

Chapter 5: Public and Agency Consultation and Coordination

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the public and agency coordination for the Heber Valley Corridor Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). An EIS is typically led by a federal agency because the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is required only for federal actions. In the case of transportation projects that involve federal funding or approval of improvements to the highway system, this agency is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

However, for highway transportation projects in Utah, the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) has been assigned the authority to carry out FHWA's responsibility under NEPA and other specified federal environmental laws, including the authority to act as the lead agency for preparing EISs. This assignment was made pursuant to 23 *United States Code* (USC) Section 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by FHWA and UDOT. As the lead agency, UDOT is responsible for preparing the Heber Valley Corridor EIS, including the requirements for conducting and documenting public and agency coordination and consultation.

Who is the lead agency for the Heber Valley Corridor EIS?

Pursuant to a memorandum executed by FHWA and UDOT, UDOT is the lead agency responsible for preparing this EIS and carrying out many of the consultation requirements described in this chapter.

5.2 Regulatory Setting

FHWA's guidance for preparing EISs states that an EIS should contain copies of pertinent correspondence with each cooperating agency, other agencies, and the public. It should summarize (1) the early coordination process, including scoping; (2) the meetings with community groups (including minority and nonminority interests) and individuals; and (3) the key issues and pertinent information received from the public and government agencies through these efforts (FHWA 1987).

5.3 Public and Agency Involvement

Public and agency involvement is important to the success of any project that could affect the community. The planning for the Heber Valley Corridor EIS involved extensive coordination and consultation with the affected community, agencies, and other stakeholders. The affected community includes not only the residents and businesses but also landowners, individuals, groups, tribes, and others interested in the project study area.

Where can I find the documents referenced in this chapter?

All documents and appendices referenced in this chapter are available on the project website at <https://hebervalleyeis.udot.utah.gov/documents>.

The planning process was structured and implemented to ensure that substantive issues were considered, including the affected community's concerns related to the project's purpose and need, engineering solutions, social impacts, environmental impacts, economic effects, and other issues of concern to the community.

5.3.1 Public Outreach Activities and Information Exchange

The goal of the public and agency involvement program and process as a part of NEPA is to gather input from the local community, tribes, and government leadership to help inform the decisions regarding the project's purpose and need, range of alternatives, and impacts and mitigation associated with potential alternatives. The public and agency involvement process is open to ensure that interested parties have an opportunity to be involved in project planning. Stakeholders had an opportunity to direct, review, and comment on the EIS analysis and results at major milestones during the course of the study.

The public involvement process under NEPA is not a vote-casting or vote-counting process. The information provided through comments during the NEPA process benefits the decision-makers by providing them with relevant information about how the proposed alternative actions are expected to affect the environment, what kind of alternatives or mitigation measures might be appropriate, what resources are important to the stakeholders, and other information. The intent of NEPA, including public comments, is to increase the quantity and quality of information available to decision-makers about the consequences of the alternatives being analyzed in the EIS.

The public involvement plan for the Heber Valley Corridor Project is available as Appendix A, *Public Involvement Plan*, of the *Heber Valley Corridor EIS Coordination Plan*.

5.3.2 Outreach Compliance with Federal Laws

The public and agency involvement program was conducted consistent with federal laws (23 USC Section 139) that require NEPA lead agencies to establish a plan for coordinating public and agency participation during the environmental review process and with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The roles and responsibilities for lead, cooperating, and participating agencies during the environmental review process are defined in 23 USC Section 139.

In preparing this EIS, UDOT followed these laws by reaching out to the agencies, the public, and other stakeholders and providing an opportunity for input into and collaboration on the processes of defining the project's purpose and need, identifying potential alternatives, and developing an understanding of the consequences of the alternatives.

5.3.3 Scoping

UDOT conducted two rounds of scoping for the EIS: an optional early scoping process and a formal NEPA scoping process.

NEPA scoping is a formal EIS outreach and coordination process to determine the scope of issues to be addressed and to identify significant issues related to the proposed action. UDOT used the scoping process to identify and review the purpose of and need for the project and alternatives to consider in this EIS.

What is scoping?

NEPA scoping is a formal EIS outreach and coordination process to determine the scope of issues to be addressed and to identify significant issues related to the proposed action. UDOT conducted an optional early scoping process in 2020 and a formal scoping process in 2021.

5.3.3.1 Early Scoping

UDOT conducted an early scoping process in 2020 to solicit public and agency input to develop the project's purpose and need, identify a preliminary range of alternatives, and identify potentially significant environmental issues. Early scoping is an optional process that UDOT used to better understand the potential needs and issues before formally initiating the EIS process. The *Early Scoping Summary Report* summarizes public and agency input and identifies the alternatives that were suggested during the early scoping process, which lasted 30 days from August 26 to October 3, 2020.

5.3.3.2 Formal Scoping

UDOT conducted the formal NEPA scoping process in 2021 starting with publication of the Notice of Intent to prepare this EIS. The *Scoping Summary Report* summarizes public and agency input gathered during the formal scoping period, which lasted 45 days from April 30 to June 14, 2021.

This notice provided a short description of the Heber Valley Corridor Project, the proposed action, and preliminary alternatives. The Notice of Intent (NOI) also described the scoping process, identified formal public scoping meetings, and included the name, address, and phone number of the UDOT contact person.

The NOI to prepare the Heber Valley Corridor EIS was published on May 11, 2021 (*Federal Register* volume 86, number 89, page 25935). That NOI included information about the 45-day formal scoping period (April 30 to June 14, 2021) for soliciting comments on the draft purpose and need statement, the alternatives, and the scope of the NEPA analysis that was developed during early scoping. The NOI included a link to the website for the *Draft Purpose and Need Technical Report*, the *Phase 1 Summary Report*, and the *Early Scoping Summary Report* to allow the public to review and provide any further input during the 45-day formal scoping period. Notice of the scoping process was published in newspapers, social media, and email updates.

5.4 Agency Coordination

Throughout the EIS process, UDOT coordinated with federal, state, and local agencies that oversee the management of resources in the project study area. Because these agencies have authority over and issue permits regarding their resource areas, it is important to include them from the initial scoping activities throughout the project's development. In this way, issues are identified early so that they can be properly considered and, if necessary, avoided, minimized, or mitigated as the project progresses.

5.4.1 Coordination Plan

The purpose of the *Heber Valley Corridor EIS Coordination Plan* was to identify the coordination that UDOT would undertake with the federal, state, and local agencies who agreed to be participating or cooperating agencies during the NEPA process in accordance with 23 USC Section 139. The *Coordination Plan* defined the roles and expectations of the participating and cooperating agencies and established a commitment to review the EIS at specific milestones. The *Coordination Plan* was sent to cooperating and participating agencies on June 2, 2021. The plan was updated in March 2022, January 2023, and March 2025. All versions are available on the project website.

5.4.2 Identification of Participating and Cooperating Agencies

Agencies that would have permitting or other authority for affected resources were invited to participate in the project planning process as NEPA cooperating agencies.

In addition, federal and nonfederal agencies that might have an interest in the Heber Valley Corridor Project but do not necessarily have permitting authority were invited to participate in the project planning process as NEPA participating agencies.

The roles and responsibilities of cooperating and participating agencies include but are not limited to the following:

- Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest practicable time.
- Participate in the scoping process.
- On request of the lead agency, assume responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment concerning which the cooperating agency has special expertise.
- On request of the lead agency, make staff support available to enhance the lead agency's interdisciplinary capability.
- Normally use its own funds. To the extent that available funds permit, the lead agency must fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. Potential lead agencies must include such funding requirements in their budget requests.
- Consult with the lead agency in developing and updating the schedule, meet the schedule, and elevate, as soon as practicable, to the senior agency official of the lead agency any issues relating to the project purpose and need, alternatives, or other issues that could affect any agency's ability to meet the schedule.
- Meet the lead agency's schedule for providing comments.
- To the maximum extent practicable, jointly issue environmental documents with the lead agency.

Other federal, state, and local agencies and organizations (referred to as nonparticipating agencies and organizations) were contacted as necessary to obtain information about the project study area and any issues or concerns they had.

5.4.3 Cooperating Agencies

A *cooperating agency* is any federal, state, tribal, or local agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal that has been designated by the lead agency. All cooperating agencies are participating agencies by definition.

Before the NOI was published, UDOT sent invitation letters to three federal agencies (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) on April 7, 2021, inviting them to be either a cooperating agency or a participating agency. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency accepted the invitation to be a cooperating agency. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service accepted the invitation to be a participating agency.

What is a cooperating agency?

A cooperating agency is any federal, state, tribal, or local agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal that has been designated by the lead agency. All cooperating agencies are participating agencies by definition.

5.4.4 Participating Agencies

A *participating agency* is a federal, state, tribal, or local agency participating in an environmental review or authorization of an action. The selection and responsibilities for participating agencies are defined in 23 USC Section 139 and differ from those defined for cooperating agencies. For instance, participating agencies are given an opportunity to help develop the project's purpose and need statement and the range of alternatives considered as well as the coordination plan and the schedule for the project. A participating agency is not necessarily also a cooperating agency.

What is a participating agency?

A participating agency is a federal, state, tribal, or local agency participating in an environmental review or authorization of an action.

Before the NOI was published, UDOT sent invitation letters on April 7, 2021, to the three agencies listed in Section 5.4.3, *Cooperating Agencies*, as well as 14 additional state agencies, regional governments or agencies, and local governments inviting them to participate in the environmental review process as a participating agency. Letters for the state agencies were sent through the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Resource Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC), because UDOT's environmental process guidelines state that requests for state agencies to become participating agencies should be processed through RDCC. Of the agencies invited to be participating agencies, the following nine accepted the invitation:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Resource Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC)/Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (PLPCO)
- Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission
- Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
- Mountainland Association of Governments
- Wasatch County
- Heber City
- City of Midway

5.5 Agency Scoping and Coordination

Agency and public coordination were held concurrently throughout the EIS. This section discusses the agency-specific scoping and coordination. Additional information regarding public scoping and coordination is provided in Section 5.6, *Public Involvement*. An overview of agency meetings at key project milestones is provided in Table 5.5-1.

Table 5.5-1. Agency Meetings at Key Project Milestones

Activity or Stakeholder	Project Milestones				
	Early Scoping	Formal Scoping	Alternatives	Draft EIS	Final EIS
Activities					
Public comment period	August 26 – October 3, 2020	April 30 – June 14, 2021	October 5 – November 4, 2021	January 9 – March 9, 2026	
Agency coordination meeting	August 27, 2020	April 29, 2021	September 30, 2021		
Public meeting	August 27, 2020	None held	October 5 and 6, 2021		
Local Government Stakeholders^a (Council Meetings, Staff Update Meetings, and Stakeholder Working Group Meetings)					
Wasatch County	April 20, 2020 June 20, 2020 August 20, 2020 September 9, 2020 September 30, 2020	May 5, 2021 May 26, 2021 July 28, 2021	September 8, 2021 September 22, 2021 October 28, 2021 December 9, 2021		
Heber City	April 20, 2020 June 2, 2020 August 11, 2020 August 20, 2020 September 15, 2020 October 19, 2020	April 26, 2021 May 4, 2021	September 21, 2021 September 27, 2021 October 28, 2021 November 30, 2021		
City of Midway	June 3, 2020	None held	September 7, 2021		
Town of Charleston	May 28, 2020	None held	None held		
Town of Daniel	May 29, 2020 August 20, 2020 October 19, 2020	April 27, 2021	None held		

^a This table does not include meetings that took place outside the project milestones. For additional meetings, see Table 5.6-1, *All Agency and Stakeholder Meetings*, on page 5-24.

5.5.1 August 27, 2020, Agency Coordination Meeting

UDOT held an agency coordination meeting on August 27, 2020, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources during the early scoping period to identify issues. These agencies were identified because there is a large wetland complex northwest of Heber City, and it is possible or likely that these agencies would have jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to the environmental impacts of the project. A summary of the agency coordination meeting is included in the *Early Scoping Summary Report*.

5.5.2 April 29, 2021, Agency Scoping Meeting

Before the NOI was published, UDOT sent invitations to the three agencies listed in Section 5.4.3, *Cooperating Agencies*, as well as 14 additional state agencies, regional governments or agencies, and local governments inviting them to participate in an agency scoping meeting on April 29, 2021. A summary of the agency scoping meeting is included in Appendix B, *Agency Scoping Meeting*, of the *Scoping Summary Report*. In all, 19 state agency representatives and 9 local agency representatives attended. Table 5.5-2 lists the agencies with representatives who attended the agency scoping meeting.

Table 5.5-2. Attendees of the April 29, 2021, Agency Scoping Meeting

Attendees		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Utah Division of Indian Affairs	Wasatch County
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Heber City
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission	City of Midway
Resource Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC)/ Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (PLPCO)	Mountainland Association of Governments	Heber Valley Special Service District

5.5.3 Additional Agency Coordination

UDOT used the agency comments received during the scoping period, along with other transportation and environmental data and the analysis collected during the EIS process, to help identify the purpose of and need for the project, identify and refine alternatives, and make decisions regarding the methodology for the analysis to be undertaken.

5.5.4 Opportunities for the Cooperating and Participating Agencies to Help Define the Project Purpose and Need Statement

5.5.4.1 Preliminary Project Need

The statute at 23 USC Section 139 requires an opportunity for cooperating and participating agencies to help define a project's purpose and need statement. An agency coordination meeting was held on August 27, 2020, during the early scoping period. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting was held virtually using the Zoom platform. Representatives from the following agencies participated:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

The discussion focused on the project background, preliminary needs, preliminary resource findings, and each agency's interest in becoming a cooperating or participating agency.

5.5.4.2 Draft Purpose and Need

On April 29, 2021, as part of the formal scoping period, UDOT published a draft of the project purpose and need technical report for review by the agencies and the public through June 14, 2021. UDOT developed the draft purpose and need based on input from early scoping process. Members of the public and agencies were encouraged to provide comments by email, on the project website, and by postal mail. UDOT received 90 comments on the draft purpose and need statement. The draft purpose and need statement was also discussed at the agency scoping meeting on April 29, 2021.

5.5.4.3 Revised Purpose and Need

Based on agency and public comments received during the formal scoping period (April 30 to June 14, 2021), UDOT revised the purpose and need statement to include opportunities for nonmotorized transportation as a primary purpose instead of as a secondary objective. A revised purpose and need technical report (dated September 20, 2021) was published along with conceptual alternatives.

A notice was sent to cooperating and participating agencies notifying them of the alternatives public comment period from October 5 through November 4, 2021. An agency meeting to discuss the conceptual alternatives was held on September 30, 2021. The revised purpose and need statement was also discussed at this meeting.

5.5.5 Opportunities for the Cooperating and Participating Agencies to Help Determine the Range of Alternatives

The statute at 23 USC Section 139 requires the lead agency to provide an opportunity for cooperating and participating agencies to help determine the range of alternatives. In addition, the lead agency must determine, in collaboration with the cooperating and participating agencies, the appropriate methodologies to be used and the level of detail required in the analysis of alternatives. Accordingly, the lead agency must work cooperatively and interactively with the cooperating and participating agencies on the methodology and

level of detail to be used in a particular analysis. The remainder of this section discusses the approach that was used to identify reasonable alternatives.

5.5.5.1 Screening Criteria and Conceptual Alternatives

On September 30, 2021, UDOT held a meeting to present the conceptual alternatives to resource agencies. At the meeting, UDOT provided an overview of the screening process, criteria, and conceptual alternatives under consideration. Table 5.5-3 lists the agencies with representatives who attended the meeting. On October 5, 2021, UDOT published a presentation and factsheets with information about conceptual alternatives for review by the agencies and the public. A virtual public meeting was held on October 5, 2021, and an in-person meeting was held on October 6. The comment period for conceptual alternatives and screening criteria ran from October 5 to November 4, 2021. Additional information about these meetings is provided in Section 5.6.4, *Alternatives Development Process*.

Table 5.5-3. Attendees of the September 30, 2021, Agency Alternatives Meeting

Attendees	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	

5.5.5.2 Alternatives Screening Report

UDOT conducted an alternatives development and screening process based on the project's purpose and need and screening criteria as described in *Purpose and Need and Alternative Screening Criteria* and the *Alternative Development and Screening Process* factsheets. The results of this process were published in the *Draft Alternatives Development and Screening Report* on June 7, 2022, for agency and public review. The review and comment period ran from June 7 to July 22, 2022. UDOT sent notifications of the release and comment period for the *Draft Alternatives Development and Screening Report* by email on June 7, 2022. In addition, UDOT held two agency meetings on June 6, 2022, to go over the results of the report; one meeting was for resource agencies and the second was for local government agencies. At the meetings, UDOT provided an overview of the alternatives considered, the screening process, and the results of the screening process, and took comments from the agencies. Table 5.5-4 lists the agencies with representatives who attended the meetings.

Table 5.5-4. Attendees of the June 6, 2022, Agency Alternatives Screening Meetings

Attendees	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Mountainland Association of Governments
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Wasatch County
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Heber City
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission	City of Midway

5.5.6 Coordination and Consultation Required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (codified at 54 USC Section 306108) requires federal agencies that fund, permit, or are otherwise involved in a project (for example, as a landowner) to consider the impacts that the federal undertaking would have on historic and archaeological resources. Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding by which FHWA assigned certain of its authorities to UDOT, UDOT is responsible for compliance with Section 106 as part of this EIS.

The regulations at 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 800, commonly referred to as the Section 106 regulations, implement the National Historic Preservation Act and describe the process through which the above actions are carried out. This process includes steps for consulting with state and/or tribal historic preservation officers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Native American tribes, and other interested parties.

For the Heber Valley Corridor Project, in addition to federal and state agencies, UDOT consulted with several other entities with direct interest in historic architectural resources or archaeological sites that could be affected by the action alternatives. Agencies with direct jurisdiction over land within or adjacent to the alignments for the action alternatives were also consulted. These entities included certified local governments (CLGs), historical societies and organizations, and mayors or town councils where no CLG or historical society exists. CLGs are entities that meet historic preservation standards established by the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), that act under the guidance of SHPO, and that can be federally funded through SHPO.

UDOT contacted the following groups by letter on April 7, 2021 (the Confederated Tribes of the Goshutes Reservation were contacted on May 20, 2021, and the Heber Valley Heritage Foundation was contacted in April 2023), invited them to become consulting parties for the project, and invited them to provide information about architectural and archaeological properties of importance to their communities or organizations:

- Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
- Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
- Heber City CLG
- Heber Valley Heritage Foundation
- Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
- Skull Valley Band of Goshute
- Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation
- Wasatch County chapter of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers

UDOT's consultation with the tribes, agencies, municipalities, and CLGs focused on soliciting information about the known or potential presence of historic architectural resources and archaeological sites in the areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the action alternatives. To date, only one group has

What is an undertaking?

An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency, those carried out with federal financial assistance, and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval.

What are interested parties?

Interested parties include property owners, local historic preservation societies, and neighborhood associations with a demonstrated interest in the project.

identified any specific concerns in the project's area of potential effects. UDOT met with the Heber Valley Heritage Foundation on April 18, 2023, when they expressed general concerns about impacts to structures from the early settlement period and to the north fields area.

5.5.7 Tribal Consultation

The National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, require that federal agencies involved in a project that could affect resources of importance to Native American tribes must consult with those tribes when the location of the federal undertaking is within an area of traditional use for the tribe and/or could affect resources of cultural, religious, or traditional importance to the tribe. This consultation is to occur at a government-to-government level in recognition of the sovereign status of the tribes.

Under the May 26, 2022, Memorandum of Understanding executed between FHWA and UDOT, FHWA has assigned most of its responsibilities in the environmental review process to UDOT, but FHWA has retained its responsibility for government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, UDOT is responsible for carrying out most of the responsibilities of a federal agency in the Section 106 process, including notifying Native American tribes. However, if a tribe requests government-to-government consultation with the federal government, FHWA would be responsible for carrying out that consultation directly with the tribe.

UDOT provided notification of the Heber Valley Corridor EIS to the tribal chairperson or president, and to the tribal historic preservation officer (THPO), of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Northwest Band of the Shoshone Nation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Skull Valley Band of Goshute, and Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. This notification included written correspondence inviting the tribes to participate in consultation on the project. The following specific correspondences were sent:

- **Letter on April 7, 2021.** The letter sent to the tribes included an invitation to become a consulting party in the Section 106 process and a brief description of the project.
- **Letter on April 7, 2021.** The letter sent to the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs included information about the publication of the Notice of Intent, project study area, potential project alternatives, and date and time of a scoping meeting.
- **Letter on May 20, 2021.** At the request of the Utah Division of Indian Affairs, an invitation was also sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation on May 20, 2021. The letter included an invitation to become a consulting party in the Section 106 process and a brief description of the project.
- **Call on December 2, 2022.** A public comment was received on the proposed alternatives from a Midway resident who stated that the project would cross "Ute ceremonial grounds." As a result, UDOT called the THPO of the Ute Tribe on December 2, 2022, and left a voicemail message asking for information regarding the location of, or potential for, ceremonial grounds in the Heber Valley.
- **Email on January 9, 2023.** A follow-up email was sent to the THPO of the Ute Tribe on January 9, 2023, asking for information regarding the location of, or potential for, ceremonial grounds in the Heber Valley. To date, the Ute Tribe has not responded.

In addition to receiving the letters and email listed above, the tribes were also included in the general email list for the project and received the notifications described in this chapter for each stage of the EIS process. To date, none of the tribes has identified any specific sites, resources, or traditional cultural places of concern in the project's area of potential effects. To date, no tribe has requested direct government-to-government consultation with FHWA.

5.5.8 Coordination with Providers of Community Services

A primary goal of community coordination is to reach a broad range of people to encourage participation in the project. UDOT made specific efforts to contact people living along and adjacent to the alignments for the action alternatives.

Representatives with public agencies, social services, and nonprofit organizations were contacted and interviewed to identify populations in and around the community evaluation area who might be affected by the project (for more information, see Section 3.4, *Social Environment*). This included outreach to the following County, Cities, and Town that currently provide services in this area:

- Wasatch County
- Heber City
- City of Midway
- Town of Daniel

5.5.9 Meetings with County, City, and Town Councils

UDOT presented at county, city, and town council meetings starting in September 2020 and throughout the development of the Draft EIS to provide study updates to government stakeholders. These meetings are included in Table 5.6-1, *All Agency and Stakeholder Meetings*, on page 5-24. In 2020 and 2021, UDOT presented to the following councils:

- Wasatch County Interlocal meetings on September 30, 2020; July 28, 2021; May 26, 2021; and September 22, 2021
- Wasatch County Council on September 9, 2020; May 5, 2021; and September 8, 2021
- Heber City Council on September 15, 2020; May 4, 2021; and September 21, 2021
- Midway City Council on September 7, 2021

Once the draft screening results were released in June 2022, UDOT presented at the following four city council meetings and one county council meeting:

- Wasatch County Council on June 15, 2022
- Heber City Council on June 21, 2022
- Midway City Council on July 19, 2022
- Town of Charleston Council on August 11, 2022
- Town of Daniel Council on September 12, 2022

The presentations for the council meetings were the same; they included an overview of the project's purpose and need, a list of the alternatives under consideration, an overview of the screening process, the

draft results of the screening process, and information about how to comment. UDOT encouraged councils and the public to submit comments on the draft alternative screening results and the remaining alternatives.

In 2024 and 2025, while UDOT revised the alternatives in light of the new projections from the updated travel demand model, UDOT presented to the following councils with status updates:

- Wasatch County Council on October 9, 2024; November 13, 2024; December 11, 2024; February 12, 2025; and March 12, 2025
- Wasatch County Interlocal Meeting on January 15, 2025
- Heber City Council on March 5, 2024; November 19, 2024; December 17, 2024; February 18, 2025; and March 18, 2025

After the Addendum to the *Final Alternatives Development and Screening Report* was published in March 2025, UDOT presented at the following county and city council meetings to review the updated information:

- Wasatch County Council on April 9, 2025
- Heber City Council on April 15, 2025
- Midway City Council on April 15, 2025
- Town of Daniel Council on April 7, 2025

The presentations for the council meetings in 2025 included an overview of the project's purpose and need, an overview of the updated travel demand model, a list of the revised alternatives, an overview of the screening process, the final results of the screening process, the general schedule of the Draft EIS and upcoming public comment period, and information about how to stay engaged with the project.

What is a travel demand model?

A travel demand model is a computer model that forecasts the number of transportation trips (travel demand) in an area at a given time. This forecast is based on the expected population, employment, household, land use, and road network conditions in the area. The travel demand model used for the Heber Valley Corridor Project is jointly maintained by UDOT and the Mountainland Association of Governments.

5.5.10 Meetings with Heber City Planning Department

UDOT has met with Heber City Planning Department staff throughout the EIS process starting in spring 2020. The purposes of these meetings were to discuss the purpose of and need for the project, the alternatives screening methodology, and the alternatives that would be evaluated in the EIS as well as to understand approved development plans and annexation plans and validate the population, household, and employment growth assumptions in the travel demand model.

5.5.11 Meetings with Mountainland Association of Governments

UDOT met with the Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) to review the travel demand model assumptions. MAG is a participating agency and participated in agency scoping meetings. The meeting summaries are provided in Appendix 5A, *UDOT and MAG Travel Demand Model Meetings*, of this EIS.

- **January 27, 2022.** UDOT met with MAG to review and validate the population, household, and employment growth assumptions in the Summit-Wasatch travel demand model (version 1 2020-06-10).
- **December 11, 2023.** UDOT met with MAG to discuss the differences between the previous Summit-Wasatch travel demand model (version 1 2020-06-10) and the updated travel demand model (version 2.1 2024-03-28) and understand why the projected population and household growth had shifted and the resulting traffic had substantially increased.

5.5.12 Meeting with Wasatch Open Lands Board

The Wasatch Open Lands Board (WOLB) comprises city and county staff and two citizens at large. WOLB oversees a \$10 million bond with the purpose of purchasing conservation easements on private properties to protect open space and limit development. UDOT met with WOLB on November 14, 2022, to provide an update to WOLB regarding the EIS process, understand where conservation is in place or proposed, learn more about WOLB's ongoing conservation efforts, and learn about WOLB's concerns with the alternatives evaluated in this EIS. UDOT sent a follow-up letter to WOLB on January 10, 2023, with responses to comments that UDOT did not have an adequate opportunity to address at the November 14 meeting.

UDOT met with WOLB on January 13, 2025. The purposes of this meeting was to discuss the refined alternatives considered in the *Addendum to the Final Alternatives Development Report* and discuss land conservation activities in the north fields that might overlap with the alternatives.

5.5.13 Meetings with Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports the conservation of agricultural and working lands in every state. NRCS provides financial assistance for partner-driven conservation projects—for example, working with willing landowners, WOLB, and Utah Open Lands to keep land in the north fields in agricultural use and protect it from development. During the time the project team was updating the travel demand model (see Section 2.2.1, *Background of the Alternatives Development and Screening Process*), Wasatch County voted to fund a 165-acre conservation easement in the north fields that would conflict with all action alternatives being evaluated. The proposed easement included NRCS funding, which could have jeopardized UDOT's ability to construct a western corridor around Heber City because UDOT does not have the authority to condemn property held in an NRCS easement. UDOT met with NRCS on April 29 and November 13, 2024. The November meeting was a joint meeting with Utah Open Lands to facilitate coordination and communication among infrastructure projects and conservation efforts. Ultimately, NRCS decided not to fund the conservation easement; however, working through the issue contributed to delays on this EIS timeline. Meetings with NRCS and Utah Open Lands are included in Table 5.6-1, *All Agency and Stakeholder Meetings*, on page 5-24.

5.5.14 Coordination Regarding Agriculture Protection Areas

In December 2022, Wasatch County passed an ordinance allowing landowners in the north fields to put their land in Agriculture Protection Areas (APAs). Land within 100 feet of the centerline of the local government preservation corridor was excluded (not eligible to be included in an APA). However, there was no exclusion for land centered on any of the five action alternatives that were under consideration at the time the ordinance passed. In spring 2023, as landowners started the process of putting their land into APAs, UDOT sent letters to Wasatch County notifying them of overlap between the action alternatives that were under consideration at the time and the proposed APAs. The letter stated that the Draft EIS would consider how each alternative would affect APAs but that APA designation would not preclude UDOT from evaluating, analyzing, selecting, or constructing an alternative that would affect an APA.

5.5.15 Local Government Email Updates

UDOT regularly sent project update emails to representatives of local government organizations and other agencies and representatives that have requested to be on the email list. These government organizations included the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Wasatch County, Heber City, City of Midway, Town of Daniel, Town of Charleston, and the Utah legislature. The local government update emails were sent on the following dates:

- August 6, 2020
- September 9, 2020
- October 5, 2020
- November 6, 2020
- December 3, 2020
- February 9, 2021
- April 2, 2021
- May 11, 2021
- June 4, 2021
- August 10, 2021
- September 7, 2021
- October 14, 2021
- November 11, 2021
- December 9, 2021
- January 12, 2022
- February 9, 2022
- March 4, 2022
- April 20, 2022
- June 30, 2022
- August 8, 2022
- September 19, 2022
- October 19, 2022
- January 11, 2023
- March 14, 2023
- April 17, 2023
- May 16, 2023
- July 18, 2023
- August 15, 2023
- September 8, 2023
- October 9, 2023
- March 14, 2024
- May 2, 2024
- October 24, 2024
- December 9, 2024
- January 10, 2025
- February 7, 2025
- March 10, 2025
- April 11, 2025
- May 14, 2025
- June 12, 2025
- July 2, 2025
- August 8, 2025
- September 8, 2025
- October 2, 2025
- November 19, 2025
- December 4, 2025

5.6 Public Involvement

In addition to agency coordination, public participation is important to developing informed analysis and understanding the issues and concerns of the community. UDOT's commitment at the beginning of this environmental review process was to proactively involve the public so that the analysis would reflect the goals and issues of those who live, work, and travel in the project study area. Throughout this process, UDOT has kept the public informed and has incorporated their feedback.

UDOT designed this EIS process to comply with federal laws by reaching out to the public and giving the public an opportunity to provide input into and collaborate on the processes of defining the project's purpose and need, identifying potential alternatives, and documenting how the alternatives could affect people and the resources they value.

5.6.1 Coordination and Public Involvement Plan

The *Heber Valley Corridor EIS Coordination Plan* includes a public involvement element (see Appendix A, *Public Involvement Plan*, of the *Coordination Plan*) that introduces several strategies to inform the public about the project, communicate how a preferred alternative would be selected, and address agency and public issues during the EIS process. The goal of this plan is to engage stakeholders and the public in an open and inclusive process that builds on previous efforts to identify issues and potential solutions that consider a range of perspectives.

The *Coordination Plan* ensures that UDOT works with the public to address their concerns and suggestions and that these concerns and suggestions are directly reflected in the alternatives and analysis that are developed. The plan also ensures that UDOT provides feedback regarding how the public's input influenced the decisions made during the EIS process. The plan is updated throughout the EIS process.

The *Heber Valley Corridor EIS Coordination Plan* is available on the project website.

5.6.2 Public Scoping

As the first step in the NEPA process, scoping uses public and agency participation to develop possible solutions and identify issues regarding a proposed project. For the Heber Valley Corridor Project, scoping helped determine the needs, objectives, resources, constraints, potential alternatives, and suggestions for screening criteria that UDOT used to screen the preliminary alternatives.

UDOT relied on public comments made during scoping to help identify issues as well as to gauge public sentiment about proposed improvements. Because the alternatives under consideration for this project could affect owners of property adjacent to the alignments for the action alternatives as well as the broader public in the Heber Valley, UDOT used a combination of measures to ensure that the public was notified about the project and invited to participate in the process.

5.6.2.1 Early Scoping Period (August 26 to October 3, 2020)

UDOT conducted an early scoping process to solicit public and agency input to develop the project's purpose and need, identify a preliminary range of alternatives, and identify potentially significant environmental issues. Early scoping is an optional process that UDOT used to better understand the potential needs and issues prior to formally initiating this EIS.

5.6.2.1.1 Notifications

The early scoping period began on August 26 and ended on October 3, 2020. The following methods were used to notify the general public of the early scoping meeting and activities:

- Advertisements were placed in the following publications:
 - *Deseret News*, August 11 and August 18, 2020
 - *The Salt Lake Tribune*, August 11 and August 18, 2020
 - *The Wasatch Wave*, August 12 and August 19, 2020
 - *Hello Heber! The Heber City Newsletter*, September 1 and October 1, 2020
- Information regarding the public meeting and the early scoping period was posted on the Heber Valley Corridor Project website and UDOT social media sites (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) on August 18, 21, 26, 27, and 31; September 10, 18, 21, and 25; and October 1 and 3, 2020.
- Email notices regarding the early scoping public meeting and comment period were sent to the Heber Valley Corridor Project mailing list on August 12, 20, 27, and 28; September 10, 17, 24, and 25; and October 1 and 3, 2020.
- A UDOT press release was sent to local media outlets on August 18, 2020, as a reminder of the public meeting on August 27, 2020.

5.6.2.1.2 Early Scoping Public Meeting

UDOT held an early public scoping meeting on August 27, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting was held from 6:00 to 8:00 PM virtually using the Zoom platform. Presentation materials included information regarding the project background, projected growth, and preliminary traffic conditions in 2050 under the no-action conditions (that is, the expected conditions in the project study area if the Heber Valley Corridor Project is not implemented). About 50 people attended the early public scoping meeting.

5.6.2.1.3 Early Scoping Summary Report

The *Early Scoping Summary Report* summarizes public and agency input during the early scoping process. About 300 individual comment submissions were received.

5.6.2.2 Formal Scoping Period (April 30 to June 14, 2021)

Public scoping is a key component of the environmental review process. Scoping helps UDOT prepare a comprehensive and focused EIS that will help inform the decision-making and permitting processes.

5.6.2.2.1 Notifications

The formal scoping period began on April 30 and ended on June 14, 2021. The following methods were used to notify the general public of the formal public scoping period, the materials available for review, and how to comment:

- The Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register on May 11, 2021.
- Advertisements were placed in the following publications:
 - *Wasatch Wave*, April 28, May 12, and May 26, 2021
 - *The Salt Lake Tribune*, May 16, 2021
 - *Deseret News*, May 14, 2021
- Notifications and reminders were posted on the Heber Valley Corridor Project website: <https://hebervalleyeis.udot.utah.gov>.
- Notifications and reminders were posted on UDOT social media sites:
 - Facebook on April 30; May 4, 5, 7, 11, 26, and 28; and June 8, 11, and 14, 2021
 - Instagram and Twitter on April 30; and May 7, 21, and 28, 2021
- An email notice was sent to the Heber Valley Corridor Project mailing list on April 28 and 30; May 11 and 28; and June 14, 2021.
- Printed fliers were posted at municipal buildings and businesses in the project area.
- A UDOT press release was sent to local media outlets on April 26, 2021.

5.6.2.2.2 Public Scoping Materials

A public scoping meeting was not held during the formal scoping period because one was held on August 27, 2020, during the early scoping process. However, UDOT published the following materials for public and agency review and comment on the project website:

- *Draft Purpose and Need Technical Report*
- *Project Purpose and Need Factsheet*
- *Purpose and Need & Alternative Screening Criteria Factsheet*

5.6.2.2.3 Scoping Summary Report

The *Scoping Summary Report* summarizes public and agency input gathered during the formal scoping period, which lasted 45 days from April 30 to June 14, 2021. During the formal scoping period, UDOT received just over 90 individual comments from the public and agencies.

5.6.3 Purpose and Need

UDOT developed a draft purpose and need based on input received during early scoping. UDOT published the *Draft Purpose and Need Technical Report* on April 30, 2021, during the formal scoping period. Some comments suggested that the purpose of the project should include preserving open space, maintaining environmental quality, or protecting viewsheds. UDOT evaluated impacts to open space, natural resources, and visual impacts as part of the EIS evaluation process. However, UDOT's approval authority is specific to addressing the transportation need.

Some commenters stated that the purpose and need should not focus solely on Heber City but rather on all communities in the Heber Valley. As part of the EIS process, UDOT evaluated impacts to all communities that could be affected by the alternatives. However, the primary transportation problem UDOT is trying to solve is congestion on Main Street in downtown Heber City, and this congestion affects regional and local mobility. In addition, UDOT wants to make sure that the solutions do not preclude Heber City from meeting their vision for the historic town center.

Other comments suggested that active transportation should be included as a primary project purpose. Based on comments received during the formal scoping period, UDOT revised the purpose and need to recognize improved nonmotorized transportation as a primary purpose instead of as a secondary objective.

5.6.4 Alternatives Development Process

5.6.4.1.1 Alternatives Screening Criteria

The draft alternatives screening criteria were first published during the formal scoping period. UDOT published a factsheet providing an overview of the alternatives screening process and Level 1 and Level 2 screening criteria. During formal scoping, a few public comments were received specific to the alternatives screening process and criteria. Most screening criteria comments focused on screening alternatives for project cost, property impacts, and potential impacts to wetlands, open space, and viewsheds.

5.6.4.1.2 Alternatives Public Comment Period (October 5 to November 4, 2021)

From the basic concepts identified during early and formal scoping, UDOT developed the ideas into 17 distinct alternative concepts and published them for public review and input. The public review and comment periods under NEPA are not a vote-casting or vote-counting process. UDOT held two public meetings to present the conceptual alternatives for public review and comment. A virtual public meeting was held on October 5, 2021, on the Zoom platform, and an in-person open house was held on October 6, 2021, at Heber Valley Elementary School. A 30-day public comment period for the conceptual alternatives ran from October 5 to November 4, 2021.

The following methods were used to notify the public of the October public meetings, the materials available for review, and how to comment:

- Advertisements were placed in the following publications:
 - *Wasatch Wave*, September 22 and 29, 2021
 - *The Salt Lake Tribune*, September 19, 2021
 - *Deseret News*, September 17, 24, and October 1, 2021

- Notifications and reminders were posted on the Heber Valley Corridor Project website: <https://hebervalleyeis.udot.utah.gov>.
- Notifications and reminders were posted on UDOT's social media sites:
 - Facebook on September 16 and 24; October 1, 5, 6, 8, 13, 18, 19, 21, and 29; and November 1 and 4, 2021
 - Instagram on October 2 and 6, 2021
 - Paid video advertisements on Instagram intermittently from October 5 to November 4, 2021
 - Twitter on September 16; October 1, 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, 21, 25, and 29; and November 1 and 4, 2021
- An email notice was sent to the Heber Valley Corridor Project mailing list on September 14 and 24; October 1, 5, 6, 8, 15, and 29; and November 3 and 4, 2021.
- Printed flyers were posted at municipal buildings and businesses in the project area.
- A UDOT press release was sent to local media outlets on September 27, 2021.

During the alternatives public comment period, UDOT received about 670 individual comment submissions from the public and agencies. The majority of the comments were related to the need for transportation improvements, concerns about neighborhood impacts, concerns about impacts to the north fields, and suggestions for new alternatives for UDOT to consider. In response to the comments received, UDOT developed six new alternatives and modified some of the original 17 alternative concepts before conducting alternatives screening. Modifications to alternatives included adding improvements to north U.S. Highway 40 (US-40) (between State Route [SR] 32 and 900 North) or extending the Heber Valley Corridor farther north to SR-32. The *Final Alternatives Development and Screening Report* summarizes public and agency input gathered during the alternatives comment period, which ran 45 days from April 30 to June 14, 2021.

5.6.4.1.3 Alternatives Screening Public Comment Period (June 7 to July 7, 2022)

The results of the alternatives screening process were published in the *Draft Alternatives Development and Screening Report* for agency and public review on June 7, 2022. The review and comment period ran from June 7 to July 22, 2022. The following methods were used to notify the general public of the release of the *Draft Alternatives Development and Screening Report*:

- A UDOT press release was sent to local media outlets on June 7, 2022.
- Advertisements were placed in the following publications:
 - *Deseret News*, June 3, 2022
 - *The Salt Lake Tribune*, June 8, 2022
 - *Wasatch Wave*, June 15, 2022
 - *Hello Heber! The Heber City Newsletter*, July 2022
- Notifications and reminders were posted on the Heber Valley Corridor Project website: <https://hebervalleyeis.udot.utah.gov>.
- An email notice was sent to the Heber Valley Corridor Project mailing list on June 3, 7, and 23; and July 8 and 19, 2022.

- Notifications and reminders were posted on UDOT's social media sites:
 - Facebook on June 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 21, 23, and 28; and July 11, 14, 19, 21, and 22, 2022
 - Instagram on June 7 and July 22, 2022
 - Twitter on June 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 21, 23, and 28; and July 11, 14, 19, 21, and 22, 2022
- Printed flyers were hung at municipal buildings and businesses in the area

UDOT received a total of 441 comments during the alternatives screening public comment period. This total number includes two petitions with multiple signatures; individual signatures were not counted as individual comments on the petitions. Common themes included concerns about impacts to the north fields, the rate of growth in the Heber Valley and its changing character, and concern for the future of Main Street and its businesses. The *Final Alternatives Development and Screening Report* summarizes public and agency input gathered during the alternatives screening comment period, which ran 45 days from June 7 to July 22, 2022.

5.6.4.1.4 Alternatives Screening in 2025

After the release of the *Final Alternatives Development and Screening Report* (January 2023), UDOT conducted a sensitivity analysis using a draft version of the updated Summit-Wasatch travel demand model. UDOT found that traffic was forecasted to increase by as much as 30% in some locations in the needs assessment study area compared to forecasts produced using the previous version of the model. This increase in traffic warranted an investigation by UDOT to determine how the 30% increase in forecasted traffic affected the alternatives being considered. This investigation delayed the EIS process while version 2 of the travel demand model was calibrated and finalized. More information about the alternatives development and screening process timeline is provided in Section 2.2.1, *Background on the Alternatives Development and Screening Process*.

What is a sensitivity analysis?

A sensitivity analysis is a review to understand how changes in variables (that is, the travel demand model) affect outcomes (that is, the screening criteria results or alternative performance).

Using the output from the updated travel demand model, all five alternatives that passed screening in 2023 were refined to accommodate the additional forecasted traffic and were rescreened. These design refinements resulted in eight alternatives being developed for screening in 2025. As a result of this screening in 2025, two alternatives were advanced to the Draft EIS (for more information, see Chapter 2, *Alternatives*). The following methods were used to notify the public of the results of the screening in 2025:

- A UDOT press release was sent to local media outlets on March 27, 2025.
- Notifications and reminders were posted on the Heber Valley Corridor Project website: <https://hebervalleyeis.udot.utah.gov>.
- An email notice was sent to the Heber Valley Corridor Project mailing list on March 27, 2025.
- Notifications and reminders were posted on UDOT's social media sites:
 - Facebook on March 27, 2025
 - Instagram on March 27, 2025
 - X on March 27, 2025

5.6.5 Stakeholder Working Group Meetings

For the Heber Valley Corridor EIS, a Stakeholder Working Group was established. The intent of the group was to develop and engage with community members to capture the diverse viewpoints of the Heber Valley community. This group provided input on the EIS and relayed project information to the community groups they represented. This group included representatives from the following organizations, businesses, and the community:

- Wasatch County
- Wasatch County Housing Authority
- Wasatch County Open Lands Board
- Heber City
- Town of Daniel
- Mountainland Association of Governments (rural planning organization)
- Utah Valley University
- Wasatch County School District
- Utah Trucking Association
- Friends of Heber Valley
- Agricultural community and farmers
- Business owners
- Emergency services
- Developers
- Residents and landowners

The following Stakeholder Working Group meetings were held:

- **August 20, 2020.** The purpose of the meeting was to establish the Stakeholder Working Group, summarize expectations, and identify issues as part of the EIS scoping process. An overview of the study area, project background, and preliminary traffic analysis were presented.
- **October 19, 2020.** The purpose of the meeting was to answer follow-up questions about the traffic analysis from the August 20, 2020, meeting.
- **April 27, 2021.** The purpose of the meeting was to summarize the early scoping process, present the draft purpose and need statement and alternatives screening criteria, and describe the formal scoping process.
- **October 28, 2021.** The purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on the revised purpose and need statement, provide an overview of conceptual alternatives and public comments received to date, and discuss feedback heard from constituents.
- **June 9, 2022.** The purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on the results of the screening process, listen to comments, answer questions, and facilitate a transfer of information between the EIS team and community groups.

5.6.6 Other Public Outreach

For the Heber Valley Corridor EIS, many individual stakeholder meetings were held. Additional outreach activities have been occurring throughout the EIS process; some examples are listed below.

- **Social media.** UDOT provided project updates and posted notifications of public meetings and comment periods on Facebook, Twitter (now X), and Instagram in order to reach members of the public who do not receive email notifications.
- **Frequently asked questions and public comments.** At the end of the four public comment periods for early scoping, formal scoping, alternatives, and draft alternatives screening, UDOT posted all public comments received. UDOT also produced a response document to frequently asked questions during each comment period. Emails were sent notifying the public when the materials were posted on the project website.
- **Scoping summary reports posted on the project website.** In November 2020 and September 2021, UDOT posted the *Early Scoping Summary Report* and *Scoping Summary Report* for each scoping period and sent an email to the project email list to notify stakeholders that the reports were available for review.
- **Notice of Intent.** The Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register and posted on the project website.
- **Open-house materials.** Materials used in the scoping open houses and in the release of the *Draft Alternatives Development and Screening Report* were posted on the project website.
- **Stakeholder meetings.** UDOT held meetings with various stakeholder groups to obtain information, provide a project update, and share information about the information released at that milestone. Table 5.5-1, *Agency Meetings at Key Project Milestones*, on page 5-6 summarizes these meetings held at key project milestones. Table 5.6-1 below lists all stakeholder meetings.

Table 5.6-1. All Agency and Stakeholder Meetings

Activity or Stakeholder	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agency coordination	August 27	April 29 September 30	June 6			
Central Utah Water Conservancy District			June 30			
City of Midway	June 3	April 26 September 7	July 19			April 15
Federal Highway Administration			September 1			
Heber City	April 20 June 2 August 11 September 15	April 26 May 4 September 21 September 27 November 30	January 10 February 10 June 16 June 21 July 21 August 24 November 14	February 16 February 27 March 2	January 23 March 5 November 19 December 11 December 17	January 8 January 22 February 12 February 13 February 18 March 5 March 12 March 18 April 9 April 15 April 15 May 14 June 11 June 17 July 9 August 13 August 19 September 10 September 16 October 21 November 12 November 18
Heber City Community Alliance for Main Street	June 11				March 28	
Heber Leadership Academy					December 12	
Heber Light & Power and/or Rocky Mountain Power	May 29		June 22			
Heber Valley Airport	June 3		June 29 September 16		October 8 November 26	January 28 February 25 April 22 September 23

(Continued on next page)

Table 5.6-1. All Agency and Stakeholder Meetings

Activity or Stakeholder	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Heber Valley Historic Railroad	June 5					
Heber Valley Special Service District	June 18	June 15	June 15	March 15 December 11		July 15
Laren Gertsch (landowner)			November 18			
Millstream Properties (developer)						May 21
Momentum Development	June 18					
Mountainland Association of Governments	May 27		January 27 June 23	December 11		February 12 March 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 August 13 September 10 November 12
Mountainlands Community Housing Trust and Wasatch Community Housing Authority	June 24		September 8			
Natural Resources Conservation Service					April 29 November 13	
North Fields Irrigation Board			June 22			June 26
Stakeholder Working Group (includes local governments)	August 20 October 19	April 27 October 28	June 9			
Town of Charleston	May 28		August 11			
Town of Daniel	May 29 August 20 October 19		September 12			April 7 September 8
Utah Open Lands					November 13	January 22 January 29 May 14
Utah Trucking Association	June 16					

(Continued on next page)

Table 5.6-1. All Agency and Stakeholder Meetings

Activity or Stakeholder	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wasatch Community Housing Authority	June 24		September 8			
Wasatch County	April 20 May 28 June 20 August 20 September 9	April 26 May 5 September 8 December 9 December 22	June 15 June 16 June 23 August 25 November 2	February 27 April 13	January 29 October 1 October 9 November 13 December 11	January 8 February 12 March 5 March 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 August 13 September 10 November 12
Wasatch County Interlocal Governments	September 30	May 26 July 28 September 22				January 15 April 9 July 9
Wasatch Open Lands Board			November 14			January 13
Wasatch School District	June 15		July 18			

5.7 Project Website

The Heber Valley Corridor Project website, <https://hebervalleyeis.udot.utah.gov>, is accessible through the navigation menu on the home page of UDOT's website. The project website allows the public to view current project information. The website publishes all project-related materials and is updated periodically as new information becomes available. Comments can be submitted to the project's public involvement coordinator through the website at any time.

5.8 References

[FHWA] Federal Highway Administration

1987 Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents. October.