



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

PUBLIC NOTICE

Application No: NWO-2016-00222-DEN
Project: McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation Project
Applicant: City of Fort Collins
Waterway: McClellands Creek
Issue Date: July 26, 2016
Expiration Date: August 25, 2016

REPLY TO:

Denver Regulatory Office
9307 South Wadsworth Blvd
Littleton, CO 80128-6901
FAX (303) 979-0602

30 DAY NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR SECTION 404 PERMIT APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Notice

The District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, Nebraska is evaluating a Department of the Army Section 404 Permit application from the **City of Fort Collins, 700 Wood Street, Fort Collins, CO 80521**. Permits are issued under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404) which regulates the placement of dredged or fill material in the nation's waters.

Summary

Local development and the construction of Lady Moon Drive has increased flows and affected McClellands Creek, resulting in increased sinuosity and severe degradation of the stream channel and banks between Ziegler Road and Lady Moon Drive in Larimer County, Colorado. Within the project area, erosion and undercutting is prevalent along the channel banks.

The City of Fort Collins (City) is proposing stream rehabilitation activities along approximately 2,200 linear feet of McClellands Creek in Southeast Community Park. The project includes channel modifications that would stabilize the channel and banks and improve the quality of the aquatic and riparian habitat within McClellands Creek and its associated floodplain. The channel improvement activities would include realigning portions of the channel, installing three riffle grade-control structures and bank protection, and grading and stabilizing the channel banks.

Concurrent with channel improvements, the City is proposing recreation facility enhancements and site amenities. The proposed enhancements and amenities include constructing a designated creek play area, relocating two pedestrian bridges and constructing one raised pedestrian bridge and one at-grade creek crossing, and installing three stormwater outfall structures. The channel improvements and recreation facility enhancements address separate issues, but can be constructed more economically and with less overall impact if designed and constructed concurrently.

Location

The project is located in Section 4 of Township 6 North, Range 68 West in Larimer County, Colorado. The latitude/longitude of the project is 40.510927/-105.015887.

Existing Conditions

The project area is along McClellands Creek between Ziegler Road and Lady Moon Drive within Southeast Community Park. Southeast Community Park contains recreation facilities including a baseball/softball field and a BMX track. The park consists of a disturbed grassland dominated by smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) and kochia (*Kochia scoparia*). Several utilities are in the project area including water lines, sanitary sewer lines, and stormwater outfalls.

McClellands Creek in the project area consists of a 3- to 10-foot-wide channel. Within the project area, portions of the channel banks are eroded from 1 to 6 feet. Wetland vegetation has become limited to narrow fringes along the channel edge or shallow terraces immediately adjacent to the active channel. The vegetation along McClellands Creek primarily consists of dense stands of reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). A narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*) wetland occurs at the eastern end of the project area immediately upstream of Lady Moon Drive. Other prevalent herbaceous wetland vegetation observed within the project area includes barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) and Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*). Scattered crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) and cottonwood trees (*Populus deltoides*) are also present along the creek channel. Several of the trees in the project area are damaged or hollow. An abandoned ditch lateral, the Dixon Canyon Lateral, branches off from McClellands Creek at the west end of the project area on the north side of the creek. The ditch lateral consists of a dry upland vegetated swale.

Description of Work

The proposed project has two main components: 1) channel rehabilitation activities designed to stabilize the channel and prevent further downcutting, erosion, and subsequent sediment transport in McClellands Creek; and 2) recreation facility enhancements and site amenities. As part of the recreation facility enhancements and site amenities, the City is proposing to construct a designated and safe creek play area, relocate two pedestrian bridges and construct one raised pedestrian bridge and one at-grade creek crossing to improve the function and connectivity of the park trails, and install three stormwater outfall structures.

Stream Channel Improvement Activities

The goal of the channel improvement portion of the project is to restore and enhance the aquatic, wetland, and riparian functions of McClellands Creek by stabilizing the channel and its banks, which would prevent downcutting, reconnect hydrology to upper banks, and allow smaller more frequent events to spread across the floodplain. This would be accomplished by realigning portions of the creek,

installing three riffle structures along the McClellands Creek channel, and placing bank protection along several of the channel bends. All of the earthen fill material to be placed in the incised channel would be generated from grading operations within the project area. The proposed work is necessary due to the increased erosion along the banks, which is threatening the adjacent park. These improvements would help spread storm flows and would raise the water table to better support wetland and riparian vegetation.

Channel Realignment

Flows are actively eroding the McClellands Creek channel banks, resulting in increased sinuosity, hairpin turns, and severe degradation of the stream channel and banks. Approximately 910 linear feet of the McClellands Creek channel would be realigned to reduce the stream pressure along the banks of the existing channel during high spring runoff or storm event flows. The channel bottom width would vary between 4 and 18 feet, and the channel banks would be protected with bioengineering, wetland vegetation, and native shrubs and trees. Realigning the channel would protect the channel invert from erosion and degradation, maintain flow conveyance capacity, and assist in energy dissipation. The McClellands Creek channel reshaping and realignment would permanently impact about 0.048 acre (910 linear feet) of streambed and 0.052 acre of wetlands. No temporary impacts would be associated with the McClellands Creek channel realignment.

Riffle Structures

Three 6- to 16-inch-tall riffle structures (Riffle #1, #2, and #3) are proposed within the McClellands Creek channel. The riffle structures would consist of a combination of bedding, Type VL and Type M riprap with river rock, and boulders.

Riffle #1 would be installed approximately 300 linear feet upstream of Lady Moon Drive. Riffle #1 would be approximately 9 inches tall and would have a 1.93-percent slope down the face of the structure. Riffle #2 would be located near the center of the project area and would be 6 inches tall. Riffle #2 would have a 1.25-percent slope down the face of the structure. Riffle #3 would be installed approximately 40 linear feet upstream of the proposed creek play area and would be approximately 16 inches tall. Riffle #3 would have a 3.42-percent slope down the face of the structure.

Each riffle structure would be approximately 22 feet wide and 40 feet long. The riffle structures would consist of a combination of 48-inch-diameter boulder sills, which would be installed to match the channel invert elevation, at the downstream end and near the upstream end of each structure, and a 3-foot layer of Type M riprap with 3- to 6-inch river rock fill. Each riffle structure would consist of a 24-inch-deep pool. An 8-inch layer of bedding would be placed below the riprap layer. The side slopes of the riffle structures would have a slope of 3:1 or less and would be revegetated with a native seed mix.

In addition to construction of the three riffle structures, the City is proposing drop stabilization in four areas. The drop stabilization would protect existing tree roots and pools within the channel and would consist of installing a 48- to 72-inch boulder behind the tree roots. To anchor the boulder, a 1-foot layer of Type VL riprap would be installed below the boulder.

Installing the riffle structures would impact about 0.004 acre of streambed and 0.014 acre of wetlands. No temporary impacts would be associated with the construction activities of the riffle structures.

Bank Stabilization Controls

Three types of bioengineered bank protection are proposed within the project area. The first type of bank protection would consist of toe protection along 350 linear feet. The toe protection would consist of installing 48-inch boulders along the channel bank over a 1-foot layer of Type VL soil riprap. To anchor the boulders and reinforce the toe of the slope, a 2-foot layer of Type M soil riprap would be placed along the inside of the channel. Above the toe protection, the banks would be laid back to a slope of 3:1 or flatter. The proposed toe protection would be similar to existing bank protection that occurs along McClellands Creek downstream of the project area. Live willow stakes would be installed along a majority of the reinforced banks.

The second type of bank protection would consist of a 60-linear-foot boulder wall, which would be installed immediately downstream of Riffle #2. The boulder wall would be a maximum of 2 feet high and would be constructed upslope of the channel bank and proposed toe protection. The boulder wall is necessary to stabilize the vertically incised bank and protect the adjacent pedestrian trail. The boulder wall would be located above the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) and wetlands and would not result in any permanent impacts on the streambed or wetlands.

The third type of bank protection consists of laying back the banks to a slope of 3:1 or flatter and constructing nearly flat benches of varying widths. The benches would be slightly above the proposed new channel invert, which would allow wetland vegetation to establish.

Installing the proposed bank stabilization controls would permanently impact 0.011 acre of streambed and 0.009 acre of wetlands. No temporary impacts would be associated with the bank protection activities.

Recreation Facility Enhancements and Site Amenities

As part of the proposed project, the City is proposing to construct a designated and safe creek play area, relocate two pedestrian bridges and construct one raised pedestrian bridge and one at-grade creek crossing to improve the function and connectivity of the park trails, and install three stormwater outfall structures.

The City is proposing to construct a creek play area near the center of the project area. Within the play area, the creek channel would be split between the primary channel along the south bank and a constructed secondary channel to the north. To prevent sedimentation during activity within the creek play area, concrete would be cast in place along the creek bottom. The concrete bottom would be limited to solely within the creek play area. An island would be created between the channels and a terraced “beach” area would be constructed along the north bank. The beach area would consist of sand laid over a pea gravel subbase. A crushed stone walk trail and steps would lead to the designated creek play area and the channel banks, and the island and beach borders would be edged with sandstone slabs. Stepping stones, log crossings, and log vanes would be installed into channel banks within the creek play area.

The creek play area would result in 0.010 acre of permanent impacts on the streambed and 0.012 acre of permanent impacts on wetlands. No temporary impacts would be associated with the construction of the creek play area.

The two relocated bridges and new pedestrian bridge would be raised structures that would extend over McClellands Creek within the project area. The bridges are designed to release and detach during severe flooding. A total of 540 square feet of Type M buried riprap would be installed to protect the south abutment of the pedestrian bridge adjacent to the creek play area. The abutments of the pedestrian bridges would be above the channel OHWM. The installation associated with bridge construction would permanently impact 0.003 acre of streambed and 0.004 acre of wetlands. No temporary impacts would be associated with the construction or modification of the pedestrian bridges.

Approximately 700 linear feet downstream of the western end of the project area, the City is proposing to construct an at-grade creek crossing. The creek crossing would consist of 48-inch boulders for stepping stones, which would be placed approximately 18 inches above the channel invert. Horizontal 12- to 15-inch spaces would be left between the stepping stones to allow flow conveyance and accommodate passage of aquatic organisms. Installing the proposed at-grade creek crossing would permanently impact less than 0.001 acre of streambed and 0.001 acre of wetlands. No temporary impacts would be associated with the construction of the at-grade creek crossing.

Three outfall structures are proposed within the downstream portion of the project area. Two of the outfalls would consist of storm outfalls with 18-inch flared end sections that would outlet into McClellands Creek. At the downstream of the two storm outfalls, an 18-inch layer of Type L riprap would be installed over 6 inches of Type II bedding to prevent erosion. Three underdrain outfalls are also proposed to be installed along the project area. Two would be located adjacent to an existing underdrain near the downstream end of the project area and a third would be installed upstream of the at-grade creek crossing.

Two utility crossings, a water line and a sewer line, would be installed and buried beneath the creek in the downstream half of the project area. Both the sewer line and water line would be trenched. Because of the difficulty in differentiating impacts associated with the installation of the outfall structures and the utility crossing and the channel realignment activities, a summary of the combined impacts from these activities is discussed under the *Channel Realignment* section above.

Most of the site amenities are proposed to provide controlled public access within Southeast Community Park for recreational opportunities.

Other Project Elements

Other project-related activities may result in temporary impacts on McClellands Creek. These activities include erosion- and sediment-control measures, dewatering activities, and construction access. Temporary impacts associated with these activities would affect approximately 0.074 acre of streambed and 0.211 acre of wetlands.

Jurisdiction

McClellands Creek flows into Fossil Creek Reservoir which then flows to the Cache la Poudre River.

The Cache la Poudre River then flows to the South Platte River, an interstate water of the US.

Project Purpose and Need

The basic project purpose is stream stabilization. The overall project purpose is stream stabilization of McClellands Creek between Ziegler Road and Lady Moon Drive in Larimer County, Colorado.

Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed channel improvements would require the unavoidable discharge of fill material into waters of the U.S. and abutting wetlands associated with McClellands Creek within the project area.

Following are the approximate amounts of fill that would be permanently placed within waters of the U.S., including wetlands:

- 190 cubic yards of clean fill
- 652 cubic yards of soil riprap
- 546 cubic yards of boulders
- 7 cubic yards of concrete
- 3 cubic yards of sand
- 1 cubic yard of pea gravel

The project would result in the fill of 190 cubic yards of soil. Unavoidable permanent impacts include about 0.151 acre of streambed and 0.302 acre of permanent wetland impacts associated with improvements to McClellands Creek (Table 1). The total permanent project impacts on waters of the U.S., including wetlands, would be 0.453 acres. Temporary impacts include 0.074 acre of streambed and 0.211 acre of wetlands. Permanent impacts on waters of the U.S. would primarily consist of realigning the McClellands Creek channel. Unavoidable temporary and permanent impacts would occur to additional portions of the project area as construction vehicles access the project area during construction to conduct the channel improvements. Construction equipment operators would make every effort to minimize disturbance limits, although minor shifts in the disturbance limits may be necessary to achieve the 100-percent design. The City would ensure that any shifts in the disturbance limits would not result in increased impacts on wetlands or waters of the U.S.

Table 1. Summary of impacts on wetlands and waters of the U.S.*

Wetland and Streambed ID	Impacts							Total Impacts (acres)
	Channel Realignment (acres)	Riffle Structures (acres)	Bank Stabilization Controls (acres)	Creek Play Area (acres)	Bridge Construction and Modification (acres)	At-grade Crossing (acre)	Other: Installing BMPs and Water Control (acres)	
OHW 1	0.048	0.004	0.011	0.010	0.003	0.001	0.074	0.151
Wetland 4					0.001		0.003	0.004
Wetland 5							0.001	0.001
Wetland 6							0.002	0.002
Wetland 7							0.032	0.032

Wetland 8						0.001	0.009	0.010
Wetland 10	0.005	0.002	0.001				0.008	0.015
Wetland 11	0.007		0.002	0.005	0.002		0.002	0.018
Wetland 12	0.001			0.001				0.002
Wetland 13	0.001			0.004				0.005
Wetland 14	0.003			0.002			0.004	0.009
Wetland 15	0.001						0.005	0.006
Wetland 16	0.002		0.001				0.008	0.011
Wetland 17	0.001						0.006	0.007
Wetland 18	0.004						0.005	0.009
Wetland 19							0.009	0.009
Wetland 20	0.002						0.011	0.013
Wetland 21	0.002						0.005	0.007
Wetland 22	0.002						0.012	0.014
Wetland 23	0.002						0.003	0.005
Wetland 24	0.001						0.014	0.015
Wetland 25	0.001						0.001	0.002
Wetland 26					0.001			0.001
Wetland 27	0.002						0.002	0.004
Wetland 28	0.004	0.003	0.001				0.007	0.015
Wetland 29		0.003					0.002	0.005
Wetland 30	0.002		0.003				0.007	0.012
Wetland 31			0.001				0.006	0.007
Wetland 32	0.001						0.014	0.015
Wetland 33							0.005	0.005
Wetland 34	0.001						0.002	0.003
Wetland 35							0.006	0.006
Wetland 36	0.003	0.003					0.011	0.017
Wetland 37		0.003					0.001	0.004
Wetland 38	0.002						0.006	0.008
Wetland 39	0.001							0.001
Total Streambed	0.048	0.004	0.011	0.010	0.003	0.001	0.074	0.151
Total Wetlands	0.052	0.014	0.009	0.012	0.004	0.001	0.211	0.302
Grand Total	0.100	0.018	0.20	0.022	0.007	0.002	0.285	0.453

*Slight discrepancies due to rounding

For this project, compensatory mitigation focuses on providing functions similar to or better than functions provided by the impacted stream channel. Compensatory mitigation would improve functions using a variety of persistent native vegetation types to replace wetlands and woody vegetation, which are also likely to enhance general wildlife habitat and provide nutrient processing to the stream system. Aquatic habitat would be enhanced by creating a more stable channel in eroding areas and establishing wetland vegetation along the realigned channel that would provide cover and invertebrate habitat. The addition of riffle structures and bank stabilization measures

would reduce sedimentation and erosion, improve shoreline stabilization, and improve water quality. Furthermore, installing the wetland benches that would be inundated more frequently would allow smaller events to spread into the floodplain, which would increase riparian and wetland vegetation establishment and create conditions more representative of the historical functions of the stream system.

Wetland Mitigation

Approximately 0.15 acre of channel and 0.30 acre of wetlands would be unavoidably and permanently impacted as a result of realigning the McClellands Creek channel, installing the riffle structures, and installing bank stabilization. Proposed compensatory mitigation for the 0.30 acre of permanent wetland impacts would be at a 1:1 ratio, on-site, and in-kind. Wetland and riparian planting zones would be reestablished along the new channel and overbanks in the project area, and native trees and shrubs would also be planted along the channel banks for riparian enhancement and to stabilize the channel and banks, promote species diversity and vegetation establishment, and provide shade and wildlife cover. The wetland mitigation areas and disturbed banks along the McClellands Creek channel would be seeded with a native wetland seed mix (Table 2). Additional compensatory mitigation includes immediate restoration of all areas disturbed during construction. An additional native seed mix would be planted in disturbed upland areas throughout the project area (Table 3). All plantings would be installed in the appropriate timeframe to ensure the highest establishment rates.

Table 2. Wetland seed mix.

Common Name and Variety	Scientific Name
Baltic rush	<i>Juncus arcticus</i>
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
Broadleaf arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Cosmopolitan bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Lens sedge	<i>Carex lenticularis</i>
Meadow sedge	<i>Carex praticola</i>
Popcorn sedge	<i>Carex microptera</i>
Prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>
Softstem bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>
Threesquare bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>
Woolly sedge	<i>Carex lanuginose</i>

Table 3. Upland seed mix.

Common Name and Variety	Scientific Name
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachyculus</i>
Streambank wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> var. <i>riparius</i>
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> fm. <i>dasystachya</i>

Streambed Mitigation

A total of 0.344 acre of streambed exists within the project area. The current conditions in the project area represent a stream system that is out of equilibrium with increased sinuosity, resulting in channel downcutting and low ecological functions. The goal of the project is to restore and stabilize

the channel and ecological processes that would promote a resilient and sustainable stream system through time. Channel improvements would allow base flows to inundate the overbanks more frequently and allow smaller events to spread into the floodplain, which would increase riparian and wetland vegetation establishment and create conditions more representative of the historical functions of the system. To achieve this goal, compensatory mitigation for permanent streambed impacts would be at slightly less than a 1:1 ratio. A total of 0.334 acre of streambed is proposed to be restored in the project area. Although there would be a loss in the total area of streambed, this loss would be associated with removing hairpin turns that are unstable sections of channel and result in continuous sediment deposition.

Riparian and Upland Reclamation

In addition to the required wetland mitigation, temporarily impacted riparian and upland areas would be replanted or enhanced following construction. Unavoidable temporary and permanent impacts would occur on additional portions of the project area as construction vehicles access the project area during construction. Construction equipment operators would make every effort to minimize disturbance limits in upland and riparian areas; however, due to the nature of the project (stream restoration and recreation facility enhancements), impacts on upland and riparian areas are unavoidable.

Efforts were made to preserve as many trees and shrubs as possible; however, most of the existing trees were nonnative or damaged and unstable and, therefore, 23 trees would be removed for public safety and for construction of the project. Table 4 lists the tree species and sizes that would be removed and the proposed ratio for mitigation. Nonnative trees that would be removed for the project are proposed to be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio. Table 5 lists the native tree species, quantities, and sizes of trees that would be planted. Native trees and shrubs would be planted within the overbanks and riparian areas along McClellands Creek to provide shade, wildlife cover, and visual interest. In addition, numerous supplemental trees and shrubs would be planted along the riparian corridor to provide additional vegetative structure and diversity, enhance habitat, and improve the overall park landscape.

Table 4. Tree impact and mitigation numbers.

Common Name	Latin Name	#	Mitigation Ratio		Mitigation Quantities and Sizes
			Trees	Shrubs	2" B&B
Blue spruce 7 to 15" diameter	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	2:1		2
Crack willow 7 to 15" diameter	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	1	1:1	N/A	1
Crack willow >16" diameter	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	10	1:1	N/A	10
Plains cottonwood 7 to 15" diameter	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	8	2:1		16
Plains cottonwood >16" diameter	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	3	3:1		9
Totals		23			38

*Quantity reflects number of trees/shrubs to replace based on the mitigation rate, not which species would be planted.
B&B = Ball and burlap.

Table 5. Proposed tree plantings.

Common Name*	Scientific Name	Quantity	Size
Lanceleaf cottonwood	<i>Populus sargentii</i>	43	3" cal.
Plains cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	10	3" cal.
Total		53	

*Species may change depending on availability and cost at the time of construction.

As proposed, temporary and permanent impacts on waters of the U.S. and adjacent wetlands would be mitigated for on-site, in-kind, and at a 1:1 ratio using a combination of restoration, compensatory mitigation, and improvements to the aquatic ecosystem.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, WQCD-GWPS-B2, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, Colorado 80222-1530, will review the proposed project for state certification in accordance with the provisions of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The certification, if issued, will express the State's opinion that the operations undertaken by the applicant will not result in a violation of applicable water quality standards. For further information, please contact the Colorado Water Quality Control Division at (303) 692-3500.

In compliance with the Endangered Species Act, a preliminary determination has been made that the described work will not affect species designated as threatened or endangered or adversely affect critical habitat. In order to complete our evaluation of this activity, comments are solicited from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other interested agencies and individuals.

The Corps of Engineers, Omaha District will comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and amendments and the procedures set forth in 33 CFR 325, Appendix C. The Corps will evaluate input by the State Historic preservation Office, Tribes, and the public in response to this public notice, and we may conduct or require a survey of the permit area to check for unknown historic properties, if warranted.

The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impacts including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefits which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against the reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof; among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, wetlands, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. In addition, the evaluation of the impact of the work on the public interest will include application of the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, under authority of Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act (40 C.F.R. Part 230).

The Corps of Engineers is soliciting written comments from the public; Federal, state and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of

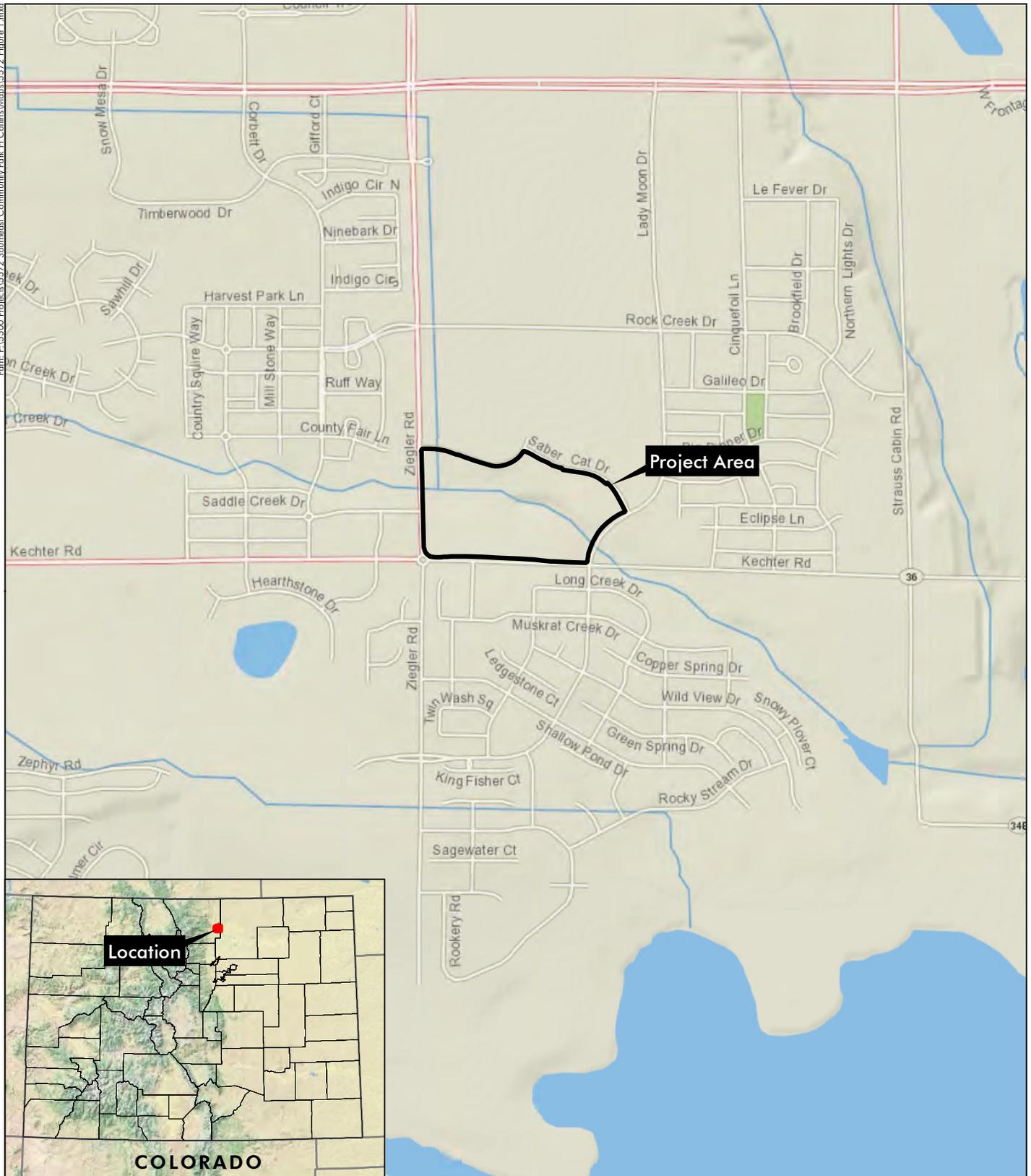
this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

Comments, both favorable and unfavorable, will be accepted, made a part of the record and will receive full consideration in subsequent actions on this application. Any agency or individual having an objection to the work should identify it as an objection with clear and specific reasons. All replies to the public notice should be sent to the **U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Denver Regulatory Office, 9307 South Wadsworth Blvd, Littleton, Colorado 80128-6901**. For additional information please contact **Mr. Alex Kostra at (303) 979-4120 or visit the Denver Regulatory Office web site at:**

<http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/RegulatoryProgram/Colorado/PublicNotices.aspx>

The District Engineer will consider requests for holding a public hearing, for the purpose of gathering additional information. Before the expiration date of this notice, anyone may request, in writing, that a public hearing be held. Requests for a public hearing should state specifically the reasons for holding a public hearing, and what additional information would be obtained. Should the District Engineer decide that additional information is required and a public hearing should be held, interested parties will be notified of the date, time and location.

Comments received after the close of business on the expiration date of this public notice will not be considered.



McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

Section 4, T6N, R68W; 6th PM

UTM NAD 83: Zone 13N; 498654mE, 4484468mN

Latitude, Longitude: 40.510927°N, 105.015887°W

USGS Fort Collins, CO Quadrangle

Larimer County, Colorado

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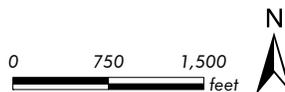


Figure 1 Vicinity Map

Prepared for: City of Fort Collins
File: 5572 Figure 1.mxd [dIH]
January 5, 2016

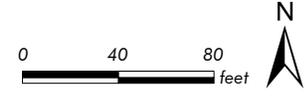




McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

-  Project Area
-  Data Point
-  Ordinary High Water Mark = 0.344 acre
-  Wetland = 0.484 acre

Figure 2A
Existing Conditions



Prepared for: City of Fort Collins
File: 5572 Figure 2.mxd [dlH]
January 7, 2016

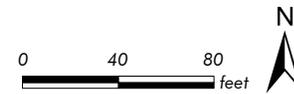




McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

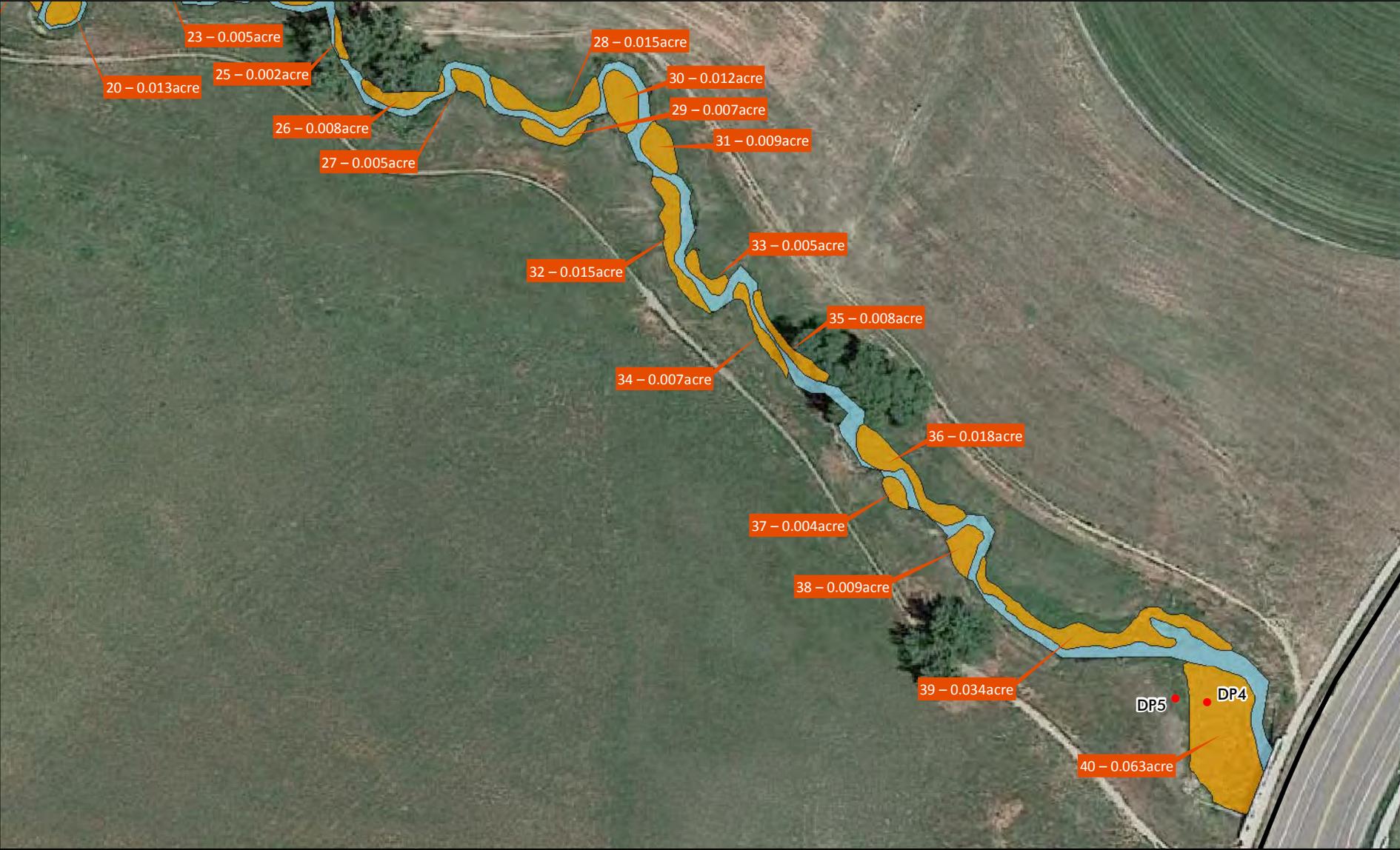
-  Project Area
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-  Ordinary High Water Mark = 0.344 acre
-  Wetland = 0.484 acre

Figure 2B Existing Conditions



Prepared for: City of Fort Collins
File: 5572 Figure 2.mxd [dlH]
January 7, 2016





McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

-  Project Area
-  Data Point
-  Ordinary High Water Mark = 0.344 acre
-  Wetland = 0.484 acre

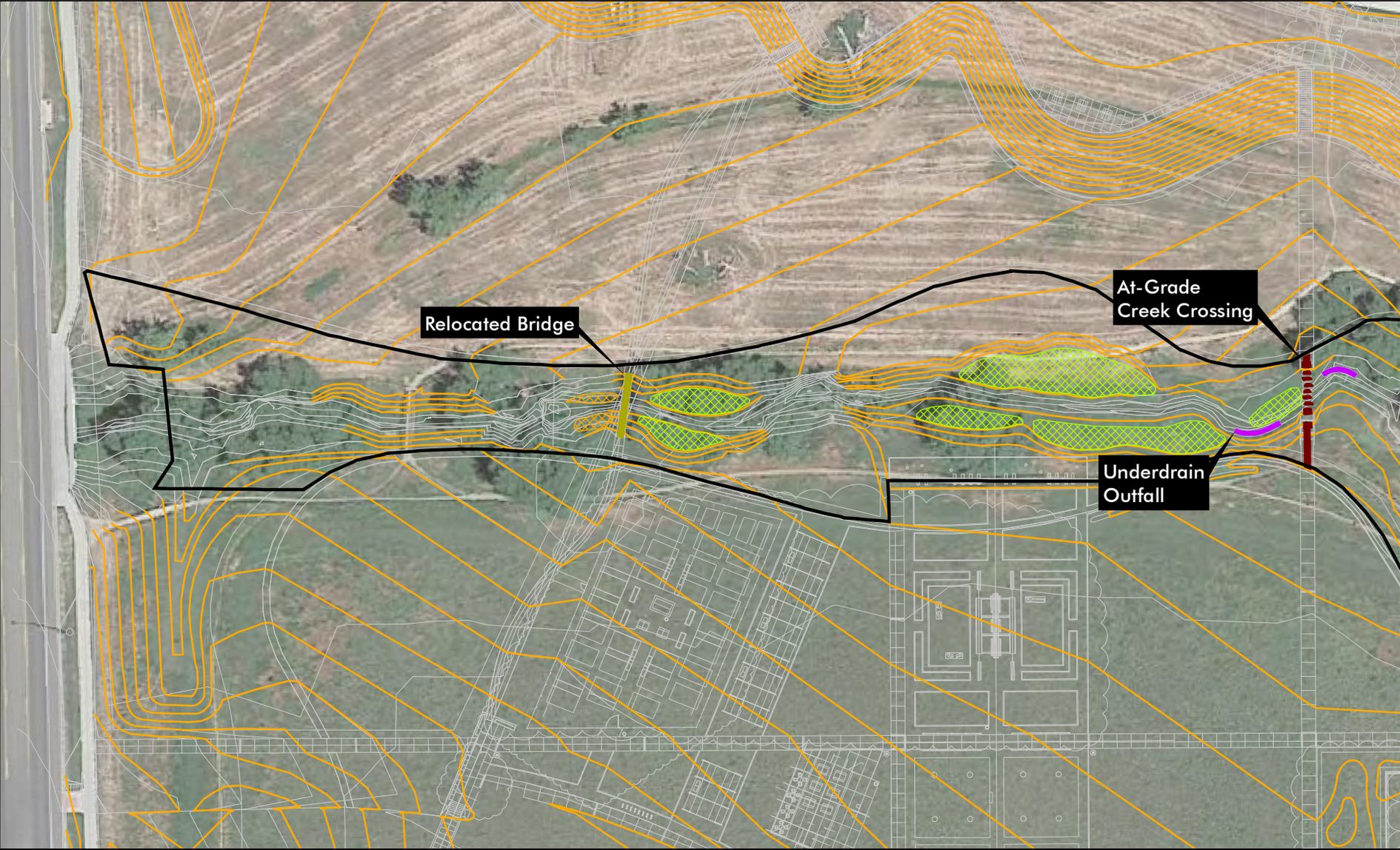
0 40 80 feet 

**Figure 2C
Existing Conditions**

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January 7, 2016



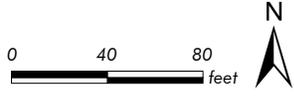
ERO Resources Corp.



McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Limits of Construction | Relocated crossing |
| Existing Wetland | Play Area |
| Revegetation Planting Terrace | Rip Rap |
| At-Grade Crossing | Toe Protection |
| Bridge | Channel Modification |

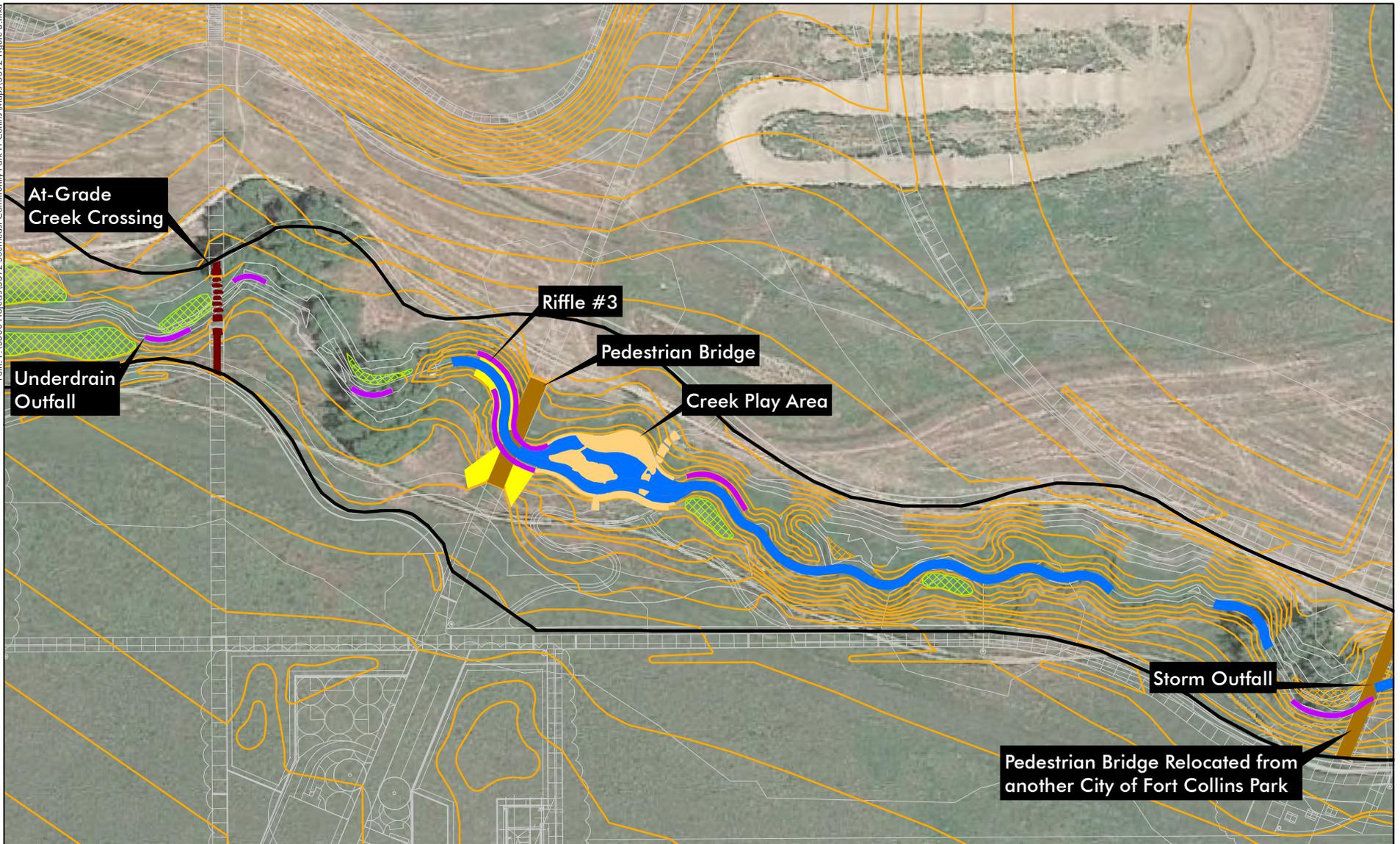
Figure 3A Proposed Impacts



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File: 5572 Figure 3.mxd [dlH]
April 7, 2016



Path: P:\5500 Projects\5572 Southeast Community Park, Ft. Collins\Map\5572 Figure 3.mxd

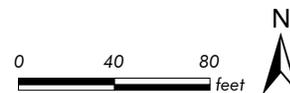


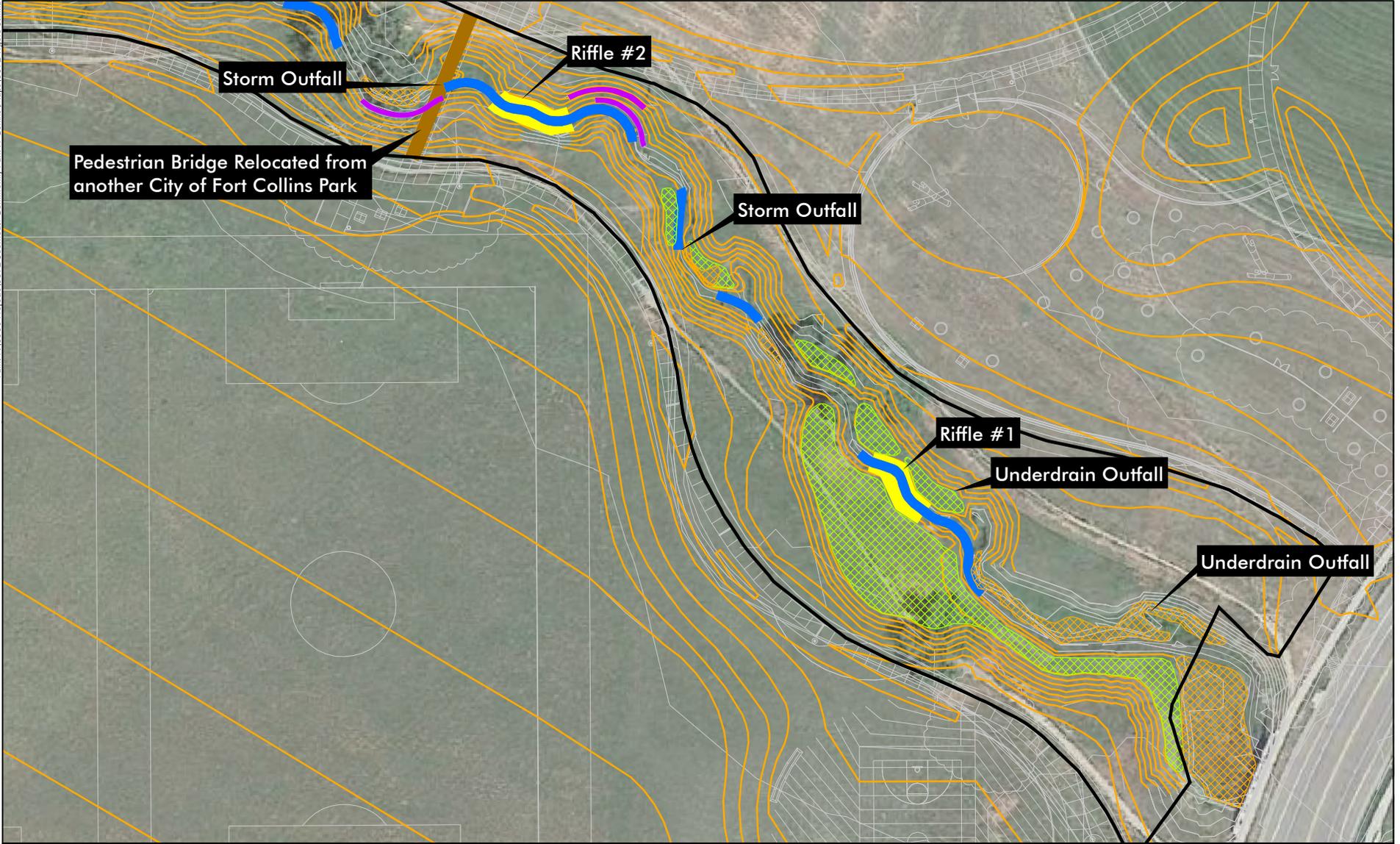
McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Limits of Construction | Relocated crossing |
| Existing Wetland | Play Area |
| Revegetation Planting Terrace | Rip Rap |
| At-Grade Crossing | Toe Protection |
| Bridge | Channel Modification |

Figure 3B Proposed Impacts

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April 7, 2016





McClellands Creek Stream Rehabilitation

Limits of Construction	Relocated crossing
Existing Wetland	Play Area
Revegetation Planting Terrace	Rip Rap
At-Grade Crossing	Toe Protection
Bridge	Channel Modification

**Figure 3C
Proposed Impacts**

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File: 5572 Figure 3.mxd [dlH]
April 7, 2016