



United States Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

## Fall River Electric Special Use Permit Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact

Ashton/Island Park Ranger District, Caribou-Targhee National Forest,  
Fremont County, Idaho

April 2015



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Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact

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April 2015



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## Decision

**I have decided to respond to a request from Fall River Electric to bury a powerline in the vicinity of Toms Creek in Island Park, Idaho to supply electricity to private lands. The installation of the powerline will be authorized through a special use permit issued to Fall River Electric outlining the terms and conditions to install the powerline. The special use permit will also allow Fall River Electric to maintain and operate that powerline. Following are the specifics of Alternative 4, the alternative I have selected to implement.**

This project installs approximately 5,325 feet of buried powerline (see Figure 1). Fall River Electric would bury the proposed power line to a depth of 3 feet, traveling east 1,140 feet from the junction box along Railroad Trail 001 through a stand of lodgepole pine to a point where it intersects the existing Bonneville Powerline easement. At this point the buried powerline would turn south along the western edge of the Bonneville Powerline easement boundary. At the intersection with Forest Service Road 333, the powerline would turn east and be installed along the shoulder of Forest Service Road 333. At the intersection with Forest Service Road 188, the powerline would turn north until it reaches the southwest corner of the private parcel. After leaving Forest Service lands the powerline would connect to the private lands, and the installation of the powerline on private land is not addressed under this analysis. Installation of the powerline would require a small bulldozer equipped with a rip plow and a backhoe. Cable and other required equipment would be brought to the work site by pickup and utility trucks. Approximately three to four people would be on-site during construction. The route may be pre-ripped using a rip plow in some locations to facilitate installation of the cable where lava rock is present. The project area is predominantly lodgepole pine habitat, although some Douglas fir and aspen are present.

No private lands would be affected by the implementation of Alternative 4 up to the point where Forest Service Road 188 enters Toms Creek Subdivision.

A number of best management practices (BMPs) and other mitigation measures that are typically incorporated as standard operating procedures would be implemented as part of this project to reduce or eliminate the potential for adverse impacts to the human and natural environment. Although no substantial impacts are anticipated from implementation of the proposed project, the following measures have been identified to enhance protection of certain resources that could potentially be affected by installation of the proposed powerline and would be implemented as part of the proposed project.

- To help limit the spread and establishment of a noxious weed species within the area disturbed during implementation of the project, prompt seeding would occur if the Forest Botanist determines natural seeding will not occur in a timely manner. Seed mix will be recommended by the Forest Botanist. Certified “noxious weed-free” seed shall be used on all areas to be seeded. In addition, treatment of existing weeds along the route shall occur prior to ground disturbing activities to prevent their spread. Any new infestations would be treated following disturbance to prevent additional spread or introduction of noxious weeds.

- Prior to initiation of construction operations, vehicles should be washed (exterior and under carriage) to remove weed seeds prior to entering National Forest lands (FS 990-A, Road 3) to reduce the risk of the spread of noxious weeds.
- Schedule powerline installation during periods when the probabilities for rain and runoff are low. Avoid all ground disturbing activities when areas are wet to avoid detrimental rutting and displacement of soil resource (FS 990-A, Road 2). Rutting should not exceed six inches in depth.
- Minimize the disturbance area and re-grade disturbed areas back to natural conditions.
- Disturbed areas would be covered with approved ground cover such as slash or the disturbed areas would be re-vegetated to minimize erosion.
- No new roads or trails shall be constructed. Existing roads and trails shall be maintained to applicable standards. Damage to existing roads and trails, or any associated improvements, such as ditches, culverts, signs, and underground utilities and facilities, shall be repaired to conditions equal to or superior to those prior to any damage or disturbance.
- To minimize rutting and compaction, timber clearing would not occur unless soils are dry or frozen as determined by the Forest Service (practice 13.06).
- To minimize rutting and compaction, postpone off-road tractor use when soil moisture is high and use is causing soil disturbance consistent with Soil Disturbance Class 3 (defined in the Soil Disturbance Field Guide (Page-Dumroese et al. 2009)). Ensure that the powerline corridor does not become an unauthorized motorized route by blocking the entrances to discourage motorized use. Properly close, obliterate, or scatter large woody debris around the powerline entrances to open roads or trails.
- A minimum of one vehicle should contain a spill mitigation kit of adequate capacity to address spills of gas, diesel, oil, hydraulic fluid, chemicals, etc. (FS 990-A Facilities 6)
- Whenever possible, do not excavate shrub/grass roots to provide for stabilization. (FS 990-A, Road 3)
- Disturbed areas would be rehabilitated and covered with logs or other items which would discourage the use of the powerline route for recreation activities such as an off highway vehicles (OHV) trail.
- Trees which need to be removed to allow access to equipment would remain on site to act as slash. This slash would be positioned so that it is in direct contact with the ground surface and not suspended by branches, to aid in soil protection.
- Vehicle staging, cleaning, maintenance, refueling, and fuel storage will be 150 feet or more from any stream, waterbody, or wetland and in a location where surface runoff from the site is incapable of being delivered to perennial or intermittent channels.

- A field survey of the proposed routes was conducted to identify archaeological resources that may occur in the powerline corridor (North Wind 2014). In the event that any inadvertent discovery of cultural resources is made during construction, construction activities shall immediately cease and the Forest archeologist shall be notified to make the determination of appropriate measures to identify, evaluate, and treat these discoveries.
- All lines shall be buried except where aboveground tie-ins to the existing structure are required.
- Make every effort to keep proposed activities within areas already disturbed by existing infrastructure (same corridor and right of ways) (FS-990a 2012).
- Emergency cessation or modification of activities will occur when those activities are in conflict with grizzly bear management objectives (1997 RFP Rx 5.3.5 Standard page III-149).
- All personnel involved with on the ground implementation of the project must comply with the food storage order, Order Number 04-15-0063, to protect grizzly bears. These include items found in Exhibit A #4. "Acceptably stored" means: a and b:
  - a) Stored in a bear-resistant container certified through the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee Courtesy Inspection Program. A container may be certified by the local district ranger or their designated representative(s) if it meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee criteria, or
  - b) Stored in a closed vehicle where the storage compartment is constructed of solid, non-pliable material that, when secured, will have no openings, hinges, lids, or coverings that would allow a bear to gain entry by breaking, bending, tearing, biting, or pulling with its claws (any windows in the vehicle must be closed).

We prepared this environmental assessment (EA) to determine whether burying the powerline to supply electricity to a customer of Fall River Electric may significantly affect the quality of the human environment and thereby require the preparation of an environmental impact statement. By preparing this EA, we are fulfilling agency policy and direction to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

## Rational For Decision

I chose to implement Alternative 4 because it meets the reason for initiating the project by providing power to private land and it sets the parameters to bury the powerline with minimum impacts to other resources. Although the power line is longer than the powerline in the other alternatives, implementing this alternative will avoid impacts to wet areas and keep the line primarily in areas that have been previously disturbed. Fewer trees would be cut during implementation and the powerline would be outside the quarter mile buffer associated with the Proposed Scenic River corridor.

## Proposed Project Location

The powerline would be buried for its entire length from a connection point along the Railroad Trail 001 to a parcel of private land located east of Railroad Trail 001 (Township 13 North, Range 43 East, Section 24). See Figure 1, Project Location.

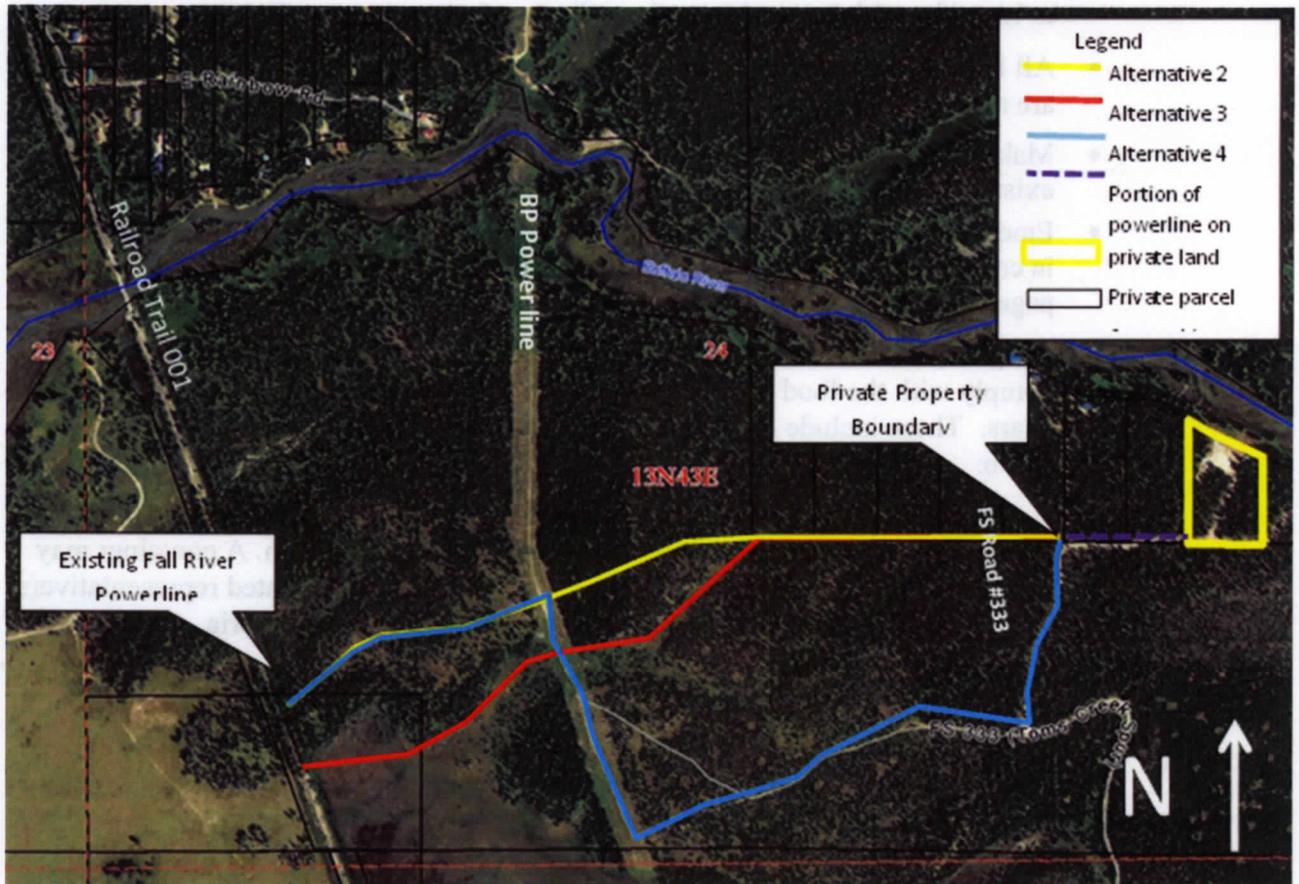


Figure 1. Project Location

## Need for the Proposal

This proposal is needed to respond to an application submitted by Fall River Electric to obtain a Special Use Permit for installation of a buried powerline to provide electricity to a private landowner within the Tom's Creek Subdivision. The purpose of the Special Use Permit application is to authorize Fall River Electric to install a buried powerline on National Forest System Lands to provide power to private lands. The special use permit would be granted to Fall River Electric stating the conditions of powerline installation as outlined in Alternative 4.

## Public Involvement and Tribal Consultation

The Forest Service provided the proposal to the public, other agencies and organizations, who expressed interest in these types of project. Information was also sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes for comment during a public scoping period. Scoping letters were mailed January 12, 2015 requesting comments on the project by February 12, 2015. Two comments were received during

the scoping period from the Army Corps of Engineers and Idaho Fish and Game. Neither entity had any issues or concerns with the project.

## Alternatives Considered

Four alternatives were analyzed for this project. Details of these alternatives are below. One additional alternative was considered but removed from further analysis because it would have affected wetlands along Railroad Tail 001 and the BPA powerline.

### Alternative 1 – No Action

The No Action Alternative provides a baseline against which to measure relative changes that would result from implementation of the action alternative. Under this alternative, the proposed project would not take place. There would be no installation of the powerline between Railroad Trail 001 and private property associated with Tom's Creek Subdivision. There would continue to be no source of power for the private parcel, and the private landowner would have to install a generator system to supply electricity to the residence or find an alternate route to supply power to the private parcel. This alternative is consistent with 1997 Targhee Revised Forest Plan direction.

### Alternative 2

The proposed powerline would be buried to a depth of 3 feet, traveling east 1,140 feet from the junction box along Railroad Trail 001(Photo 3) through a stand of lodgepole pine to a point where it intersects the existing Bonneville Power (BP) easement. From this point it would continue east across Forest Service land through a re-vegetated clearcut area until it reaches the southwest corner of privately owned parcels. At the southwest corner, the powerline intersects an existing Forest Service easement which is located along the southern edge of the privately owned parcels. At this point it would continue east until it reaches the parcel owned by the special use proponent. The total distance of the proposed powerline would be approximately 3,950 feet of which 2,060 feet would be located on Forest Service land (see Figure 1). This alternative would require the removal of trees to enable the installation of the powerline. The proposed route would impact a portion of eight private parcels along the existing Forest Service easement.

### Alternative 3

As with Alternative 2, the proposed powerline would be buried to a depth of 3 feet, traveling east from Railroad Trail 001(Photo 3), along the northern edge of an open wet meadow (Photo 4) to a point where it intersects the existing BP easement. From this point it would turn slightly north to intersect the southwest corner of the private parcels discussed under Alternative 2 (Photo 2) at which point it would follow the same route along the Forest Service easement. The total distance of the proposed powerline would be approximately 4,015 feet with 2,280 feet occurring on Forest Service land (see Figure 1). This alternative would require the removal of trees and disturbance of wetland habitat to enable the installation of the powerline. The proposed route would impact a portion of eight private parcels along the existing Forest Service easement. The project area is predominantly lodgepole pine habitat, although some Douglas fir and aspen are present. This alternative is consistent with 1997 Targhee Revised Forest Plan direction.

## Finding of No Significant Impact

As the responsible official, I am responsible for evaluating the effects of the project relative to the definition of significance established by the CEQ Regulations (40 CFR 1508.13). I have reviewed and considered the EA and documentation included in the project record, and I have determined that implementing alternative 4 and all of the design criteria and mitigation measures will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. As a result, no environmental impact statement will be prepared. My rationale for this finding is as follows.

### Context

For the proposed action and alternatives the context of the environmental effects is based on the environmental analysis in this EA.

### Intensity

Intensity is a measure of the severity, extent, or quantity of effects, and is based on information from the effects analysis of this EA and the references in the project record. The effects of this project have been appropriately and thoroughly considered with an analysis that is responsive to concerns and issues raised by the public. The agency has taken a hard look at the environmental effects using relevant scientific information and knowledge of site-specific conditions gained from field visits. My finding of no significant impact is based on the context of the project and intensity of effects using the ten factors identified in 40 CFR 1508.27(b).

1. Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

Implementation of all actions and the associated design criteria for Alternative 4 would have short term disturbance effects to soils, recreation and wildlife resources. There will be no effect to cultural resources, wetlands or wild and scenic river eligibility (EA, page 9). There are no cultural resources in the project area and if any are found during project implementation, all project activities will cease and the Forest Archeologist will be notified to determine if the project can continue and under what conditions. (EA Page 7). All wetlands are avoided with implementation of this project. The project area is outside the Wild and Scenic River corridor for the Buffalo River.

Less than 10 young trees would be removed and no threatened, endangered or sensitive plant species would be affected during the installation of this powerline (EA, page 13). Washing of equipment and vehicles to remove weed seed prior to entering the area would reduce the likelihood of new noxious weed infestations. (EA Page 6)

The soils in the project area are subject to moderate risk of erosion. By leaving the majority of the understory vegetation species in place during implementation of the project the amount of soils which are exposed would be limited thus reducing the risk of erosion activity on these soils to slight. The topography within the project area is also relatively flat (1 to 2 percent slopes) which would limit the potential for erosion associated with runoff (EA, page 16). Soil characteristics within the project area have a severe susceptibility to the occurrence of ruts. Implementation of project design features, including powerline installation only when soils are adequately dry, would reduce potential effects related to soil rutting (EA Page 16).

The effect to grizzly bears is “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” because of a potential increase in human-grizzly bear conflicts. Mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce conflicts. The Biological Assessment (BA) determined the expected level of effects for the project would not contribute to overall cumulative effects in a way which is detrimental to grizzly bear recovery. (EA page 20)

The determination of effects to Columbia spotted frogs is “may impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend towards federal listing or loss of viability to the population or species.” Movements may occur coincident with project activities such as burying line, ripping lava rock to lay line, driving trucks along roads and corridors, etc. Frogs undergoing movements could be killed by project activities. Overall, the expected level of effects for the project would not contribute to overall cumulative effects in a way which is detrimental to spotted frogs. (EA Page 21)

Project activities may alter breeding habitat for migratory birds during implementation. The habitat is lower quality because it is primarily located along roads and lodgepole pine is not high quality habitat. Because of the lower quality habitat, less disruption and destruction of migratory bird breeding activities is expected, especially for migratory birds of conservation concern. (EA Page 22)

Effects to other wildlife species are not expected during implementation of this project.

Disturbance to recreation associated with Alternative 4 would be greater than the other two action alternatives, due to the longer length of powerline and the powerline being installed along Forest Service Road 033. Impacts to recreation would be temporary and would be isolated to installation periods. (EA Page 25)

My finding of no significant environmental effects is not biased by the beneficial effects of the action.

2. The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

There will be no significant effects on public health and safety, by the proposed action. All contractors and people involved with the proposed project must comply with food storage requirements to assure their safety while operating in grizzly bear habitat (EA page 8).

3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as the proximity to historical or cultural resources, parklands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

The project area does not contain parklands, prime farmlands, wetlands or ecologically critical areas. The project area is adjacent to but not within the quarter mile buffer around the Buffalo River associated with the proposed scenic river designation. Implementation of Alternative 4 would have no impact on scenic characteristics.

One cultural resource site – the Union Pacific Railroad between St. Anthony, Idaho and West Yellowstone, Montana – is present within the project area and has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Five additional sites which include lithic scatters and cabin remains have been identified within 1 mile of the proposed project area. The isolate was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. All of these sites except for one isolated flake have an undetermined eligibility for the NRHP. The single

flake was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. The proposed powerline installation would have no impact on the integrity of any of these sites. A finding of no effect to this resource has received concurrence from SHPO on March 5, 2015 and a copy of the concurrence letter is included in the project file. (EA Page 23)

4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

Based on the analysis of effects to resources and the science applied to the effects discussion for each resource in the EA, I do not find any highly controversial effects to the human environment. (EA pages 10-30)

5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

The Forest Service has considerable experience with powerline burial and the associated special use permit. The Ashton/Island Park Ranger District has successfully authorized the burial of powerlines in other places on the District. The Caribou-Targhee National Forest employees have extensive experience with installation of buried powerlines. The effects analysis shows the effects are not uncertain and do not involve unique or unknown risk. It is my conclusion that there are no unique or unusual characteristics of the area which have not been previously encountered that will constitute an unknown risk upon the human environment

6. The degree to which the action may establish precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Alternative 4 is similar to other previous powerline installation projects on the Ashton/Island Park Ranger District and does not set a new precedent. It does not include, or set precedence for any other action on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. From review of the analysis and Project Record documentation, it is evident that this action is consistent with the Revised Forest Plan for the Targhee National Forest, 1997. Any future decisions will need to be considered in a separate analysis. This action does not represent a decision in principle about a future consideration. We have considerable experience with implementation of this type of activity.

7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.

My review of the EA and supporting documents indicates there has been an adequate analysis of cumulative effects in and outside the project area and no significant negative environmental impacts are likely to occur due to this decision. Based on my review of the analysis and disclosure of effects in the EA, Specialist Reports, Biological Assessments and Evaluations and other analysis in the Project Record, I conclude that this project does not represent potential cumulative adverse impacts (EA pages 13, 16, 20-25, 27, 31)

8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

One cultural resource site – the Union Pacific Railroad between St. Anthony, Idaho and West Yellowstone, Montana – is present within the project area and has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Five additional sites which include lithic scatters and cabin remains have been identified within 1 mile of the proposed project area. The isolate was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. All of these sites except for one isolated flake have an undetermined eligibility for the NRHP. The single flake was

determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. The proposed powerline installation would have no impact on the integrity of any of these sites. A finding of no effect to this resource has been received concurrence from SHPO on March 5, 2015 and a copy of the concurrence letter is included in the project file. (EA Page 23)

9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

This project will not affect threatened or endangered species or their habitat. A Biological Assessment (BA) has been completed for Canada lynx, grizzly bear, wolverine, greater sage-grouse and yellow-billed cuckoo. The BA assessed the potential impacts to threatened, endangered, candidate and proposed species and their habitat. Alternative 4, the selected alternative will not affect Canada lynx, wolverine, greater sage-grouse or yellow-billed cuckoo (BA).

The selected alternative may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect grizzly bear or its habitat (BA).

10. Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

- **National Forest Management Act (NFMA):** This act guides development and revision of National Forest Land management Plans. The proposed action is consistent with the NFMA and the 1997 Revised Targhee National Forest Plan (RFP). This project incorporates all applicable Forest Plan forest-wide standards and guidelines and management area prescriptions as they apply to the project area and comply with Forest Plan goals and objectives. This includes additional direction contained in all amendments. All required interagency review and coordination has been accomplished (EA, BA, BE, and Specialist Reports).
- **The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** NEPA establishes the format and content requirements of environmental analysis and documentation. The process of preparing this environmental analysis was undertaken to comply with NEPA and its implementing regulations.
- **Endangered Species Act:** A Biological Assessment (BA) was prepared to document possible effects of the proposed action on endangered and threatened species within the analysis area potentially affected by the project (BA, Project Record). The analysis concluded that implementation of Alternative 4 may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the grizzly bear. The US Fish and Wildlife concurrence on this project supports this conclusion.
- **Clean Water Act and State Water Quality Standards:** Alternative 4 would be in compliance with the applicable hydrology-related standards and guidelines from the RFP. Design features for implementation of the project are in place to address soil and water concerns. Alternative 4 was selected over the other action alternatives because the route to bury the powerline avoids any wetlands (Hydrology Report, Project Record). This decision incorporates Best Management Practices to ensure protection of soil and water resources (EA and Hydrology Report, Project Record).
- **Wetlands Executive Order 11990:** This order requires the Forest Service to take action to minimize destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. In compliance with this order, Forest Service directives require that an analysis be completed to determine whether adverse impacts would result. Based on the analysis contained within the project record, implementing my decision complies with this executive order by maintaining wetland conditions through avoidance of those areas when burying the powerline.
- **Floodplains Executive Order 11988:** This order requires the Forest Service to provide leadership and to take action to (1) minimize adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains and reduce risks of flood loss, (2) minimize impacts of floods on

human safety, health and welfare, and (3) restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. The Alternative 4 complies with this executive order by maintaining floodplain integrity because the project does not occur in a floodplain.

- **Clean Air Act:** Upon review of the EA, I find that Alternative 4 is in compliance with all requirements with this act. There is no prescribed burning or other activities that may affect air quality planned with this project.

- **Migratory Bird Treaty Act:** This Order requires federal agencies to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on migratory bird resources and ensure that environmental analysis of federal actions required by the National Environmental Policy Act evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds. The project impacts were evaluated in the wildlife report included in the Project Record. The decision was found to be in compliance with direction to protect migratory birds.

- **National Historic Preservation Act:** These laws require the adequate and extensive review of these undertakings be conducted in order to assess the possible effects of these activities upon cultural resources. They also provide that Federal agencies conduct adequate consultation with pertinent tribes in order to be informed of any possible conflicts the actions to be taken would have on their ability to conduct traditional religious practices. A file search was conducted using Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) files in Boise, Idaho. The file search revealed that 10 projects have occurred within 1 mile of the area of potential effects for this project. Six previously recorded sites were recorded within 1 mile of the survey area, and no sites or isolated finds were recorded as a result of the current inventory of the proposed route conducted on September 8, 2014 (North Wind 2014). Six sites are present within or in the area of the project. The proposed powerline installation would have no impact on the integrity of any of the sites. A finding of no effect to this resource has received concurrence from SHPO on March 5, 2015 and a copy of the concurrence letter is included in the project file.

- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act and Grave Protection and Repatriation Act:** The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes were contacted and tribal comment was encouraged. No tribal concerns were identified for this project (Scoping and Comment Letters, Project Record).

- **Environmental Justice:** The selected Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, and Departmental Regulation 5600-2 direct federal agencies to integrate environmental justice considerations into federal programs and activities. Environmental justice means that, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, all populations are provided the opportunity to comment before decisions are rendered on, are allowed to share in the benefits of, are not excluded from, and are not affected in a disproportionately high and adverse manner by, government programs and activities affecting human health or the environment. Implementation of any of these alternatives will be consistent with this Order and will not have a discernible effect on minorities, American Indians, or women, or the civil rights of any United States citizen. Nor will it have a disproportionate adverse impact on minorities or low-income individuals (EA, cover page). No civil liberties will be affected. Public involvement and comment was sought and incorporated into this document. The Forest Service has considered all public input from individuals or groups regardless of age, race, income status, gender, or other social/economic characteristics. Executive Order 12898 also directs agencies to consider patterns of subsistence hunting and fishing when an agency action may affect fish or wildlife. The decision would not alter opportunities for subsistence hunting by Native American tribes. Native American tribes holding treaty rights for hunting and fishing on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest were provided an opportunity to comment on the proposal (Scoping Notice and Opportunity to Comment, Project Record). Based on experience with similar projects on the Ashton/Island Park Ranger District, none of the alternatives would substantially affect minority or low-income individuals, women, or civil rights. The implementation of this project is expected to provide job opportunities in communities such as Island Park, Ashton, St. Anthony, Rexburg, and Idaho Falls, Idaho. Some of these

communities include minority populations that may benefit from the economic effects. Small or minority-owned businesses would have the opportunity to compete for some of the work.

• **Idaho Roadless Rule (36 CFR 294)**: The project area does not include any areas identified as Roadless Areas in the Targhee National Forest Revised Forest Plan, or Final Rule for Roadless Area Conservation.

## Administrative Review (Objection) Opportunities

Those who submitted substantive formal comments related to the proposed action during the 30 day Notice of Comment on the Proposed Action may file an objection pursuant to 36 CFR 218. Objections must be postmarked or received by the Objection Deciding Officer within 45 days of the publication of the legal notice for this decision in the *Idaho Falls Post Register*, the newspaper of record. The publication date in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means of calculating the time to file an objection. Timeframe information from other sources should not be relied on.

The Objection Deciding Officer is the Caribou-Targhee Forest Supervisor. Objections must be sent to: Objection Decision Official, Intermountain Region USFS, 324 25<sup>th</sup> Street, Ogden, Utah 84401; or by FAX to 801-625-5277; or by email to [appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us](mailto:appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us). Emailed objections must be submitted in rich text (rtf), Word (doc) or portable document format (pdf) and must include the project name in the subject line. Objections may be hand delivered to the above address during business hours 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The objection process is complete and no further administrative review is available.

### Implementation Date

Implementation will occur immediately following the signature of this Decision.



Elizabeth Davy  
Ashton/Island Park District Ranger

6/11/15

Date

