (Pueblo County). The Contractor will adhere to local floodplain requirements (see **Appendix A – Mitigation Commitment #5)**.

## 4.3 Hazardous Materials

### 4.3.1 Definition of Resource

"Hazardous materials" refers to the broad category of hazardous wastes, substances, and toxic chemicals that can negatively impact human health or the environment and require special handling or disposal. Hazardous materials may be encountered during construction of transportation projects and be present in existing, adjacent, and proposed ROW and easement acquisition areas.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC §6901 et seq.) defines hazardous waste as a subset of solid wastes that pose substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment and meet any of the following criteria: is specifically listed as a hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous wastes (ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, and/or toxicity); is generated by the treatment of hazardous waste; or is contained in a hazardous waste. Hazardous materials are defined as substances or chemicals that pose a health hazard, a physical hazard, or harm to the environment. Special hazards include substances which may pose a risk to public health or the environment such as asbestos-containing materials, radon, lead-based paint, and polychlorinated biphenyls.

### 4.3.2 Affected Environment

The Project's hazardous materials study area extends up to one mile out from the limits of construction to account for contamination that could spread through subsurface soil from nearby facilities. This helps identify whether the Project could encounter impaired soil or groundwater. Facilities with potential to cause/have caused impairment to soil and/or groundwater within the Project Area are generally placed into "low potential", "moderate potential", and "high potential" categories based on indications of an existing release, past release, or material threat of a release of regulated materials and the possibility of migration from the contaminant source into the Project area.

An review of publicly available agency database records and documents found that there are no facilities with a “moderate potential’ or “high potential” to impact the Project (Pinyon, 2025a; Appendix C).

### 4.3.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, excavation would not occur, and potentially impaired soil and/or groundwater would not be encountered.

### 4.3.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

No potential sources of regulated materials have been identified within or near the Project Area. Therefore, there is a low potential for impacted soil and/or groundwater to be encountered during construction.

*Mitigation*

It is not anticipated that the Project will encounter hazardous materials, or materials requiring special handling or disposal; therefore, no mitigation is proposed.

## 4.4 Vegetation / Noxious Weeds

### 4.4.1 Definition of Resource

Federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to vegetation generally aim to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful plant species, protect native ecosystems, and/or ensure agricultural productivity. EO 13112, Invasive Species, mandates federal agencies to take proactive measures in managing invasive species and coordinating efforts across various levels of government.

In Colorado, the management of noxious weeds is governed by the Colorado Noxious Weed Act of 2003 (Colorado Revised Statutes [CRS] §§ 35-5.5), which mandates the control and eradication of invasive plant species to protect native ecosystems and agricultural productivity. Local governments, landowners, and state agencies are required to collaborate in identifying, managing, and preventing the spread of these harmful weeds. The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) defines and prioritizes management objectives for state-designated noxious weeds. The CDA classifies noxious weed species into three categories: List A, List B, and List C. List A species are designated by the CDA for eradication, List B species are managed to stop continued spread, and List C species are not required to be managed by local jurisdictions but are monitored to provide additional education and research (CDA, 2025).

### 4.4.2 Affected Environment

This discussion of existing conditions for vegetation is based on field surveys conducted on April 29, 2025 (Pinyon, 2025b; Appendix D).

The vegetation within the Project Area is primarily upland herbaceous and shrub plant species. Prevalent plant species include Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), intermediate wheatgrass (*Thinopyrum intermedium*), kochia (*Bassia scoparia*), prairie verbena (*Verbena bipinnatifida*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). The Wild Horse Creek corridor contains Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) trees.

No List A noxious weed species were observed within the Project Area. Saltcedar (*Tamarix* sp.), a List B noxious weed species, was observed within the Wild Horse Creek corridor. Cheatgrass (List C) was prevalent throughout the Project Area, and Siberian elm (List C) was noted along the Wild Horse Creek corridor. Kochia and Russian thistle, both invasive and non-native, were prevalent throughout the Project Area.

### 4.4.3 No Action

Under the No-Action Alternative, the affected environment would remain unchanged and the vegetation, including noxious weeds, would not be impacted.

### 4.4.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

Construction activities may facilitate the spread of noxious weeds through the introduction of weed seeds on equipment and disturbance of existing vegetation. However, the implementation of the Proposed Action, when guided by Best Management Practices (BMPs), is not expected to result in the permanent degradation of vegetation surrounding the Project Area.

*Mitigation*

To minimize the potential for the spread of noxious weeds during construction, CDOT's Revision of Section 217 – *Noxious Weed Management* specification will be included in the Project plans (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #6**).

## 4.5 Stormwater / Water Quality

### 4.5.1 Definition of Resource

Stormwater refers to the runoff generated from precipitation events that flow over land surfaces and impervious areas. This runoff can carry pollutants, including debris, sediment, and chemicals, into nearby water bodies, potentially impacting water quality.

### 4.5.2 Affected Environment

Wild Horse Creek, which is located within the Project Area, drains directly into the Arkansas River approximately two miles southeast of the Project Area. Wild Horse Creek is listed on Colorado's Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list for fecal coliform impairment. No stormwater infrastructure currently exists within the Project Area.

In Colorado, stormwater discharges are regulated under the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) and administered by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Projects disturbing one acre or more of land must obtain a Construction Stormwater Permit from the CDPHE to ensure proper erosion and sediment control measures are in place. Additionally, because the Project Area is located within the City of Pueblo's designated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) boundary, compliance with the City's MS4 permit is required. The City's MS4 permit regulates stormwater discharges from the city's storm sewer system to protect water quality in receiving water bodies, including Wild Horse Creek and the Arkansas River, by setting pollutant limits.

### 4.5.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Project would not result in soil disturbance and subsequent sedimentation into Wild Horse Creek during construction. Additionally, the Project would not increase

the impervious surface area within the Project Area post construction. Therefore, the No-Action Alternative would have no impact on stormwater or water quality.

### 4.5.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

During construction, the Proposed Action would have ground and vegetation disturbance, and potentially introduce sediment into Wild Horse Creek, temporarily increasing turbidity and reducing water quality. These impacts could extend downstream to the Arkansas River due to the direct surface water connection. Post-construction, the Proposed Action would result in a minor increase in impermeable surfaces within the Project Area, raising the likelihood of stormwater runoff carrying pollutants into Wild Horse Creek and, subsequently, the Arkansas River.

*Mitigation*

A regional stormwater detention pond is planned within the Pikes Peak Park Subdivision to manage runoff from the newly constructed roadway located south of Wild Horse Creek. This facility would provide water quality treatment and flow control for the southern portion of the Project Area. An agreement between the City and Pikes Peak Park Subdivision for guaranteed final construction and maintenance of the Pikes Peak Park Subdivision drainage plan will be executed prior to construction of the Project. Swales on either side of the planned roadway north of Wild Horse Creek will further provide water quality treatment and flow control before stormwater is discharged into the creek. Additionally, a CDPS Permit will be required for the Project, as over one acre of disturbance is anticipated.

To address the potential for sediment and pollutant discharge during construction, Project plans will include a stormwater management plan to establish BMPs for the mitigation of soil erosion and off-site sediment dispersal (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #7**).

## 4.6 Threatened and Endangered Species / General Wildlife

### 4.6.1 Definition of Resource

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 USC §1531-1543) is the federal regulation and national program for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and the habitat upon which they depend. Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires that federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as appropriate, to ensure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of ESA-listed species or to adversely modify or destroy their designated critical habitats. In Colorado, the Colorado Nongame, Endangered, and Threatened Species Conservation Act (CRS §33-2-101-108) provides additional protection within the state for state-listed threatened and endangered species. Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) is responsible for listing state species.

Certain birds and eagles are further protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), which protects migratory birds, nests, and nesting activities that could be disrupted or destroyed during such construction activities as clearing vegetation, moving earth, and demolishing bridges. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) provides further protection for Bald and Golden Eagles.

### 4.6.2 Affected Environment

The *Biological Resources Technical Memorandum* details an evaluation of sensitive species (among other biological resources) within the Project Area based on desktop review and a site visit conducted on April 29, 2025 (Pinyon, 2025b; Appendix D). The affected environment for federally listed and proposed species, state sensitive species, and migratory birds is summarized below.

Federally Listed and Proposed Species

A review of the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation database indicated that there are federally listed species with the potential to occur in or near the Project Area (USFWS, 2025). Based on a habitat assessment of the Project Area, as well as information on the distributions of these species, it was determined that the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*; proposed for federal listing as threatened) has potential to occur in the Project Area. Although suitable larval habitat for the monarch butterfly does not occur in the Project Area, there is a low potential that the species could migrate through.

State-listed Species

CPW lists amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, and mollusk species as endangered, threatened, or of special concern within the state of Colorado. Most of these species are not expected to occur within the Project Area because the Project Area is outside of their range or suitable habitat is not present. Based on habitat conditions in the study area and species distributions, there is a low potential for Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*; species of special concern [SSC]), Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*; SSC), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*; SSC), and Colorado checkered whiptail (*Aspidoscelis neotesselatus*; SSC) to occur in the Project Area. There is a moderate potential for Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*; SSC) to occur within the Project Area. No state-listed threatened or endangered species were identified as having potential to occur within the Project Area.

Migratory Birds

Although no migratory bird nests were identified in the Project Area during the biological resources site visit, trees, shrubs, grasses, and structures within or surrounding the Project Area may provide nesting sites for migratory birds. Potential nesting habitat for raptors (e.g., large deciduous trees) occurs within and surrounding the Project Area. No raptor nests were identified within or surrounding the Project Area during a site visit; however, it is possible that raptor nest(s) may have been undetected access or visual survey of all trees within 0.5-mile of the Project Area was restricted due to property access constraints.

### 4.6.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Project would not cause changes to existing vegetation or habitat, and no impacts to threatened and endangered species or other wildlife would occur.

### 4.6.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

Federally Listed Species

The monarch butterfly is proposed for federal listing as threatened under the ESA. Projects with a federal nexus (e.g., funding, authorization, or permitting through a federal agency) are required under Section 7(a)(4) of the ESA to confer with the USFWS on any agency action "which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed" under the ESA. Given the lack of suitable larval habitat within the Project Area, activities related to the Project *will not jeopardize the continued existence* of the monarch butterfly.

State-listed Species

The Project Area is small in comparison to the daily Bald Eagle and Ferruginous Hawk movement patterns; therefore, there is a low potential for either the Bald Eagle or the Ferruginous Hawk to

occur in the Project Area. Potential impacts to these species from activities related to the Project are not expected.

The habitat quality for Mountain Plover, Botta's pocket gopher, and the Colorado checkered whiptail is marginal within the Project Area. While these species are state special concern species, they have no state-level regulatory protection. Therefore, potential impacts to these from activities related to the Project are not expected.

Migratory Birds

The Proposed Action could have temporary impacts on migratory birds and/or raptors due to elevated noise, clearing and grubbing activities, and increased human and vehicular activity during construction. However, due to the location of the Project Area and site characteristics, the Project is unlikely to permanently impact migratory birds, including raptors.

*Mitigation*

Due to the potential for construction activities to affect migratory birds and/or raptors, CDOT's Revision of Section 240 – *Protection of Migratory Birds specification* will be included in the Project plans (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #8**).

## 4.7 Wetlands / Waters

### 4.7.1 Definition of Resource

Federal regulations protecting Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) and wetlands include Section 404 of the CWA and EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into WOTUS, including wetlands, requiring a permit for such activities. The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) oversee this process. Following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Sackett v. EPA, the EPA and USACE issued a final rule effective September 8, 2023, redefining jurisdictional WOTUS to include waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, their permanent tributaries, and adjacent wetlands with a continuous surface connection. EO 11990 mandates federal agencies to minimize development in wetlands.

In Colorado, House Bill 24-1379 regulates discharges into state waters, including those that lost federal protection following the Sackett v. EPA decision. CDPHE's Water Quality Control Division manages these authorizations, with rules to be established by December 31, 2025. Until then, the current federal permitting framework under Section 404 of the CWA satisfies the House Bill 24-1379 requirements.

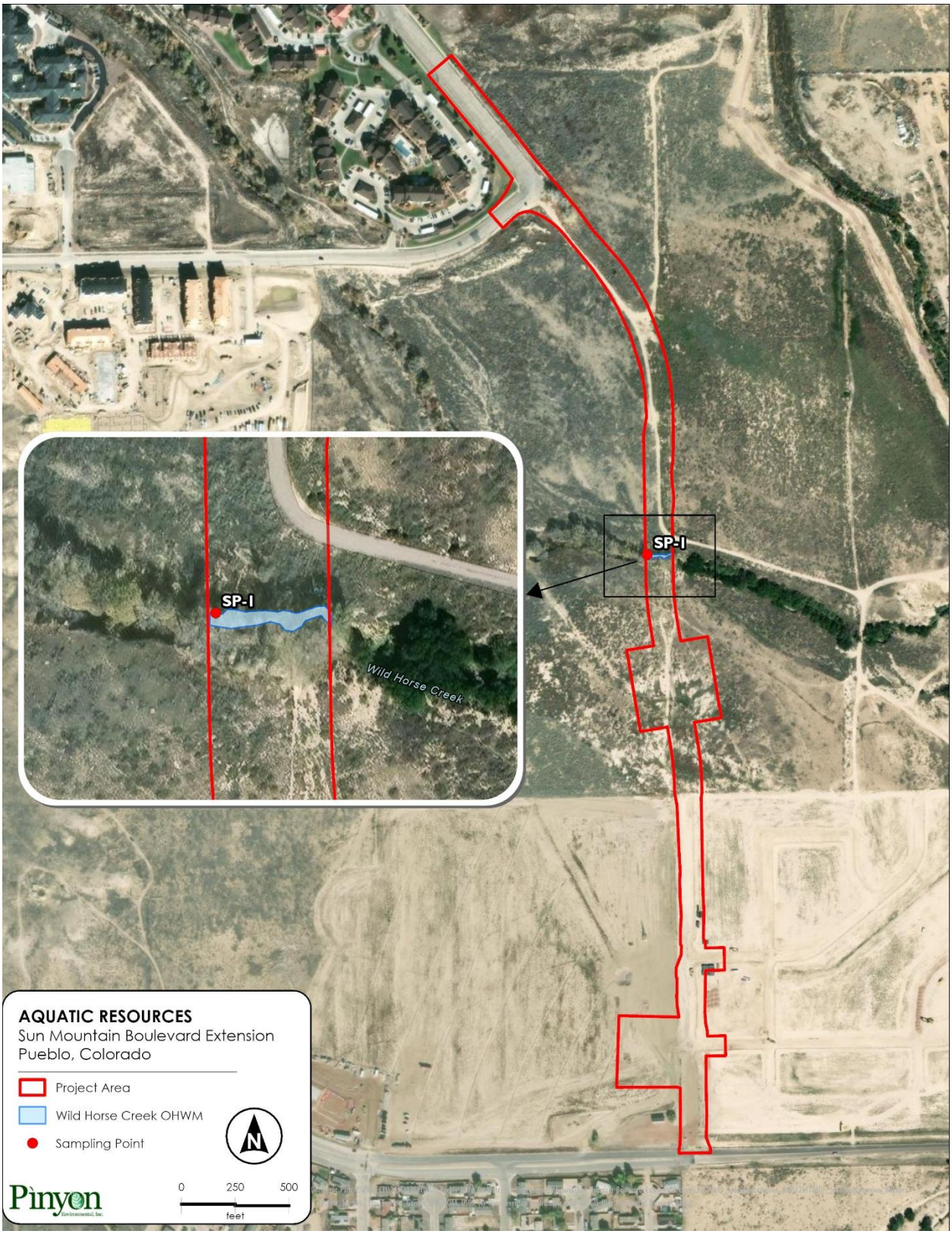
### 4.7.2 Affected Environment

The *Biological Resources Technical Memorandum* details an evaluation of aquatic resources (among other biological resources) within the Project Area based on desktop review and a site visit conducted on April 29, 2025 (Pinyon, 2025b; Appendix D).

No wetlands were noted in the Project Area based on USACE guidelines (USACE, 2010). The ordinary high water mark (OHWM) for one non-wetland water (Wild Horse Creek) was mapped in accordance with the "National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams Final Version" (USACE, 2025; Figure 7). Wild Horse Creek is represented as an intermittent stream on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset and USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map (USGS, 2023; USGS, 2022). Wild Horse Creek has a low gradient with a fine sediment and shale channel substrate. The OHWM for Wild Horse Creek was defined by geomorphic and vegetation

indicators, as well as physical indicators such as sediment and drift deposits. During the time of the site visit, no surface water was noted within Wild Horse Creek, and the channel substrate was dry. Indicators (water marks and drift deposits) of past elevated surface water and significant flows were noted within the Wild Horse Creek channel and corridor. The flow direction of Wild Horse Creek (when surface water is present) is easterly. Wild Horse Creek has a downstream connection to the Arkansas River (USGS, 2023).

Figure 7. Aquatic Resources



### 4.7.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the affected environment would remain unchanged and there would be no impacts to aquatic resources.

### 4.7.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

The Project is anticipated to permanently impact Wild Horse Creek by the construction of a concrete box culvert. Temporary impacts during construction include erosion and subsequent sedimentation into Wild Horse Creek.

As no wetlands occur in the Project Area, no impacts to wetlands would occur.

*Mitigation*

Wild Horse Creek is likely a jurisdictional WOTUS and impacts to this feature will require authorization from the USACE under provisions of Section 404 of the CWA. Less than 0.1 acre of impacts to WOTUS are anticipated. As design of the Project advances, the City will evaluate authorization requirements and secure formal authorization from the USACE in accordance with Section 404 of the CWA. Given the scope and nature of the Proposed Action, it is assumed that impacts would be small, and therefore, be covered under Nationwide Permit 14, *Linear Transportation Projects* The Project will follow the General Conditions and requirements of the Nationwide Permit authorization to minimize and/or mitigate impacts on WOTUS; this is expected to include revegetation, as appropriate. Additionally, the Project will implement appropriate stormwater BMPs to reduce discharge of sediments to minimize water quality impacts to Wild Horse Creek (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #9**).

## 4.8 Cultural Resources

### 4.8.1 Definition of Resource

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC §470), passed in 1966, contains a set of regulations commonly referred to as Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §800). Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider effects on cultural resources for projects receiving federal funds, permits, licenses, or approvals. Historic properties, as defined by 36 CFR §800.16, include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), along with related artifacts, records, and remains. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native American tribes that meet NRHP criteria are also included. The Section 106 compliance process involves consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other consulting parties, such as local governments, historic preservation commissions, non-profits, and the public, to determine effects on historic resources. Federal agencies must avoid and minimize potential effects on historic resources, and if not possible, mitigate impacts. Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (Section 4(f); 23 CFR §774) requires agencies under the authority of the DOT to avoid the use of Section 4(f) resources, including historic sites listed on or eligible for the NRHP, as well as certain designated land uses.

The Archaeological Resource Protection Act (16 USC §470aa), passed in 1979, protects archaeological resources on public and Indian lands. Excavation or removal of these resources requires a permit from the Federal land manager, and violations can result in fines or imprisonment.

### 4.8.2 Affected Environment

A file search was requested from the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on March 21, 2025. Additional reviews included Pueblo County assessor records, historical aerial imagery, topographic maps, and the CDOT's Online Transportation Information System. Four previously completed cultural resource inventories were identified within the file search area, including two within the Project Area. Thirteen cultural resources were previously documented in the file search area, but none within the Project Area.

Cultural resource inventories of the Project Area were conducted on April 5, 2025, and October 25, 2025. The cultural resource inventories resulted in the revisitation of one site (a previously recorded historic transmission line) and the identification of one newly recorded isolated find consisting of two aqua glass insulator shards. No other cultural resources were identified within the Project Area.

### 4.8.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the affected environment would remain unchanged and there would be no impacts to cultural resources.

### 4.8.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

FHWA is conducting consultation with Colorado SHPO on eligibility and determination of effects from the proposed undertaking. Coordination with Colorado SHPO is ongoing and will be completed prior to issuance of a decision document. A resource is considered historic under Section 4(f) if it is on or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. A Section 4(f) determination will be completed prior to issuance of a decision document.

*Mitigation*

Impacts to cultural resources by the Proposed Action are not anticipated. Coordination with Colorado SHPO is ongoing and will be completed prior to issuance of a decision document. If previously undocumented subsurface cultural materials are discovered during construction, work in the immediate area will cease, and a qualified archaeologist will be contacted immediately to assess the significance of the find and make further recommendations (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #10**).

## 4.9 Land Use

### 4.9.1 Definition of Resource

"Land use" generally refers to how land is used within a defined area, whether describing existing conditions; future planning and development; or need for governing regulations or special protection. Land use is usually described in broad terms that relate the use to human activities, such as the use of residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, recreational, and open space. Land uses are often regulated by management plans, local policies, zoning ordinances, and regulations directing the intended development for a type or range of property. Land use designations are typically prescribed to serve and protect environmental, economic, or residential areas and to preserve both quality of life and value of the resources they contain.

### 4.9.2 Affected Environment

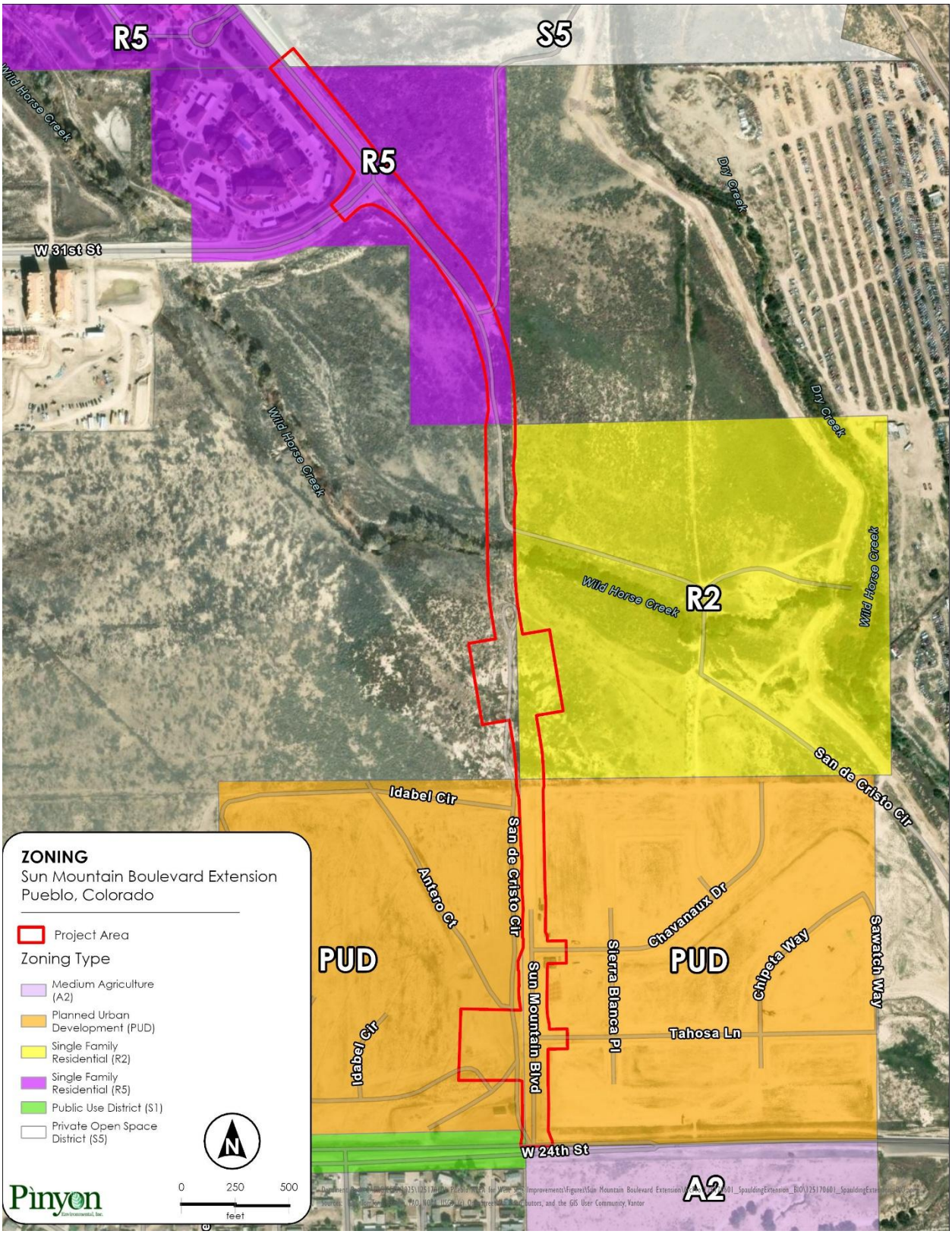
The Project Area is currently vacant and undeveloped, consisting mostly of upland herbaceous vegetation. Land uses to the north of the Project Area are primarily undeveloped, residential (Villas at

Park West Apartments), and institutional (the South Colorado Clinic Urgent Care, YMCA of Pueblo, and churches). Land use to the east of the Project Area to Pueblo Boulevard and west of the Project Area to Wild Horse Creek is undeveloped. Land uses to the south include residential (primarily single-family homes), institutional (Dolores Huerta Preparatory School and Cesar Chavez Academy), and recreational (Ersilia Cruz Park and Hyde Park Garden's Park).

The 2022 Pueblo Regional Comprehensive Plan (Pueblo, 2022) is a strategic framework designed to guide the City's growth and development over the coming years. The plan emphasizes sustainable development, aiming to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship and community well-being. Zoning in the City is managed by the Planning and Community Development Department, which ensures that land use regulations align with the City's comprehensive plan. The City is divided into various zoning districts, each with specific regulations governing the types of buildings and activities permitted. These districts include residential, commercial, industrial, and mixed-use zones, each designed to promote orderly growth and development while preserving the unique character of Pueblo's neighborhoods.

The 2022 Pueblo Regional Comprehensive Plan was created to provide a framework that would strengthen the economy and revive city neighborhoods. The plan designates the Project Area as planned for "commercial mixed-use," and the areas to the north and south of the Project Area as planned for "urban neighborhoods." The southern section near 24th Street is zoned for Planned Urban Development, where site grading and utility installation for the Pikes Peak Subdivision was recently completed. The central section is zoned "R2," designated for two-family and small lot residential use, while the northern section near 31st Street is zoned "R5," is intended for high-density residential development. Some areas within the central and northern sections of the Project Area remain unzoned (Figure 7). The City owns the parcel through which the Project would be constructed and has allocated it for the extension of Sun Mountain Boulevard.

Figure 7. Zoning



### 4.9.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Project would not change land use.

### 4.9.4 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would transform currently undeveloped and vacant land, which is owned by Pueblo, into a roadway corridor. This development is compliant with existing zoning regulations and goals for increased multimodal connectivity emphasized in the 2022 Pueblo Regional Comprehensive Plan and PCOG's 2050 LRTP. The Proposed Action would support planned, future development, which would benefit from improved infrastructure and accessibility. Further, it is likely that land without zoning designation at this time would be properly zoned in accordance with the 2022 Pueblo Regional Comprehensive Plan.

## 4.10 Visual Resources

### 4.10.1 Definition of Resource

Visual resources include the natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and human modifications that give the landscape within a specific area its visual aesthetic quality. Visual resources form the overall impression that an observer has of an area or its landscape character. Although visual quality is partly subjective, visual quality is generally defined as the visual significance or appeal of a landscape based on cultural values and the landscape's intrinsic physical elements, which include consideration of viewshed, texture, form, color, and contrast.

### 4.10.2 Affected Environment

The Project Area is characterized by mostly vacant and undeveloped land with primarily residential developments in the immediate proximity. The area of the Project between 24th Street and just south of 27th Street has been recently graded, with the topography visually altered and left barren. Visual elements north of 27th Street include natural features such as upland herbaceous vegetation, Wild Horse Creek, and flat topography, as well as existing suburban infrastructure.

### 4.10.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Project would not change the visual context of the affected environment.

### 4.10.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

There would be changes to the visual environment from the Proposed Action. The construction of a new roadway would introduce built infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, bike lanes, lighting), which would alter the current visual landscape. However, this change is consistent with existing land use plans and anticipated planned developments. Planned developments in the area would alter visual conditions over time. The primary viewers of the Proposed Action are the residents of the nearby housing development, the YMCA and local schools, and other planned subdivisions nearby. Temporary visual impacts from the project include surface disturbance which may promote weed growth, clearing of areas, and general construction visual impacts. These impacts will occur during construction and impacts related to weed spread and clearing will be mitigated through BMPs or design features.

BMPs such as revegetation with a native seed mix to affected areas and design features that follow natural alignments will help mitigate visual effects. Neutral visual changes include altering vacant land to built infrastructure and increasing the visibility of traffic and lighting. Beneficial enhancing elements of the Proposed Action include improved multimodal access and connectivity, a new landscaped roadway corridor, and designed alignment to follow topography and reduce grading These anticipated changes to the visual environment are aligned with local planning goals and, therefore, are considered neutral or beneficial within the context of ongoing development.

*Mitigation*

Mitigation is not required as the anticipated visual changes are compatible with land uses. Landscaping and lighting plans will be reviewed by City and will comply with relevant aesthetics requirements, if applicable, during final design.

## 4.11 Noise

### 4.11.1 Definition of Resource

Noise in the context of this analysis is sound perceptible by humans measured in decibels (dB) that is considered a nuisance. Sounds levels perceptible to humans are commonly measured as A-weighted decibels (dBA), which are adjusted dB representing how sound is perceived by the human ear.

Thresholds and requirements related to noise are implemented and enforced through applicable regulatory framework that differs by location. Regulations can be published at the municipality, county, and/or state level, with the understanding that municipal or county requirements would need to at least meet the minimum state requirements.

Federally funded highway projects are governed by 23 CFR 772, Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise. Per 23 CFR 772, states are required to adopt state-specific guidelines, which include adopting specific parameters such as a noise reduction design goal. Noise requirements applicable to the Project can be found in the FHWA Highway Traffic Noise: Analysis and Abatement Guidance and CDOT's Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines (NAAG) (FHWA, 2011; CDOT, 2020b). The FHWA guidance, and CDOT's NAAG, provides Colorado's procedural and technical requirements for applying 23 CFR Part 772 in analysis and abatement of highway traffic noise.

In Pueblo County, noise is regulated by Chapter 10.06 Pueblo County Noise Ordinance of the Pueblo County Code, which sets dB limits based on land use zones and times of day.

### 4.11.2 Affected Environment

As required under federal guidelines for actions involving the construction of new roadways, a Type I noise analysis was conducted for the Project. The analysis focused on identifying noise-sensitive areas within 300 feet of the Project, including residential properties and undeveloped land. Key locations analyzed included the Pueblo Springs Apartments near Spaulding Avenue and 31st Street, single-family homes along 24th Street, and a future development site at Pikes Peak Park. Existing noise levels were measured and modeled using the FHWA Traffic Noise Model to assess current conditions and inform future impact predictions. For sensitive noise receptors within 300 feet of the Project, modeled noise levels ranged from 44 dBA to 62 dBA as noted in the *Type I Noise Analysis* (Pinyon, 2025c; Appendix F).

### 4.11.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, sources of noise along the Project Area would remain in their current condition and no temporary construction noise would occur due to the lack of construction activities.

### 4.11.4 Proposed Action

*Impacts*

For sensitive noise receptors within 300 feet of the Project, modeled noise levels ranged from 44 dBA to 62 dBA for existing (2025) conditions, and 47 dBA to 64 dBA for future (2050) conditions. Modeled noise levels for future conditions are less than the noise impact threshold (66 dBA), which if exceeded, would require additional analyses. Noise level increases ranged from 2 to 6 dBA, which is less than the substantial noise increase threshold (10 dBA), which if exceeded, would require additional analyses (Pinyon, 2025c; Appendix F).

The Proposed Action would result in temporary noise impacts due to operation of construction vehicles such as graders, dump trucks, bulldozers, backup alarms, and compressors.

*Mitigation*

Noise abatement assessments require that both feasibility and reasonableness be evaluated before recommending noise barriers. Feasibility involves engineering and site constraints, while reasonableness considers social and economic factors, including cost-effectiveness and community support. Specific acoustic thresholds must be met for both criteria. However, since none of the modeled receptors in the Project are predicted to exceed the noise impact threshold or experience a significant increase in noise levels, no receptors are considered impacted, and therefore, noise mitigation was not required or evaluated. For impacts during construction, BMPs such as proper use and maintenance of construction equipment, use of quiet-use generators and noise blankets, limiting high-noise activity during night work, combining noisy operations during the same time period, using alternative construction methods where possible, and notifying the public in advance of high-noise activities are recommended. To mitigate construction-related noise impacts, the Contractor will adhere to all applicable local noise ordinances throughout the construction period (see **Appendix A - Mitigation Commitment #11**).

# 5.0 PUBLIC AND AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

## 5.1 Public Involvement

A Public Involvement Plan (PIP) has been developed for the Project. Key stakeholders identified in the PIP include residents within the West Side; business owners in the vicinity of the Project; and local officials, community leaders, and advocacy groups.

The PIP details the methods and materials that will be used to engage the public, including:

- **Website Content and Survey**. A webpage has been created on the City website highlighting the Project and providing a link to a survey. The survey was used to collect community feedback and identify concerns.

- **Postcards and Flyers**. Postcards in both English and Spanish were mailed to stakeholders announcing the Project and the public hearing. Additionally, flyers announcing the Project and public hearing were strategically posted at high-visibility locations to ensure maximum awareness among stakeholders. Postcards and flyers were written in both English and Spanish.

- **Public Meeting.** A public meeting for the West Side Improvements Project was held January. 8, 2026, from 5 to 7:30 p.m. at Fire Station 11, located at 3205 West 24th Street in the City of Pueblo, Colorado. A total of 31 community members attended, including a City Council member and a representative from the City of Pueblo Transportation Advisory Board, along with 15 additional staff from the city, consultants, and Pueblo Area Council of Governments. The meeting generated 9 total comment cards and additional questions submitted online. The presentation was streamed on the City of Pueblo's Facebook page, with about 3,000 views during the event. The overall sentiment reflected support for the project and investments in the west side, with questions focused on funding, project naming, timing, nearby development, and related improvements, which will be added to the project website FAQs.

## 5.2 Agency Coordination and Consultations

Key agencies that have been coordinated with and/or consulted include the FHWA, SHPO, Native American tribes, Pueblo County, the City, USACE, and CDPHE.

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Appendix A.

# Mitigation Table

| Mitigation Commitment # | Mitigation Category | Impact from NEPA Document Proposed Action | Commitment From Mitigation Table in Source Document | Responsible Branch | Phase when Mitigation will be Completed | Agency Coordination Required? | Name of Each Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Air Quality | Temporary air quality impacts may occur during construction activities. | The following language will be included in the General Notes of the design plans:<br>"The Project will comply with Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Regulation 1 (5 CRR §10013, Emission Control for Particulate Matter, Smoke, Carbon Monoxide, and Sulfur Oxides), and Regulation 3 (5 CCR §1001-5, Stationary Source Permitting and Air Pollutant Emission Notice Requirements) to ensure that appropriate control measures are implemented during construction to minimize emissions." | Contractor | During construction | No | N/A |
| 2 | ROW | The Project is located entirely within City-owned ROW and acquisitions would not be required. | If temporary or permanent easements are determined necessary during final design for ingress/egress access to construct the Project, the acquisition of all temporary and permanent easements shall fully comply with state and federal requirements, including the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. | City of Pueblo | During design | No | N/A |
| 3 | Paleontology | Due to the general urbanization and consistent soil disturbance within the Project limits, it is unlikely that paleontological resources would be uncovered by the proposed Project. | The following language will be included in the General Notes of the design plans:<br>"If any subsurface bones or other potentially significant fossils are found, work will be immediately halted in the vicinity of the find. The Contractor shall comply with CDOT Standard Specification 107.23, *Archaeological and Paleontological Discoveries.*" | Contractor | During construction | No | N/A |
| 4 | Floodplains | The portion of the Project that would cross Wild Horse Creek is designated as a Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone A). | After design is finalized, the Project must be reviewed to determine if the Project will increase flood heights. It is anticipated that the analysis would result in the form of a No-Rise Certification. This documentation will be provided before a permit can be issued by the local floodplain administrator (Pueblo County). | City of Pueblo | During design | Yes | Pueblo County |

| Mitigation Commitment # | Mitigation Category | Impact from NEPA Document Proposed Action | Commitment From Mitigation Table in Source Document | Responsible Branch | Phase when Mitigation will be Completed | Agency Coordination Required? | Name of Each Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Floodplains | The portion of the Project that would cross Wild Horse Creek is designated as a Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone A). | Prior to construction, the Project would obtain a Floodplain Development Permit from the local floodplain administrator (Pueblo County). The Contractor will adhere to local floodplain requirements. | Contractor | Pre-Construction | Yes | Pueblo County |
| 6 | Vegetation/ Noxious Weeds | Construction activities may facilitate the spread of noxious weeds through the introduction of weed seeds on equipment and disturbance of existing vegetation. | To minimize the potential for the spread of noxious weeds during construction, CDOT's Revision of Section 217 – *Noxious Weed Management* specification will be included in the Project plans. | Contractor | During construction | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | Stormwater/ Water Quality | During construction, the Proposed Action would disturb vegetation and potentially introduce sediment into Wild Horse Creek, temporarily increasing turbidity and reducing water quality. These impacts could extend downstream to the Arkansas River due to the direct surface water connection. Post-construction, the Proposed Action would result in a minor increase in impermeable surfaces within the Project Area, raising the likelihood of stormwater runoff carrying pollutants into Wild Horse Creek and, subsequently, the Arkansas River. | A regional stormwater detention pond is planned within the Pikes Peak Subdivision to manage runoff from the newly constructed roadway located south of Wild Horse Creek. This facility would provide water quality treatment and flow control for the southern portion of the Project Area. Additionally, the installation of swales along both sides of the planned roadway north of Wild Horse Creek will provide water quality treatment and flow control before stormwater is discharged into Wild Horse Creek. Additionally, a CDPS Permit will be required for the Project, as over one acre of disturbance is anticipated.<br>Project plans will include a stormwater management plan to establish BMPs for the mitigation of soil erosion and off-site sediment dispersal. | City of Pueblo (Design)<br>Contractor (Construction) | During design & construction | Yes | City of Pueblo (MS4)<br>CDPHE (CDPS) |

| Mitigation Commitment # | Mitigation Category | Impact from NEPA Document Proposed Action | Commitment From Mitigation Table in Source Document | Responsible Branch | Phase when Mitigation will be Completed | Agency Coordination Required? | Name of Each Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Migratory Birds | The Proposed Action could have temporary impacts on migratory birds and/or raptors due to elevated noise, human, and vehicular activity levels during construction. However, due to the location of the Project Area and site characteristics, the Project is unlikely to permanently impact migratory birds including raptors. | Due to the potential for construction activities to affect migratory birds and/or raptors, CDOT's Revision of Section 240 – *Protection of Migratory Birds Specification* will be included in the Project plans. | Contractor | During construction | Yes, if migratory bird nests and biologist believe coordination is warranted. | USFWS, CPW |
| 9 | Wetlands / Waters | The Proposed Action is anticipated to permanently impact Wild Horse Creek by the construction of a concrete box culvert and construction of a stormwater outlet. Temporary impacts during construction include erosion and subsequent sedimentation into Wild Horse Creek. | The City of Pueblo will submit a Pre-construction Notification to the USACE for impacts to Wild Horse Creek. Impacts are anticipated to be covered under Nationwide Permit 14. The Project will follow the General Conditions and requirements of the Nationwide Permit to minimize and/or mitigate impacts to WOTUS; this is expected to include revegetation, as appropriate. Additionally, Project plans will include a stormwater management plan to reduce discharge of sediments to minimize water quality impacts, and address revegetation of disturbed areas. | City of Pueblo / Contractor | During design | Yes | USACE |
| 10 | Cultural Resources | The Proposed Action would not impact known cultural resources; however, there is the potential for unknown/unrealized archaeological resources to be uncovered during soil disturbing activities. | The following language will be included in the General Notes of the design plans:<br>"If any archaeological resources are found anywhere in the Project Area during construction, construction activities will be halted, and a qualified archaeologist will be contacted immediately to assess the significance of the find and make further recommendations in accordance with CDOT Standard Specification 107.23, *Archaeological and Paleontological Discoveries*." | Contractor | During construction | No | N/A |
| 11 | Noise | The Project would result in temporary impacts due to operation of construction vehicles such as graders, dump trucks, and bulldozers, backup alarms, and compressors | The following language will be included in the General Notes of the design plans:<br>"The Contractor shall comply with all Local Agency(s) noise ordinances and/or other restrictions applicable to nighttime construction activities for projects within the local municipal coverage areas." | Contractor | During construction | No | N/A |

Appendix B.

# Paleontological Documentation

DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURE & SCIENCE

REV. 05/2020

# Locality Search Request

**Requestor** Date 5/29/25

Name Daniel W. Gilbert

Company Pinyon Environmental, Inc.

Address 3222 South Vance Street, Suite 200, Lakewood, CO 80227

Phone 720-688-8606 Email gilbert@pinyon-env.com

**Project Details**

Project Name Spaulding Sun Mountain Blvd EA (Pinyon Project #125170601 CUL001.1)

Type of Project Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Project

Project Description

This project will create a new roadway connection between 24th Street and 31st Street, including the construction of two roundabouts focused on improving traffic flow, safety, and access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles.

Permit #

**Project Location**

Township, Range, Section T20S, R65W, Section 22

.kmz of Project Attached to email

Boundaries Project Buffer Zone N/A

Please send this form via email to Kristen.MacKenzie@dmns.org

---

To be filled out by Museum staff Invoice #

Paleontological Localities within Project Location:

○ Yes ◉ No

We do not have localities present within your project area.

Appendix C.

# Hazardous Materials Technical Memorandum

# Hazardous Materials Technical Memorandum

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date:** | December 19, 2025 |
| **Project Name:** | Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension |
| **To:** | Lindsay Edgar - Federal Highway Administration |
| **Preparer:** | Rachel Hernandez -- Pinyon Environmental, Inc. |

## Introduction

The City of Pueblo was awarded a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to develop and construct the Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension (Project). This initiative will extend Spaulding Avenue (to be renamed Sun Mountain Boulevard) from 31st Street south to 24th Street. The Project includes construction of a concrete box culvert over Wild Horse Creek and installation of swales on both sides of the roadway north of the creek. The Project would add redundancy to the transportation system by adding a new roadway to improve multimodal access in the West Side, enhance traffic flow, and accommodate planned growth.

## Purpose of Memorandum

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Technical Memorandum (memo) is to document the existing conditions regarding hazardous materials that could be encountered during construction of Sun Mountain Boulevard. This memo also includes a description of the environmental impact methodology, applicable laws and regulations, and summary of the resource analysis and mitigation.

## Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Guidance

For purposes of this memo, the term “hazardous materials” is an all-inclusive term for materials that are regulated as solid waste, hazardous waste, and other materials contaminated with hazardous substances, radioactive materials, petroleum products, toxic substances, and pollutants. Hazardous materials may exist at facilities that generate, store, and dispose of these substances, or have been the location of past releases of these substances. Hazardous materials may also be transported across and/or used during construction.

There are multiple federal, state, and local environmental regulations that provide for the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials and for clean-up of soil and groundwater that have been impacted by improper use, storage, and disposal. The following section details common regulations that pertain to hazardous materials.

- *Air Quality Control Commission Regulation No. 8 (5 Code of Code of Colorado Regulations [CCR] 1001-10, Part B)*: The identification of asbestos-containing material (ACM) and collection of samples shall be conducted by a Certified Asbestos Building Inspector (CABI). The CABI must be trained and certified in accordance with Air Quality Control Commission Regulation No. 8 (5 CCR 1001-10, Part B). The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has aligned the standards and requirements related to the control of hazardous air pollutants with the federal standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Clean Air Act.

- *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 United States Code [USC] Part 103, Sec. 9601 et seq.)*: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) was enacted in 1980 (42 USC §9601 et seq.) and subsequently amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (42 USC §9601 et seq.). CERCLA (also known as "Superfund") is designed to clean up closed and abandoned sites contaminated with hazardous substances. The law authorizes the EPA to identify parties responsible for contamination of sites and compel the parties to clean up the sites. Sites potentially impacted by hazardous substances are reported to the EPA and additional investigation is conducted. Based on the results of the investigation, the EPA either determines that no further action is necessary at the federal level (but may refer the site to the state for additional activities) or places the site on the National Priorities List (NPL). Sites remain on the NPL until clean-up activities have been completed and the site is delisted.

- *EPA Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries/American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 312)*: The EPA has established federal standards and practices for conducting all appropriate inquiries related to the previous ownership and uses of a property to qualify for landowner liability protections under CERCLA.

- *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Parts 260-299)*: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC §321 et seq.), enacted in 1976, establishes a framework for the management of both solid waste and hazardous waste. RCRA Subtitle C authorizes the EPA to develop regulations for cradle-to-grave management of these wastes. In Colorado, the CDPHE has promulgated regulations for management of both solid waste (6 CCR 1007-2) and hazardous waste (6 CCR 1007-3).

- *The Basic Standards for Ground Water, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment - Water Quality Control Commission (5 CCR 1002-4114)*: Pursuant to the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, the Basic Standards for Ground Water is to establish statewide standards and a system for classifying ground water and adopting water quality standards for such classifications to protect existing and potential beneficial uses of groundwater.

- *Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment - Division of Oil and Public Safety (7 CCR 1101-14)*: Under the auspices of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Oil and Public Safety (OPS), this pertains to laws and regulations surrounding damage to the environment and risk to the public from leaking underground storage tanks (USTs), identifies responsibilities of the owner/operators of USTs, and provides technical guidance for response to releases from USTs.

- *Radiation Control, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division (6 CCR 1007-1)*: Provides guidance on radiation management. The U.S. Department of Transportation and the Colorado Department of Public Safety, State Patrol Hazardous Materials Section, are responsible for regulating hazardous materials transported in Colorado. The Colorado State Patrol is responsible for reporting spills to the CDPHE associated with highway transportation incidents.

# Project Location

The Proposed Action is in Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado (Figure 1) as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Northwest Pueblo, Colorado 2022 (USGS, 2022). Table 1 describes the location of the Proposed Action's maximum limits of disturbance (Project Area).

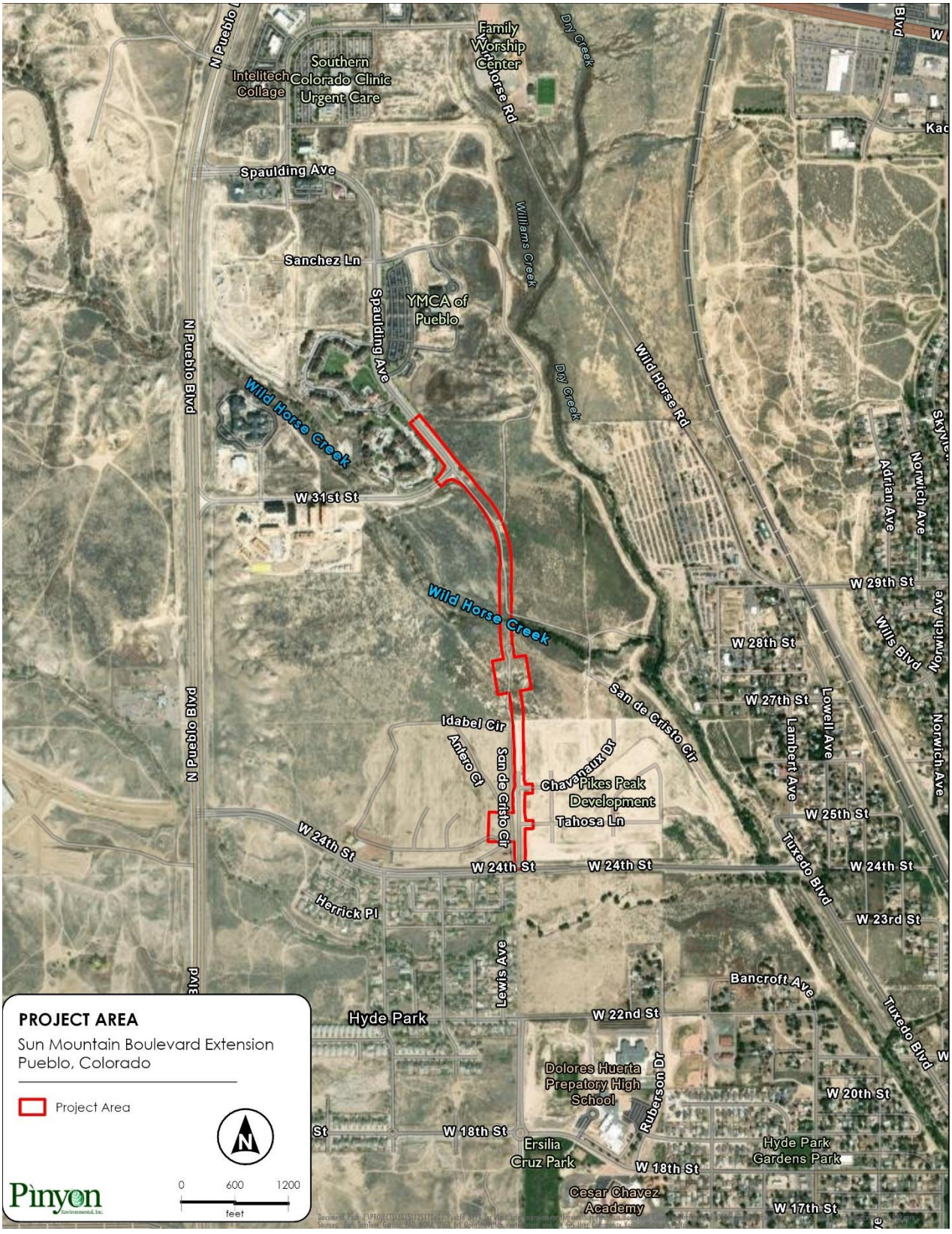
*Table 1. Project Location Summary*

| Latitude, Longitude[1] | Section (S), Township (T), Range (R) | Elevation[2] |
|---|---|---|
| 38.295383°, -104.653797° | S 22, T 20 South, R 65 West | 4,760 |

[1]*Approximate center of Project Area (World Geodetic System of 1984)*

[2]*Approximate elevation above mean sea level in feet*

*Figure 1. Project Area*



# Methodology

Pinyon Environmental, Inc. (Pinyon) conducted a desktop assessment to identify potential hazardous material conflicts. This included reviews of:

- Aerial imagery and ground-based photography (Google Earth Pro, 2025).
- Regulatory resources, including EPA, CDPHE, and OPS databases, for records of environmental impacts or cleanups.
- Compliance history and regulatory database search of facilities as received from Environmental Risk Information Service (ERIS; Attachment A) within or adjacent to the Project Area, including potential hazardous material facilities up to one mile from the Project Area. The accuracy and completeness of the database was not verified by Pinyon; however, the use of and reliance on this information is a generally accepted practice in the conduct of environmental due diligence.

No site visits were conducted; however, a photolog was compiled from photographs taken during the biological resources site visit. (Attachment B)

The evaluation was completed by an Environmental Professional, and the Environmental Professional associated with this document meets the definition of Environmental Professionals as defined in §312.1 of 40 CFR 312.

It is important to acknowledge that hazardous materials evaluations may be constrained by active or completed remedial actions, reported releases, new or historical facilities that have been identified or will be identified in the future, and other factors.

## Impacted Criteria

The magnitude of the Proposed Action impact from a hazardous material is dependent on different factors, including the distance between a potential source of a hazardous material and the Project Area; status of regulated facilities (e.g., active or inactive); known or suspected releases into soil, surface water or groundwater; the hydrogeologic relationship of the source of a hazardous material to the Project Area; and the depth and/or duration of construction. These factors have been considered in this memo as part of the evaluation of whether a regulated material has the potential to impact the Proposed Action. Facilities were categorized as either having a low or high potential to impact the Proposed Action. The following describes the categories:

- A low-risk facility was determined to be unlikely to result in exposure to contamination during construction due to variables such as distance of a facility from the Project Area, minimal work anticipated near the facility, or hydrogeological position of the facility (for example, a release from the facility would travel away from the Project Area).
- A moderate-risk facility was determined to be unclear if contamination would be present, but the potential could not be discounted.
- A high-risk facility was determined to be a location where known contamination would likely be encountered during construction.

These criteria have been used during development of this memo in evaluating impact potential from regulated materials to the Proposed Action.

### Environmental Conditions

It is important to note that not all regulated facilities within the Project Area pose a risk to the scope of the Proposed Action. In terms of this analysis, a facility is generally a fixed operation that may or may not be regulated by an agency. Examples could be gas stations (regulated by the OPS), a construction site with a stormwater discharge permit (regulated by the CDPHE), or a wastewater treatment plan (also regulated by the CDPHE). The scope of the Proposed Action involves construction activities, which likely will involve disturbing soil and possibly groundwater. The primary concern focuses on potential impacts to soil and/or groundwater in the Project Area.

This analysis did not result in a detailed review of each facility, such as whether a release was reported or confirmed, regulatory compliance, remediation, or regulatory closure. Therefore, many of the sites recorded may have small or no environmental conditions of concern. Others may have large environmental conditions of concern. For this analysis, the number and types of regulated facilities were identified) and used to evaluate the potential environmental risks posed by regulated facilities within the Project Area. Risk was defined as low or high based on the type of facility, the hydrogeologic relationship of the facility to the Project Area, and distance to the Project Area.

## Existing Conditions

The Project Area was mapped within the boundaries of several brownfield assessment sites; however, further review of the properties assessed with the brownfield grants did not report assessment or remediation activities at sites within 600 feet of the Proposed Action.

The regulatory agency database identified one facility at the intersection of West 31st Street and Spaulding Avenue. The facility is listed in the EPA Facility Registry Service/Facility Index database (FINDS/FRS) and the CDPHE Pollution Discharge Elimination Permitted Facilities Listing database (PDES) due to a construction dewatering permit associated with the SCCSS Outfall Wildhorse Crossing. No spills, releases, or corrective enforcement actions were reported at this location; therefore, this facility has a **low risk** to impact the Proposed Action during construction.

No other facilities were identified within 1,000 feet of the Project Area.

## Conclusions

No facilities were identified within 1,000 feet of the Project Area with a moderate or high potential to impact the Proposed Action.

## Mitigation Commitments

As no facilities with a moderate or high potential to impact the Proposed Action were identified, no mitigations are recommended.

## Attachments

Attachment A. Photographic Log

Attachment B. Agency Database

# References

Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Oil and Public Safety (CDLE, OPS), 2025. OPS – Open Petroleum Event Viewer. Available at: Open Petroleum Event Viewer. Accessed June 2025.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), 2025. Environmental Sites Map. Available at: ArcGIS Web Application. Accessed June 2025.

ERIS, 2025. "Database Report: Sun Mountain Blvd, Pueblo CO," June 25, 2025.

Google Earth Pro. 2025. "Google Earth Pro." Available at: Google Earth. Accessed: June 2025.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 2025. EPA – Cleanups in My Community. Available at: EPA - Cleanups in My Community. Accessed June 2025.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), 2022. "7.5-Minute Topographic Map. Northwest Pueblo, Colorado." Available at: Get Maps | topoView.

# Attachment A. Photographic Log

Photo 1. View of Spaulding Avenue from the Project Area.

Photo 2. Dirt road through Project Area, typical.

Photo 3. Wild Horse Creek in Project Area.

Photo 4. Undeveloped portion of the Project Area, typical.

Photo 5. Graded land in Project Area, typical.

Photo 6. Southern end of Project Area, facing south.

# Attachment B. Agency Database

# DATABASE REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project Property:** | *Sun Mountain Blvd*<br>*n/a*<br>*Pueblo CO* |
| **Project No:** | *125170601* |
| **Report Type:** | *Database Report* |
| **Order No:** | *25062400951* |
| **Requested by:** | *Pinyon Environmental, Inc.* |
| **Date Completed:** | *June 25, 2025* |

**Environmental Risk Information Services**
*A division of Glacier Media Inc.*
1.866.517.5204 | info@erisinfo.com | erisinfo.com

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# Executive Summary

***Property Information:***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Project Property:** | | *Sun Mountain Blvd*<br>*n/a  Pueblo CO* |
| **Project No:** | | *125170601* |
| **Coordinates:** | | |
| | **Latitude:** | *38.29654682* |
| | **Longitude:** | *-104.65427275* |
| | **UTM Northing:** | *4,238,774.86* |
| | **UTM Easting:** | *530,231.33* |
| | **UTM Zone:** | *13S* |
| **Elevation:** | | *4,758 FT* |

***Order Information:***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Order No:** | *25062400951* |
| **Date Requested:** | *June 24, 2025* |
| **Requested by:** | *Pinyon Environmental, Inc.* |
| **Report Type:** | *Database Report* |

***Historicals/Products:***

| | |
|---|---|
| **ERIS Xplorer** | *ERIS Xplorer* |
| **Excel Add-On** | *Excel Add-On* |

# Executive Summary: Report Summary

| Database | Searched | Search Radius | Project Property | Within 0.12mi | 0.125mi to 0.25mi | 0.25mi to 0.50mi | 0.50mi to 1.00mi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Standard Environmental Records** | | | | | | | | |
| **Federal** | | | | | | | | |
| NPL | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PROPOSED NPL | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DELETED NPL | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| SEMS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| SEMS ARCHIVE | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| ODI | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| CERCLIS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| IODI | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| CERCLIS NFRAP | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| CERCLIS LIENS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| RCRA CORRACTS | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RCRA TSD | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| RCRA LQG | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| RCRA SQG | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| RCRA VSQG | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| RCRA NON GEN | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| RCRA CONTROLS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| FED ENG | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| FED INST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| LUCIS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| NPL IC | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| ERNS 1982 TO 1986 | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| ERNS 1987 TO 1989 | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| ERNS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| FED BROWNFIELDS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| FEMA UST | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| FRP | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |

| Database | Searched | Search Radius | Project Property | Within 0.12mi | 0.125mi to 0.25mi | 0.25mi to 0.50mi | 0.50mi to 1.00mi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DELISTED FRP | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| HIST GAS STATIONS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| REFN | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| BULK TERMINAL | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| SEMS LIEN | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| SUPERFUND ROD | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **State** | | | | | | | | |
| LANDFILL METHANE | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| COVENANTS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| SUPERFUND NRD | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SHWS | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DELISTED SHWS | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWF/LF | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** | - | **2** |
| HIST LF | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| HIST LANDFILLS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| RECYCLING | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| LST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| LUST TRUST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| DELISTED LST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| UST | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| AST | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| TANKS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| DTNK | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| AUL | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| VCP | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| BROWNFIELDS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| **Tribal** | | | | | | | | |
| INDIAN LUST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| INDIAN UST | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| DELISTED INDIAN LST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| DELISTED INDIAN UST | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |

**County** ***No County databases were selected to be included in the search.***

**Additional Environmental Records**

| Database | Searched | Search Radius | Project Property | Within 0.12mi | 0.125mi to 0.25mi | 0.25mi to 0.50mi | 0.50mi to 1.00mi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal** | | | | | | | | |
| PFAS GHG | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| OSC RESPONSE | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| FINDS/FRS | Y | PO | **1** | - | - | - | - | **1** |
| TRIS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| PFAS NPL | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS FED SITES | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS SSEHRI | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS ERNS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS NPDES | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS TRI | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS WATER | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS TSCA | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS E-MANIFEST | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PFAS IND | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| HMIRS | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| NCDL | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| TSCA | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| HIST TSCA | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| FTTS ADMIN | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| FTTS INSP | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| PRP | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| SCRD DRYCLEANER | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| ICIS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| FED DRYCLEANERS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| DELISTED FED DRY | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| FUDS | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FUDS MRS | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FORMER NIKE | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PIPELINE INCIDENT | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| MLTS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| HIST MLTS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| MINES | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| SMCRA | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MRDS | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Database | Searched | Search Radius | Project Property | Within 0.12mi | 0.125mi to 0.25mi | 0.25mi to 0.50mi | 0.50mi to 1.00mi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LM SITES | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ALT FUELS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| CONSENT DECREES | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| AFS | Y | PO | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| SSTS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| PCBT | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| PCB | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| POWER PLANTS | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| HIST RISK | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| **State** | | | | | | | | |
| SPILLS | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| OG SPILLS | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| DRYCLEANERS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| DELISTED DRYCLEANERS | Y | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| AIR PERMITS | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| PFAS | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| ASBESTOS | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| HAZ GEN | Y | 0.125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| PDES | Y | PO | **1** | - | - | - | - | **1** |
| HAZ TSD | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| HAZ CORRACT | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UMTRA | Y | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| **Tribal** | ***No Tribal additional environmental record sources available for this State.*** | | | | | | | |
| **County** | ***No County additional environmental databases were selected to be included in the search.*** | | | | | | | |
| ***Total:*** | | | ***2*** | *0* | *0* | ***2*** | *0* | ***4*** |

**** PO – Property Only***
**** 'Property and adjoining properties' database search radii are set at 0.25 miles.***

# Executive Summary: Site Report Summary - Project Property

| Map Key | DB | Company/Site Name | Address | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev Diff (ft) | Page Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PDES | SCCSS Outfall Wildhorse Crossing | Spaulding Avenue and 29th Avenue<br>Pueblo CO 81008 | NNW | 0.00 / 0.00 | 20 | 16 |
| 1 | FINDS/FRS | SCCSS OUTFALL WILDHORSE CROSSING | SPAULDING AVE AND 29 AVE<br>PUEBLO CO 81008<br>***Registry ID:*** *110071885663* | NNW | 0.00 / 0.00 | 20 | 17 |

# Executive Summary: Site Report Summary - Surrounding Properties

| Map Key | DB | Company/Site Name | Address | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev Diff (ft) | Page Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | SWF/LF | West 29th Auto Incorporated | 3200 W 29th St<br>Pueblo CO 81003 | E | 0.37 /<br>1,963.43 | -3 | 18 |
| 3 | SWF/LF | Pueblo Green Center | 2833 Lowell Ave<br>Pueblo CO 81003 | E | 0.43 /<br>2,289.02 | 1 | 18 |

# Executive Summary: Summary by Data Source

## *Standard*

### State

#### SWF/LF - Solid Waste Facilities and Landfills

A search of the SWF/LF database, dated May 2, 2025 has found that there are 2 SWF/LF site(s) within approximately 0.50miles of the project property.

| Equal/Higher Elevation | Address | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Map Key |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pueblo Green Center | 2833 Lowell Ave<br>Pueblo CO 81003 | E | 0.43 / 2,289.02 | 3 |

| Lower Elevation | Address | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Map Key |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West 29th Auto Incorporated | 3200 W 29th St<br>Pueblo CO 81003 | E | 0.37 / 1,963.43 | 2 |

## *Non Standard*

### Federal

#### FINDS/FRS - Facility Registry Service/Facility Index

A search of the FINDS/FRS database, dated Apr 23, 2025 has found that there are 1 FINDS/FRS site(s) within approximately 0.02miles of the project property.

| Equal/Higher Elevation | Address | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Map Key |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCCSS OUTFALL WILDHORSE CROSSING | SPAULDING AVE AND 29 AVE<br>PUEBLO CO 81008<br><br>***Registry ID**: 110071885663* | NNW | 0.00 / 0.00 | 1 |

### State

#### PDES - Permitted Facilities Listing

A search of the PDES database, dated Mar 1, 2025 has found that there are 1 PDES site(s) within approximately 0.02miles of the project property.

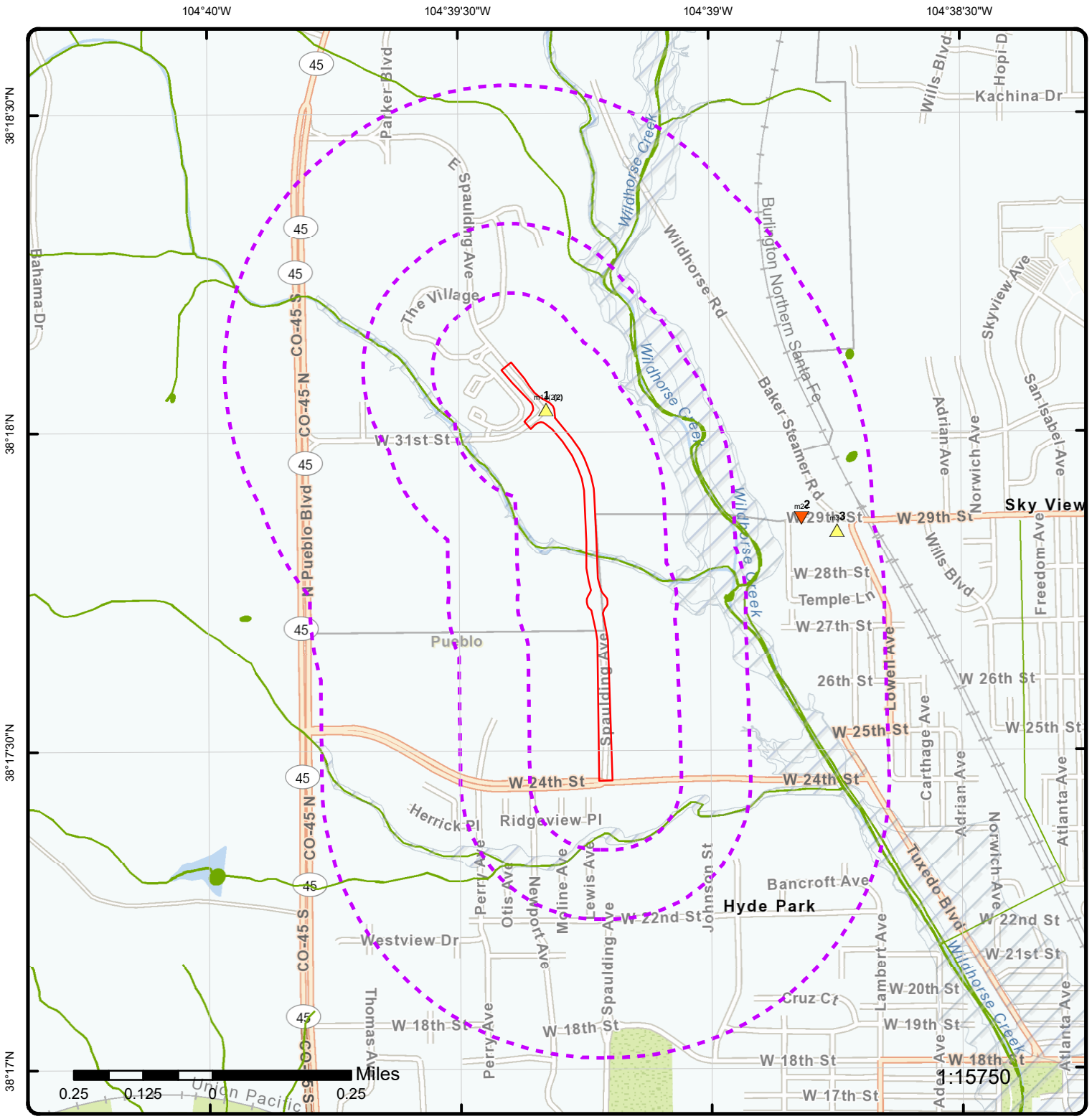
| Equal/Higher Elevation | Address | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Map Key |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCCSS Outfall Wildhorse Crossing | Spaulding Avenue and 29th Avenue<br>Pueblo CO 81008 | NNW | 0.00 / 0.00 | 1 |


# Map: 1.0 Mile Radius

Order Number: 25062400951

Address: n/a, Pueblo, CO

- Project Property
- Buffer Outline
- Sites with Higher Elevation
- Sites with Same Elevation
- Sites with Lower Elevation
- Sites with Unknown Elevation
- Areas with Higher Elevation
- Areas with Same Elevation
- Areas with Lower Elevation
- Areas with Unknown Elevation
- Freeways; Highways
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Major & Minor Arterial
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Local Road
- Rail
- State
- Country
- National Wetland
- Indian Reserve Land
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- FWS Special Designation Areas
- National Priorities List (Active, Delisted, Proposed, Institutional Control)

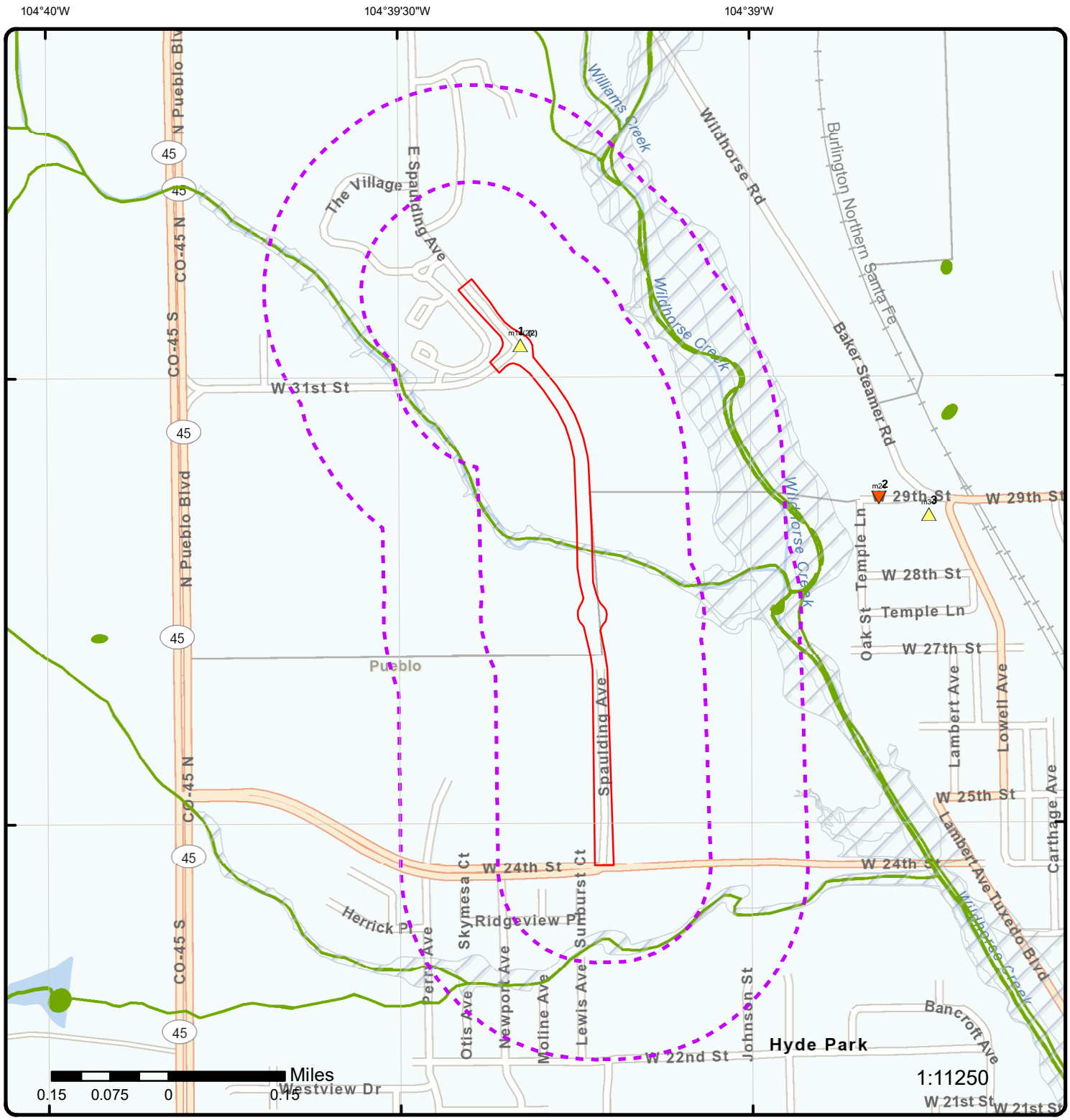



# Map: 0.5 Mile Radius

Order Number: 25062400951

Address: n/a, Pueblo, CO

- Project Property
- Buffer Outline
- Sites with Higher Elevation
- Sites with Same Elevation
- Sites with Lower Elevation
- Sites with Unknown Elevation
- Areas with Higher Elevation
- Areas with Same Elevation
- Areas with Lower Elevation
- Areas with Unknown Elevation
- Freeways; Highways
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Major & Minor Arterial
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Local Road
- Rail
- State
- Country
- National Wetland
- Indian Reserve Land
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- FWS Special Designation Areas
- National Priorities List (Active, Delisted, Proposed, Institutional Control)




# Map: 0.25 Mile Radius

Order Number: 25062400951

Address: n/a, Pueblo, CO

- Project Property
- Buffer Outline
- Sites with Higher Elevation
- Sites with Same Elevation
- Sites with Lower Elevation
- Sites with Unknown Elevation
- Areas with Higher Elevation
- Areas with Same Elevation
- Areas with Lower Elevation
- Areas with Unknown Elevation
- Freeways; Highways
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Major & Minor Arterial
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Local Road
- Rail
- State
- Country
- National Wetland
- Indian Reserve Land
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- FWS Special Designation Areas
- National Priorities List (Active, Delisted, Proposed, Institutional Control)

**Source:** © 2021 ESRI StreetMap Premium

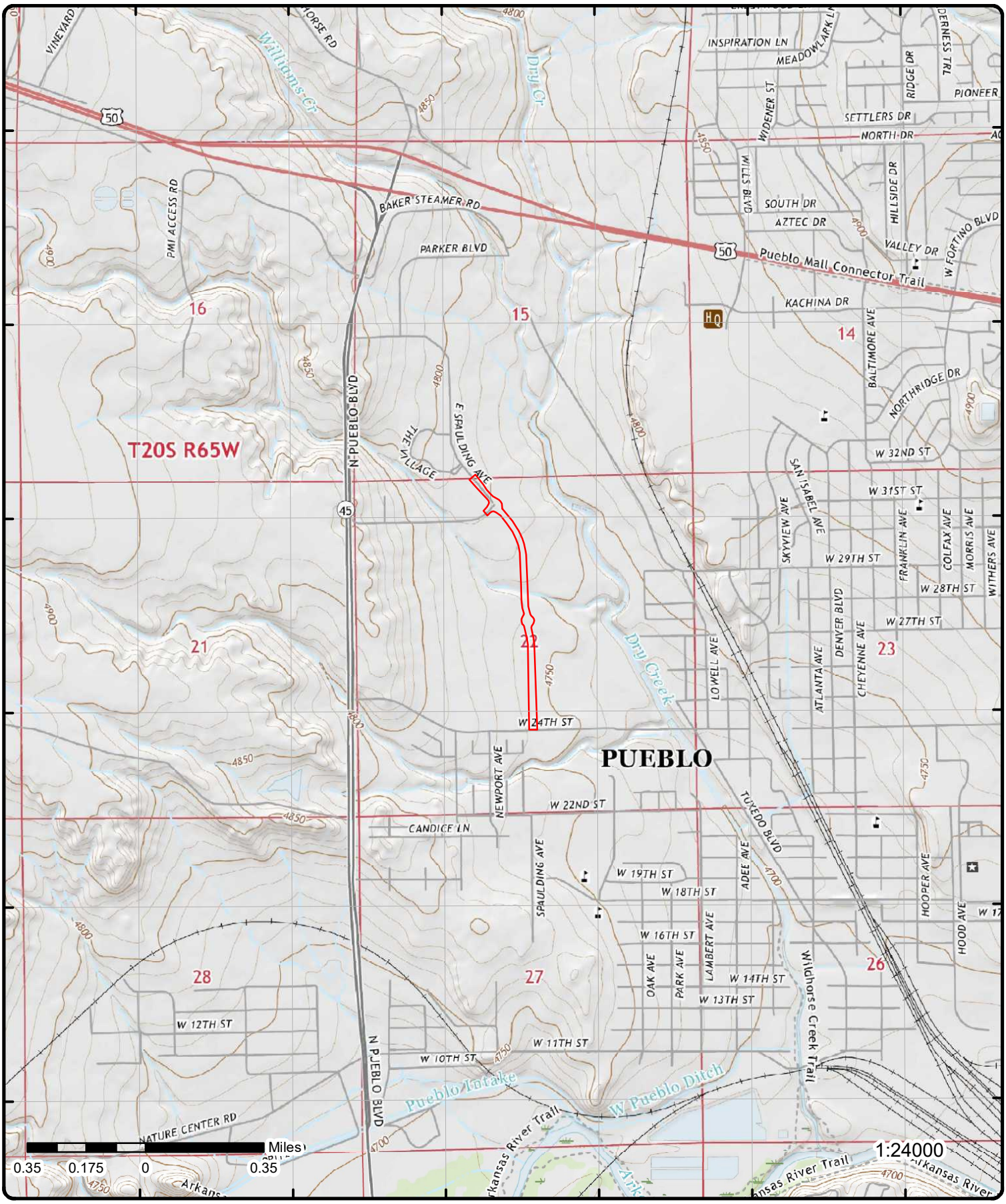

# Aerial **Year: 2024**

Address: n/a, Pueblo, CO

**Source:** ESRI World Imagery

Order Number: 25062400951

ERIS




# Topographic Map

**Year: 2019**

Order Number: 25062400951

Address: n/a, CO

Quadrangle(s): Northwest Pueblo CO, Northeast Pueblo CO

**Source:** USGS Topographic Map

# Detail Report

| Map Key | Number of Records | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev/Diff (ft) | Site | DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 of 2 | NNW | 0.00 / 0.00 | 4,778.21 / 20 | SCCSS Outfall Wildhorse Crossing<br>Spaulding Avenue and 29th Avenue<br>Pueblo CO 81008 | PDES |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Permit ID:** | COG081134 | **Water Category:** | |
| **Permit Status:** | Effective | **Immediate Water:** | |
| **Permit Sector:** | Construction | **Receiving Water:** | |
| **Previous Permit ID:** | | **Stream Segment:** | |
| **Regulation ID:** | | **SW Constr Activity:** | |
| **Add Fee Category 1:** | | **SW Constr End Date:** | |
| **Add Fee Category 2:** | | **Permit SIC 1:** | |
| **Add Fee Category 3:** | | **Permit SIC 2:** | |
| **Permit Sector1:** | | **Permit SIC 3:** | |
| **Permit Sector2:** | | **Permit SIC 4:** | |
| **Effective Date:** | 1/2/2025 | **Permittee:** | Miller Pipeline, LLC |
| **Expiration Date:** | 5/31/2025 | **Issuing Org Type:** | |
| **Issued Date:** | 1/2/2025 | **Ct Status Start Dt:** | |
| **App Received Date:** | 12/17/2024 | **Ct Status End Date:** | |
| **UDF3:** | | **Ct Status Reason:** | |
| **Fee Category:** | II-G | | |
| **Facility Name:** | SCCSS Outfall Wildhorse Crossing | | |
| **Facility Address:** | Spaulding Avenue and 29th Avenue | | |
| **Facility Address 2:** | | | |
| **Facility City:** | Pueblo | | |
| **Facility State:** | CO | | |
| **Facility ZIP:** | 81008 | | |
| **Facility County:** | Pueblo | | |
| **Facility Latitude:** | 38.300601 | | |
| **Facility Longitude:** | -104.655442 | | |
| **Facility SIC Code:** | 1629 | | |
| **Facility Type:** | | | |
| **Facility Description:** | | | |
| **Facility ICIS Ownership Type:** | | | |
| **Facility Class Second:** | | | |
| **Facility Class First:** | | | |
| **Fac Horizontal Coll. Method:** | | | |
| **Facility Reference Point:** | | | |
| **Associated Pot W:** | | | |
| **Former Permittee:** | | | |
| **General Permit Tye:** | COG080000-Construction dewatering | | |
| **Activity Desc:** | | | |
| **Use category:** | | | |
| **Compliance Tracking Status:** | | | |
| **SW Constr Start Date:** | | | |
| **Reuse Treater:** | | | |
| **SW Constr Total Acres:** | | | |
| **Reuse Treater ID:** | | | |
| **SW Constr Disturb Acres:** | | | |
| **Major Minor:** | Minor | | |
| **Major River Basin:** | | | |
| **Total App on Average Flow No:** | | | |
| **Total App Design Flow No:** | | | |
| **Apprvd for Eltrnc Sub:** | | | |

***Facility Contact***

| Map Key | Number of Records | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev/Diff (ft) | Site | DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

***Facility Contact Org:*** Miller Pipeline, LLC
***Facility Contact First Name:*** Jimmy
***Facility Contact Last Name:*** Stephens
***Facility Contact Title:*** Project Manager
***Facility Contact Address:*** 421 E. Industrial Blvd.
***Facility Contact City:*** Pueblo West
***Facility Contact State:*** CO
***Facility Contact ZIP code:*** 81007
***Facility Contact Phone:*** 719-252-8832
***Facility Contact Email:*** jimmy.stephens@millerpipeline.com

***Billing***

***Billing Organization:*** Miller Pipeline, LLC
***Billing First Name:*** Jimmy
***Billing Last Name:*** Stephens
***Billing Title:*** Project Manager
***Billing Address:*** 421 E. Industrial Blvd.
***Billing City:*** Pueblo West
***Billing State:*** CO
***Billing ZIP Code:*** 81007
***Billing Phone:*** 719-252-8832
***Billing Email:*** jimmy.stephens@millerpipeline.com
***Billing Country:***

***DMR***

***DMR Org:*** Era Environmental, Inc.
***DMR First Name:*** Emily
***DMR Last Name:*** Chamberlain
***DMR Title:*** Environmental Consultant
***DMR Address:*** PO Box 8492
***DMR City:*** Pueblo
***DMR State:*** CO
***DMR ZIP Code:*** 81008
***DMR Phone:*** 719-924-0519
***DMR Email:*** era@eraenvironmental.com
***Dmr Country:***

***Legal***

***Legal First Name:*** Jimmy
***Legal Last Name:*** Stephens
***Legal Title:*** Project Manager
***Legal Address:*** 421 E. Industrial Blvd.
***Legal City:*** Pueblo West
***Legal State:*** CO
***Legal ZIP Code:*** 81007
***Legal Phone:*** 719-252-8832
***Legal Email:*** jimmy.stephens@millerpipeline.com
***Legal Country:***

| Map Key | Number of Records | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev/Diff (ft) | Site | DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 of 2 | NNW | 0.00 / 0.00 | 4,778.21 / 20 | SCCSS OUTFALL WILDHORSE CROSSING<br>SPAULDING AVE AND 29 AVE<br>PUEBLO CO 81008 | FINDS/FRS |

***Registry ID:*** 110071885663
***FIPS Code:*** CO101
***HUC Code:*** 11020002
***Site Type Name:*** STATIONARY
***Location Description:***
***Supplemental Location:***
***Create Date:*** 06-JAN-25

| Map Key | Number of Records | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev/Diff (ft) | Site | DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| **Update Date:** | |
| **Interest Types:** | ICIS-NPDES NON-MAJOR |
| **SIC Codes:** | 1629 |
| **SIC Code Descriptions:** | HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED |
| **NAICS Codes:** | |
| **NAICS Code Descriptions:** | |
| **Conveyor:** | ICIS |
| **Federal Facility Code:** | |
| **Federal Agency Name:** | |
| **Tribal Land Code:** | |
| **Tribal Land Name:** | |
| **Congressional Dist No:** | 03 |
| **Census Block Code:** | 081010029012005 |
| **EPA Region Code:** | 08 |
| **County Name:** | PUEBLO |
| **US/Mexico Border Ind:** | |
| **Latitude:** | 38.300601 |
| **Longitude:** | -104.655442 |
| **Reference Point:** | CENTER OF A FACILITY OR STATION |
| **Coord Collection Method:** | GPS - UNSPECIFIED |
| **Accuracy Value:** | |
| **Datum:** | NAD83 |
| **Source:** | |
| **Facility Detail Rprt URL:** | https://ofmpub.epa.gov/frs_public2/fii_query_detail.disp_program_facility?p_registry_id=110071885663 |
| **Program Acronyms:** | |

NPDES:COG081134

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| Map Key | Number of Records | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev/Diff (ft) | Site | DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 of1 | E | 0.37 / 1,963.43 | 4,755.05 / -3 | West 29th Auto Incorporated<br>3200 W 29th St<br>Pueblo CO 81003 | SWF/LF |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ID:** | 3920 |
| **Source:** | Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment : Waste Tire Registrants (as of 2 May 2025) |

***Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment : Waste Tire Registrants***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Business Name:** | West 29th Auto Incorporated | **Generator:** | Yes |
| **Doing Business As:** | | **Hauler:** | No |
| **Location Address:** | 3200 W 29th St | **Collection Facility:** | No |
| **City:** | Pueblo | **Processor:** | No |
| **Zip:** | 81003 | **Mobile Proc:** | No |
| **Location County:** | Pueblo | **End User:** | No |
| **County:** | Pueblo | **Monofill:** | No |
| **Business Phone:** | 7195434247 | | |

---

| Map Key | Number of Records | Direction | Distance (mi/ft) | Elev/Diff (ft) | Site | DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 of1 | E | 0.43 / 2,289.02 | 4,759.50 / 1 | Pueblo Green Center<br>2833 Lowell Ave<br>Pueblo CO 81003 | SWF/LF |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ID:** | PUE157 |
| **Source:** | Colorado environmental Records search (Map): Solid Waste Facilities (as of 18 Aug 2023); Colorado Data Request System: Solid Waste Report (as of 11 Apr 2025) |

***Colorado Environmental Records search (Map): Solid Waste Facilities***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Facility:** | Pueblo Green Center | **Latitude:** | 38.297379 |
| **Address:** | 2833 Lowell Ave | **Longitude:** | -104.645732 |
| **City:** | Pueblo | **X:** | -104.6457320000024 |
| **County:** | PUEBLO | **Y:** | 38.29737900000183 |
| **Zip:** | 81003 | | |
| **Aka:** | | | |
| **Notes:** | Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Commercial Composting Facility Registration and Update Submitted | | |

10/18/2022

***Colorado Data Request System: Solid Waste Report***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Location ID:*** | PUE157 | ***Zip:*** | 81003 |
| ***Facility Name:*** | Pueblo Green Center | ***County Name:*** | PUEBLO |
| ***Location Address:*** | 2833 Lowell Ave | ***Latitude:*** | 38.297379 |
| ***City:*** | Pueblo | ***Longitude:*** | -104.645732 |

***Colorado Data Request System: Solid Waste Report - Operator Info***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Location ID :*** | PUE157 | ***Contact Phone:*** | 7192146266 |
| ***Contact City:*** | Pueblo | ***Operator:*** | TRUE |
| ***Contact State:*** | CO | ***Owner:*** | TRUE |
| ***Contact Zip:*** | 81003 | | |
| ***Contact Organization:*** | Pueblo Green Center | | |
| ***Contact Address:*** | 2833 Lowell Ave | | |
| ***Facility Name:*** | Pueblo Green Center | | |
| ***Title:*** | | | |

***Colorado Data Request System: Solid Waste Report - Activity Info***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Location ID:*** | PUE157 | ***Post Closure Units:*** | FALSE |
| ***Closure Units:*** | FALSE | ***Post Closure Ended:*** | FALSE |
| ***Clean Closed Units:*** | FALSE | | |
| ***Activity Type:*** | Composting | | |
| ***Facility Name:*** | Pueblo Green Center | | |

***Colorado Data Request System: Solid Waste Report - Activity Info***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Location ID:*** | PUE157 | ***Post Closure Units:*** | FALSE |
| ***Closure Units:*** | FALSE | ***Post Closure Ended:*** | FALSE |
| ***Clean Closed Units:*** | FALSE | | |
| ***Activity Type:*** | Composting - CESQ | | |
| ***Facility Name:*** | Pueblo Green Center | | |

# Unplottable Summary

**Total: 0 Unplottable sites**

| DB | Company Name/Site Name | Address | City | Zip | ERIS ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

No unplottable records were found that may be relevant for the search criteria.

# Unplottable Report

No unplottable records were found that may be relevant for the search criteria.

# Appendix: Database Descriptions

*Environmental Risk Information Services (ERIS) can search the following databases. The extent of historical information varies with each database and current information is determined by what is publicly available to ERIS at the time of update. ERIS updates databases as set out in ASTM Standard E1527-13 and E1527-21, Section 8.1.8 Sources of Standard Source Information:*

*"Government information from nongovernmental sources may be considered current if the source updates the information at least every 90 days, or, for information that is updated less frequently than quarterly by the government agency, within 90 days of the date the government agency makes the information available to the public."*

## *Standard Environmental Record Sources*

### *Federal*

***National Priority List:*** NPL

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List (NPL) includes the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under the Superfund program, based primarily on the score a site receives from EPA's Hazard Ranking System. A site must be on the NPL to receive money from the Superfund Trust Fund for remedial action. This data includes NPL sites represented as polygons, where available, that can be sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). These site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all the Operable Units (OUs) and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. As site investigation and remediation progress, OUs may be added, modified or refined. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 8, 2025***

***National Priority List - Proposed:*** PROPOSED NPL

Sites proposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the state agency, or concerned citizens for addition to the National Priorities List (NPL) due to contamination by hazardous waste and identified by the EPA as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment. Sites represented as polygons, where available, can be sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). These site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all the Operable Units (OUs) and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 8, 2025***

***Deleted NPL:*** DELETED NPL

Sites deleted from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List (NPL). The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. Sites represented as polygons, where available, can be sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). These site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all the Operable Units (OUs) and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 8, 2025***

***SEMS List 8R Active Site Inventory:*** SEMS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Program has deployed the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), which integrates multiple legacy systems into a comprehensive tracking and reporting tool. This inventory contains active sites evaluated by the Superfund program that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The Active Site Inventory Report displays site and location information at active SEMS sites. An active site is one at which site assessment, removal, remedial, enforcement, cost recovery, or oversight activities are being planned or conducted. This data includes SEMS sites from the List 8R Active file as well as applicable sites from the EPA's Facility Registry Service map tool.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 25, 2025***

***SEMS List 8R Archive Sites:*** SEMS ARCHIVE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) Archived Site Inventory displays site and location information at sites archived from SEMS. An archived site is one at which EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program at this time. This data includes sites from the List 8R Archived site file.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 25, 2025***

***Inventory of Open Dumps, June 1985:*** ODI

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides for publication of an inventory of open dumps. The Act defines "open dumps" as facilities which do not comply with EPA's "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices" (40 CFR 257).

***Government Publication Date: Jun 1985***

***Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System - CERCLIS:*** CERCLIS

Superfund is a program administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to locate, investigate, and clean up the worst hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. CERCLIS is a database of potential and confirmed hazardous waste sites at which the EPA Superfund program has some involvement. It contains sites that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The EPA administers the Superfund program in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments; this database is made available by the EPA.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2013***

***EPA Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands:*** IODI

Public Law 103-399, The Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994, enacted October 22, 1994, identified congressional concerns that solid waste open dump sites located on American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN) lands threaten the health and safety of residents of those lands and contiguous areas. The purpose of the Act is to identify the location of open dumps on Indian lands, assess the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites, and provide financial and technical assistance to Indian tribal governments to close such dumps in compliance with Federal standards and regulations or standards promulgated by Indian Tribal governments or Alaska Native entities.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 1998***

***CERCLIS - No Further Remedial Action Planned:*** CERCLIS NFRAP

An archived site is one at which EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program at this time. The Archive designation means that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL). This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2013***

***CERCLIS Liens:*** CERCLIS LIENS

A Federal Superfund lien exists at any property where EPA has incurred Superfund costs to address contamination ("Superfund site") and has provided notice of liability to the property owner. A Federal CERCLA ("Superfund") lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. This database is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This database was provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Refer to SEMS LIEN as the current data source for Superfund Liens.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 30, 2014***

***RCRA CORRACTS-Corrective Action:*** RCRA CORRACTS

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. At these sites, the Corrective Action Program ensures that cleanups occur. EPA and state regulators work with facilities and communities to design remedies based on the contamination, geology, and anticipated use unique to each site.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD Facilities:*** RCRA TSD

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. This database includes Non-Corrective Action sites that have indicated engagement in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste which requires a RCRA hazardous waste permit.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***RCRA Generator List:*** RCRA LQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) generate 1,000 kilograms per month or more of hazardous waste or more than one kilogram per month of acutely hazardous waste.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***RCRA Small Quantity Generators List:*** RCRA SQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) generate more than 100 kilograms, but less than 1,000 kilograms, of hazardous waste per month.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***RCRA Very Small Quantity Generators List:*** RCRA VSQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQG) generate 100 kilograms or less per month of hazardous waste, or one kilogram or less per month of acutely hazardous waste. Additionally, VSQG may not accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste at any time.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***RCRA Non-Generators:*** RCRA NON GEN

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***RCRA Sites with Controls:*** RCRA CONTROLS

List of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities with institutional controls in place. RCRA gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***Federal Engineering Controls-ECs:*** FED ENG

List of Engineering controls (ECs) made availabe by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ECs encompass a variety of engineered and constructed physical barriers (e.g., soil capping, sub-surface venting systems, mitigation barriers, fences) to contain and/or prevent exposure to contamination on a property. The EC listing includes remedy component data from Superfund decision documents for applicable sites on the final or deleted on the National Priorities List (NPL); and sites with a Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) Agreement in place. The only sites included that are not on the NPL; proposed for NPL; or removed from proposed NPL, are those with an SAA Agreement in place.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 27, 2025***

***Federal Institutional Controls- ICs:*** FED INST

List of Institutional controls (ICs) made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ICs are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and legal controls, that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Although it is EPA's expectation that treatment or engineering controls will be used to address principal threat wastes and that groundwater will be returned to its beneficial use whenever practicable, ICs play an important role in site remedies because they reduce exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use and guide human behavior at a site. The IC listing includes remedy component data from Superfund decision documents for applicable sites on the final or deleted on the National Priorities List (NPL); and sites with a Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) Agreement in place. The only sites included that are not on the NPL; proposed for NPL; or removed from proposed NPL, are those with an SAA Agreement in place.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 27, 2025***

***Land Use Control Information System:*** LUCIS

The LUCIS database is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Navy and contains information for former Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) properties across the United States.

***Government Publication Date: Sep 1, 2006***

***Institutional Control Boundaries at NPL sites:*** NPL IC

These boundaries of Institutional Control areas at sites on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL), or as Proposed or Deleted, are sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). The EPA's NPL includes the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under the Superfund program. Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 8, 2025***

***Emergency Response Notification System:*** ERNS 1982 TO 1986

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports controlled by the National Response Center. The primary function of the National Response Center is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

***Government Publication Date: 1982-1986***

***Emergency Response Notification System:*** ERNS 1987 TO 1989

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports controlled by the National Response Center. The primary function of the National Response Center is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

***Government Publication Date: 1987-1989***

***Emergency Response Notification System:*** ERNS

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports made available by the United States Coast Guard National Response Center (NRC). The NRC fields initial reports for pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal/state agencies for response. These data contain initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 6, 2025***

***The Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) Brownfield Database:*** FED BROWNFIELDS

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight, and takes development pressures off greenspaces and working lands. This data is provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and includes Brownfield sites from the Cleanups in My Community (CIMC) web application.

***Government Publication Date: Feb 19, 2025***

***FEMA Underground Storage Tank Listing:*** FEMA UST

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the Department of Homeland Security maintains a list of FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2017***

***Facility Response Plan:*** FRP

This listing contains facilities that have submitted Facility Response Plans (FRPs) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit FRPs. Harm is determined based on total oil storage capacity, secondary containment and age of tanks, oil transfer activities, history of discharges, proximity to a public drinking water intake or sensitive environments. This listing includes FRP facilities from an applicable EPA FOIA file and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) data file.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 9, 2024***

***Delisted Facility Response Plans:*** DELISTED FRP

Facilities that once appeared in - and have since been removed from - the list of facilities that have submitted Facility Response Plans (FRP) to EPA. Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit Facility Response Plans (FRPs). Harm is determined based on total oil storage capacity, secondary containment and age of tanks, oil transfer activities, history of discharges, proximity to a public drinking water intake or sensitive environments.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 9, 2024***

***Historical Gas Stations:*** HIST GAS STATIONS

This historic directory of service stations is provided by the Cities Service Company. The directory includes Cities Service filling stations that were located throughout the United States in 1930.

***Government Publication Date: Jul 1, 1930***

***Petroleum Refineries:*** REFN

This list of petroleum refineries is sourced from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Refinery Capacity Report. The listing includes operating and idle petroleum refineries (including new refineries under construction) and refineries shut down during the previous year. The geographic area the report covers is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and other U.S. possessions. Per the EIA, the facility location data represents the approximate location based on research of publicly available information from sources such as Federal agencies, company websites, and satellite images on public websites.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 31, 2024***

***Petroleum Product and Crude Oil Rail Terminals:*** BULK TERMINAL

A list of petroleum product and crude oil rail terminals from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), as well as petroleum terminals sourced from Oak Ridge National Laboratory hosted by the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Database. Data includes operable bulk petroleum product terminals with a total bulk shell storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or the ability to receive volumes from tanker, barge, or pipeline; also rail terminals handling the loading and unloading of crude oil with activity between 2017 and 2018. EIA petroleum product terminal data comes from the EIA-815 Bulk Terminal and Blender Report, which includes working, shell in operation, and shell idle for several major product groupings.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 31, 2024***

***LIEN on Property:*** SEMS LIEN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) provides Lien details on applicable properties, such as the Superfund lien on property activity, the lien property information, and the parties associated with the lien.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 25, 2025***

***Superfund Decision Documents:*** SUPERFUND ROD

This database contains a list of decision documents for Superfund sites. Decision documents serve to provide the reasoning for the choice of (or) changes to a Superfund Site cleanup plan. The decision documents include completed Records of Decision (ROD), ROD Amendments, Explanations of Significant Differences (ESD) for active and archived sites stored in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), along with other associated memos and files. This information is maintained and made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***Government Publication Date: Feb 26, 2025***

## ***State***

***Methane Gas Study Sites:*** LANDFILL METHANE

This Investigation of Methane Gas Hazards report was prepared by the Denver Office of Emergency Preparedness in 1981. The purpose of this study was to assess the actual and potential generation, migration, explosive and related problems associated with specified landfills, and to identify existing and potential problems, suggested strategies to prevent, abate, and control such problems and recommend investigative and monitoring functions as may be deemed necessary. The Colorado Department of Health selected eight landfills as priorities due to population density and potential hazards to population and property.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 2, 1981***

***Environmental Covenants and Use Restrictions:*** COVENANTS

Boundaries of environmental covenant/environmental use restriction sites made available by the Colorado Deparment of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE). CPDHE has the authority to approve requests to restrict the future use of a property using an enforceable agreement called an environmental covenant. Land use restrictions may be used to ensure the cleanup remedy adequately protects human health and the environment when a contaminated site isn't cleaned up completely.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 2, 2025***

***Superfund National Priorities List and Natural Resource Damages sites:*** SUPERFUND NRD

Boundaries of Superfund National Priorities List sites and Natural Resource Damages sites in Colorado made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

***Government Publication Date: Feb 21, 2025***

***Superfund Sites:*** SHWS

A list of Superfund sites in Colorado made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). In Colorado, the cleanup of superfund sites is overseen by the CDPHE or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This list includes active CDPHE-led sites, active EPA-led sites, CDPHE-led removal actions, deleted sites, proposed sites, Natural Resource Damages Program sites, and completed Natural Resource restorations.

***Government Publication Date: Jun 4, 2025***

***Delisted Superfund Sites:*** DELISTED SHWS

Sites which once appeared on - but have since been removed from - the list of Superfund sites in Colorado made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). In Colorado, the cleanup of Superfund sites is overseen by the CDPHE or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Jun 4, 2025***

***Solid Waste Facilities and Landfills:*** SWF/LF

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates the management and disposal of solid waste, landfill facilities, waste tire registrants, and waste tire haulers. Solid waste and landfills data is provided by the CDPHE's Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division's Solid Waste Report and the Environmental Sites Search Map Application. Waste tire data is made available by the CDPHE.

***Government Publication Date: May 2, 2025***

***Historical Solid Waste (Closed or Abandoned Landfills):*** HIST LF

In the early 1980s the Hazardous Materials Waste Management Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) conducted a survey of staff members and local agencies. The information gathered was compiled in 1984 for sites that were known or thought to have waste issues. The information is not complete and generally not very definitive or verifiable. This data became the Solid Waste Historical Data. The data is not maintained and has not been since the late 1980s.

***Government Publication Date: 1984***

***Tri-County Historic Landfills:*** HIST LANDFILLS

The Tri-County Health Department (TCHD) formally dissolved in December of 2022, leaving Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas counties to operate their own public health departments starting in 2023. This list of historical TCHD landfills for Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas counties is currently made available by the Arapahoe County Environmental Health Department. Former versions of this historical database were provided directly from TCHD.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2023***

***Registered Recycling Facilities:*** RECYCLING

This list of registered recycling facilities in Colorado is maintained by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE). This list includes primarily processing facilities for recyclable materials, such as material recovery facilities, industrial recycling operations, and recyclable material end user sites. Collection centers/drop-off locations are not included unless the site is also processing recyclable materials (separating, sorting, dismantling, grinding, baling, etc.).

***Government Publication Date: Mar 26, 2025***

***Leaking Storage Tanks:*** LST

This list of leaking storage tank (LST) locations is made available by the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment (CDLE), Division of Oil & Public Safety (OPS). The OPS manages the Colorado Storage Tank Information System (COSTIS) database which stores information on tank facilities. The list also includes LSTs which have applied for reimbursement from the Petroleum Storage Tank Fund. LST data is compiled from applicable FOIA files, COSTIS files, and OPS datasets from the Colorado Information Marketplace. Classified military tanks are excluded from this data.

***Government Publication Date: May 1, 2025***

***LUST Trust Sites:*** LUST TRUST

The Division of Oil and Public Safety (OPS) of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) manages a Petroleum Storage Tank Fund (The Fund) that receives and processes applications for reimbursement of costs related to assessment and cleanup of petroleum contaminated sites. Classified military tanks are excluded from this data.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 14, 2025***

***Delisted Leaking Storage Tanks:*** DELISTED LST

This database contains a list of leaking storage tank sites and their Funds for reimbursement of costs related to assessment and cleanup that were removed from the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) database.

***Government Publication Date: May 1, 2025***

***Underground Storage Tanks:*** UST

This list of underground storage tank (UST) facilities is made available by the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment (CDLE), Division of Oil & Public Safety (OPS). The OPS manages the Colorado Storage Tank Information System (COSTIS) database which stores information on tank facilities. UST data is compiled from applicable FOIA files, COSTIS files, and OPS datasets from the Colorado Information Marketplace. Classified military tanks are excluded from this data.

***Government Publication Date: May 1, 2025***

***Aboveground Storage Tanks:*** AST

This list of aboveground storage tank (AST) facilities is made available by the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment (CDLE), Division of Oil & Public Safety (OPS). The OPS manages the Colorado Storage Tank Information System (COSTIS) database which stores information on tank facilities. AST data is compiled from applicable FOIA files, COSTIS files, and OPS datasets from the Colorado Information Marketplace. Classified military tanks are excluded from this data.

***Government Publication Date: May 1, 2025***

***Storage Tank Information System (COSTIS):*** TANKS

This storage tank listing is provided by the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment (CDLE), Division of Oil & Public Safety (OPS). The OPS manages the Colorado Storage Tank Information System (COSTIS) database which stores information on these facilities. This tank data includes facilities with liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, and compressed natural gas tanks which are not classified as either underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks. Data is compiled from applicable FOIA files, COSTIS files, and OPS datasets from the Colorado Information Marketplace. Classified military tanks are excluded from this data.

***Government Publication Date: May 1, 2025***

***Delisted Storage Tanks:*** DTNK

This database contains a list of closed storage tank sites that were removed from the Division of Oil and Public Safety of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) Tank Information System.

***Government Publication Date: May 1, 2025***

***Environmental Covenants and Environmental Use Restrictions List:*** AUL

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) maintains a list of sites that have environmental covenants and use restrictions in place. Land use restrictions may be used to ensure the cleanup remedy adequately protects human health and the environment when a contaminated site is not cleaned up completely.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 23, 2025***

***Voluntary Cleanup and Redevelopment Program Sites:*** VCP

The Voluntary Cleanup and Redevelopment Program (VCUP) of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) was created in 1994 with the objective to facilitate the redevelopment and transfer of contaminated properties. This VCUP site listing includes applicable active and inactive sites from the CDPHE Voluntary Cleanup Open Records data file and map layer.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 12, 2025***

***Brownfield Sites:*** BROWNFIELDS

A list of Brownfields Program sites from the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division and the Colorado Environmental Records Search Interactive Map made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Sites which go untouched because of their real or perceived contamination can be rehabilitated using the CDPHE Brownfields Program.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 7, 2025***

### *Tribal*

***Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Tribal/Indian Lands:*** INDIAN LUST

This list of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands in Region 8, which includes Colorado, is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Nov 18, 2024***

***Underground Storage Tanks on Tribal/Indian Lands:*** INDIAN UST

This list of underground storage tanks (USTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands in Region 8, which includes Colorado, is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Nov 18, 2024***

***Delisted Tribal Leaking Storage Tanks:*** DELISTED INDIAN LST

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) facilities which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Regional Tribal/Indian LUST lists made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Nov 18, 2024***

***Delisted Tribal Underground Storage Tanks:*** DELISTED INDIAN UST

Underground Storage Tank (UST) facilities which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Regional Tribal/Indian UST lists made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Nov 18, 2024***

### *County*

***No County databases were selected to be included in the search.***

## *Additional Environmental Record Sources*

### *Federal*

***PFAS Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data:*** PFAS GHG

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) collects Greenhouse Gas (GHG) data from large emitting facilities (25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($CO_2e$) per year), and suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial gases that results in GHG emissions when used. Includes GHG emissions data for facilities that emit or have emitted since 2010 chemicals identified in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard list of PFAS without explicit structures and list of PFAS structures in DSSTox. PFAS emissions data has been identified for facilities engaged in the following industrial processes: Aluminum Production (GHGRP Subpart F), HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction (Subpart O), Electronics Manufacturing (Subpart I), Fluorinated Gas Production (Subpart L), Magnesium Production (Subpart T), Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment Use (Subpart DD), and Manufacture of Electric Transmission and Distribution Equipment (Subpart SS). Over time, other industrial processes with required GHGRP reporting may include PFAS emissions data and the list of reportable gases may change over time. Note that some regulatory programs have specified chemical structure requirements that define PFAS differently than the lists in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard.

***Government Publication Date: May 9, 2025***

***On-Scene Coordinator Response Sites:*** OSC RESPONSE

This list of On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Response Sites is provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). OSCs are the federal officials responsible for monitoring or directing responses to all oil spills and hazardous substance releases reported to the federal government. OSCs coordinate all federal efforts with, and provide support and information to local, state, and regional response communities. An OSC is an agent of either EPA or the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), depending on where the incident occurs. EPA's OSCs have primary responsibility for spills and releases to inland areas and waters. USCG OSCs have responsibility for coastal waters and the Great Lakes. In general, an OSC has the following key responsibilities during and after a response: Assessment, Monitoring, Response Assistance, and Evaluation.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 4, 2024***

***Facility Registry Service/Facility Index:*** FINDS/FRS

The Facility Registry Service (FRS) is a centrally managed database that identifies facilities, sites, or places subject to environmental regulations or of environmental interest. FRS creates high-quality, accurate, and authoritative facility identification records through rigorous verification and management procedures that incorporate information from program national systems, state master facility records, and data collected from EPA's Central Data Exchange registrations and data management personnel. This list is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Apr 23, 2025***

***Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program:*** TRIS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a database containing data on disposal or other releases of toxic chemicals from U.S. facilities and information about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. There are currently 770 individually listed chemicals and 33 chemical categories covered by the TRI Program. Facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use these chemicals in amounts above established levels must submit annual reporting forms for each chemical. Note that the TRI chemical list does not include all toxic chemicals used in the U.S. One of TRI's primary purposes is to inform communities about toxic chemical releases to the environment. This database includes TRI Reporting Data for calendar years 1987 through 2021 and Preliminary Data for 2022.

***Government Publication Date: Sep 20, 2023***

***PFOA/PFOS Contaminated Sites:*** PFAS NPL

This list of Superfund Sites with Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) detections is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their PFAS Analytic Tools data, previously the list was obtained by EPA FOIA requests. EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and EPA Regional Offices maintain what is known about site investigations, contamination, and remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) where PFAS is present in the environment. Limitations: Detections of PFAS at National Priorities List (NPL) sites do not mean that people are at risk from PFAS, are exposed to PFAS, or that the site is the source of the PFAS. The information in the Superfund NPL and Superfund Alternative Agreement (SAA) PFAS detection site list is years old and may not be accurate today. Site information such as site name, site ID, and location has been confirmed for accuracy; however, PFAS-related information such as media sampled, drinking water being above the health advisory, or mitigation efforts has not been verified. For Federal Facilities data, the other Federal agencies (OFA) are the lead agency for their data and provided them to EPA.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 31, 2025***

***Federal Agency Locations with Known or Suspected PFAS Detections:*** PFAS FED SITES

This list of federal agency locations with known or suspected detections of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools data. The EPA outlines that these data are gathered from several federal entities, such as the federal Superfund program, Department of Defense (DOD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Department of Transportation (DOT), and Department of Energy (DOE). The dates this data was extracted for the PFAS Analytic Tools range from 2022 to 2024. Sites on this list do not necessarily reflect the source/s of PFAS contamination and detections do not indicate level of risk or human exposure at the site. Agricultural notifications in this data are limited to DOD sites only. At this time, the EPA is aware that this list is not comprehensive of all Federal agencies.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 24, 2024***

***SSEHRI PFAS Contamination Sites:*** PFAS SSEHRI

This PFAS Contamination Site Tracker database is compiled by the PFAS Project Lab, part of the Social Science Environmental Health Research Institute (SSEHRI) at Northeastern University. According to the SSEHRI, the database records qualitative and quantitative data from each known site of PFAS contamination, including timeline of discovery, sources, levels, health impacts, community response, and government response. The goal of this database is to compile information and support public understanding of the rapidly unfolding issue of PFAS contamination. All data presented was extracted from government websites, news articles, or publicly available documents. Locations for the Known PFAS Contamination Sites are sourced from the PFAS Sites and Community Resources Map by the PFAS-REACH team, credited to PFAS Project Lab, Silent Spring Institute, and PFAS Exchange. Disclaimer: The source conveys the data undergoes regular updates as new information becomes available, some sites may be missing and/or contain information that is incorrect or outdated, as well as their information represents all contamination sites SSEHRI is aware of, not all possible contamination sites. This data is not intended to be used for legal purposes. Access the following source link for the most current information: https://pfasproject.com/pfas-sites-and-community-resources/

***Government Publication Date: Jun 27, 2024***

***National Response Center PFAS Spills:*** PFAS ERNS

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Spills dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The National Response Center (NRC), operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, is the designated federal point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, and other discharges into the environment, for the United States and its territories. This dataset contains NRC spill information from 1990 to the present that is restricted to records associated with PFAS and PFAS-containing materials. Incidents are filtered to include only records with a "Material Involved" or "Incident Description" related to Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF). The keywords used to filter the data included "AFFF," "Fire Fighting Foam," "Aqueous Film Forming Foam," "Fire Suppressant Foam, "PFAS," "PERFL," "PFOA," "PFOS," and "Genx." Limitations: The data from the NRC website contains initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency. Keyword searches may misidentify some incident reports that do not contain PFAS. This dataset should also not be considered to be exhaustive of all PFAS spills/release incidents.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 24, 2025***

***PFAS NPDES Discharge Monitoring:*** PFAS NPDES

This list of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted facilities with required monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s PFAS Analytic Tools. Any point-source wastewater discharger to waters of the United States must have a NPDES permit, which defines a set of parameters for pollutants and monitoring to ensure that the discharge does not degrade water quality or impair human health. This list includes NPDES permitted facilities associated with permits that monitor for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), limited to the years 2007 - present. EPA further advises the following regarding these data: currently, fewer than half of states have required PFAS monitoring for at least one of their permittees, and fewer states have established PFAS effluent limits for permittees. For states that may have required monitoring, some reporting and data transfer issues may exist on a state-by-state basis.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 16, 2024***

***Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) from Toxic Release Inventory:*** PFAS TRI

List of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) facilities at which the reported chemical is a per- or polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substance included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) consolidated PFAS Master List of PFAS Substances. Encompasses Toxics Release Inventory records included in the EPA PFAS Analytic Tools. The EPA's TRI database currently tracks information on disposal or releases of 770 individually listed toxic chemicals and 33 chemical categories from thousands of U.S. facilities and details about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. This listing includes TRI Reporting Data for calendar years 1987 through 2021 and Preliminary Data for 2022.

***Government Publication Date: Sep 20, 2023***

***PFAS Water Quality Portal Sampling Data:*** PFAS WATER

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Environmental Media Sampling Data is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The Water Quality Portal (WQP), as a cooperative service sponsored by the United States Geological Survey, the EPA, and the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, is part of a modernized repository storing ambient sampling data for all environmental media and tissue samples. A wide range of federal, state, tribal and local governments, academic and non-governmental organizations, and individuals submit project details and sampling results to this public repository. Limitations: EPA did not carry out the sampling or testing of a majority of the data in the WQP PFAS dataset. EPA can only speak to the accuracy and completeness of the data from projects like the National Aquatic Resource Surveys for which EPA is the data owner/organization. Data may exist within the file on Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) and the approving agency of the QAPP, if a QAPP is entered.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 13, 2025***

***PFAS TSCA Manufacture and Import Facilities:*** PFAS TSCA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and requires chemical manufacturers and facilities that manufacture or import chemical substances to report data to EPA. This list is specific only to TSCA Manufacture and Import Facilities with reported per- and poly-fluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances. Data file is sourced from EPA's PFAS Analytic Tools TSCA dataset which includes CDR/Inventory Update Reporting data from 1998 up to 2020. Disclaimer: This data file includes production and importation data for chemicals identified in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard list of PFAS without explicit structures and list of PFAS structures in DSSTox. Note that some regulations have specific chemical structure requirements that define PFAS differently than the lists in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard. Reporting information on manufactured or imported chemical substance amounts should not be compared between facilities, as some companies claim Chemical Data Reporting Rule data fields for PFAS information as Confidential Business Information.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 5, 2023***

***PFAS Waste Transfers from RCRA e-Manifest :*** PFAS E-MANIFEST

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Waste Transfers dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. Every shipment of hazardous waste in the U.S. must be accompanied by a shipment manifest, which is a critical component of the cradle-to-grave tracking of wastes mandated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). According to the EPA, currently no Federal Waste Code exists for any PFAS compounds. To work around the lack of PFAS waste codes in the RCRA database, EPA developed the PFAS Transfers dataset by mining e-Manifest records containing at least one of these common PFAS keywords: • PFAS • PFOA • PFOS • PERFL • AFFF • GENX • GEN-X (plus the Vermont state-specific waste codes). Limitations: Amount or concentration of PFAS being transferred cannot be determined from the manifest information. Keyword searches may misidentify some manifest records that do not contain PFAS. This dataset should also not be considered to be exhaustive of all PFAS waste transfers.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 23, 2025***

***PFAS Industry Sectors:*** PFAS IND

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Industry Sectors dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The EPA developed the dataset from various sources that show which industries may be handling PFAS including: EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) records restricted to potential PFAS-handling industry sectors; ECHO records for Fire Training Sites identified where fire-fighting foam may have been used in training exercises; and 14 CFR Part 139 Airports compiled from historic and current records from the FAA Airport Data and Information Portal. Since July 2006, all certificated Part 139 Airports are required to have fire-fighting foam onsite that meet certain military specifications, which to date have been fluorinated (Aqueous Film Forming Foam). Limitations: Inclusion in this dataset does not indicate that PFAS are being manufactured, processed, used, or released by the facility. Listed facilities potentially handle PFAS based on their industrial profile, but are unconfirmed by the EPA. Keyword searches in ECHO for Fire Training sites may misidentify some facilities and should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of fire training facilities in the U.S.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 24, 2025***

***Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System:*** HMIRS

The Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (HMIRS) database contains unintentional hazardous materials release information reported to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

***Government Publication Date: May 29, 2024***

***National Clandestine Drug Labs:*** NCDL

The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department"), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), provides this data as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy.

***Government Publication Date: Nov 30, 2023***

***Toxic Substances Control Act:*** TSCA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule and changing its name to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule. The CDR enables EPA to collect and publish information on the manufacturing, processing, and use of commercial chemical substances and mixtures (referred to hereafter as chemical substances) on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). This includes current information on chemical substance production volumes, manufacturing sites, and how the chemical substances are used. This information helps the Agency determine whether people or the environment are potentially exposed to reported chemical substances. EPA publishes submitted CDR data that is not Confidential Business Information (CBI). EPA CDR collections occur approximately every four years and reporting requirements change per collection.

***Government Publication Date: May 12, 2022***

***Hist TSCA:*** HIST TSCA

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule and changing its name to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule.

The 2006 IUR data summary report includes information about chemicals manufactured or imported in quantities of 25,000 pounds or more at a single site during calendar year 2005. In addition to the basic manufacturing information collected in previous reporting cycles, the 2006 cycle is the first time EPA collected information to characterize exposure during manufacturing, processing and use of organic chemicals. The 2006 cycle also is the first time manufacturers of inorganic chemicals were required to report basic manufacturing information.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2006***

***FTTS Administrative Case Listing:*** FTTS ADMIN

An administrative case listing from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), together known as FTTS. This database was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Compliance Database (NCDB). The FTTS and NCDB was shut down in 2006.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2007***

***FTTS Inspection Case Listing:*** FTTS INSP

An inspection case listing from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), together known as FTTS. This database was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Compliance Database (NCDB). The FTTS and NCDB was shut down in 2006.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2007***

***Potentially Responsible Parties List:*** PRP

Early in the site cleanup process, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts a search to find the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The EPA looks for evidence to determine liability by matching wastes found at the site with parties that may have contributed wastes to the site. This listing contains PRPs, Noticed Parties, at sites in the EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS).

***Government Publication Date: Apr 25, 2025***

***State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing:*** SCRD DRYCLEANER

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners (SCRD) was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. Coalition members are states with mandated programs and funding for drycleaner site remediation. Current members are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Since 2017, the SCRD no longer maintains this data, refer to applicable state source data where available.

***Government Publication Date: Nov 08, 2017***

***Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS):*** ICIS

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) database contains integrated enforcement and compliance information across most of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs. The vision for ICIS is to replace EPA's independent databases that contain enforcement data with a single repository for that information. Currently, ICIS contains all Federal Administrative and Judicial enforcement actions and a subset of the Permit Compliance System (PCS), which supports the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This information is maintained by the EPA Headquarters and at the Regional offices. A future release of ICIS will completely replace PCS and will integrate that information with Federal actions already in the system. ICIS also has the capability to track other activities that support compliance and enforcement programs, including incident tracking, compliance assistance, and compliance monitoring.

***Government Publication Date: May 3, 2025***

***Drycleaner Facilities:*** FED DRYCLEANERS

A list of drycleaner facilities from Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) data as made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), sourced from the ECHO Exporter file. This EPA source file tracks facilities that possess NAICS and SIC codes that classify businesses as drycleaner establishments.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***Delisted Drycleaner Facilities:*** DELISTED FED DRY

List of sites removed from the list of Drycleaner Facilities (sites in the EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) with NAIC or SIC codes identifying the business as a drycleaner establishment).

***Government Publication Date: Jan 6, 2025***

***Formerly Used Defense Sites:*** FUDS

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) are properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense prior to October 1986, where the Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for an environmental restoration. The FUDS Annual Report to Congress (ARC) is published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This data is compiled from the USACE's Geospatial FUDS data layers and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) FUDS dataset which applies to the Fiscal Year 2021 FUDS Inventory.

***Government Publication Date: May 15, 2023***

***FUDS Munitions Response Sites:*** FUDS MRS

Boundaries of Munitions Response Sites (MRS), published with the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Annual Report to Congress (ARC) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). An MRS is a discrete location within a Munitions response area (MRA) that is known to require a munitions response. An MRA means any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC). This data is compiled from the USACE's Geospatial MRS data layers and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) MRS dataset.

***Government Publication Date: May 15, 2023***

***Former Military Nike Missile Sites:*** FORMER NIKE

This information was taken from report DRXTH-AS-IA-83A016 (Historical Overview of the Nike Missile System, 12/1984) which was performed by Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. for the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency Assessment Division. The Nike system was deployed between 1954 and the mid-1970's. Among the substances used or stored on Nike sites were liquid missile fuel (JP-4); starter fluids (UDKH, aniline, and furfuryl alcohol); oxidizer (IRFNA); hydrocarbons (motor oil, hydraulic fluid, diesel fuel, gasoline, heating oil); solvents (carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, stoddard solvent); and battery electrolyte. The quantities of material a disposed of and procedures for disposal are not documented in published reports. Virtually all information concerning the potential for contamination at Nike sites is confined to personnel who were assigned to Nike sites. During deactivation most hardware was shipped to depot-level supply points. There were reportedly instances where excess materials were disposed of on or near the site itself at closure. There was reportedly no routine site decontamination.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 2, 1984***

***PHMSA Pipeline Safety Flagged Incidents:*** PIPELINE INCIDENT

This list of flagged pipeline incidents is made available by the U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA regulations require incident and accident reports for five different pipeline system types. Accidents reported on hazardous liquid gravity lines (§195.13) and reporting-regulated-only hazardous liquid gathering lines (§195.15) and incidents reported on Type R gas gathering (§192.8(c)) are not included in the flagged incident file data.

***Government Publication Date: May 6, 2024***

***Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS):*** MLTS

A list of sites that store radioactive material subject to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing requirements. This list is maintained by the NRC. As of September 2016, the NRC no longer releases location information for sites. Site locations were last received in July 2016.

***Government Publication Date: May 11, 2021***

***Historic Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS) sites:*** HIST MLTS

A historic list of sites that have inactive licenses and/or removed from the Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS). In some cases, a site is removed from the MLTS when the state becomes an "Agreement State". An Agreement State is a State that has signed an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) authorizing the State to regulate certain uses of radioactive materials within the State.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 31, 2010***

***Mines Master Index File:*** MINES

The Master Index File (MIF) is provided by the United States Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). This file, which was originally created in the 1970's, contained many Mine-IDs that were invalid. MSHA removes invalid IDs from the MIF upon discovery. MSHA applicable data includes the following: all Coal and Metal/Non-Metal mines under MSHA's jurisdiction since 1/1/1970; mine addresses for all mines in the database except for Abandoned mines prior to 1998 from MSHA's legacy system (addresses may or may not correspond with the physical location of the mine itself); violations that have been assessed penalties as a result of MSHA inspections beginning on 1/1/2000; and violations issued as a result of MSHA inspections conducted beginning on 1/1/2000.

***Government Publication Date: Feb 5, 2024***

***Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Sites:*** SMCRA

This inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily legacy coal mining operations) is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), as it provides information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). This inventory contains information on the type and extent of Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Problems, as well as information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The data is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed. Disclaimer: Per the OSMRE, States and tribes who enter their data into e-AMLIS (AML Inventory System) may truncate their latitude and longitude so the precise location of usually dangerous AMLs is not revealed in an effort to protect the public from searching for these AMLs, most of which are on private property. If more precise location information is needed, please contact the applicable state/tribe of interest.

***Government Publication Date: May 20, 2024***

***Mineral Resource Data System:*** MRDS

The Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) is a collection of reports describing metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources throughout the world. Included are deposit name, location, commodity, deposit description, geologic characteristics, production, reserves, resources, and references. This database contains the records previously provided in the Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) of USGS and the Mineral Availability System/Mineral Industry Locator System (MAS/MILS) originated in the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which is now part of USGS. The USGS has ceased systematic updates of the MRDS database with their focus more recently on deposits of critical minerals while providing a well-documented baseline of historical mine locations from USGS topographic maps.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 15, 2016***

***DOE Legacy Management Sites:*** LM SITES

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) currently manages radioactive and chemical waste, environmental contamination, and hazardous material at over 100 sites across the U.S. The LM manages sites with diverse regulatory drivers (statutes or programs that direct cleanup and management requirements at DOE sites) or as part of internal DOE or congressionally-recognized programs, such as but not limited to: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA Title I, Tile II), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D), Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA). This site listing includes data exported from the DOE Office of LM's Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS). GEMS Data disclaimer: The DOE Office of LM makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the use, accuracy, availability, or completeness of the data presented herein.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 12, 2023***

***Alternative Fueling Stations:*** ALT FUELS

This list of alternative fueling stations is sourced from the Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC). The U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy launched the AFDC in 1991 as a repository for alternative fuel vehicle performance data, which provides a wealth of information and data on alternative and renewable fuels, advanced vehicles, fuel-saving strategies, and emerging transportation technologies. The data includes Biodiesel (B20 and above), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Electric, Ethanol (E85), Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Propane (LPG), and Renewable Diesel (R20 and above) fuel type locations.

***Government Publication Date: May 12, 2025***

***Superfunds Consent Decrees:*** CONSENT DECREES

This list of Superfund consent decrees is provided by the Department of Justice, Environment & Natural Resources Division (ENRD) through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) applicable file. This listing includes Cases filed since 2010 limited to the following: Consent Decrees for CERCLA or Superfund Sites filed and/or as proposed within the ENRD's Case Management System (CMS); and applicable ENRD's Environmental Defense Section (EDS) CERCLA Cases with "Consent" in History Note. CMS may not reflect the latest developments in a case, nor can the agency guarantee the accuracy of the data. ENRD Disclaimer: Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA; response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA; however, this should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

***Government Publication Date: Jun 26, 2024***

***Air Facility System:*** AFS

This EPA retired Air Facility System (AFS) dataset contains emissions, compliance, and enforcement data on stationary sources of air pollution. Regulated sources cover a wide spectrum; from large industrial facilities to relatively small operations such as dry cleaners. AFS does not contain data on facilities that are solely asbestos demolition and/or renovation contractors, or landfills. ECHO Clean Air Act data from AFS are frozen and reflect data as of October 17, 2014; the EPA retired this system for Clean Air Act stationary sources and transitioned to ICIS-Air.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 17, 2014***

***Registered Pesticide Establishments:*** SSTS

This national list of active EPA-registered foreign and domestic pesticide and/or device-producing establishments is based on data from the Section Seven Tracking System (SSTS). The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 7 requires that each producing establishment must place its EPA establishment number on the label or immediate container of each pesticide, active ingredient or device produced. An EPA establishment number on a pesticide product label identifies the EPA registered location where the product was produced. The list of establishments is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

***Government Publication Date: Feb 29, 2024***

***Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Transformers:*** PCBT

Locations of Transformers Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency. PCB transformer owners must register their transformer(s) with EPA. Although not required, PCB transformer owners who have removed and properly disposed of a registered PCB transformer may notify EPA to have their PCB transformer de-registered. Data made available by EPA.

***Government Publication Date: Oct 15, 2019***

***Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Notifiers:*** PCB

Facilities included in the national list of facilities that have notified the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) activities. Any company or person storing, transporting or disposing of PCBs or conducting PCB research and development must notify the EPA and receive an identification number.

***Government Publication Date: May 23, 2024***

***Power Plants:*** POWER PLANTS

This list of power plants is provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). The listing includes operable electric generating plants in the United States by energy source, originating from the EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report; EIA-860M, Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report; and EIA-923, Power Plant Operations Report. It includes all operable plants by energy source with a combined nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more that are operating, are on standby, or out of service for short- or long-term.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 15, 2024***

***Historical Business Activity Risk:*** HIST RISK

Proprietary list of sites identified as potentially having engaged in business activity that poses a higher-than-normal risk of contamination. Records originate from historical city directories, and are included in this list based on broad business categories Potentially Hazardous Chemical Users and Fuel and Automotive, including but not limited to Dry Cleaners and Fuel Stations, Garages, etc. Inclusion in this listing does not indicate that there is or ever has been contamination; rather, sites are included in this list due to their potential for having engaged in a business activity presenting an elevated risk of contamination. The list was compiled from various city directories including Polks, Millers, Mullin Kille, Interstate Directory, and State Directory Co; spanning roughly 1920s through 1960 depending on information available by city.

***Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 1960***

## ***State***

***Spills:*** SPILLS

A list of hazardous material spills and releases (including Meth Labs) that were reported to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

***Government Publication Date: Apr 8, 2022***

***Oil and Gas Spills:*** OG SPILLS

This list of spills is made available by the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Department of Natural Resources, formerly known as the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC). Per the ECMC, this data has been subject to a series of rigorous quality assurance procedures. However, the ECMC is not able to guarantee the accuracy, completeness or quality of all data and information provided herein. The information may require further research, and associated information may need to be investigated. This data includes spills since April 2014, due to the COGCC changing the spill reporting form, Form 19, significantly thereby changing the process at that time.

***Government Publication Date: Mar 19, 2025***

***Dry Cleaning Facilities:*** DRYCLEANERS

A list of open and closed dry cleaners provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance Unit and Stationary Sources Program.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 23, 2025***

***Delisted Dry Cleaning Facilities:*** DELISTED DRYCLEANERS

List of sites removed from the drycleaners database made available by the Department of Public Health & Environment.

***Government Publication Date: Apr 23, 2025***

***Air Pollution Control Division Permitted Facilities:*** AIR PERMITS

This list of Air Pollution Control Division Permitted Facilities is maintained by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The Stationary Sources Program evaluates and develops air permits for stationary sources in Colorado. The program inspects sources to determine compliance with air regulations and permit conditions and maintains an inventory of air pollution emissions throughout the state.

***Government Publication Date: Feb 13, 2023***

***Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):*** PFAS

A list of facilities that reported storing or using AFFF or Class B firefighting foam, other PFAS chemicals, have reported PFAS passthrough, or have detectable limits of PFAS in their discharge.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 8, 2020***

***Asbestos Abatement and Demolition Projects:*** ASBESTOS

A list of Asbestos Abatement and Demolition Projects made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Air Pollution Control Division.

***Government Publication Date: Dec 28, 2017***

***Hazardous Waste Sites- Generator:*** HAZ GEN

A list of hazardous waste generators.This list is made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

***Government Publication Date: Jun 30, 2003***

***Permitted Facilities Listing:*** PDES

A list of permitted facilities tracked by the Water Quality Control Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE). This list is the state version of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

***Government Publication Date: Mar 1, 2025***

***Hazardous Waste Sites- Treatment, Storage & Disposal:*** HAZ TSD

A list of facilities that treat, store, dispose, or recycle hazardous waste on-site. This list is made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

***Government Publication Date: Jun 30, 2003***

***Hazardous Waste Sites- Corrective Action:*** HAZ CORRACT

A list of hazardous waste generators with corrective actions. This list is made available by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

***Government Publication Date: Jun 30, 2003***

***Uranium Mill Tailings Sites:*** UMTRA

This list of former uranium mill sites in Colorado, with cleanup authorized by the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) program, was provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Because much of the cleanup is complete, the focus has shifted to primarily "Post-UMTRA issues," or the discovery of new uranium mill tailings material by private citizens, utility companies or local governments.

***Tribal***

***No Tribal additional environmental record sources available for this State.***

***County***

***No County additional environmental databases were selected to be included in the search.***

# Definitions

***Database Descriptions:*** This section provides a detailed explanation for each database including: source, information available, time coverage, and acronyms used. They are listed in alphabetic order.

***Detail Report***: This is the section of the report which provides the most detail for each individual record. Records are summarized by location, starting with the project property followed by records in closest proximity.

***Distance:*** The distance value is the distance between plotted points, not necessarily the distance between the sites' boundaries. All values are an approximation.

***Direction:*** The direction value is the compass direction of the site in respect to the project property and/or center point of the report.

***Elevation:*** The elevation value is taken from the location at which the records for the site address have been plotted. All values are an approximation. Source: Google Elevation API.

***Executive Summary:*** This portion of the report is divided into 3 sections:

'Report Summary'- Displays a chart indicating how many records fall on the project property and, within the report search radii.

'Site Report Summary'-Project Property'- This section lists all the records which fall on the project property. For more details, see the 'Detail Report' section.

'Site Report Summary-Surrounding Properties'- This section summarizes all records on adjacent properties, listing them in order of proximity from the project property. For more details, see the 'Detail Report' section.

***Map Key:*** The map key number is assigned according to closest proximity from the project property. Map Key numbers always start at #1. The project property will always have a map key of '1' if records are available. If there is a number in brackets beside the main number, this will indicate the number of records on that specific property. If there is no number in brackets, there is only one record for that property.

The symbol and colour used indicates 'elevation': the red inverted triangle will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Lower Elevation', the yellow triangle will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Higher Elevation' and the orange square will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Same Elevation.'

***Unplottables:*** These are records that could not be mapped due to various reasons, including limited geographic information. These records may or may not be in your study area, and are included as reference.

Appendix D.

# Biological Resources Technical Memorandum

# Biological Resources Memorandum

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date:** | December 19, 2025 |
| **Project Name:** | Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension |
| **To:** | Lindsay Edgar –Federal Highway Administration |
| **Preparer:** | Jeff Henderson – Pinyon Environmental, Inc. |

## Introduction

The City of Pueblo was awarded a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to develop and construct the Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension (Project). This initiative will extend Spaulding Avenue (to be renamed Sun Mountain Boulevard) from 31st Street south to 24th Street. The Project includes construction of a concrete box culvert over Wild Horse Creek and installation of swales on both sides of the roadway north of the creek. The Project would add redundancy to the transportation system by adding a new roadway to improve multimodal access in the West Side, enhance traffic flow, and accommodate planned growth.

## Purpose of Memorandum

The purpose of this Biological Resources Memorandum (memo) is to document existing conditions regarding biological resources in accordance with federal and state regulations or policies, provide an analysis of and determination on the potential adverse impacts of the Proposed Action to these resources, and establish mitigation measures based on potential impacts.

## Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Guidance

Several federal and state regulations are in place to protect plant and animal species and their habitats. Biological resources discussed in this technical memorandum are protected by the following federal and state regulations and policies:

- *U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)*: Protects federally listed plant and animal species with the goal of ensuring their long-term survival. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers these requirements.
- *Colorado Non-game, Endangered, and Threatened Species Conservation Act*: Protects state-listed and state special concern species with the goal of ensuring their long-term survival. Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) administers these requirements.
- *Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)*: Protects birds, their active nests, and their eggs (except Rock Doves [*Columba livia*], European Starlings [*Sturnus vulgaris*], and some other non-native birds). The USFWS administers these requirements.
- *Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)*: Protects Bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and

Golden (*Aquila chrysaetos*) Eagles. The USFWS administers these requirements.

- *Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA)*: Regulates waters of the U.S. (WOTUS), which includes wetlands and non-wetland waters; impacts to these features may require permitting through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).
- *Colorado House Bill (HB) 24-1379*: Regulates state waters, which include wetlands and non-wetland waters; impacts to these features may require permitting through the Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) of the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE).
- *Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands*: The purpose of Executive Order 11990 is to "minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands." Federal agencies are required to minimize impacts to wetlands for projects funded with federal monies.
- Noxious Weed Act of 2003 (CRS 35-5-101; CRS 35-5.5-101; Executive Order [EO] D-006-99): The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) defines and prioritizes management objectives for state-designated noxious weeds.

# Project Location

The Proposed Action is in Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado (Figure 1) as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Northwest Pueblo, Colorado 2022 (USGS, 2022). Table 1 describes the location of the Proposed Action's maximum limits of disturbance (Project Area).

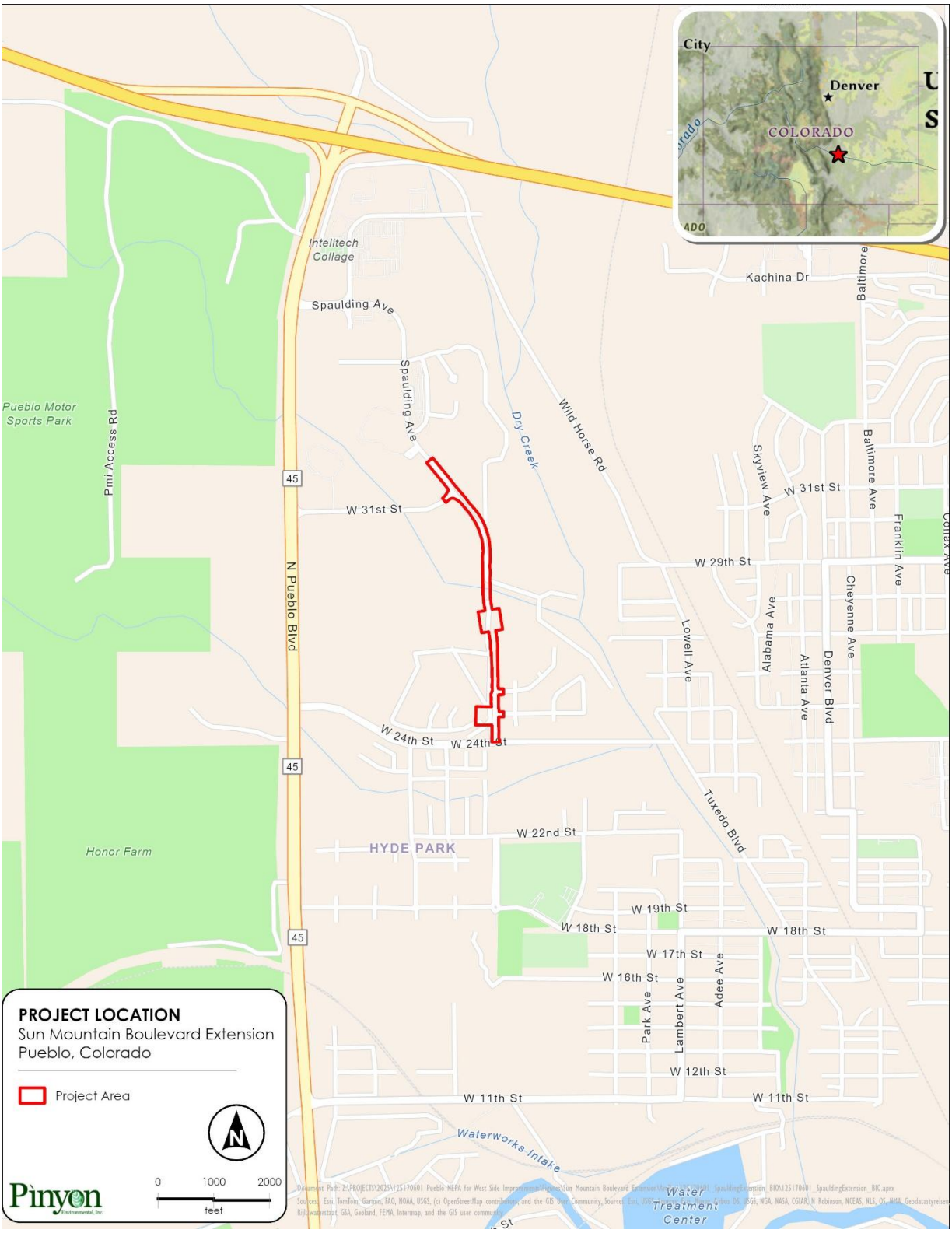
*Table 1. Project Location Summary*

| Latitude, Longitude[1] | Section (S), Township (T), Range (R) | Elevation[2] |
|---|---|---|
| 38.295383°, -104.653797° | S 22, T 20 South, R 65 West | 4,760 |

[1]*Approximate center of Project Area (World Geodetic System of 1984)*

[2]*Approximate elevation above mean sea level in feet*

*Figure 1. Project Location*



# Methodology

Pinyon Environmental, Inc. (Pinyon), biologist Jeff Henderson conducted a preliminary desktop investigation of biological resources in the Project Area using publicly available information, including the following:

- Aerial imagery and street-view photography (Google Earth Pro, 2025)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) System (USFWS, 2025a)
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) Colorado Conservation Data Explorer (CODEX) List (CNHP, 2025)
- CPW Threatened and Endangered List (CPW, 2025)
- CPW Species Activity Mapping data (CPW, 2024)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Mapper (USFWS, 2025b)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil maps (USDA, 2019)
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map (USGS, 2022)
- USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD; USGS, 2023)
- CDA Noxious Weed List (CDA, 2023a)

Following the desktop investigation, Jeff visited the site on April 29, 2025, to assess the following biological resources:

- General habitat and vegetation
- Habitat suitability for federally and state-listed species, and state species of concern
- Habitat suitability for migratory birds within the Project Area and raptors within 0.5-mile of the Project Area
- Aquatic resources, including wetlands and non-wetland waters
- Noxious weeds

Wetlands (if present) were delineated in accordance with the 1987 USACE "Wetland Delineation Manual" and the 2010 "Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Great Plains Region (Version 2.0)" (Environmental Laboratory, 1987; USACE, 2010). Wetlands were defined by hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology indicators. The ordinary high water mark (OHWM) for non-wetland waters (if present) was mapped in accordance with the "National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams Final Version" (USACE, 2025). Wetland boundaries and OHWMs were mapped in the field using tablet-based ArcGIS *Field Maps* paired with a sub-meter accurate global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receiver. Photographs from the site visit are included in the attached photographic log (Attachment A).

# Existing Conditions

## General Habitat and Vegetation

The Project Area primarily consists of upland habitat (Attachment A, Photos 1 – 4). The southern section of the Project Area has been previously disturbed due to construction activities from an adjacent project. West 31st Street is located north of the Project Area and West 24th Street is located south of the Project Area. Several dirt roads/two-tracks are present within the Project Area. Wild Horse Creek extends west to east through the center of the Project Area. The Project Area is surrounded by residential and commercial development/infrastructure, construction activities (including earthwork), and transportation corridors with moderate levels of human-related noise and light. Given the presence of the surrounding development, the natural vegetation, soils, and hydrology within and near the Project Area have been altered by filling, grading, and improvement activities in the past.

The vegetation within the Project Area is primarily upland herbaceous and shrub plant species (Attachment A, Photos 1 – 4). Prevalent plant species include Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), intermediate wheatgrass (*Thinopyrum intermedium*), kochia (*Bassia scoparia*), prairie verbena (*Verbena bipinnatifida*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). The Wild Horse Creek corridor contained Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) trees.

## Federally and State-Listed Species

### Federally Listed and Proposed Species

Based on a review of the USFWS online IPaC System, there are three federally listed and proposed species with the potential to occur in, or be impacted by, activities related to the Proposed Action within the Project Area (USFWS, 2025a). Pinyon evaluated the potential for these species to occur in the Project Area based on an assessment of habitat and species distributions (Table 2).

*Table 2. Potential for Federally Listed and Proposed Species to Occur Within the Project Area*

| Common Name | Species | Federal Status | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Black Rail | *Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis* | FT | Densely vegetated emergent marshes that allow for movement under a canopy. May inhabit marshes with a shrub component at higher elevations. | **None**. Suitable habitat does not occur within the Project Area. |

| Common Name | Species | Federal Status | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monarch butterfly | *Danaus plexippus* | PT | A variety of habitats that feature their obligate larval host plant, milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) | **Low.** Suitable larval habitat does not occur in the Project Area; however, monarch butterflies have the potential to migrate through. |
| Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee | *Bombus suckleyi* | PE | Open, herbaceous habitats that support host bumble bee (*Bombus* spp.) colonies with a variety of native floral resources. | **None**. Suitable habitat is limited, and the quality of habitat is marginal within the Project Area. Further, no Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee occurrences have been recorded within the state of Colorado since 2014 or within the U.S. since 2018 (89 Fed. Reg. 102074). |

*FT = federally listed as threatened; PT = proposed federally listing as threatened; PE= proposed federally listing as endangered.*

*[1]Based on a review of distribution and habitat maps from NatureServe Explorer online, CPW Species Activity Mapping, and aerial imagery (NatureServe, 2025; CPW, 2024; Google Earth Pro, 2025).*

## State-listed Species

CPW lists amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, and mollusk species as endangered, threatened, or of special concern within the state of Colorado (CPW, 2025). Most of these species are not expected to occur within the Project Area because the Project Area is outside of their range or suitable habitat is not present. Pinyon evaluated the species identified in the CNHP CODEX with the potential to occur within the Project Area based on an assessment of habitat and species distributions (Table 3).

***Table 3.*** *Potential for State Listed and State Special Concern Species to Occur Within the Project Area*

| Common Name | Species | Federal Status | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bald Eagle | *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* | SC | Open canopies with large, mature trees for perching and nesting. Prefers areas near open waters. | **Low.** Suitable habitat is limited, and the habitat quality is marginal. No mapped Bald Eagle nests are located within 0.5-mile of the Project Area and no Bald Eagles have been sighted within 0.5-mile of the Project Area (CPW, 2024; eBird, 2025). |

| Common Name | Species | Federal Status | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burrowing Owl | *Athene cunicularia* | ST | Burrows in prairie dog colonies or other small mammal burrows in open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna. | **None.** Suitable habitat does not occur within the Project Area. No black-tailed prairie dog burrows were identified within the Project Area during the site visit or by using aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2025). |
| Ferruginous Hawk | *Buteo regalis* | SC | Semiarid grasslands with scattered trees, often with rocky mounds or outcrops. | **Moderate**. Suitable habitat is present within and surrounding the Project Area. Ferruginous Hawks have been sighted within one mile of the Project Area (eBird, 2025). |
| Mountain Plover | *Charadrius montanus* | SC | Shortgrass prairie with a history of heavy grazing or in low shrub semideserts. The preferred winter habitat consists of short-grass plains and fields, plowed fields and sandy deserts, and commercial sod farms. | **Low**. Suitable habitat is limited, and the habitat quality is marginal. No Mountain Plovers have been sighted near the Project Area (eBird, 2025). |
| Black-tailed Prairie Dog | *Cynomys ludovicianus* | SC | Shortgrass or mixed-grass prairie. Common in most of the counties of the eastern plains, especially those immediately along the Front Range. | **None**. No black-tailed prairie dogs or burrows were identified within the Project Area during the site visit or by using aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2025). |

| Common Name | Species | Federal Status | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Botta's Pocket Gopher | *Thomomys bottae* | SC | Areas with fertile soil, including grasslands, scrubland, woodlands, and agricultural and suburban areas. | **Low.** Habitat quality I the Project Area is marginal. No Botta's pocket gopher burrows were identified within the Project Area. Botta's pocket gophers are known to occur in Pueblo County (Andelt and Case, 2016) |
| Colorado Checkered Whiptail | *Aspidoscelis neotesselatus* | SC | Hillsides, arroyos, canyons, and grassland/shrubby areas associated with the Arkansas River valley, Huerfano River, Apishapa River, and Purgatoire River. | **Low**. Potential habitat is limited to the Wild Horse Creek corridor; however, habitat quality is marginal. |

*ST = state listed as threatened; SC = state special concern species (not a statutory category).*

*[1]Based on a review of distribution and habitat maps from NatureServe Explorer online, CPW Species Activity Mapping, tracking information from the CNHP Tracking Lists of threatened and endangered species, and aerial imagery (NatureServe, 2025; CPW, 2024; CNHP, 2025; Google Earth Pro, 2025).*

## Migratory Birds

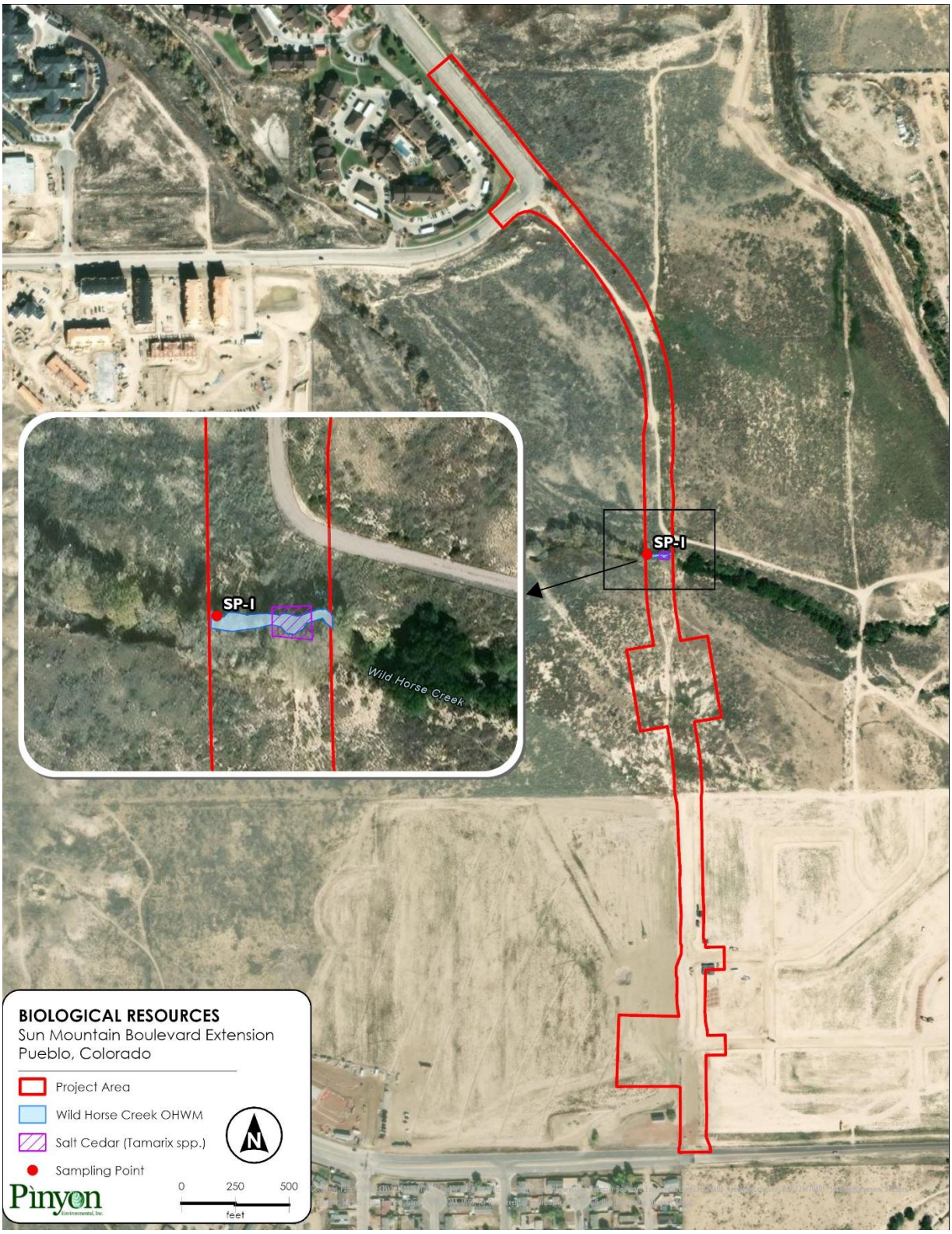
Although no migratory bird nests were noted within the Project Area, trees, shrubs, grasses, and structures within or surrounding the Project Area may provide nesting sites for migratory birds. Potential nesting habitat for raptors (e.g., large deciduous trees) occurs within and surrounding the Project Area. No raptor nests were identified within or surrounding the Project Area; however, it is possible that a raptor nest may have been undetected as it was not feasible to survey every tree within 0.5-mile of the Project Area due to property access constraints.

## Aquatic Resources

### Wetlands

No wetlands were delineated within the Project Area. A sample point (Sample Point 1 [SP-1]) was collected on a small terrace above the OHWM of Wild Horse Creek (Figure 2). Wetland hydrology indicators were present at SP-1; however, no hydrophytic vegetation nor hydric soil were present. Therefore, SP-1 did not pass as a wetland and no wetlands occur within the Project Area (Attachment A, Photo 5). The Wetland Determination Data Form for SP-1 is included in Attachment B.

*Figure 2. Biological Resources*



### Non-wetland Waters

One non-wetland water (Wild Horse Creek) was delineated within the Project Area (Figure 2). Wild Horse Creek is represented as an intermittent stream on the USGS NHD and USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map (USGS, 2023; USGS, 2022). Wild Horse Creek has a low gradient with a fine sediment and shale channel substrate. The OHWM for Wild Horse Creek was defined by geomorphic and vegetation indicators, as well as physical indicators such as sediment and drift deposits (Attachment A, Photos 6 – 8). During the time of the site visit, no surface water was noted within Wild Horse Creek and the channel substrate was dry. Indicators (water marks and drift deposits) of past elevated surface water and significant flows were noted within the Wild Horse Creek channel and corridor (Attachment A, Photo 9). The flow direction of Wild Horse Creek (when surface water is present) is easterly. Wild Horse Creek has a downstream connection to the Arkansas River (USGS, 2023).

## Noxious Weeds

The CDA classifies noxious weed species into three categories: List A, List B, and List C. List A species are designated by the Commissioner of the CDA for eradication, List B species are managed to stop continued spread, and List C species are not required to be managed by local jurisdictions but are monitored to provide additional education and research (CDA, 2023b). No List A noxious weed species were observed within the Project Area. Salt cedar (*Tamarix* sp.), a List B noxious weed species, was observed and mapped within the Wild Horse Creek corridor (Figure 2; Attachment A, Photo 10). Cheatgrass and Siberian elm, both List C noxious weed species, were observed within the Project Area as well. Cheatgrass was prevalent throughout the Project Area and Siberian elm was noted along the Wild Horse Creek corridor. Kochia and Russian thistle, both invasive and non-native, were prevalent through the Project Area.

# Conclusions

The Project Area was assessed for the presence of biological resources including habitat suitability for federally and state-listed species, migratory birds and raptors, aquatic resources, and noxious weeds. The following provides a summary of results and effects determinations.

## Federally and State-listed Species

### Federally Listed and Proposed Species

The monarch butterfly is proposed for federal listing as threatened under the ESA. Projects with a federal nexus (e.g., funding, authorization, or permitting through a federal agency) are required under Section 7(a)(4) of the ESA to confer with the USFWS on any agency action "which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed" under the ESA. Suitable larval habitat for the monarch butterfly does not occur within the Project Area; however, monarch butterflies have the potential to migrate through. There is a low potential for the monarch butterfly to occur within the Project Area. Therefore, activities related to the Proposed Action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the monarch butterfly.

No further action or mitigation is needed for federally listed species.

### State-listed Species

- The Bald Eagle is a state special concern species and has no state-level regulatory protection; however, the Bald Eagle is federally protected under the MBTA and BGEPA. There is a low potential for the Bald Eagle to occur within the Project Area. Overall, the Proposed Action's Project Area is small in comparison to daily Bald Eagle movement patterns; therefore, potential impacts from activities related to the Proposed Action are not expected. Further information is included in the Migratory Bird section below.
- The Ferruginous Hawk is a state special concern species and has no state-level regulatory protection; however, the Ferruginous Hawk is federally protected under the MBTA. There is a moderate potential for the Ferruginous Hawk to occur within the Project Area. Overall, the Proposed Action's Project Area is small in comparison to daily Ferruginous Hawk movement patterns; therefore, potential impacts from activities related to the Proposed Action are not expected. Further information is included in the Migratory Bird section below.
- The Mountain Plover is a state special concern species and has no state-level regulatory protection; however, the Mountain Plover is federally protected under the MBTA. There is a low potential for the Mountain Plover to occur within the Project Area. The habitat quality is marginal within the Project Area. Potential impacts to the Mountain Plover from activities related to the Proposed Action are not expected. Further information is included in the Migratory Bird section below.
- Botta's pocket gopher is a state special concern species and has no state-level regulatory protection. The upland areas provide suitable habitat; however, the habitat quality is marginal given the presence of disturbances within and surrounding the Project Area. Potential impacts to the Botta's pocket gopher from activities related to the Proposed Action are not expected.
- The Colorado checkered whiptail is a state special concern species and has no state-level regulatory protection. The Wild Horse Creek corridor may provide suitable habitat; however, the habitat quality is marginal. Potential impacts to the Colorado checkered whiptail from activities related to the Proposed Action are not expected.

No further action or mitigation is needed for state-listed species.

## Migratory Birds

Trees, shrubs, grasses, and structures within and surrounding the Project Area may provide nesting sites for migratory birds, including raptors. The nesting season for migratory birds generally occurs from April through August, although raptors may nest as early as December. These timeframes are guidelines, and nesting birds are protected year-round. Projects must comply with the MBTA. Commitments for MBTA compliance are described in the following section.

## Aquatic Resources

No wetlands were delineated within the Project Area.

One non-wetland water (Wild Horse Creek) was delineated within the Project Area. Wild Horse Creek is likely to be a jurisdictional WOTUS and impacts to this feature would require authorization from the USACE under provisions of Section 404 of the CWA. As the design is advanced, particularly as it relates to the crossing structure that would carry Sun Mountain Boulevard over Wild Horse Creek, the

City of Pueblo will work to avoid or minimize impacts to the creek, and address USACE authorization requirements and mitigation, as appropriate, in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. To further mitigate direct and indirect impacts to Wild Horse Creek, the Proposed Action will implement appropriate stormwater best management practices to reduce discharge of sediments to minimize water quality impacts.

### Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds were present in the Project Area. No List-A noxious weed species were noted, and the List B and List C weeds identified did not appear to be greater in densities than the surrounding areas. Therefore, an Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan is not recommended. Nevertheless, the Proposed Action is required to minimize the spread of noxious weeds during construction, and typical noxious weed best management practices should be included in the project plans or specifications for the contractor to follow.

## Mitigation Commitments

### Federally and State-listed Species

The biological resources evaluation conducted for the Proposed Action did not identify significant impacts to biological resources, including habitat suitable for federally and/or state protected species. Therefore, no mitigation is required for specific to federally and/or state protected species.

### Migratory Birds

Potential impacts on migratory birds and raptors were identified. Migratory bird nests were not observed in the Project Areas; however, there is the possibility that nesting birds could enter and settle in the Project Area prior to construction, creating the potential for impacts. To comply with the MBTA, the following mitigation commitments are presented:

- If construction is to occur between December and August, pre-construction surveys within the Project Area and a 0.5-mile buffer for raptor nests are recommended to determine whether nesting birds are present with the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Action. If raptor nests are noted within 0.5-mile of disturbance activities, coordination with CPW may be warranted. Bald and Golden Eagles are also protected under the BGEPA; if eagles develop nests within 0.5-mile of the Project Area, additional coordination with the USFWS may be required. Should nests or migratory bird activities be identified during these surveys, the contractor will consult with a biologist to determine whether coordination with the USFWS and/or CPW is required.
- If feasible, ground-disturbance activities should occur prior to April or after August to avoid impacts on ground- and structure-nesting birds. If this timeframe is not feasible, pre-construction “clear and grub” nesting surveys and structure surveys are recommended within planned work areas within ten days prior to vegetation clearing or structure work. If active nests are noted, the nests and a 50-foot buffer from the nests should be flagged with flagging tape or orange fence for avoidance until the young have left the nest. Inactive (unoccupied) nests may be removed anytime.
- Due to the potential for MBTA and/or BGEPA constraints, the contractor should follow MBTA nest

survey guidelines during the nesting season, as outlined in Revision of Section 240 – *Protection of Migratory Birds* (CDOT, 2023a). This project special, which provide specifics on bird nest surveys, should be included in the project plans. If nesting raptors are noted within 0.5-mile of the Project Area, then the recommendations outlined in CPW's *Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors* should be followed (CPW, 2020); this information should also be included in the Revision of Section 240 – *Protection of Migratory Birds*.

### Aquatic Resources

Impacts to Wild Horse Creek, a WOTUS, will be addressed as design is advanced. The City of Pueblo will secure authorization from the USACE under provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Direct and indirect impacts to WOTUS will be further addressed by implementing stormwater best management practices.

### Noxious Weeds

While no formal mitigation is required regarding noxious weeds, best management practices for noxious weed management should be included in the project plans and/or specifications for the contractor to follow. Therefore, CDOT's Revision of Section 217 – Noxious Weed Management (CDOT, 2023b) should be included in the project plans.

## Attachments

Attachment A. Photographic Log

Attachment B. Wetland Determination Data Form

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# Attachment A. Photographic Log

Photo 1. A view of the site and habitat conditions and general vegetation within the Project Area. Photo taken facing southeast from the northern extent of the Project Area.

Photo 2. A view of the site and habitat conditions and general vegetation within the Project Area. Photo taken facing north from north of the Wild Horse Creek corridor.

Photo 3. A view of the site and habitat conditions and general vegetation within the Project Area. Photo taken facing south from south of the Wild Horse Creek corridor.

Photo 4. A view of the site and habitat conditions and general vegetation within the Project Area. Photo taken facing north from the southern extent of the Project Area.

Photo 5. A view of Sample Point 1 (SP-1) located on a small terrace above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Wild Horse Creek within the Project Area. SP-1 did not pass as a wetland. Photo taken facing east.

Photo 6. A view of Wild Horse Creek within the Project Area. The OHWM was defined by geomorphic and vegetation indicators, as well as physical indicators such as sediment and drift deposits. Photo taken facing west (upstream).

Photo 7. A view of Wild Horse Creek within the Project Area. The OHWM was defined by geomorphic and vegetation indicators, as well as physical indicators such as sediment and drift deposits. Photo taken facing west (upstream).

Photo 8. A view of Wild Horse Creek within the Project Area. The OHWM was defined by geomorphic and vegetation indicators, as well as physical indicators such as sediment and drift deposits. Photo taken facing west (upstream).

Photo 9. A view of water marks and drift deposits within and above the OHWM of Wild Horse Creek. These are indicators of past elevated surface water and significant flows. Photo taken facing east (downstream).

Photo 10. A view of salt cedar (*Tamarix* sp.), a List B noxious weed species, within the Project Area. Photo taken facing north.

# Attachment B. Wetland Determination Data Form

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**
**WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Great Plains Region**
See ERDC/EL TR-10-1; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

*OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 9/30/2027*
*Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:*
*(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)*

Project/Site: Sun Mountain Roadway Project | City/County: Pueblo/Pueblo County | Sampling Date: 04-29-2025
Applicant/Owner: The City of Pueblo | State: CO | Sampling Point: SP-1
Investigator(s): JGH (Pinyon Environmental, Inc.) | Section, Township, Range: S 22, T 20 South, R 65 West
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace above OHWM | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave | Slope (%): 0%
Subregion (LRR/MLRA): LRR G, MLRA 69 | Lat: 38.296842 | Long: -104.654103 | Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: Haversid silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded | NWI classification: R4SBC
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ___ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation No , Soil No , or Hydrology No significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ___
Are Vegetation No , Soil No , or Hydrology No naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? | Yes ___ | No X | **Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** ___ **No** X |
| Hydric Soil Present? | Yes ___ | No X | |
| Wetland Hydrology Present? | Yes X | No ___ | |

Remarks:
SP-1 is located on a small terrace above the OHWM of Wild Horse Creek but below the TOB. No surface water was present within Wild Horse Creek at the the time of the site visit. SP-1 does not pass for hydrophytic vegetation or hydric soil. SP-1 is not a wetland.

## VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

| Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' r ) | Absolute % Cover | Dominant Species? | Indicator Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Ulmus pumila* | 10 | Yes | UPL |
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |
| 4. | | | |
| | 10 | =Total Cover | |
| **Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' r )** | | | |
| 1. *Atriplex canescens* | 5 | Yes | UPL |
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |
| 4. | | | |
| 5. | | | |
| | 5 | =Total Cover | |
| **Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' r )** | | | |
| 1. *Elymus canadensis* | 25 | Yes | FACU |
| 2. *Artemisia dracunculus* | 15 | Yes | UPL |
| 3. *Descurainia sophia* | 5 | No | UPL |
| 4. *Bassia scoparia* | 3 | No | FACU |
| 5. *Astragalus crassicarpus* | 2 | No | UPL |
| 6. | | | |
| 7. | | | |
| 8. | | | |
| 9. | | | |
| 10. | | | |
| | 50 | =Total Cover | |
| **Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30' r )** | | | |
| 1. N/A | | | |
| 2. | | | |
| | | =Total Cover | |
| % Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 50 | | | |

**Dominance Test worksheet:**
Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

**Prevalence Index worksheet:**

| Total % Cover of: | | Multiply by: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OBL species | 0 | x 1 = | 0 |
| FACW species | 0 | x 2 = | 0 |
| FAC species | 0 | x 3 = | 0 |
| FACU species | 28 | x 4 = | 112 |
| UPL species | 37 | x 5 = | 185 |
| Column Totals: | 65 (A) | | 297 (B) |
| Prevalence Index = B/A = | | | 4.57 |

**Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:**
___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)
[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?** **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:
SP-1 contained a significant amount of bare ground. Dominant vegetation included Ulmus pumila, Atriplex canescens, Elymus canadensis, and Artemisia dracunculus. No hydrophytic vegetation indicators noted. SP-1 does not pass for hydrophytic vegetation.

## SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1

**Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)**

| Depth (inches) | Matrix Color (moist) | Matrix % | Redox Features Color (moist) | Redox Features % | Type[1] | Loc[2] | Texture | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-18 | 10YR 4/3 | 100 | | | | | Sandy | Soil was sandy loam, no redox, dry |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR F)**
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR F, G, H)**
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ 2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2) **(LRR G, H)**
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) **(LRR F)**
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ High Plains Depressions (F16) **(MLRA 72 & 73 of LRR H)**

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:**

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR I, J)**
- ___ High Plains Depressions (F16) **(LRR H outside of MLRA 72 & 73)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Restrictive Layer (if observed):**

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

**Hydric Soil Present?** **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

No hydric soil indicators noted. SP-1 does not pass for hydric soil.

## HYDROLOGY

**Wetland Hydrology Indicators:**

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- X Water Marks (B1)
- X Sediment Deposits (B2)
- X Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) **(where not tilled)**
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) **(where tilled)**
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ___ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) **(LRR F)**

**Field Observations:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surface Water Present? | Yes ___ | No X | Depth (inches): ___ |
| Water Table Present? | Yes ___ | No X | Depth (inches): ___ |
| Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) | Yes ___ | No X | Depth (inches): ___ |

**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Primary indicators noted include Water Marks (B1), Sediment Deposits (B2), and Drift Deposits (B3). Secondary indicators noted include Geomorphic Position (D2). SP-1 passes for wetland hydrology.

Appendix E.

# State Historic Preservation Office Response Letter

Appendix F.

# Noise Technical Report

# Noise Technical Report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date:** | December 16, 2025 |
| **Project Name:** | Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension |
| **To:** | Lindsay Edgar – Federal Highway Administration |
| **Preparer:** | Bob Mero, P.E. – Pinyon Environmental, Inc. |

## Introduction

The City of Pueblo was awarded a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to develop and construct the Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension (Project). This initiative will extend Spaulding Avenue (to be renamed Sun Mountain Boulevard) from 31st Street south to 24th Street. The Project includes construction of a concrete box culvert over Wild Horse Creek and installation of swales on both sides of the roadway north of the creek. The Project would add redundancy to the transportation system by adding a new roadway to improve multimodal access in the West Side, enhance traffic flow, and accommodate planned growth.

Pinyon Environmental, Inc. (Pinyon), completed a Noise Technical Report (report) for the City of Pueblo, based on design files received from Bolton & Menk, Inc. in December 2025.

## Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions regarding noise that could be encountered during construction of the Project, as well as to analyze potential future noise impacts from transportation project design and construction. The methodology and procedures for conducting highway traffic noise analyses are set forth in Title 23, Part 772 of the Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR 772). This regulation is the FHWA standard and defines the process for the evaluation of mitigation of highway traffic noise from major highway projects. For projects in the State of Colorado, the process is defined in the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) document "Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines," (NAAG) dated September 21, 2020. Although CDOT is not involved in this Project, the use of the NAAG is appropriate as FHWA has delegated the application of the 23 CFR 772 noise standard to each respective state.

## Project Location

The Project design extents are from 24th Street to the south through West 31st Street to the north (see Attachments **Figure 1** Project Area). Adjacent to the northern end of the Project at Sun Mountain Boulevard and 31st Street are the Pueblo Springs Apartments; a complex with six residential multi-family buildings, a pool, and a courtyard.

Currently, the land adjacent to the future Sun Mountain Boulevard south of 31st Street is undeveloped. However, plats were filed with the City of Pueblo to develop the land into a residential

neighborhood east of Sun Mountain Boulevard between 24th and 27th Streets named the Pikes Peak Park Development. Building permits have not been issued yet in this area.

A residential neighborhood consisting of mainly single-family homes is located on the south side of 24th Street, extending to the west of the proposed Sun Mountain Boulevard southern terminus.

# Noise Fundamentals

Sound is "the mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a liquid or gaseous medium (e.g., air) to a human ear" (CDOT, 2020). These pressure waves can be measured to determine the intensity of the sound emitted by a source, such as from a passing airplane or an automobile. The base sound pressure levels that the human ear can respond to can vary. Sound levels are usually converted into a scale referred to as the decibel (dB). The threshold of hearing consists of no sound pressure waves and its noise level is 0 dB. A quiet suburban daytime neighborhood is about 50 dB; a noisy urban area during the daytime can range from 70-80 dB; a large diesel truck 50 feet away travelling 50 miles per hour would register at about 90 dB; and a rock concert noise levels can exceed 110 dB (CDOT, 2020).

The concept of loudness considers changes of sound levels and how those levels are perceived. Studies have shown that changes in sound levels of less than 3 dBs are generally imperceptible. Sound level changes of at least 5 dBs are readily perceptible. Decibel changes of 10 dBs are felt to be "twice as loud" or "twice as quiet" if the dB reading is higher or lower, respectively (CDOT, 2020).

The human ear does not respond in the same manner to frequencies of sound. Because of this, measured sound levels when considering the human environment are weighted to represent the human response to sound and the human perception of "loudness." These levels are expressed in units called "A-weighted" dBs, or dBA.

Transportation-related noise fluctuates over time at any given location. During light traffic, for example at night, sound levels are likely to be low compared to heavy traffic periods or larger truck traffic which can seem to be very loud. In order to relate these events, sound levels are represented by a value for evaluation purposes. The most common of these values to determine the average sound level for a period of time, is referred to as the equivalent sound level, or Leq. For analysis of roadways, this time period is one hour, so the resulting sound level descriptor is the hourly equivalent sound level, denoted as Leq(h). Sound levels throughout this memo will be reported as the A-weighted, hourly equivalent decibel [Leq(h) dBA] values.

For highway traffic analysis, the sound level of interest will be the hour in which the sound levels are the highest, which will consist of the highest number of vehicles traveling at faster speeds. This will not necessarily represent the peak, or "rush" travel hour, since traffic congestion reaches the point where vehicles begin to slow down, and overall sound levels from the highway may decrease.

Fundamental information about noise, such as terminology, how sound travels, and sound intensity, is included in Appendix B of the CDOT NAAG. It is incorporated by reference to supplement this memo.

# Noise Standards and Analysis Criteria

In accordance with the CDOT NAAG, a highway traffic noise analysis is required under the regulations for any project that meets the criteria of a "Type I" project. Type I projects include the following:

- The construction of a new highway at a new location;
- The physical alteration of an existing highway which consists of either a substantial horizontal (halving the distance between the highway and adjacent noise sensitive properties) or vertical alteration (raising or lowering the highway or altering the topography between the highway and adjacent noise sensitive properties);
- The addition of one or more through traffic lanes, which also includes adding High Occupancy Vehicle or Toll (HOV/HOT) lanes, bus lanes, and climbing lanes;
- The addition of an auxiliary lane in excess of 2,500 feet in length except for when this lane is a turn lane;
- The addition or relocation of ramps within an existing interchange;
- Restriping of existing pavement for the purpose of adding a through traffic or auxiliary lane; or
- The addition of a new or substantial alteration of a weigh station, rest stop, ride share lot, or toll plaza.

The purpose of a noise analysis is to identify noise-sensitive properties within the project area and assess those properties for impacts. Noise-sensitive properties, referred to as receivers, typically consist of residences, commercial properties, parks, churches, hotels, and other land uses with frequent human use.

According to the FHWA noise standard, a highway traffic noise impact is considered to occur when a noise-sensitive receiver meets either of the following:

- Has or predicted in the future to experience traffic noise levels that approach or exceed the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC); and/or
- Will experience a substantial noise level increase from existing to future conditions.

Noise levels for future conditions are based on the project design year with forecasted traffic levels, at least 20 years into the future.

The FHWA NAC are listed in **Table 1**. Noise Abatement Criteria (see Attachments). To define the "approach" level, the NAAG lists a value of 1 dBA below the criteria listed in **Table 1** Noise Abatement Criteria as its threshold for determining noise impacts. Thus, a noise level of 66 dBA for residential receptors (NAC Category B) is considered to be a noise impact. With the exception of Category D receptors, the noise assessments for properties are based on outdoor areas of frequent human use. These include but are not limited to backyards, patios, outdoor eating areas, swimming pools, and other gathering locations.

The NAAG defines a "substantial noise level increase" to be future noise levels that are 10 dBA greater than existing noise levels. NAC dBA Leq(h) and substantial noise level increase, are based on the loudest noise hourly equivalent noise level. An impact occurs when either of the above criteria are met. Thus, a residential receptor where noise levels will increase from 48 dBA to 63 dBA would be considered impacted because of a substantial increase of 15 dBA, even though the future noise level does not meet the NAC criterion of 66 dBA.

Noise-sensitive receptors found to experience noise impacts shall be considered for mitigation and undergo an analysis for feasibility and reasonableness of noise abatement measures. As a result of the analysis, any mitigation measure found to be feasible and reasonable in accordance with FHWA guidelines and procedures must be incorporated as elements of the project.

# Noise Analysis Methodology

As the proposed Project will construct a new roadway on a new location, this Project meets the above criteria for a Type I project and thus triggers the requirement to complete this quantitative noise analysis.

The following steps were taken to perform the noise analysis for the Project:

- Identify noise-sensitive land uses
- Conduct noise measurements and validate the FHWA Traffic Noise Model (TNM)
- Utilize TNM to determine existing noise levels and predict future (design year) noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors in the Project Area
- Determine traffic noise impacts
- Evaluate mitigation measures for impacted receptors and provide recommendations

# Receptors

According to the NAAG, areas within the noise study zone were evaluated for potential noise impacts. For this Project, the noise study zone is 300 feet from the extents of the Project. As shown in **Table 2** Receptors, the Project Area is comprised of Category B (residential properties), Category C (common areas), and Category G (undeveloped, unpermitted lands) receptors (see Attachments).

## Sun Mountain at 31st Street

The Pueblo Springs Apartments are located within the noise study zone at the northwest quadrant of the Sun Mountain Boulevard and 31st Street intersection, which will be improved to a roundabout. This complex consists of six multi-family structures, four of which are located within the noise study zone. Each building contains ten residences on each side (twenty residences per building). On each of the two sides there are four residences on the ground floor, four residences on the second floor, and two residences on the third floor. The buildings are arranged in a circle. Four of these buildings surround a pool and a courtyard. The residences are classified as Category B receivers where each apartment is considered one receptor. The pool and courtyard are classified as Category C receivers, each consisting of ten receptors per the NAAG. The locations of these receptors can be found in **Figure 2B** Pueblo Springs Apartment Complex Receptors (see Attachments).

### 24th Street

Single-family residences are located on the south side of 24th Street at the edge of the noise study zone. The noise study zone's outer extents include the northeast corner of this neighborhood. Receivers in this area are classified as Category B with each residence considered one receptor. The locations of these receptors can be found in **Figure 2A** 24th Street Receptors (see Attachments).

### Unpermitted Future Development

The Pikes Peak Park development is currently in the initial stages of construction. At the time of this report, site grading and installation of utilities was underway; however, no vertical construction has begun. This area generally extends from the intersection of 24th Street and Sun Mountain Boulevard north 1,300 feet, and is located both east and west of Sun Mountain Boulevard.

At the time of this analysis, there are no building permits issued for this development. Therefore, this area contains Category G receivers and contours are provided (see Attachments **Figure 3** Pikes Peak Park Contour Analysis).

## Noise Measurements and Model Validation

As required by FHWA noise analysis procedures, noise measurements were recorded within the noise study zone. The purpose was to collect data that will be used to validate the accuracy of the noise prediction model that will be used in subsequent steps of the analysis. Since the measurements were for model validation, it was not necessary to collect these measurements during the worst noise hour, as actual traffic counts during the interval were collected. The contribution of the actual vehicles was included in the validation model. The noise model that was used was version 2.5 of the FHWA TNM.

The noise measurements were collected on May 28, 2025. Each of the three measurements were short-term, lasting 15 minutes. The equipment used was a Quest Model 2200 Type 2 Sound Meter and calibrated prior to use. The weather conditions were warm and sunny to partly cloudy, with minimal wind, although a windscreen was attached to the meter's microphone per FHWA noise measurement protocol.

The goal of model validation is to test the model to demonstrate its ability to produce reliable results for use in later steps of the analysis. This is done by inputting the existing geometric configuration of the roadways in the area, the actual traffic counts during the measurement, any buildings or noise barriers, and significant terrain features that may have an effect on the noise environment. The noise model is considered validated if the model results are within 3 dBA of the observed measurement levels.

The summary of the noise measurements and corresponding modeling results for the validation are shown in **Table 3**. Noise Measurements and Validation Results (see Attachments).

As Sun Mountain Boulevard is planned on currently undeveloped land, there is no existing traffic in the immediate area, and thus locations M1, M1A, and M3 represent background ambient noise. The constant noise source in this area is State Highway (SH-45), located about 0.5 miles to the west. The ambient noise in the area is characterized by chirping birds, insects, and the occasional small animal. Intermittent noise events that were observed included airplane flyovers, construction, and industrial noise from activities in the area, and an occasional distant train horn.

Location M1A was selected to represent noise levels in the neighborhood at 24th Street, which is an existing minor arterial that will connect to Sun Mountain Boulevard. On the measurement day, construction on 24th Street west of the Project Area resulted in a road closure to 24th Street, so no traffic was present on this day and thus M1A was also a measurement of background noise in the area.

Noise model validation is not possible for measurements taken for projects with no adjacent existing roadways (essentially background noise), which is the case for locations M1, M1A, and M3; 24th Street on this day, having no traffic, also could not be modeled. For validation of the main continuous noise source in the area, SH-45 was input into the model using peak hour traffic from the CDOT Online Transportation Information System (OTIS) website since observation of SH-45 during the measurement was not possible. The model results ranged from -2.1 dBA to -0.1 dBA of the measured noise levels during these times. These results are within the acceptable range of +/-3.0 dBA thus validating the noise model.

# Noise Modeling Protocol

TNM version 2.5 was used to model the noise levels for the existing and future conditions. TNM allows the input of different variables to geographically depict the project location, physical features such as buildings and terrain and traffic data. Some variables are default parameters such as atmospheric conditions and pavement type, which require prior approval to be modified. For these variables default values are used. Model variables are located in the Attachment TNM 2.5 Noise Modeling Inputs.

## Atmospheric conditions

Atmospheric conditions affect propagation of sound waves through the environment and can be modified within TNM. However, these are highly variable and change often during the course of the day. Current FHWA practice is to use the default values of 68 degrees Fahrenheit and 50% humidity. These default values are used in this noise analysis.

## Terrain Features and Terrain Type

Existing terrain features such as rock cuts, earthen berms and mounds, ditches, embankments, buildings, and retaining walls can affect the noise levels experienced at certain locations. These elements were identified using aerial photographs and design. The primary terrain feature included in the model is a small ridge that separates SH-45 from the open area where Sun Mountain Boulevard will be constructed. Buildings that may provide shielding to receptors were also included in the analysis such as the buildings in the Pueblo Springs Apartment Complex.

## Ground Type

The nature of the existing ground will have an effect on the dispersion of noise levels, as smoother, harder surfaces will not dissipate noise as much as softer, more vegetated surfaces. TNM allows for several default ground types. For this Project, “lawn” was used as the ground type for non-roadway areas.

## Roadways and Receivers

TNM uses a coordinate system (x, y, z) for the input of geographic features. These were determined using aerial imagery and Project-specific design drawings. Receptor modeling locations (see **Table 2**) were selected to assess the area of outdoor frequent human use, such as residential properties. To approximate the height of a typical person's ear above the ground elevation, a receptor height was considered 5 feet (1.5 meters) for ground-level receptors, 15 feet (4.5 meters) for second-floor receptors, and 21 feet (6.5 meters) for third-floor receptors. The noise study zone is shown in **Figure 4** Noise Study Zone, and the receptors identified in the study zone are shown in **Figure 2A** 24th Street Receptors and **Figure 2B** Pueblo Springs Apartment Complex Receptors (see Attachments).

## Traffic

Relevant traffic data required in the model includes the overall traffic volumes for the worst noise hour for each roadway segment that may have noise impacts in the Noise Study Zone, as well as corresponding vehicle speeds and mix of vehicles. In TNM, the traffic mix is divided into:

- Automobiles (vehicles with 2 axles and 4 wheels);
- Medium trucks (2 axles and 6 wheels); and
- Heavy trucks (3 or more axles).

To determine vehicle speed inputs, predictive models use the highest volume of traffic at the posted speed limit. The volumes used for a segment typically will be when more vehicles are added to the roadways where vehicles will begin to slow down, reducing overall noise levels despite more vehicles being on the road.

The traffic data for this analysis was pulled from the following sources:

- SH-45: CDOT OTIS Website
- 24th Street: Idax Data Solutions Traffic Study, December 2024
- Sun Mountain, Sun Mountain Boulevard, and 31st Street: Spaulding Avenue [Sun Mountain Boulevard] Traffic Study Memorandum, Bolton & Menk, May 16, 2025.

A list of the roadway segments with corresponding traffic volumes can be found in **Table 4** Traffic Input Data (see Attachments).

# Impact Assessment

Existing (2025) and future conditions (2050) noise levels were calculated for the Project using TNM. A total of 32 receiver points were modeled to represent 86 Category B receptors and 20 Category C receptors within the noise study zone.

For these analyzed receptors, modeled noise levels ranged from 43.8 dBA to 61.8 dBA for existing conditions and 47.4 dBA to 63.6 dBA for future conditions (see Attachments **Table 5** Impact Assessment Results). Noise level increases ranged from 1.8 to 6.4 dBA.

# Mitigation Analysis

The guidance and procedures to evaluate noise barriers are set forth in the NAAG. The two components that are evaluated to determine mitigation recommendations are feasibility and reasonableness. Feasibility includes consideration of engineering and site features, as well as safety, maintenance, and constructability. Reasonableness considers social and economic costs and benefits. Feasibility and reasonableness include acoustic considerations, where both must be met in order to recommend a noise barrier. The criteria for both factors are:

- Feasibility
  - 5 dBA or greater noise reduction is required for at least three impacted receptors
- Reasonableness
  - Noise reduction design goal of 7 dBA or greater noise reduction is required for at least two benefited receptors.
  - A maximum cost benefit index value of $34,000 per benefited receptor. This is based on a barrier unit cost of $45 per square foot for a wall or $15 per cubic yard of fill material for an earthen berm.
  - A substantial portion of benefited property owners/residents must not be opposed to the barrier
    - This evaluation takes place following barrier(s) recommendations that are otherwise feasible and reasonable.

Since the modeled receptors do not exceed the NAC value of 66 dBA under future conditions for Category B and C receptors, and do not show a substantial (10 dBA) increase in noise levels, the receptors are not predicted to be impacted.

As a result, mitigation consideration for this Project is not required and was not performed.

# Consideration for the Pikes Peak Park Future Development

An additional requirement of the noise analysis is to provide information to local agencies of future noise impacts on undeveloped land, namely Category G receptors. Category G receptors are defined in the NAAG by development that has not been permitted at the time in which the environmental Project document has been approved.

The area northeast of the intersection of 24th Street and the new Sun Mountain Boulevard is the Pikes Peak Park development and currently categorized as a Category G receptor. The location of this development is shown in **Figure 1** Project Area (see Attachments).

A contour analysis was done for the unpermitted and undeveloped land in the northeast corner of 24th Street and the proposed Sun Mountain Boulevard to determine what the future noise levels could be at different distances from the future roadways. The contour analysis can be used to determine a recommended setback distance for placement of properties to avoid potential noise impacts where future noise levels are modeled at less than 66 dBA. For this analysis, a point grid was analyzed adjacent to Sun Mountain Boulevard and 24th Street. Points were analyzed approximately 20, 30, 50, 100, and 150 feet from the future edge of the roads about 100 meters apart north and east of the intersection and noise levels were calculated to generate contours. This

analysis utilized future traffic conditions similar to the future conditions model for Category B receptors. The contours are shown in **Figure 3** Pikes Peak Park Contour Analysis (see Attachments). In general, the future 66 dBA contour line is located approximately 25 feet from the edge of the proposed multi-use trail on the east side of Sun Mountain Boulevard and 35 feet from the north edge of 24th Street.

# Local Noise Ordinances

Pueblo County has adopted a noise ordinance under Pueblo County Code Title 10 Chapter 10.06 dated March 2011. Per the ordinance, excessive noise is determined from a measurement of at least 25 feet from a source within the public right-of-way or property line (10.06.060 6.1). Construction projects are subject to the industrial permissible noise levels listed as 80 dBA from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM and 75 dBA from 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM.

# Construction Noise and Vibration Considerations

Project construction will result in noise generated by construction vehicles such as graders, dump trucks, bulldozers, backup alarms, compressors, and pile drivers. Noise impacts are likely to be in isolated locations of short-term duration. Vibration caused by pile driving and compaction units is not expected to result in structural damage for buildings that are at least 50 feet from the site of the activity.

Construction noise analysis is usually not required. However, the following measures are best practices and should be considered to reduce the effects caused by the construction of the Project:

- Proper use and maintenance of construction equipment, particularly mufflers
- Use of quiet-use generators and noise blankets
- Minimize construction duration in residential areas and limiting work to be performed at night, particularly pile driving and other high noise activities
- Combining noisy operations to occur in the same time period
- Using alternative construction methods if and where possible
- Notifying the public in advance of high-noise construction activities

# References

Bolton & Menk, 2025. Spaulding Avenue Traffic Study Memorandum May 14, 2025.

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), 2020. Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines. September 21, 2020.

CDOT, 2025. Online Transportation Information System (OTIS) Website. Available at: https://dtdapps.coloradodot.info/otis. Accessed 2025.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), 2006. FHWA Construction Noise Handbook, August. August 2006.

FHWA, 2010. Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise, 23 CFR. § 772. July 13, 2010.

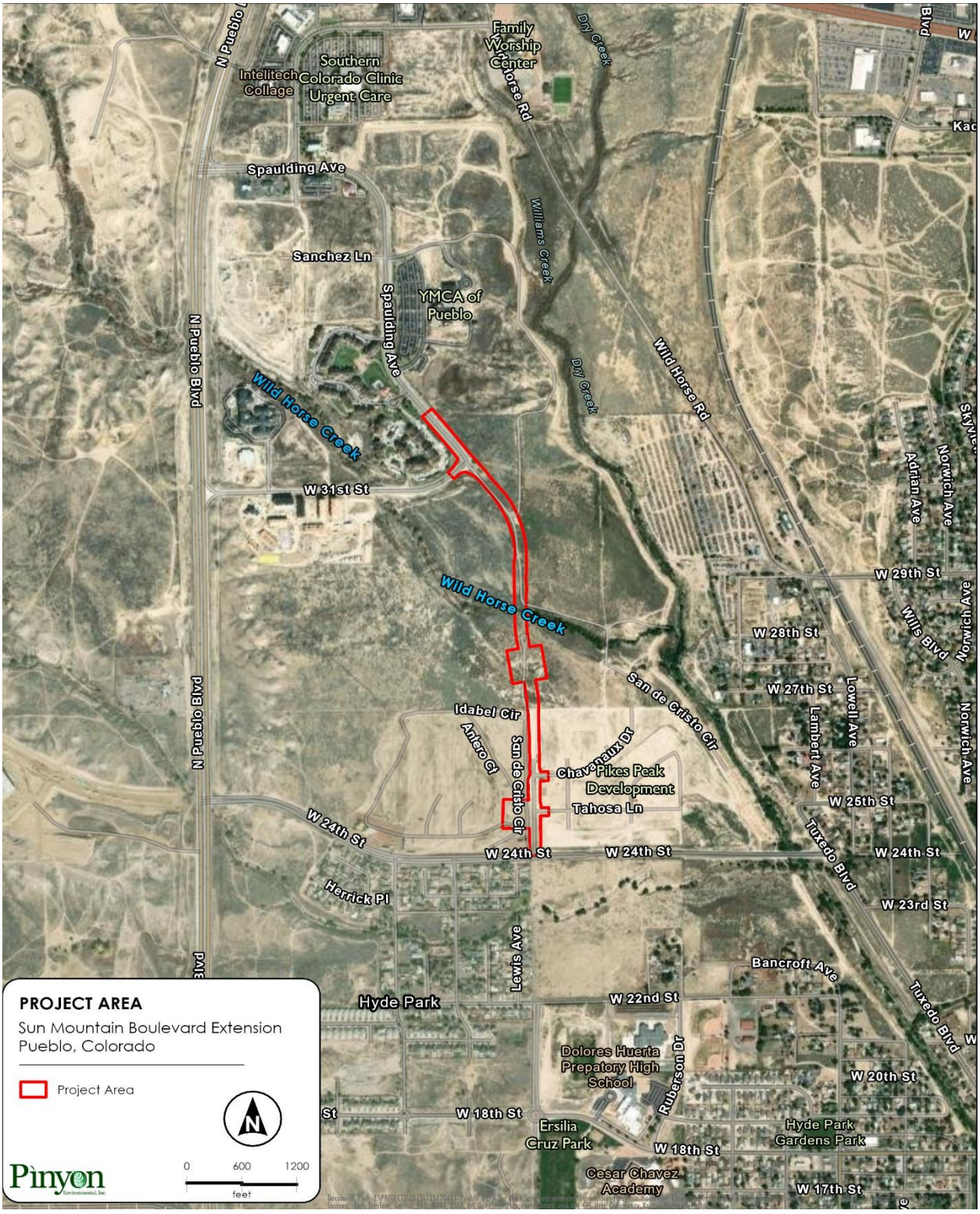
FHWA, 2011. Highway Traffic Noise: Analysis and Abatement Policy and Guidance. December 2011.

FHWA, 2018. Noise Measurement Handbook. FHWA-HEP-18-065. June 2018.

Idax Data Solutions, 2024. Vehicle Classification Report Summary W 24th Street E/O Pueblo Blvd. December 2024.

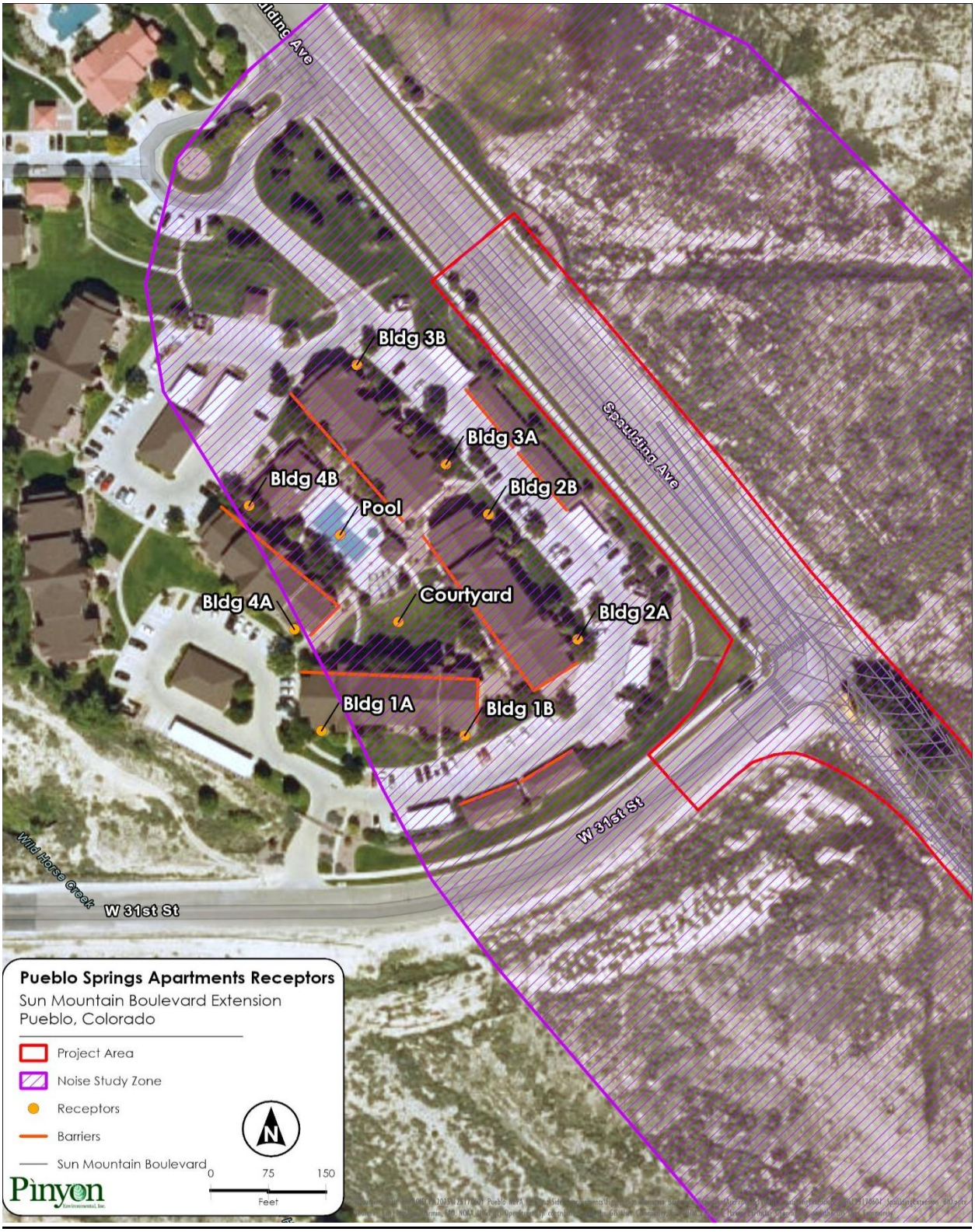
# Attachments

## Figure 1 Project Area

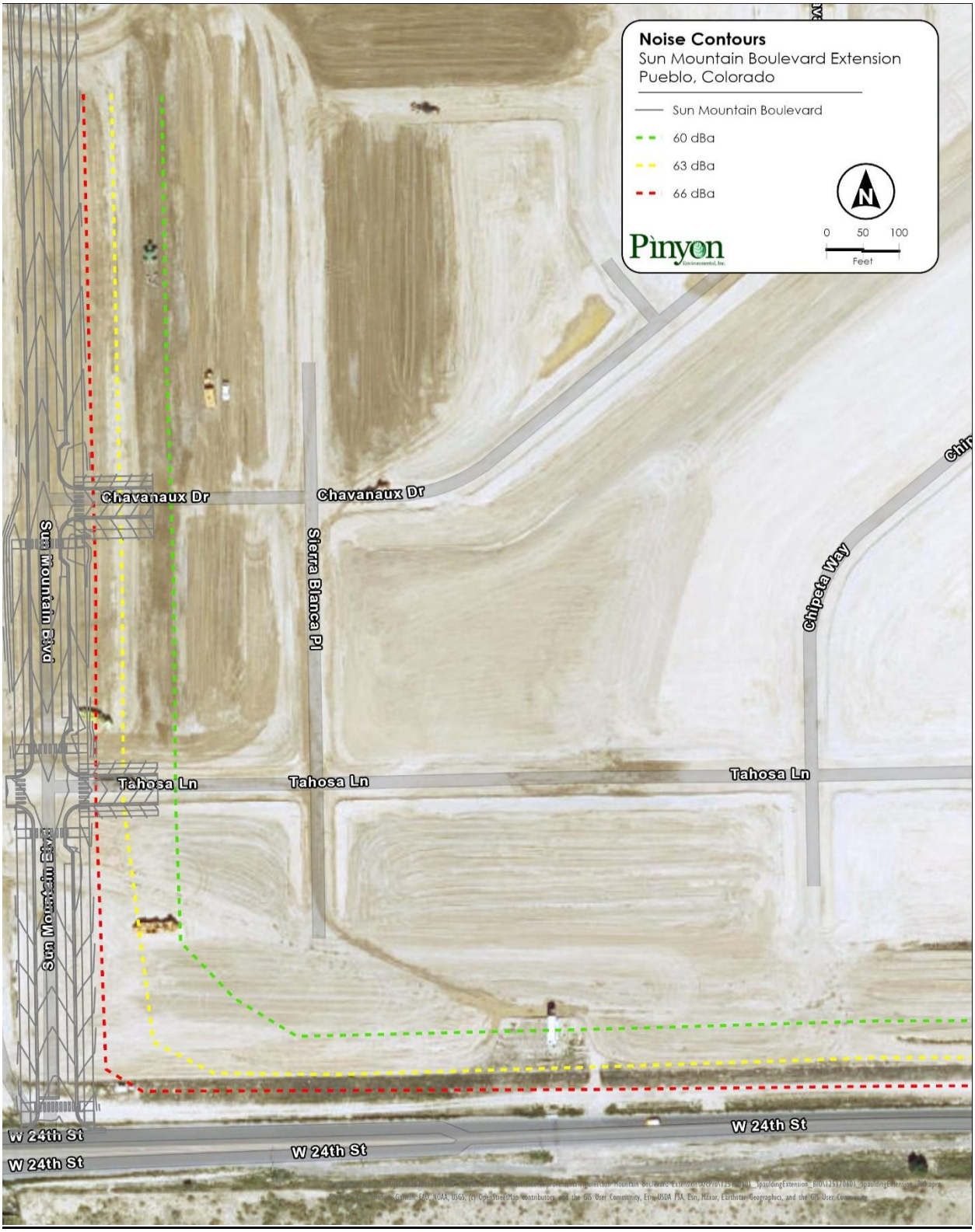


## Figure 2A 24th Street Receptors

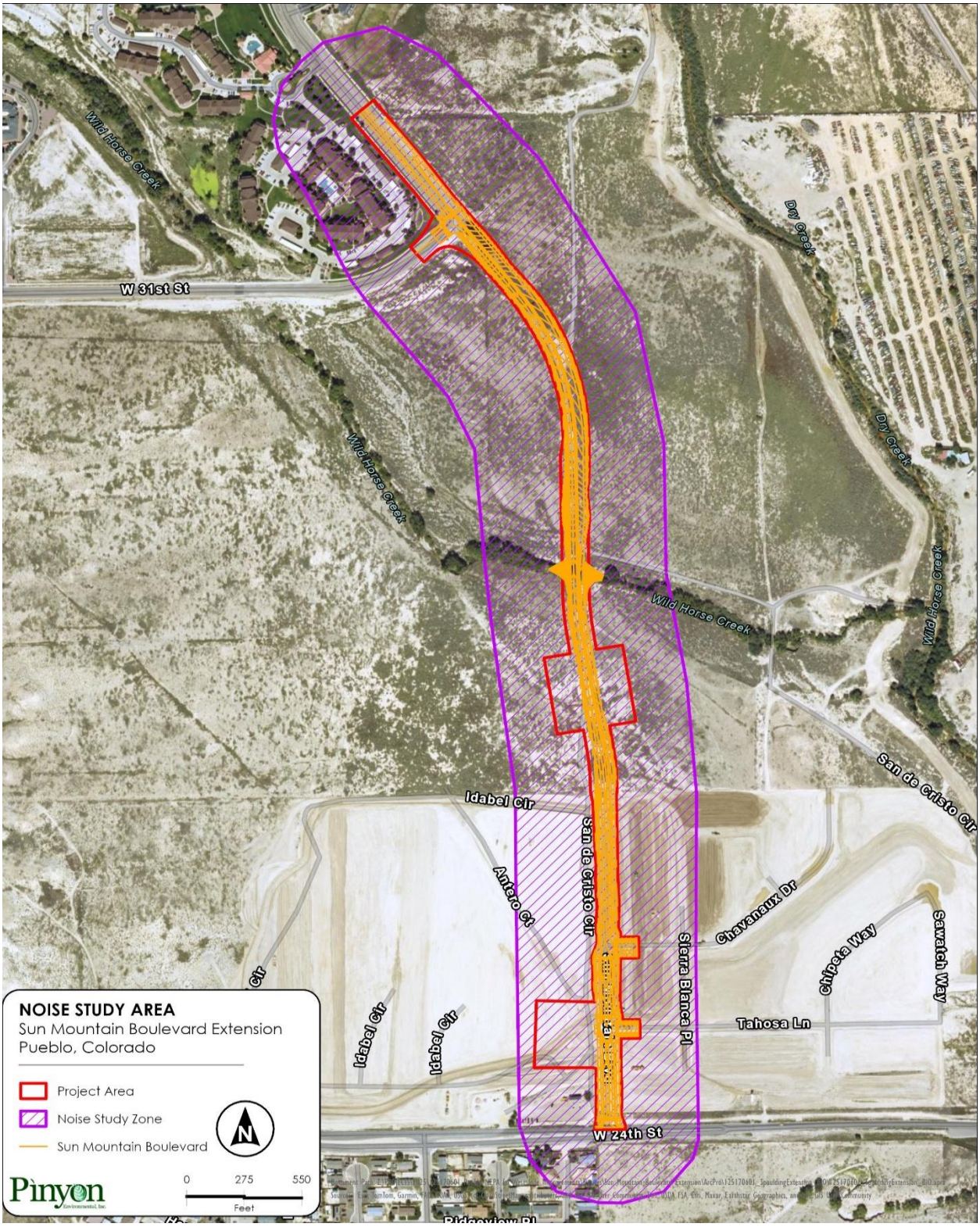
## Figure 2B Pueblo Springs Apartment Complex Receptors



## Figure 3 Pikes Peak Park Contour Analysis



## Figure 4 Noise Study Zone



## Table 1 Noise Abatement Criteria

| Activity Category | dBA, Leq(h) | Activity Description |
|---|---|---|
| A | 57 (exterior) | Land on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need, and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose. |
| B | 67 (exterior) | Residential. |
| C | 67 (exterior) | Active sports areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, daycare centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public/non-profit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreation areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails, and trail crossings. |
| D | 52 (interior) | Auditoriums, daycare centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public/non-profit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools, and television studios. |
| E | 72 (exterior) | Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties, or activities not included in categories A-D or F. |
| F | Not applicable | Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, manufacturing, mining, rail yards, retail facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electrical), and warehousing. |
| G | Not applicable | Undeveloped lands that are not permitted. |

*Source: CDOT, 2020*

## Table 2 Receivers

| Receiver ID | Location | Number of Receptors | NAC Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pool | Pool at Pueblo Springs Apartments | 10 | C |
| Courtyard | Courtyard at Pueblo Springs Apartments | 10 | C |
| Bldg 1A-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 1A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 1B-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 1B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 2A-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 2A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 2B-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 2B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 3A-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 3A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 3B-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 3B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 4A-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 4A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 4B-GF | Ground-floor apartments in Building 4B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 1A-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 1A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 1B-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 1B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 2A-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 2A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 2B-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 2B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 3A-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 3A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 3B-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 3B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 4A-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 4A | 4 | B |
| Bldg 4B-2F | Second-floor apartments in Building 4B | 4 | B |
| Bldg 1A-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 1A | 2 | B |
| Bldg 1B-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 1B | 2 | B |
| Bldg 2A-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 2A | 2 | B |
| Bldg 2B-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 2B | 2 | B |
| Bldg 3A-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 3A | 2 | B |
| Bldg 3B-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 3B | 2 | B |
| Bldg 4A-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 4A | 2 | B |
| Bldg 4B-3F | Third-floor apartments in Building 4B | 2 | B |
| RS1 | 2312 Sunburst Court | 1 | B |
| RS2 | 2311 Sunburst Court | 1 | B |
| RS3 | 2312 Canyon River Court | 1 | B |

| Receiver ID | Location | Number of Receptors | NAC Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| RS4 | 2311 W 24th Street | 1 | B |
| RS5 | 2312 Newport Avenue | 1 | B |
| RS6 | 2308 Sunburst Court | 1 | B |
| *Contours only* | Area for potential Pike Peak Park development | -- | G |

## Table 3 Noise Measurement and Validation Results

| Site Number | Location | Measured Noise Level | Modeled Noise Level (dBA) | Difference (dBA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M1 | Future Sun Mountain Boulevard at Future 27th Street (Open Land) | 39.6 | 39.5 | -0.1 |
| M1A | Residential Neighborhood at 24th Street | 41.8 | 39.7 | -2.1 |
| M3 | Future Sun Mountain Blvd. south of existing ditch (Open Land) | 41.9 | 39.9 | -2.0 |

## Table 4 Traffic Input Data

| Roadway Link | # of Traffic Lanes | # of Automobiles | # of Medium Trucks | # of Heavy Trucks | Speed (mph) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SH-45 northbound | 2 | 1259 | 38 | 20 | 55 |
| SH-45 southbound | 2 | 1072 | 33 | 17 | 55 |
| 24th Street 2 lane section east of future Sun Mountain Boulevard | 2 | 480 | 25 | 3 | 40 |
| 24th Street westbound east of SH-45 | 2 | 250 | 13 | 2 | 40 |
| 24th Street eastbound east of SH-45 | 2 | 230 | 12 | 1 | 40 |
| 31st Street | 2 | 97 | 5 | 1 | 35 |
| Spaulding Avenue | 4 | 322 | 16 | 2 | 40 |

*Source: Existing Conditions Model Traffic Data (2025)*

| Roadway Link | # of Traffic Lanes | # of Automobiles | # of Medium Trucks | # of Heavy Trucks | Speed (mph) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SH-45 northbound | 2 | 2478 | 76 | 39 | 55 |
| SH-45 southbound | 2 | 2110 | 64 | 34 | 55 |
| 24th Street 2 lane section east of future Sun Mountain Boulevard | 2 | 721 | 36 | 4 | 40 |
| 24th Street westbound east of SH-45 | 2 | 375 | 19 | 2 | 40 |
| 24th Street eastbound east of SH-45 | 2 | 346 | 17 | 2 | 40 |
| 31st Street | 2 | 474 | 23 | 3 | 35 |
| Spaulding Avenue north of Intersection | 4 | 658 | 33 | 4 | 40 |
| Sun Mountain Boulevard northbound | 2 | 450 | 22 | 2 | 40 |
| Sun Mountain Boulevard southbound | 2 | 209 | 10 | 1 | 40 |
| Sun Mountain Boulevard 2 lane section | 2 | 695 | 32 | 3 | 40 |

| Roadway Link | # of Traffic Lanes | # of Automobiles | # of Medium Trucks | # of Heavy Trucks | Speed (mph) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spaulding Avenue and 31st Street Intersection Segment 1 | 2 | 686 | 35 | 4 | 25 |
| Spaulding Avenue and 31st Street Intersection Segment 2 | 1 | 658 | 33 | 4 | 25 |
| Spaulding Avenue northbound north of 31st Street Intersection | 2 | 355 | 18 | 2 | 40 |
| Spaulding Avenue southbound north of 31st Street Intersection | 2 | 303 | 15 | 2 | 40 |

*Source: Future Conditions Model Traffic Data (2025)*

## Table 5 Impact Assessment Results

| Receiver ID | Existing Conditions (Leq dBA) | Future Conditions (Leq dBA) | Threshold (Leq dBA) | Change in Future from Existing (Δ dBA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pool | 43.8 | 47.4 | 66 | 3.6 |
| Courtyard | 44.5 | 48 | 66 | 3.5 |
| Bldg 1A-GF | 48.9 | 54.9 | 66 | 6.0 |
| Bldg 1B-GF | 48.8 | 54.5 | 66 | 5.7 |
| Bldg 2A-GF | 54.1 | 58.2 | 66 | 4.1 |
| Bldg 2B-GF | 51.1 | 54.7 | 66 | 3.6 |
| Bldg 3A-GF | 51.4 | 55 | 66 | 3.6 |
| Bldg 3B-GF | 54.7 | 58 | 66 | 3.3 |
| Bldg 4A-GF | 46 | 50.4 | 66 | 4.4 |
| Bldg 4B-GF | 46.8 | 50.1 | 66 | 3.3 |
| RS1 | 61.2 | 63.5 | 66 | 2.3 |
| RS2 | 60.9 | 62.9 | 66 | 2.0 |
| RS3 | 61.7 | 63.6 | 66 | 1.9 |
| RS4 | 60.8 | 62.6 | 66 | 1.8 |
| RS5 | 61.8 | 63.6 | 66 | 1.8 |
| RS6 | 53.8 | 56.8 | 66 | 3.0 |
| Bldg 1A-2F | 50.2 | 56.1 | 66 | 5.9 |
| Bldg 1B-2F | 50.5 | 56.9 | 66 | 6.4 |
| Bldg 2A-2F | 54.5 | 59.1 | 66 | 4.6 |
| Bldg 2B-2F | 52.3 | 56.3 | 66 | 4.0 |
| Bldg 3A-2F | 52.6 | 56.3 | 66 | 3.7 |
| Bldg 3B-2F | 55.3 | 58.7 | 66 | 3.4 |
| Bldg 4A-2F | 48.2 | 53 | 66 | 4.8 |
| Bldg 4B-2F | 49.2 | 52.4 | 66 | 3.2 |
| Bldg 1A-3F | 51 | 56.9 | 66 | 5.9 |
| Bldg 1B-3F | 52.7 | 58.5 | 66 | 5.8 |
| Bldg 2A-3F | 55.6 | 60.2 | 66 | 4.6 |
| Bldg 2B-3F | 54.8 | 58.3 | 66 | 3.5 |
| Bldg 3A-3F | 55.5 | 58.7 | 66 | 3.2 |

| Receiver ID | Existing Conditions (Leq dBA) | Future Conditions (Leq dBA) | Threshold (Leq dBA) | Change in Future from Existing (Δ dBA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bldg 3B-3F | 56 | 59.3 | 66 | 3.3 |
| Bldg 4A-3F | 50.7 | 55.4 | 66 | 4.7 |
| Bldg 4B-3F | 52.3 | 55.8 | 66 | 3.5 |

# Noise Measurement Data Sheets

Date 5/28/25
Site Pueblo west

Page ____ of ____

M1

## Determination of Existing Noise Levels—Measurement Summary Sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Name | Pueblo West Development |
| Site/Address | |
| Observer Name | |

***General Meteorological Conditions***

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature(s) | 78°F |
| Wind Speed(s) | 5-8 mph Gusts Calm 1-3 mph |
| Wind Direction(s) | |

***SLM/Analyzer Information***

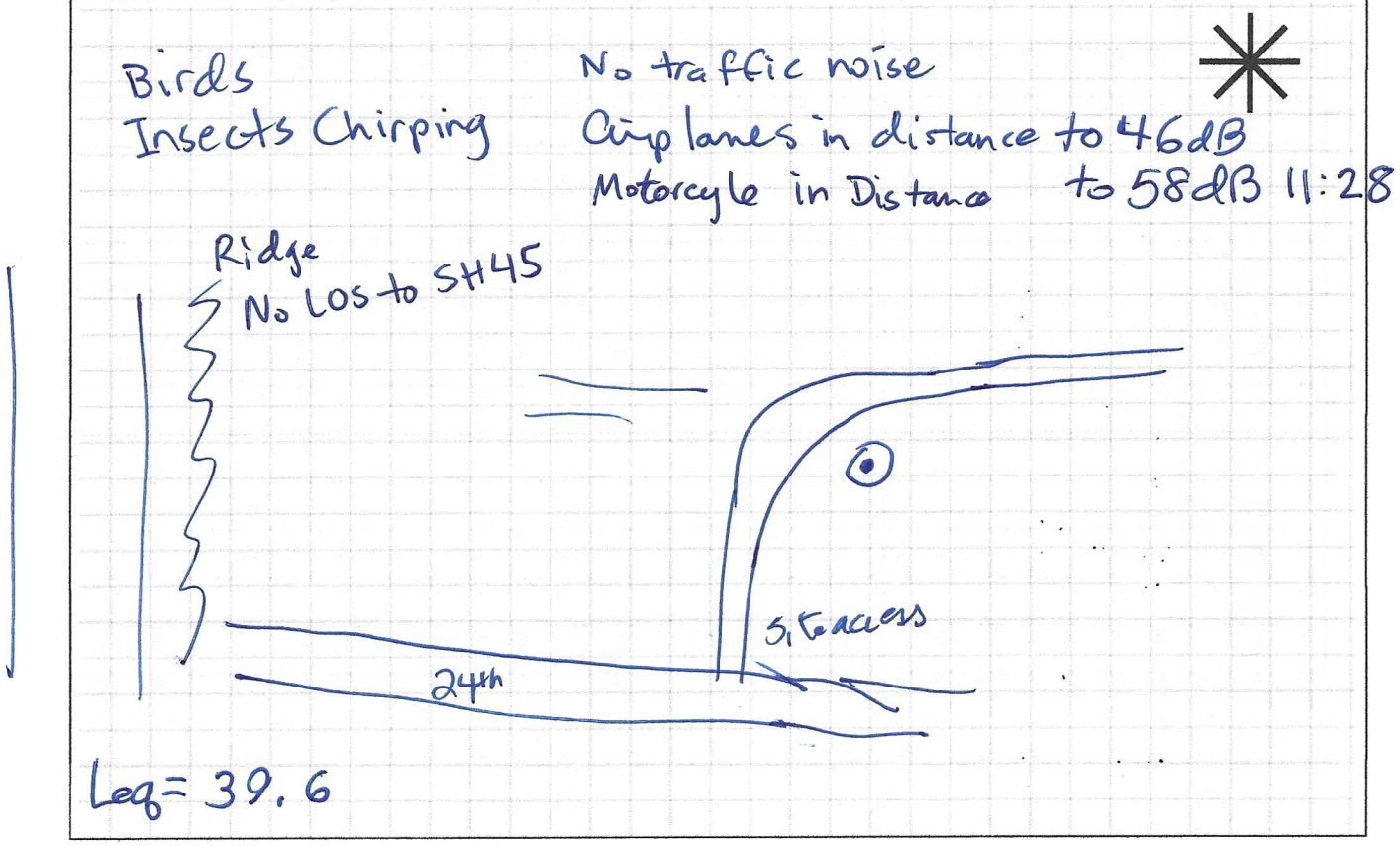
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SLM Model | | SLM Serial # | |
| Mic. Height | | Mic. Serial # | |
| Mic. Extension? | | Data File Name/Number | |

***Calibration Information***

| | Pre-Measurement | Post-Measurement |
|---|---|---|
| Calibration Time | 11:20 | 11:36 |
| Calibration Level | 113.9 | 114.2 |

**Site Sketch** 1120-1135

***(plan/profile view, distances, roadways, buildings, reflecting surfaces, ground type as appropriate)*** (Indicate North)




Leq = 39.6

Lmin = 34.3
Lmax = 61.6

Date 5/28/25

Page ____ of ____

Site Pueblo west

M1A

## Determination of Existing Noise Levels—Measurement Summary Sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Name | Pueblo West |
| Site/Address | M1A |
| Observer Name | BM |

***General Meteorological Conditions***

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature(s) | 78°f |
| Wind Speed(s) | 5-8mph Gusts to 11 |
| Wind Direction(s) | |

***SLM/Analyzer Information***

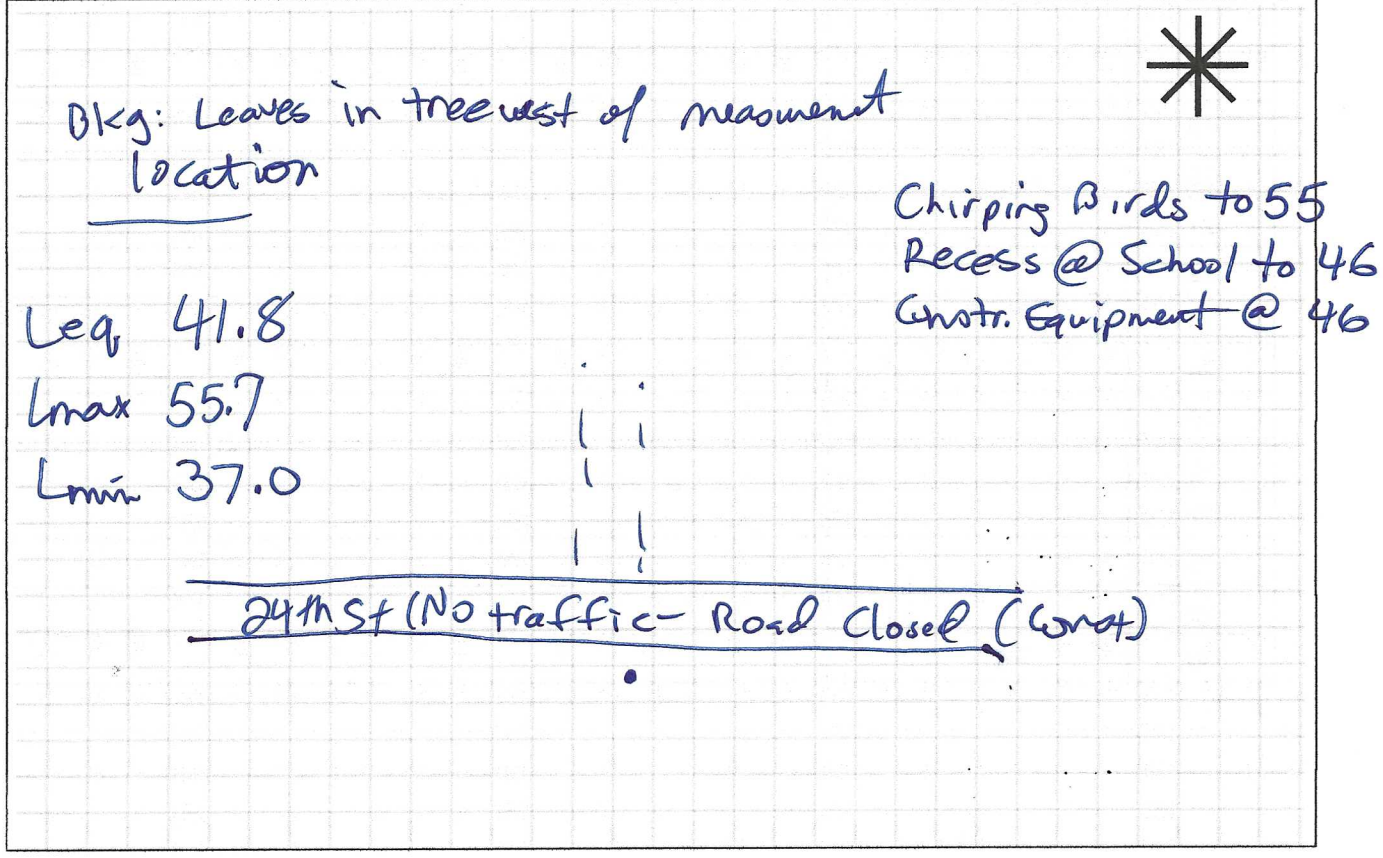
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SLM Model | | SLM Serial # | |
| Mic. Height | | Mic. Serial # | |
| Mic. Extension? | | Data File Name/Number | |

***Calibration Information***

| | Pre-Measurement | Post-Measurement |
|---|---|---|
| Calibration Time | 11:48 | 11:53 |
| Calibration Level | 114.2 | 114.2 |

**Site Sketch** 1150-1205

***(plan/profile view, distances, roadways, buildings, reflecting surfaces, ground type as appropriate)*** (Indicate North)



M3

Date_____ Page ____ of _____

Site_____

## Determination of Existing Noise Levels—Measurement Summary Sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Name | Pueblo West |
| Site/Address | M3 |
| Observer Name | BM |

***General Meteorological Conditions***

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature(s) | 82°F |
| Wind Speed(s) | |
| Wind Direction(s) | 5-8 mph |

***SLM/Analyzer Information***

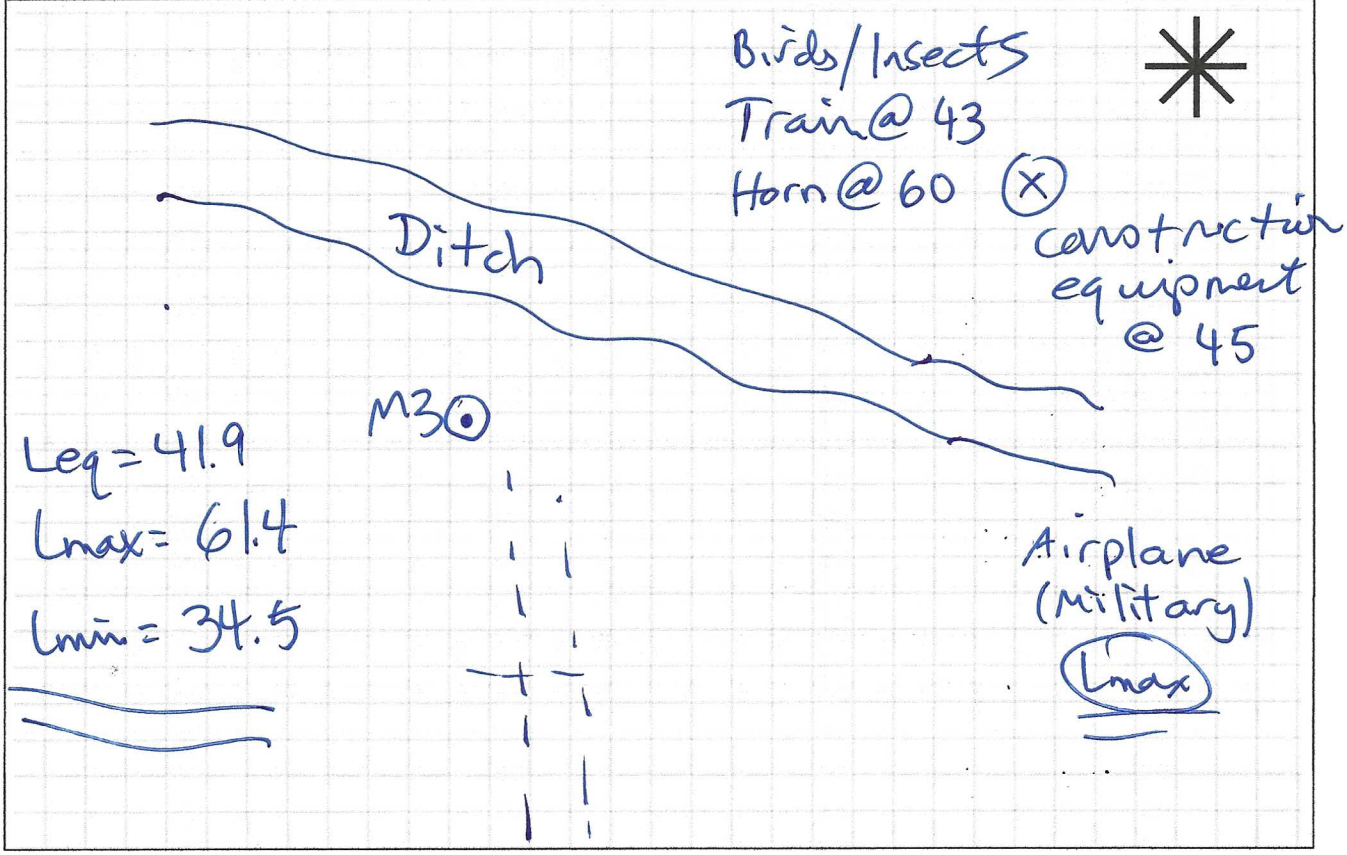
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SLM Model | | SLM Serial # | |
| Mic. Height | | Mic. Serial # | |
| Mic. Extension? | | Data File Name/Number | |

***Calibration Information***

| | Pre-Measurement | Post-Measurement |
|---|---|---|
| Calibration Time | 1220 | 1247 |
| Calibration Level | 114.1 | 114.1 |

**Site Sketch** 1229-1244

*(plan/profile view, distances, roadways, buildings, reflecting surfaces, ground type as appropriate)* (Indicate North)



# TNM 2.5 Noise Modeling Inputs

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25
BM TNM 2.5

INPUT: RECEIVERS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West

| Receiver Name | No. | #DUs | Coordinates (ground) X | Y | Z | Height above Ground | Input Sound Levels and Criteria Existing LAeq1h | Impact Criteria LAeq1h | Sub'l NR | Goal | Active in Calc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | m | m | m | m | dBA | dBA | dB | dB | |
| Pool | 1 | 10 | 978 | 9,253.00 | 1,458.70 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Courtyard | 2 | 10 | 992 | 9,230.00 | 1,457.80 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 1A-GF | 3 | 4 | 968 | 9,194.00 | 1,457.20 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 1B-GF | 4 | 4 | 1,011.00 | 9,194.00 | 1,457.50 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 2A-GF | 5 | 4 | 1,046.00 | 9,224.00 | 1,457.50 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 2B-GF | 6 | 4 | 1,017.00 | 9,265.00 | 1,457.20 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 3A-GF | 7 | 4 | 1,005.00 | 9,280.00 | 1,457.50 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 3B-GF | 8 | 4 | 977 | 9,312.00 | 1,457.80 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 4A-GF | 9 | 4 | 957 | 9,227.00 | 1,458.40 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 4B-GF | 10 | 4 | 942 | 9,267.00 | 1,459.30 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| RS1 | 11 | 1 | 1,274.00 | 8,116.00 | 1,450.50 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| RS2 | 12 | 1 | 1,234.00 | 8,113.00 | 1,451.40 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| RS3 | 13 | 1 | 1,189.00 | 8,113.00 | 1,452.60 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| RS4 | 14 | 1 | 1,158.00 | 8,109.00 | 1,452.60 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| RS5 | 15 | 1 | 1,117.00 | 8,110.00 | 1,454.40 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| RS6 | 16 | 1 | 1,273.00 | 8,081.00 | 1,450.50 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| Bldg 1A-2F | 52 | 4 | 968 | 9,194.00 | 1,457.20 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 1B-2F | 53 | 4 | 1,011.00 | 9,194.00 | 1,457.50 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 2A-2F | 54 | 4 | 1,046.00 | 9,224.00 | 1,457.50 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 2B-2F | 55 | 4 | 1,017.00 | 9,265.00 | 1,457.20 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 3A-2F | 56 | 4 | 1,005.00 | 9,280.00 | 1,457.50 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 3B-2F | 57 | 4 | 977 | 9,312.00 | 1,457.80 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 4A-2F | 58 | 4 | 957 | 9,227.00 | 1,458.40 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 4B-2F | 59 | 4 | 942 | 9,267.00 | 1,459.30 | 4 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 1A-3F | 60 | 2 | 968 | 9,194.00 | 1,457.20 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 1B-3F | 61 | 2 | 1,011.00 | 9,194.00 | 1,457.50 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 2A-3F | 62 | 2 | 1,046.00 | 9,224.00 | 1,457.50 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 2B-3F | 63 | 2 | 1,017.00 | 9,265.00 | 1,457.20 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 3A-3F | 64 | 2 | 1,005.00 | 9,280.00 | 1,457.50 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 3B-3F | 65 | 2 | 977 | 9,312.00 | 1,457.80 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 4A-3F | 66 | 2 | 957 | 9,227.00 | 1,458.40 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |
| Bldg 4B-3F | 67 | 2 | 942 | 9,267.00 | 1,459.30 | 6.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 8 | Y |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25
BM TNM 2.5

INPUT: BARRIERS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West

| Barrier Name | Type | Height Min | Height Max | If Wall $ per Unit Area | If Berm $ per Unit Vol. | Top Width | Run:Rise | Add'tnl $ per Unit Length | Points Name | No. | Coordinates (bottom) X | Y | Z | Height at Point | Segment Seg Ht Incre-ment | Perturbs #Up | #Dn | On Struct? | Important Reflec-tions? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | m | m | $/sq m | $/cu m | m | m:m | $/m | | | m | m | m | m | m | | | | |
| Apartment Building 1 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | A1-1 | 1 | 962 | 9,215.00 | 1,458.10 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A1-2 | 2 | 1,017.00 | 9,214.00 | 1,457.50 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A1-3 | 3 | 1,017.00 | 9,197.00 | 1,457.50 | 5 | | | | | |
| Apartment Building 2 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | A2-1 | 4 | 1,047.00 | 9,217.00 | 1,457.50 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A2-2 | 5 | 1,032.00 | 9,208.00 | 1,457.50 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A2-3 | 6 | 999 | 9,258.00 | 1,457.80 | 5 | | | | | |
| Apartment Building 3 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | A3-1 | 7 | 994 | 9,263.00 | 1,457.80 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A3-2 | 8 | 960 | 9,301.00 | 1,457.80 | 5 | | | | | |
| Apartment Building 4 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | A4-1 | 10 | 965 | 9,227.00 | 1,458.40 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A4-2 | 11 | 974 | 9,238.00 | 1,458.70 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | A4-3 | 12 | 939 | 9,268.00 | 1,459.00 | 5 | | | | | |
| Garage 1 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | G1-1 | 13 | 1,010.00 | 9,171.00 | 1,457.20 | 2.5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | G1-2 | 14 | 1,028.00 | 9,179.00 | 1,457.20 | 2.5 | | | | | |
| Garage 2 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | G2-1 | 15 | 1,030.00 | 9,180.00 | 1,457.20 | 2.5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | G2-2 | 16 | 1,045.00 | 9,189.00 | 1,457.20 | 2.5 | | | | | |
| Garage 3 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | G3-1 | 17 | 1,043.00 | 9,267.00 | 1,458.10 | 2.5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | G3-2 | 18 | 1,028.00 | 9,285.00 | 1,458.70 | 2.5 | | | | | |
| Garage 4 | W | 0 | 30.48 | 0 | | | | 0 | G4-1 | 19 | 1,027.00 | 9,286.00 | 1,458.70 | 2.5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | G4-2 | 20 | 1,012.00 | 9,305.00 | 1,458.40 | 2.5 | | | | | |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25
BM TNM 2.5

INPUT: TERRAIN LINES
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West

| Terrain Line Name | Points No. | Coordinates (ground) X m | Y m | Z m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SH45 | 1 | 591 | 8,316.00 | 1,467.00 |
| | 2 | 563 | 8,408.00 | 1,472.00 |
| | 3 | 532 | 8,586.00 | 1,474.00 |
| | 4 | 512 | 8,769.00 | 1,474.00 |
| | 5 | 487 | 8,938.00 | 1,476.00 |
| | 6 | 490 | 9,104.00 | 1,472.00 |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25
BM TNM 2.5

INPUT: ROADWAYS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West EX

Average pavement type shall be used unless a State highway agency substantiates the use of a different type with the approval of FHWA

| Roadway Name | Width | Points Name | No. | Coordinates (pavement) X | Y | Z | Flow Control Control Device | Speed Constraint | Percent Vehicles Affected | Segment Pvmt Type | On Struct? | Segment Autos V | S | MTrucks V | S | HTrucks V | S | Buses V | S | Motorcycles V | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | | | m | m | m | | km/h | % | | | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h |
| SH45 NB | 14 | 45 NB1 | 1 | 446 | 7,489.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB2 | 2 | 443 | 7,824.00 | 1,463.30 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB3 | 3 | 442 | 8,290.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB4 | 4 | 436 | 8,866.00 | 1,474.90 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB5 | 5 | 432 | 9,128.00 | 1,473.00 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB6 | 6 | 421 | 9,496.00 | 1,470.60 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB7 | 7 | 418 | 9,767.00 | 1,474.60 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB8 | 8 | 428 | 10,006.00 | 1,477.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SH45 SB | 12 | 45 SB1 | 9 | 404 | 10,004.00 | 1,477.90 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB2 | 10 | 395 | 9,766.00 | 1,474.90 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB3 | 11 | 401 | 9,495.00 | 1,470.90 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB4 | 12 | 408 | 9,126.00 | 1,473.30 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB5 | 13 | 414 | 8,865.00 | 1,474.60 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB6 | 14 | 421 | 8,289.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB7 | 15 | 422 | 7,825.00 | 1,463.60 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB8 | 16 | 423 | 7,489.00 | 1,462.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 1 | 12 | 24 EB1 | 17 | 450 | 8,284.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB2 | 18 | 564 | 8,284.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 2 | 4 | 24 EB2 | 19 | 564 | 8,284.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB3 | 20 | 623 | 8,273.00 | 1,467.50 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB4 | 21 | 678 | 8,251.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB5 | 22 | 758 | 8,206.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 3 | 6 | 24 EB5 | 23 | 758 | 8,206.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB6 | 24 | 783 | 8,190.00 | 1,461.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 4 | 8 | 24 EB6 | 25 | 783 | 8,190.00 | 1,461.10 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB7 | 26 | 820 | 8,169.00 | 1,459.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 5 | 11 | 24 EB7 | 27 | 820 | 8,169.00 | 1,459.90 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB8 | 28 | 859 | 8,149.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 6 | 14 | 24 EB8 | 29 | 859 | 8,149.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB9 | 30 | 929 | 8,127.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 7 | 10 | 24 EB9 | 31 | 929 | 8,127.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB10 | 32 | 988 | 8,121.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB11 | 33 | 1,079.00 | 8,122.00 | 1,454.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 8 | 8 | 24 EB11 | 34 | 1,079.00 | 8,122.00 | 1,454.10 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB12 | 35 | 1,097.00 | 8,125.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB13 | 36 | 1,185.00 | 8,129.00 | 1,451.70 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB14 | 37 | 1,282.00 | 8,135.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB15 | 38 | 1,394.00 | 8,141.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 230 | 64 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 2LA | 39 | 1,478.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,447.70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 1 | 8 | 24 2LA | 40 | 1,478.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,447.70 | | | | Average | | 480 | 64 | 25 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 2LB | 41 | 1,578.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,445.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 2 | 8 | 24 2LB | 42 | 1,578.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,445.60 | | | | Average | | 480 | 64 | 25 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 2LC | 43 | 1,688.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,443.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 3 | 12 | 24 2LC | 44 | 1,688.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,443.50 | | | | Average | | 480 | 64 | 25 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 2LD | 45 | 1,807.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,442.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 4 | 14 | 24 2LD | 46 | 1,807.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,442.20 | | | | Average | | 480 | 64 | 25 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 2LE | 47 | 1,934.00 | 8,150.00 | 1,439.80 | | | | Average | | 480 | 64 | 25 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 2LF | 48 | 2,061.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,439.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th WB 1 | 6 | 24 2LA | 90 | 1,478.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,447.70 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB1 | 51 | 1,393.00 | 8,147.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB2 | 52 | 1,281.00 | 8,144.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB3 | 53 | 1,183.00 | 8,140.00 | 1,451.70 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB4 | 54 | 1,094.00 | 8,137.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th WB 2 | 10 | 24 WB4 | 55 | 1,094.00 | 8,137.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB5 | 56 | 1,073.00 | 8,138.00 | 1,454.10 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB6 | 57 | 987 | 8,135.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB7 | 58 | 930 | 8,141.00 | 1,457.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th WB 3 | 8 | 24 WB7 | 59 | 930 | 8,141.00 | 1,457.80 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB8 | 60 | 865 | 8,162.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB9 | 61 | 822 | 8,185.00 | 1,460.20 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB10 | 62 | 789 | 8,203.00 | 1,461.10 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB11 | 63 | 759 | 8,220.00 | 1,462.10 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB12 | 64 | 685 | 8,262.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB13 | 65 | 622 | 8,286.00 | 1,468.80 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB14 | 66 | 563 | 8,296.00 | 1,467.50 | | | | Average | | 250 | 64 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB15 | 67 | 449 | 8,300.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31st | 12 | S 0(EX) | 68 | 1,120.00 | 9,217.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 A(EX) | 69 | 1,108.00 | 9,206.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 B | 70 | 1,050.00 | 9,160.00 | 1,457.20 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 C | 71 | 1,008.00 | 9,143.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 D | 72 | 871 | 9,136.00 | 1,458.10 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 E | 73 | 741 | 9,135.00 | 1,461.70 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 F | 74 | 598 | 9,191.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | Average | | 97 | 56 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 G | 75 | 447 | 9,127.00 | 1,473.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding | 20 | S 0(EX) | 76 | 1,120.00 | 9,217.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 1(EX) | 77 | 1,113.00 | 9,228.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 2(EX) | 78 | 1,063.00 | 9,288.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 3 | 79 | 986 | 9,382.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 4 | 80 | 933 | 9,448.00 | 1,460.20 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 5 | 81 | 914 | 9,491.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 6 | 82 | 908 | 9,571.00 | 1,460.50 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 7 | 83 | 906 | 9,669.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 8 | 84 | 903 | 9,769.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 9 | 85 | 897 | 9,892.00 | 1,462.70 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 10 | 86 | 853 | 9,973.00 | 1,463.90 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 11 | 87 | 774 | 10,012.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 12 | 88 | 668 | 10,014.00 | 1,470.00 | | | | Average | | 322 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 13 | 89 | 436 | 10,009.00 | 1,478.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25

BM TNM 2.5 15-Dec-25 TNM 2.5

INPUT: ROADWAYS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West FUT

Average pavement type shall be used unless a State highway agency substantiates the use of a different type with the approval of FHWA

| Roadway Name | Width | Points Name | No. | Coordinates (pavement) X | Y | Z | Flow Control Control Device | Speed Constraint | Percent Vehicles Affected | Pvmt Type | On Struct? | Segment Autos V | S | MTrucks V | S | HTrucks V | S | Buses V | S | Motorcycles V | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | | | m | m | m | | km/h | % | | | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h |
| SH45 NB | 14 | 45 NB1 | 1 | 446 | 7,489.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB2 | 2 | 443 | 7,824.00 | 1,463.30 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB3 | 3 | 442 | 8,290.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB4 | 4 | 436 | 8,866.00 | 1,474.90 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB5 | 5 | 432 | 9,128.00 | 1,473.00 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB6 | 6 | 421 | 9,496.00 | 1,470.60 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB7 | 7 | 418 | 9,767.00 | 1,474.60 | | | | Average | | 2478 | 88 | 76 | 88 | 39 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB8 | 8 | 428 | 10,006.00 | 1,477.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SH45 SB | 12 | 45 SB1 | 9 | 404 | 10,004.00 | 1,477.90 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB2 | 10 | 395 | 9,766.00 | 1,474.90 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB3 | 11 | 401 | 9,495.00 | 1,470.90 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB4 | 12 | 408 | 9,126.00 | 1,473.30 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB5 | 13 | 414 | 8,865.00 | 1,474.60 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB6 | 14 | 421 | 8,289.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB7 | 15 | 422 | 7,825.00 | 1,463.60 | | | | Average | | 2110 | 88 | 64 | 88 | 34 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB8 | 16 | 423 | 7,489.00 | 1,462.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 1 | 12 | 24 EB1 | 17 | 450 | 8,284.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB2 | 18 | 564 | 8,284.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 2 | 4 | 24 EB2 | 19 | 564 | 8,284.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB3 | 20 | 623 | 8,273.00 | 1,467.50 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB4 | 21 | 678 | 8,251.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB5 | 22 | 758 | 8,206.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 3 | 6 | 24 EB5 | 23 | 758 | 8,206.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB6 | 24 | 783 | 8,190.00 | 1,461.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 4 | 8 | 24 EB6 | 25 | 783 | 8,190.00 | 1,461.10 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB7 | 26 | 820 | 8,169.00 | 1,459.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 5 | 11 | 24 EB7 | 27 | 820 | 8,169.00 | 1,459.90 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB8 | 28 | 859 | 8,149.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 6 | 14 | 24 EB8 | 29 | 859 | 8,149.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB9 | 30 | 929 | 8,127.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 7 | 10 | 24 EB9 | 31 | 929 | 8,127.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB10 | 32 | 988 | 8,121.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB11 | 33 | 1,079.00 | 8,122.00 | 1,454.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th EB 8 | 8 | 24 EB11 | 34 | 1,079.00 | 8,122.00 | 1,454.10 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB12 | 35 | 1,097.00 | 8,125.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB13 | 36 | 1,185.00 | 8,129.00 | 1,451.70 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB14 | 37 | 1,282.00 | 8,135.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 EB15 | 38 | 1,394.00 | 8,141.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 346 | 64 | 17 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 ELA | 39 | 1,478.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,447.70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 1 | 8 | 24 ELA | 40 | 1,478.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,447.70 | | | | Average | | 721 | 64 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 ELB | 41 | 1,578.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,445.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 2 | 8 | 24 ELB | 42 | 1,578.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,445.60 | | | | Average | | 721 | 64 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 ELC | 43 | 1,688.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,443.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 3 | 12 | 24 ELC | 44 | 1,688.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,443.50 | | | | Average | | 721 | 64 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 ELD | 45 | 1,807.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,442.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th 2 Lane 4 | 14 | 24 ELD | 46 | 1,807.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,442.20 | | | | Average | | 721 | 64 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 ELE | 47 | 1,934.00 | 8,150.00 | 1,439.80 | | | | Average | | 721 | 64 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 ELF | 48 | 2,061.00 | 8,152.00 | 1,439.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th WB 1 | 6 | 24 ELA | 90 | 1,478.00 | 8,148.00 | 1,447.70 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB1 | 51 | 1,393.00 | 8,147.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB2 | 52 | 1,281.00 | 8,144.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB3 | 53 | 1,183.00 | 8,140.00 | 1,451.70 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB4 | 54 | 1,094.00 | 8,137.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th WB 2 | 10 | 24 WB4 | 55 | 1,094.00 | 8,137.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB5 | 56 | 1,073.00 | 8,138.00 | 1,454.10 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB6 | 57 | 987 | 8,135.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB7 | 58 | 930 | 8,141.00 | 1,457.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24th WB 3 | 8 | 24 WB7 | 59 | 930 | 8,141.00 | 1,457.80 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB8 | 60 | 865 | 8,162.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB9 | 61 | 822 | 8,185.00 | 1,460.20 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB10 | 62 | 789 | 8,203.00 | 1,461.10 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB11 | 63 | 759 | 8,220.00 | 1,462.10 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB12 | 64 | 685 | 8,262.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB13 | 65 | 622 | 8,286.00 | 1,468.80 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB14 | 66 | 563 | 8,296.00 | 1,467.50 | | | | Average | | 375 | 64 | 19 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 24 WB15 | 67 | 449 | 8,300.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31st | 12 | 31 B | 70 | 1,050.00 | 9,160.00 | 1,457.20 | | | | Average | | 474 | 56 | 23 | 56 | 3 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 C | 71 | 1,008.00 | 9,143.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 474 | 56 | 23 | 56 | 3 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 D | 72 | 871 | 9,136.00 | 1,458.10 | | | | Average | | 474 | 56 | 23 | 56 | 3 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 E | 73 | 741 | 9,135.00 | 1,461.70 | | | | Average | | 474 | 56 | 23 | 56 | 3 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 F | 74 | 598 | 9,191.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | Average | | 474 | 56 | 23 | 56 | 3 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 G | 75 | 447 | 9,127.00 | 1,473.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding | 20 | S 3 | 79 | 986 | 9,382.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 4 | 80 | 933 | 9,448.00 | 1,459.30 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 5 | 81 | 914 | 9,491.00 | 1,460.50 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 6 | 82 | 908 | 9,571.00 | 1,459.60 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 7 | 83 | 906 | 9,669.00 | 1,460.50 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 8 | 84 | 903 | 9,769.00 | 1,460.50 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 9 | 85 | 897 | 9,892.00 | 1,461.70 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 10 | 86 | 853 | 9,973.00 | 1,463.00 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 11 | 87 | 774 | 10,012.00 | 1,465.10 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 12 | 88 | 668 | 10,014.00 | 1,469.10 | | | | Average | | 658 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 13 | 89 | 436 | 10,009.00 | 1,477.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sun Mountain NB | 7 | SM NB1 | 91 | 1,305.00 | 8,147.00 | 1,449.40 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB2 | 92 | 1,303.00 | 8,235.00 | 1,448.60 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB3 | 93 | 1,302.00 | 8,288.00 | 1,448.80 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB4 | 94 | 1,301.00 | 8,338.00 | 1,449.10 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB5 | 95 | 1,300.00 | 8,385.00 | 1,448.90 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB6 | 96 | 1,297.00 | 8,517.00 | 1,448.20 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB7 | 97 | 1,295.00 | 8,567.00 | 1,448.20 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM NB8 | 98 | 1,288.00 | 8,609.00 | 1,448.60 | | | | Average | | 450 | 64 | 22 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LA | 163 | 1,276.00 | 8,652.00 | 1,449.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sun Mountain SB | 12 | SM 2LA | 164 | 1,276.00 | 8,652.00 | 1,449.30 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB10 | 112 | 1,280.00 | 8,608.00 | 1,448.60 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB11 | 113 | 1,288.00 | 8,566.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB12 | 114 | 1,290.00 | 8,513.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB13 | 115 | 1,292.00 | 8,384.00 | 1,448.90 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB14 | 116 | 1,293.00 | 8,346.00 | 1,449.10 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB15 | 117 | 1,295.00 | 8,246.00 | 1,448.60 | | | | Average | | 209 | 64 | 10 | 64 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM SB16 | 118 | 1,298.00 | 8,147.00 | 1,449.40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31st EB | 12 | 31B | 144 | 1,050.00 | 9,160.00 | 1,457.20 | | | | Average | | 142 | 56 | 7 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31A E | 145 | 1,076.00 | 9,176.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | Average | | 142 | 56 | 7 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LQ | 146 | 1,122.00 | 9,213.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31st WB | 12 | SM 2LR | 147 | 1,117.00 | 9,219.00 | 1,455.80 | | | | Average | | 332 | 56 | 16 | 56 | 2 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31A W | 148 | 1,073.00 | 9,181.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | Average | | 332 | 56 | 16 | 56 | 2 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31B | 149 | 1,050.00 | 9,160.00 | 1,457.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding NB 1 | 12 | SM 2LS | 150 | 1,111.00 | 9,227.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 355 | 64 | 18 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S1 N | 151 | 1,082.00 | 9,272.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | Average | | 355 | 64 | 18 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S2 N | 152 | 1,022.00 | 9,348.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding NB 2 | 16 | S2N | 154 | 1,022.00 | 9,349.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | Average | | 355 | 64 | 18 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S3 | 155 | 986 | 9,382.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding SB 1 | 16 | S 3 | 156 | 986 | 9,382.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | Average | | 303 | 64 | 15 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S1 S | 157 | 1,011.00 | 9,341.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding SB 2 | 12 | S1 S | 158 | 1,011.00 | 9,341.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | Average | | 303 | 64 | 15 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S2 S | 159 | 1,075.00 | 9,265.00 | 1,456.60 | | | | Average | | 303 | 64 | 15 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LS | 160 | 1,111.00 | 9,227.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sun Mountain 2L A | 12 | SM 2LA | 165 | 1,276.00 | 8,652.00 | 1,449.30 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LB | 166 | 1,268.00 | 8,702.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LC | 167 | 1,263.00 | 8,730.00 | 1,450.20 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LD | 168 | 1,259.00 | 8,761.00 | 1,450.20 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LE | 169 | 1,258.00 | 8,790.00 | 1,450.00 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LF | 170 | 1,257.00 | 8,817.00 | 1,449.70 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LG | 171 | 1,257.00 | 8,850.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LH | 172 | 1,255.00 | 8,928.00 | 1,451.50 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LJ | 173 | 1,254.00 | 8,970.00 | 1,452.00 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LK | 174 | 1,249.00 | 9,005.00 | 1,452.30 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LL | 175 | 1,233.00 | 9,058.00 | 1,452.80 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LM | 176 | 1,206.00 | 9,109.00 | 1,453.20 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LN | 177 | 1,182.00 | 9,141.00 | 1,453.70 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LP | 178 | 1,136.00 | 9,197.00 | 1,455.30 | | | | Average | | 695 | 64 | 32 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LQ | 179 | 1,122.00 | 9,213.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sun Mountain 2L B | 12 | SM 2LQ | 180 | 1,122.00 | 9,213.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | Average | | 686 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LR | 181 | 1,117.00 | 9,219.00 | 1,455.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sun Mountain 2L C | 12 | SM 2LR | 182 | 1,117.00 | 9,219.00 | 1,455.80 | | | | Average | | 658 | 40 | 33 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SM 2LS | 183 | 1,111.00 | 9,227.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Side Trail 1 | 3 | E1T1 | 184 | 1,311.00 | 8,150.00 | 1,449.40 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E1T2 | 185 | 1,310.00 | 8,212.00 | 1,448.80 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E1T3 | 186 | 1,309.00 | 8,258.00 | 1,448.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Side Trail 2 | 3 | E2T1 | 187 | 1,309.00 | 8,269.00 | 1,448.50 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E2T2 | 188 | 1,308.00 | 8,309.00 | 1,449.10 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E2T3 | 189 | 1,307.00 | 8,355.00 | 1,448.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Side Trail 3 | 3 | E3T1 | 190 | 1,307.00 | 8,366.00 | 1,448.80 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T2 | 191 | 1,306.50 | 8,381.00 | 1,449.10 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T3 | 192 | 1,303.50 | 8,544.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T4 | 193 | 1,302.00 | 8,568.00 | 1,448.30 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T5 | 194 | 1,297.50 | 8,597.00 | 1,448.60 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T6 | 195 | 1,277.50 | 8,700.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T7 | 196 | 1,269.50 | 8,750.00 | 1,450.30 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T8 | 197 | 1,266.50 | 8,791.00 | 1,450.00 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T9 | 198 | 1,266.00 | 8,810.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T10 | 199 | 1,268.50 | 8,842.00 | 1,449.90 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T11 | 200 | 1,270.50 | 8,866.00 | 1,450.30 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T12 | 201 | 1,269.50 | 8,919.00 | 1,451.50 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T13 | 202 | 1,267.50 | 8,979.00 | 1,452.10 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T14 | 203 | 1,258.50 | 9,029.00 | 1,452.60 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T15 | 204 | 1,233.00 | 9,093.50 | 1,453.20 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T16 | 205 | 1,212.00 | 9,127.00 | 1,453.50 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T17 | 206 | 1,187.00 | 9,158.00 | 1,454.00 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T18 | 207 | 1,151.50 | 9,201.00 | 1,455.30 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T19 | 208 | 1,129.00 | 9,228.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | E3T20 | 209 | 1,048.00 | 9,329.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Side Trail 1 | 3 | W1T1 | 210 | 1,290.00 | 8,149.00 | 1,449.40 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | W1T2 | 211 | 1,289.00 | 8,217.00 | 1,448.80 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | W1T3 | 212 | 1,288.00 | 8,257.00 | 1,448.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Side Trail 2 | 3 | W2T1 | 213 | 1,287.50 | 8,270.00 | 1,448.80 | | | | Average | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | W2T2 | 214 | 1,286.00 | 8,348.00 | 1,449.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INPUT: ROADWAYS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West VAL

Average pavement type shall be used unless
a State highway agency substantiates the use
of a different type with the approval of FHWA

| Roadway Name | Width | Points Name | No. | Coordinates (pavement) X | Y | Z | Flow Control Device | Speed Constraint | Percent Vehicles Affected | Segment Pvmt Type | On Struct? | Segment Autos V | S | MTrucks V | S | HTrucks V | S | Buses V | S | Motorcycles V | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | | | m | m | m | | km/h | % | | | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h | veh/hr | km/h |
| SH45 NB | 14 | 45 NB1 | 1 | 446 | 7,489.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB2 | 2 | 443 | 7,824.00 | 1,463.30 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB3 | 3 | 442 | 8,290.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB4 | 4 | 436 | 8,866.00 | 1,474.90 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB5 | 5 | 432 | 9,128.00 | 1,473.00 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB6 | 6 | 421 | 9,496.00 | 1,470.60 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB7 | 7 | 418 | 9,767.00 | 1,474.60 | | | | Average | | 1259 | 88 | 20 | 88 | 38 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 NB8 | 8 | 428 | 10,006.00 | 1,477.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SH45 SB | 12 | 45 SB1 | 9 | 404 | 10,004.00 | 1,477.90 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB2 | 10 | 395 | 9,766.00 | 1,474.90 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB3 | 11 | 401 | 9,495.00 | 1,470.90 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB4 | 12 | 408 | 9,126.00 | 1,473.30 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB5 | 13 | 414 | 8,865.00 | 1,474.60 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB6 | 14 | 421 | 8,289.00 | 1,465.70 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB7 | 15 | 422 | 7,825.00 | 1,463.60 | | | | Average | | 1072 | 88 | 17 | 88 | 33 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 45 SB8 | 16 | 423 | 7,489.00 | 1,462.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31st | 12 | S 0(EX) | 68 | 1,120.00 | 9,217.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | Average | | 52 | 24 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 A(EX) | 69 | 1,108.00 | 9,206.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 52 | 40 | 8 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 B | 70 | 1,050.00 | 9,160.00 | 1,457.20 | | | | Average | | 52 | 56 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 C | 71 | 1,008.00 | 9,143.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 52 | 56 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 D | 72 | 871 | 9,136.00 | 1,458.10 | | | | Average | | 52 | 56 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 E | 73 | 741 | 9,135.00 | 1,461.70 | | | | Average | | 52 | 56 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 F | 74 | 598 | 9,191.00 | 1,467.20 | | | | Average | | 52 | 56 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 31 G | 75 | 447 | 9,127.00 | 1,473.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spaulding | 20 | S 0(EX) | 76 | 1,120.00 | 9,217.00 | 1,455.70 | | | | Average | | 52 | 24 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 1(EX) | 77 | 1,113.00 | 9,228.00 | 1,456.00 | | | | Average | | 52 | 40 | 8 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 2(EX) | 78 | 1,063.00 | 9,288.00 | 1,456.90 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 3 | 79 | 986 | 9,382.00 | 1,457.50 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 4 | 80 | 933 | 9,448.00 | 1,460.20 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 5 | 81 | 914 | 9,491.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 6 | 82 | 908 | 9,571.00 | 1,460.50 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 7 | 83 | 906 | 9,669.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 8 | 84 | 903 | 9,769.00 | 1,461.40 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 9 | 85 | 897 | 9,892.00 | 1,462.70 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 10 | 86 | 853 | 9,973.00 | 1,463.90 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 11 | 87 | 774 | 10,012.00 | 1,466.00 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 12 | 88 | 668 | 10,014.00 | 1,470.00 | | | | Average | | 52 | 64 | 8 | 64 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S 13 | 89 | 436 | 10,009.00 | 1,478.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25
BM TNM 2.5

INPUT: RECEIVERS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West VAL

| Receiver Name | No. | #DUs | Coordinates (ground) X | Y | Z | Height above Ground | Input Sound Levels and Criteria Existing LAeq1h | Impact Criteria LAeq1h | Sub'l | NR Goal | Active in Calc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | m | m | m | m | dBA | dBA | dB | dB | |
| M1 | 47 | 1 | 1,316.00 | 8,496.00 | 1,448.30 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| M1A | 48 | 1 | 1,307.00 | 8,117.00 | 1,449.90 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |
| M3 | 50 | 1 | 1,270.00 | 8,732.00 | 1,450.20 | 1.5 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 7 | Y |

# TNM 2.5 Noise Modeling Outputs

<Organization?>
BM

15-Dec-25
TNM 2.5
Calculated with TNM 2.5

RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West EX
BARRIER DESIGN: INPUT HEIGHTS
ATMOSPHERICS: 20 deg C, 50% RH

Average pavement type shall be used unless a State highway agency substantiates the use of a different type with approval of FHWA.

| Receiver Name | No. | #DUs | Existing LAeq1h | No Barrier LAeq1h | Calculated Crit'n | Increase over existing Calculated | Crit'n Sub'l Inc | Type Impact | With Barrier Calculated LAeq1h | Noise Reduction Calculated | Goal | Calculated minus Goal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBA | dBA | dBA | dB | dB | | dBA | dB | dB | dB |
| Pool | 1 | 10 | 0 | 43.8 | 66 | 43.8 | 10 | ---- | 43.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Courtyard | 2 | 10 | 0 | 44.5 | 66 | 44.5 | 10 | ---- | 44.5 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 1A-GF | 3 | 4 | 0 | 48.9 | 66 | 48.9 | 10 | ---- | 48.9 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 1B-GF | 4 | 4 | 0 | 48.8 | 66 | 48.8 | 10 | ---- | 48.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 2A-GF | 5 | 4 | 0 | 54.1 | 66 | 54.1 | 10 | ---- | 54.1 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 2B-GF | 6 | 4 | 0 | 51.1 | 66 | 51.1 | 10 | ---- | 51.1 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 3A-GF | 7 | 4 | 0 | 51.4 | 66 | 51.4 | 10 | ---- | 51.4 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 3B-GF | 8 | 4 | 0 | 54.7 | 66 | 54.7 | 10 | ---- | 54.7 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 4A-GF | 9 | 4 | 0 | 46 | 66 | 46 | 10 | ---- | 46 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 4B-GF | 10 | 4 | 0 | 46.8 | 66 | 46.8 | 10 | ---- | 46.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 61.2 | 66 | 61.2 | 10 | ---- | 61.2 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS2 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 60.9 | 66 | 60.9 | 10 | ---- | 60.9 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS3 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 61.7 | 66 | 61.7 | 10 | ---- | 61.7 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS4 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 60.8 | 66 | 60.8 | 10 | ---- | 60.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS5 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 61.8 | 66 | 61.8 | 10 | ---- | 61.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS6 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 53.8 | 66 | 53.8 | 10 | ---- | 53.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 1A-2F | 52 | 4 | 0 | 50.2 | 66 | 50.2 | 10 | ---- | 50.2 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 1B-2F | 53 | 4 | 0 | 50.5 | 66 | 50.5 | 10 | ---- | 50.5 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2A-2F | 54 | 4 | 0 | 54.5 | 66 | 54.5 | 10 | ---- | 54.5 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2B-2F | 55 | 4 | 0 | 52.3 | 66 | 52.3 | 10 | ---- | 52.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3A-2F | 56 | 4 | 0 | 52.6 | 66 | 52.6 | 10 | ---- | 52.6 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3B-2F | 57 | 4 | 0 | 55.3 | 66 | 55.3 | 10 | ---- | 55.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4A-2F | 58 | 4 | 0 | 48.2 | 66 | 48.2 | 10 | ---- | 48.2 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4B-2F | 59 | 4 | 0 | 49.2 | 66 | 49.2 | 10 | ---- | 49.2 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 1A-3F | 60 | 2 | 0 | 51 | 66 | 51 | 10 | ---- | 51 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 1B-3F | 61 | 2 | 0 | 52.7 | 66 | 52.7 | 10 | ---- | 52.7 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2A-3F | 62 | 2 | 0 | 55.6 | 66 | 55.6 | 10 | ---- | 55.6 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2B-3F | 63 | 2 | 0 | 54.8 | 66 | 54.8 | 10 | ---- | 54.8 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3A-3F | 64 | 2 | 0 | 55.5 | 66 | 55.5 | 10 | ---- | 55.5 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3B-3F | 65 | 2 | 0 | 56 | 66 | 56 | 10 | ---- | 56 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4A-3F | 66 | 2 | 0 | 50.7 | 66 | 50.7 | 10 | ---- | 50.7 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4B-3F | 67 | 2 | 0 | 52.3 | 66 | 52.3 | 10 | ---- | 52.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |

| Dwelling Units | # DUs | Noise Reduction Min dB | Avg dB | Max dB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Selected | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All Impacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All that meet NR Goal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25

BM TNM 2.5

Calculated with TNM 2.5

RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS

PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601

RUN: Pueblo West FUT

BARRIER DESIGN: INPUT HEIGHTS

Average pavement type shall be used unless a State highway agency substantiates the use of a different type with approval of FHWA.

ATMOSPHERICS: 20 deg C, 50% RH

| Receiver Name | No. | #DUs | Existing LAeq1h | No Barrier LAeq1h Calculated | Increase over existing Crit'n | Increase over existing Calculated | Increase over existing Crit'n Sub'l Inc | Type Impact | | With Barrier Calculated LAeq1h | Noise Reduction Calculated | Noise Reduction Goal | Noise Reduction Calculated minus Goal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBA | dBA | dBA | dB | dB | | | dBA | dB | dB | dB |
| Pool | 1 | | 10 | 43.8 | 47.4 | 66 | 3.6 | 10 | ---- | 47.4 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Courtyard | 2 | | 10 | 44.5 | 48 | 66 | 3.5 | 10 | ---- | 48 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 1A-GF | 3 | | 4 | 48.9 | 54.9 | 66 | 6.0 | 10 | ---- | 54.9 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 1B-GF | 4 | | 4 | 48.8 | 54.5 | 66 | 5.7 | 10 | ---- | 54.5 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 2A-GF | 5 | | 4 | 54.1 | 58.2 | 66 | 4.1 | 10 | ---- | 58.2 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 2B-GF | 6 | | 4 | 51.1 | 54.7 | 66 | 3.6 | 10 | ---- | 54.7 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 3A-GF | 7 | | 4 | 51.4 | 55 | 66 | 3.6 | 10 | ---- | 55 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 3B-GF | 8 | | 4 | 54.7 | 58 | 66 | 3.3 | 10 | ---- | 58 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 4A-GF | 9 | | 4 | 46 | 50.4 | 66 | 4.4 | 10 | ---- | 50.4 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 4B-GF | 10 | | 4 | 46.8 | 50.1 | 66 | 3.3 | 10 | ---- | 50.1 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS1 | 11 | | 1 | 61.2 | 63.5 | 66 | 2.3 | 10 | ---- | 63.5 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS2 | 12 | | 1 | 60.9 | 62.9 | 66 | 2.0 | 10 | ---- | 62.9 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS3 | 13 | | 1 | 61.7 | 63.6 | 66 | 1.9 | 10 | ---- | 63.6 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS4 | 14 | | 1 | 60.8 | 62.6 | 66 | 1.8 | 10 | ---- | 62.6 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS5 | 15 | | 1 | 61.8 | 63.6 | 66 | 1.8 | 10 | ---- | 63.6 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| RS6 | 16 | | 1 | 53.8 | 56.8 | 66 | 3.0 | 10 | ---- | 56.8 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| Bldg 1A-2F | 52 | | 4 | 50.2 | 56.1 | 66 | 5.9 | 10 | ---- | 56.1 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 1B-2F | 53 | | 4 | 50.5 | 56.9 | 66 | 6.4 | 10 | ---- | 56.9 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2A-2F | 54 | | 4 | 54.5 | 59.1 | 66 | 4.6 | 10 | ---- | 59.1 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2B-2F | 55 | | 4 | 52.3 | 56.3 | 66 | 4.0 | 10 | ---- | 56.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3A-2F | 56 | | 4 | 52.6 | 56.3 | 66 | 3.7 | 10 | ---- | 56.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3B-2F | 57 | | 4 | 55.3 | 58.7 | 66 | 3.4 | 10 | ---- | 58.7 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4A-2F | 58 | | 4 | 48.2 | 53 | 66 | 4.8 | 10 | ---- | 53 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4B-2F | 59 | | 4 | 49.2 | 52.4 | 66 | 3.2 | 10 | ---- | 52.4 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 1A-3F | 60 | | 2 | 51 | 56.9 | 66 | 5.9 | 10 | ---- | 56.9 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 1B-3F | 61 | | 2 | 52.7 | 58.5 | 66 | 5.8 | 10 | ---- | 58.5 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2A-3F | 62 | | 2 | 55.6 | 60.2 | 66 | 4.6 | 10 | ---- | 60.2 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 2B-3F | 63 | | 2 | 54.8 | 58.3 | 66 | 3.5 | 10 | ---- | 58.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3A-3F | 64 | | 2 | 55.5 | 58.7 | 66 | 3.2 | 10 | ---- | 58.7 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 3B-3F | 65 | | 2 | 56 | 59.3 | 66 | 3.3 | 10 | ---- | 59.3 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4A-3F | 66 | | 2 | 50.7 | 55.4 | 66 | 4.7 | 10 | ---- | 55.4 | 0 | 8 | -8 |
| Bldg 4B-3F | 67 | | 2 | 52.3 | 55.8 | 66 | 3.5 | 10 | ---- | 55.8 | 0 | 8 | -8 |

| Dwelling Units | # DUs | Noise Reduction Min dB | Noise Reduction Avg dB | Noise Reduction Max dB | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Selected | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All Impacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All that meet NR Goal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

<Organization?> 15-Dec-25
BM TNM 2.5
Calculated with TNM 2.5

RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS
PROJECT/CONTRACT: 125170601
RUN: Pueblo West VAL
BARRIER DESIGN: INPUT HEIGHTS
ATMOSPHERICS: 20 deg C, 50% RH

Average pavement type shall be used unless a State highway agency substantiates the use of a different type with approval of FHWA.

| Receiver Name | No. | #DUs | Existing LAeq1h | No Barrier LAeq1h Calculated | Crit'n | Increase over existing Calculated | Crit'n Sub'l Inc | Type Impact | With Barrier Calculated Noise Reduction LAeq1h | Calculated | Goal | Calculated minus Goal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBA | dBA | dBA | dB | dB | | dBA | dB | dB | dB |
| M1 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 39.5 | 66 | 39.5 | 10 | ---- | 39.5 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| M1A | 48 | 1 | 0 | 39.7 | 66 | 39.7 | 10 | ---- | 39.7 | 0 | 7 | -7 |
| M3 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 39.9 | 66 | 39.9 | 10 | ---- | 39.9 | 0 | 7 | -7 |

| Dwelling Units | # DUs | Noise Reduction Min dB | Avg dB | Max dB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Selected | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All Impacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All that meet NR Goal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix G.

# Visual Impact Assessment Memorandum

# Visual Impact Assessment Memorandum

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date:** | December 19, 2025 |
| **Project Name:** | Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension |
| **To:** | Kelly Grisham - City of Pueblo |
| **Preparer:** | Mike Banovich and Taylor Spear - Pinyon Environmental, Inc. |

## Introduction

The City of Pueblo was awarded a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to develop and construct the Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension (Project). This initiative will extend Spaulding Avenue (to be renamed Sun Mountain Boulevard) from 31st Street south to 24th Street. The Project includes construction of a concrete box culvert over Wild Horse Creek and installation of swales on both sides of the roadway north of the creek. The Project would add redundancy to the transportation system by adding a new roadway to improve multimodal access in the West Side, enhance traffic flow, and accommodate planned growth.

## Purpose of Memorandum

The City of Pueblo in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is preparing a Visual Impacts Assessment for the Project. This Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) evaluates effects of the Proposed Action on visual resources.

## Project Location

The Proposed Action is in Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado (Figure 1) as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Northwest Pueblo, Colorado 2022 (USGS, 2022). Table 1 describes the location of the Proposed Action's maximum limits of disturbance (Project Area; Figure 1).

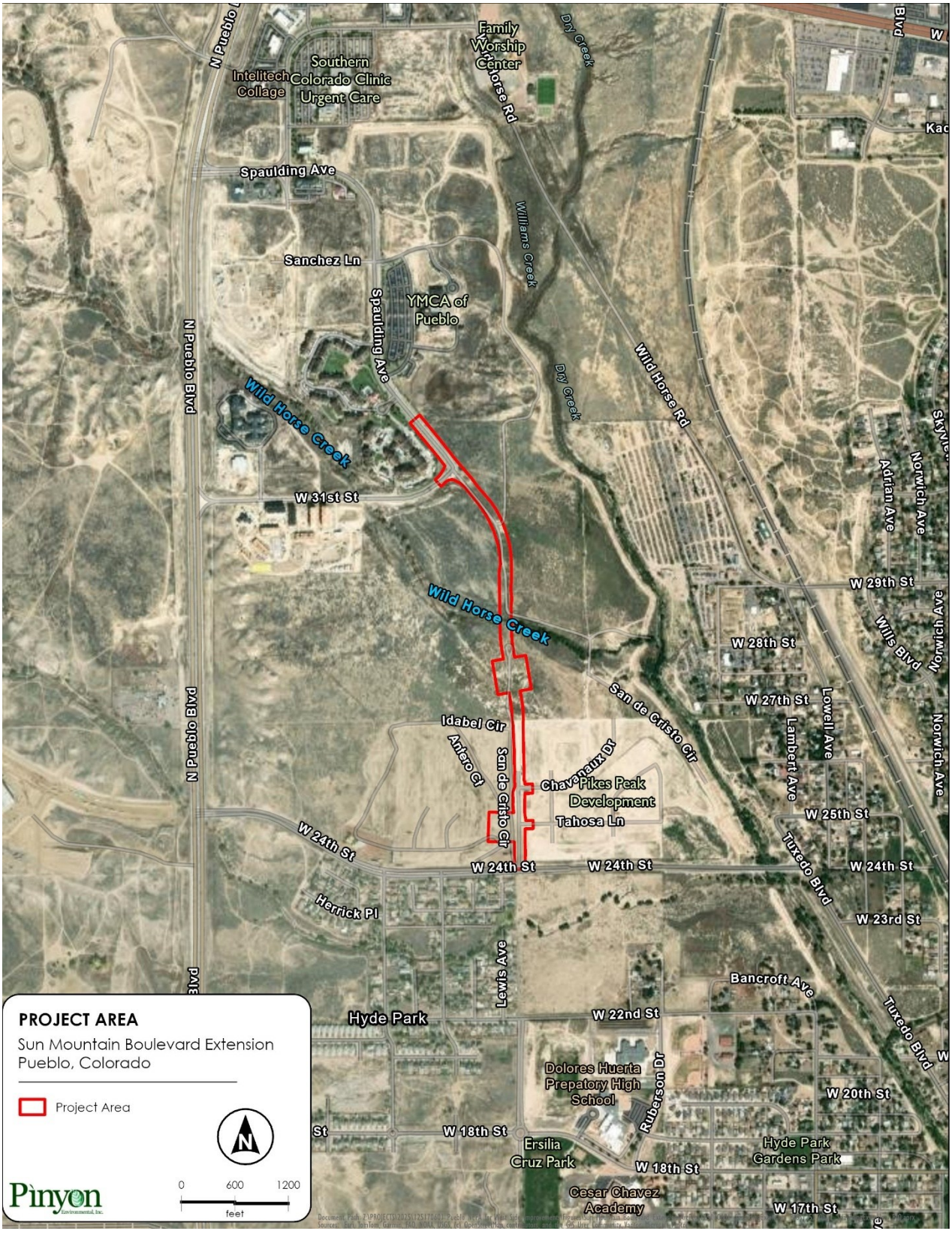
*Table 1. Project Location Summary*

| Latitude, Longitude[1] | Section (S), Township (T), Range (R) | Elevation[2] |
|---|---|---|
| 38.295383°, -104.653797° | S 22, T 20 South, R 65 West | 4,760 |

[1]*Approximate center of Project Area (World Geodetic System of 1984)*

[2]*Approximate elevation above mean sea level in feet*

*Figure 1. Project Area*

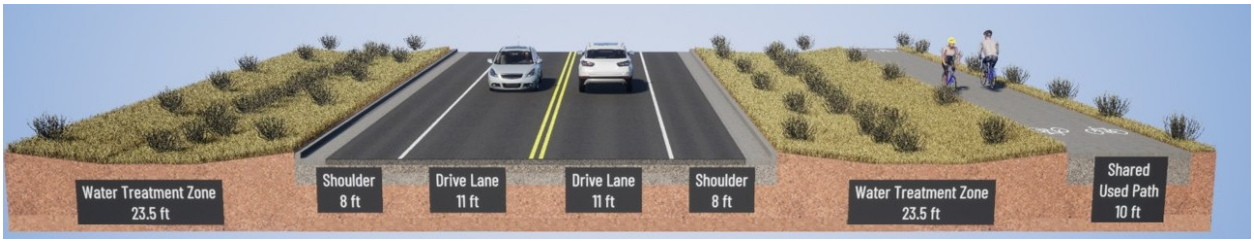


# VIA Scoping

It was determined by the Project team, including representatives at FHWA, that a questionnaire will not be required for this Project. This VIA is being documented as a memorandum because the Proposed Action would result in noticeable but not adverse visual changes to a transitioning suburban context.

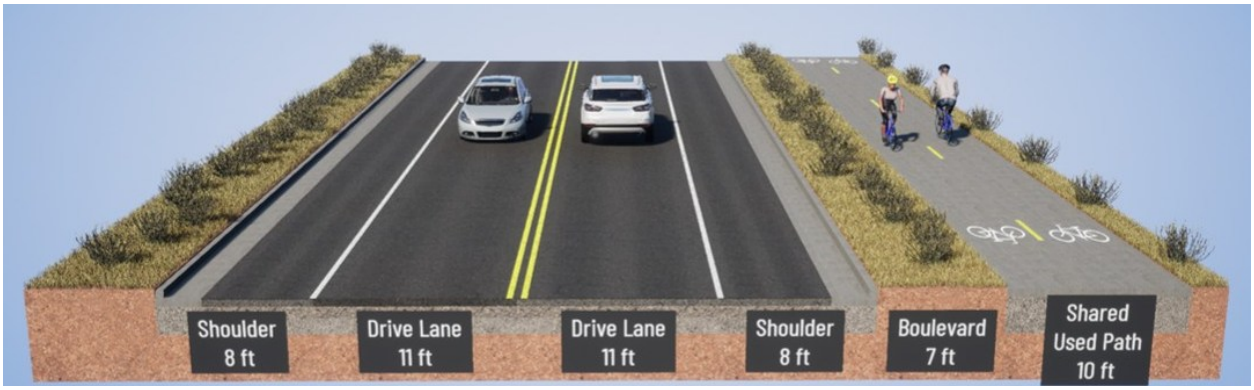
The Project will introduce a new roadway in a previously undeveloped corridor. Project elements include the construction of a new 2-lane roadway extension connecting 24th Street to 31st Street, water quality treatment zones on either side of the roadway north of Wild Horse Creek, and a double 10-by-12 foot box culvert over Wild Horse Creek. The northern section of the Project from 31st Street to Wild Horse Creek includes 11-foot-wide drive lanes, 8-foot shoulders, 23.5-foot-wide water treatment zones on either side of the roadway, and a 10-foot-wide off-street shared use path (Figure 2).

*Figure 2. 31st Street to Wild Horse Creek Typical Section*



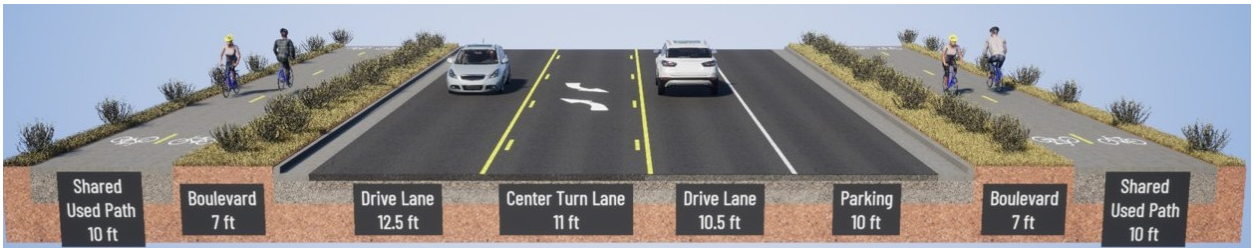

The middle section of the Project from Wild Horse Creek to 27th Street includes 11-foot-wide drive lanes, 8-foot shoulders, a 7-foot-wide boulevard, and a 10-foot-wide off-street shared use path (Figure 3).

*Figure 3. Wild Horse Creek to 27th Street Typical Section*




The southern section of the Project from 27th Street to 24th Street includes 12.5-foot-wide drive lanes, a 11-foot-wide center turn lane, a 10-foot-wide parking lane, 7-foot-wide boulevards and both sides of the roadway, and 10-foot-wide off-street shared use paths on both sides of the roadway (Figure 4).

*Figure 4. 27th Street to 24th Street Typical Section*




These changes are consistent with local land use plans and are designed to support ongoing development.

Key features of the Proposed Action with potential visual impact include:

- A newly constructed two-lane roadway corridor
- Sidewalks and an off-street bike lane
- A concrete box culvert crossing Wild Horse Creek
- Water treatment zones

Enhancing elements of the Project include:

- Improved multimodal access and connectivity
- New landscaped roadway corridor
- Designed alignment to follow topography and reduce grading
- Sidewalks and bike lanes physically separated from vehicle lanes

# Inventory and Impact Evaluation

This section describes the existing visual environment and anticipated visual changes based on the proposed Project. The inventory area includes open land, creek corridor, and surrounding neighborhoods. Visual quality is moderately low, with undeveloped areas and ongoing construction.

*Table 1. Visual Resource Impacts*

| Context/Visual History | Proposed Action Alternative Impacts |
|---|---|
| Project Area: Visual elements include natural features such as vegetation and topography, as well as existing sub-urban infrastructure. Vacant land, previously graded near Pikes Peak Park subdivision. Wild Horse Creek corridor features sparse riparian vegetation. | **Permanent Impacts:** New roadway, sidewalks, and lighting will introduce built infrastructure into an undeveloped setting. Visual character will shift from open land to a developed roadway corridor.<br>**Temporary Impacts:** Construction disturbance, equipment, and vegetation clearing will be visible during construction. |
| Viewsheds: Open views to the east and west, limited vegetation screening in the Project corridor. The | **Permanent Impacts:** The construction of a new roadway would introduce noticeable built infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, bike lanes, lighting), which would alter the current visual landscape. However, |

| | |
|---|---|
| views of the travelers will be the adjacent native landscape and anticipated development. The neighbors' view consists of the new alignment and associated structures-roadway, signs, potential lighting, sidewalks and roundabouts. Improvements of mountain views from the new alignment will be created by the Project. | this change is consistent with existing land use plans and anticipated development. Lighting will be visible. Low to moderate contrast due to use of context-sensitive design.<br>**Temporary Impacts:** Construction activity. |
| **Adjacent Development:** Residential, institutional (YMCA, schools), and planned subdivisions nearby. | **Permanent Impacts:** Roadway will increase visibility of traffic and lighting but is consistent with long-term development plans.<br>**Temporary Impacts:** Construction disturbance, equipment, and vegetation clearing will be visible during construction. |
| **Vegetation**: Native and non-native grasses and forbs; invasive species present. | **Permanent Impacts:** Some vegetation will be removed. Revegetation with native seed mix and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented.<br>**Temporary Impacts:** Surface disturbance during construction may promote weed spread. |
| **Creek Corridor**: Wild Horse Creek crosses the Project Area. | **Permanent Impacts:** Visual change due to concrete box culvert. The creek corridor will be visibly altered.<br>**Temporary Impacts:** Construction impacts include equipment and grading near creek banks. |

# Mitigation

Visual impacts were considered in project planning, and mitigation measures are included in project design. Based on views of the alignment, a buffering or screen will compensate for visual impacts of the travel way from the adjacent community and between pedestrians and the proposed roadway. The buffering will also minimize glare from vehicle headlights. Treatments of the adjacent landscape should comply with Pueblo's Landscape requirements to further enhance blending the visual aspects of the alignment to the community setting. Street lighting should be localized to the travel corridor to reduce glare or lighting into the neighborhood.

*Table 2. Visual Resource Impact Mitigation*

| Visual Impact | Mitigation Commitment for Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension | Responsible Branch | Timing/Phase That Mitigation Will Be Implemented |
|---|---|---|---|
| Views of the new alignment | Screening or buffering in the form of approved landscaping (street trees), colors, textures, separation between sidewalk and pavement and minimal glare from corridor lighting if applicable. | Corridor designer and City of Pueblo | During construction of new alignment or subsequent phases |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roadway introduction to undeveloped land | Use of context-sensitive design with curvilinear alignment and grading to follow topography. Incorporate landscaping where feasible. | Design | Final Design and Construction |
| Lighting structures | Lighting to meet dark-sky standards to minimize glare. Landscape design to soften infrastructure. | Design | Final Design and Construction |
| Culvert at Wild Horse Creek | Design structure to blend with natural surroundings to the extent practicable. Revegetate disturbed areas. | Design | Final Design and Post-Construction |
| Vegetation removal and weed spread | Implement BMPs for weed control. Revegetate with native species per Colorado Department of Transportation and City standards. | Environmental | Construction and Post-Construction |

# References

City of Pueblo and Federal Highway Administration, 2025. Sun Mountain Boulevard Extension Draft Environmental Assessment.

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), 2019. Visual Impact Assessment Guidelines, V2.

Pueblo Area Council of Government (PACOG), 2025. PACOG's 2050 Long Range Transportation Plan. Available at: Home | PACOG 2050 LRTP. Accessed July 2025.

Pueblo County, City of Pueblo, and Pueblo West (Pueblo), 2022. Pueblo Regional Comprehensive Plan. Available at: PuebloRegionalComprehensivePlan_Sept22_R.pdf. Accessed July 2025.

USACE, 2025. National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams Final Version. Gabrielle C. L. David, Ken M. Fritz, Tracie-Lynn Nadeau, Brian J. Topping, Aaron O. Allen, Patrick H. Trier, Steven L. Kichefski, L. Allan James, Ellen Wohl, and Daniel Hamill. ERDC/CRR.