



**US Army Corps
of Engineers** ®

Walla Walla District
BUILDING STRONG®

FORT HALL WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

FORT HALL, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**In compliance with the
National Environmental Policy Act of 1970**

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD – DO NOT DESTROY

PROJECT FILE NUMBER: PM-EC-2016-0013

July 2018

Contents

1	Project Description	1
1.1	Project Name	1
1.2	References	1
1.3	Project Location	1
1.4	Project Description.....	2
1.4.1	Background Information.....	2
1.4.2	Authority	3
1.5	Purpose and Need.....	4
1.6	Construction Timeline	4
2	Alternatives	4
2.1	Alternative 1: No Action	4
2.2	Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Wastewater Collection Line Replacement	5
3	Affected Environment and Environmental Effects	6
3.1	Air Quality	7
3.1.1	Affected Environment	7
3.1.2	Environmental Consequences.....	8
3.2	Historic and Cultural Resources	9
3.2.1	Affected Environment	9
3.2.2	Environmental Consequences.....	9
3.3	Wildlife	9
3.3.1	Affected Environment	9
3.3.2	Environmental Consequences.....	10
3.4	Soils.....	10
3.4.1	Affected Environment	10
3.4.2	Environmental Consequences.....	11
3.5	Socioeconomics.....	11
3.5.1	Affected Environment	11
3.5.2	Environmental Consequences.....	12
3.6	Environmental Justice.....	13
3.6.1	Affected Environment	13
3.6.2	Environmental Consequences.....	13
3.7	Cumulative Impacts	13
4	Compliance with Applicable Environmental Laws and Regulations	14
4.1	National Environmental Policy Act	14

4.2 Endangered Species Act	14
4.3 National Historic Preservation Act.....	15
4.4 Clean Water Act.....	15
4.5 Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management.....	16
4.6 Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands	16
5 Literature Cited.....	17
6 Attachments	17

Figures

Figure 1. Location of Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho.	2
Figure 2. Location of Tribal Business center Lift Station and force main sewer lines to be replaced in Fort Hall, Idaho.	6
Figure 3. Fort Hall Reservation Non-attainment Area.....	8

Tables

Table 1. Environmental Resources not evaluated further.....	7
Table 2. Typical soil profiles for the Fort Hall Reservation.	11
Table 3. Socioeconomic statistics for Fort Hall Reservation and surrounding area.....	12

1 Project Description

1.1 Project Name

Fort Hall Wastewater System Improvements Project, Fort Hall, Idaho

1.2 References

- a. ER 200-2-2 (33 CFR 230) Environmental Quality Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act
- b. 40 CFR 1500-1508 Regulations for the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*)
- c. Section 595 of Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1999, Public Law (PL) 106-53

1.3 Project Location

Fort Hall is a census-designated place located in Bannock and Bingham Counties on the Fort Hall Reservation in southeastern Idaho (Figure 1). The proposed action area is located at the Tribal Business Center in Fort Hall. The proposed project is located at Township 4 South, Range 34 East, Section 36, Boise Meridian at approximate latitude 43° 01' 35", and approximate longitude -112° 26' 01". Fort Hall is located in southeastern Idaho approximately 15 miles north of Pocatello. Approximately 3,201 people reside in Fort Hall.

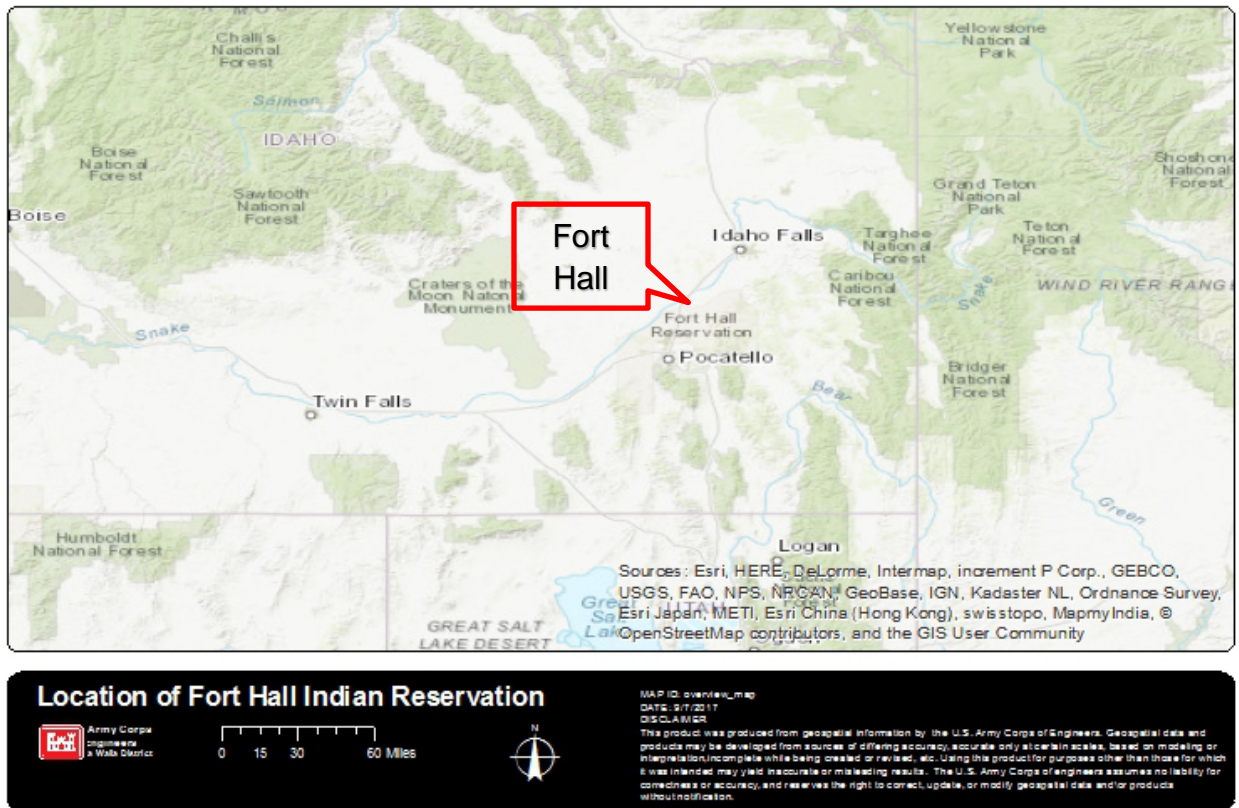


Figure 1. Location of Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho.

1.4 Project Description

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District (Corps) proposes to assist the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Tribes) with their wastewater system improvements project under the authority of Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1999. The Corps is proposing to share costs with the Tribes for replacement of a wastewater lift station and 1,600 feet of force main sewer lines.

1.4.1 Background Information

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are a sovereign nation located on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation on the eastern edge of the Snake River Valley in southeastern Idaho. Fort Hall is located on US Highway 91 and Interstate Highway 15 north of Pocatello, Idaho.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes own and operate potable water facilities, including pumping and distribution systems that serve the Fort Hall Reservation community. The water is pumped into the system from three wells that pump from the Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer. The water distribution system consists of approximately 46 miles of 6-, 8-, and 12-inch polyvinyl chloride and cast iron/ductile iron water main, 746 residential services with 1- or 2-inch high density polyethylene water service lines on 614 water meters, and approximately 40 metered non-residential connections. The total number of equivalent residential units is approximately 811.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes also own and operate wastewater facilities, including collection and treatment systems that serve the Fort Hall community. The system consists of approximately 7 miles of gravity sewer main, 1.2 miles of force main, four lift stations, and a five-cell lagoon system for treatment with approximately 92.5 million gallons of storage capacity.

The existing wastewater system is aging and there are multiple portions identified as problems, such as the Tribal Business Center (TBC) wastewater lift station that was installed in 1988. The lift center is reaching the end of its design life, with observed mechanical and structural deficiencies. The majority of the collection piping for the system was installed in the late 1950's. The piping is assumed to consist mostly of clay piping. The clay piping was observed in 2012 to be very sensitive to collapse.

The Tribes have begun to take action towards addressing the problems. The Tribes would receive Corps funding under Section 595 to replace the Tribal Business Center wastewater lift station and approximately 1,600 feet of undersized sewer force main.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2-2, *Procedures for Implementing NEPA*, and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1500-1508. The objective of the EA is to evaluate potential environmental effects of the proposed action and determine if significant effects would result. If effects are relatively minor, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be issued and the Corps would proceed with the proposed action of assisting the Tribes with its Wastewater System Improvements Project. If the environmental effects are determined to be significant, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would be prepared before a decision is reached on whether to implement the proposed action. Applicable laws under which these effects would be evaluated include but are not limited to, NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

NEPA is a full disclosure law, providing for public involvement in the NEPA process. All persons and organizations that have a potential interest in this proposed action – including the public, other Federal agencies, state and local agencies, Native American Tribes, and interested stakeholders – are encouraged to participate in the NEPA process.

1.4.2 Authority

The WRDA of 1999 authorized the Corps to participate in environmental infrastructure projects in rural Nevada and Montana. Public Law 108-7 (February 20, 2003) amended this legislation to include the State of Idaho. The 2017 Omnibus Bill provided funding to the Corps under the Section 595 Program.

1.5 Purpose and Need

The Corps proposes to assist the Tribes with their wastewater system improvements project, under Section 595 of WRDA 1999 (as amended). The purpose of the action is to improve the collection and treatment of wastewater in Fort Hall. The operation of the Tribes' wastewater collection and treatment systems are protective of public health. The action is needed because system deficiencies in the collection system could create public health concerns if they are not addressed. An upgrade to larger capacity pumps and 6-inch force main lines is required to ensure that the lift station can continue to serve the TBC adequately. Furthermore, the lift station is nearing the end of its planned service life and is at risk of failure. Failure of the lift station or force main lines could cause sewer backups into the TBC.

1.6 Construction Timeline

There are no environmental constraints on the work window. Construction would likely begin soon after a contract is awarded and continue until the failing collection lines are replaced.

2 Alternatives

Two alternatives are evaluated in this EA; the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative does not satisfy the project's purpose and need, but NEPA requires analysis of the No Action Alternative to set the baseline from which to compare other alternatives. No Action does not mean there would be no environmental impacts from this alternative. Additionally, while an EA is subject to the requirement that a reasonable range of alternatives be considered, an agency's obligation to consider alternatives under an EA is a lesser one than under an EIS. Also, statutory objectives (in this case Section 595 of WRDA 1999) serve as a guide to determine the reasonableness of objectives outlined in a NEPA document. Consequently, only the No Action and Proposed Action Alternatives are analyzed further.

2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the Corps would not cost-share upgrading the TBC Lift Station and force main lines. The system would remain in an as-is condition and operated at risk of failure. Deficiencies in the collection system could create public health concerns if they are not addressed. Failing sewer systems could allow backups from the system into the TBC. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need, but is presented as required by NEPA to set the baseline from which to compare all other alternatives.

2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the proposed action, the Corps would share costs with the Tribes to assist the Tribes with the rehabilitation of the Tribal Business Center lift station and the replacement of 1,600-feet of force main sewer lines (Figure 2). Work would include the installation of a new wet well and valve vault, new pumps, and new pump controls. This project would include the pipe, fittings, valves, and any other required component to make a complete system.

The lift station would be upgraded through the construction of a new wet well and the installation of new submersible wastewater pumps. The wet well would be excavated adjacent to the existing well; dimensions of the well would be 12-foot square by 18.5-foot deep. The new pumps would have a minimum capacity of 200 gallons per minute and a minimum total head of 29 feet. The pumps would be controlled by a new duplex pump control panel housed in the existing electrical building. The existing force main sewer lines that are supplied by the lift station would be upgraded from 4 inches in diameter to 6 inches in diameter to accommodate the increased capacity of the lift station. The force mains would be replaced via open trenching. Open trenching consists of digging a trench to the level of the collection pipe, removing the old pipe, installing a new pipe, and back filling the trench. This is typically completed with a small excavator and excavated material is typically reused to fill the trench. Trench width is typically 50% greater than the diameter of the pipe being installed.

Equipment used to perform the work would include excavators, loaders, trenchers, compactors, graders, dump trucks, and other heavy equipment.

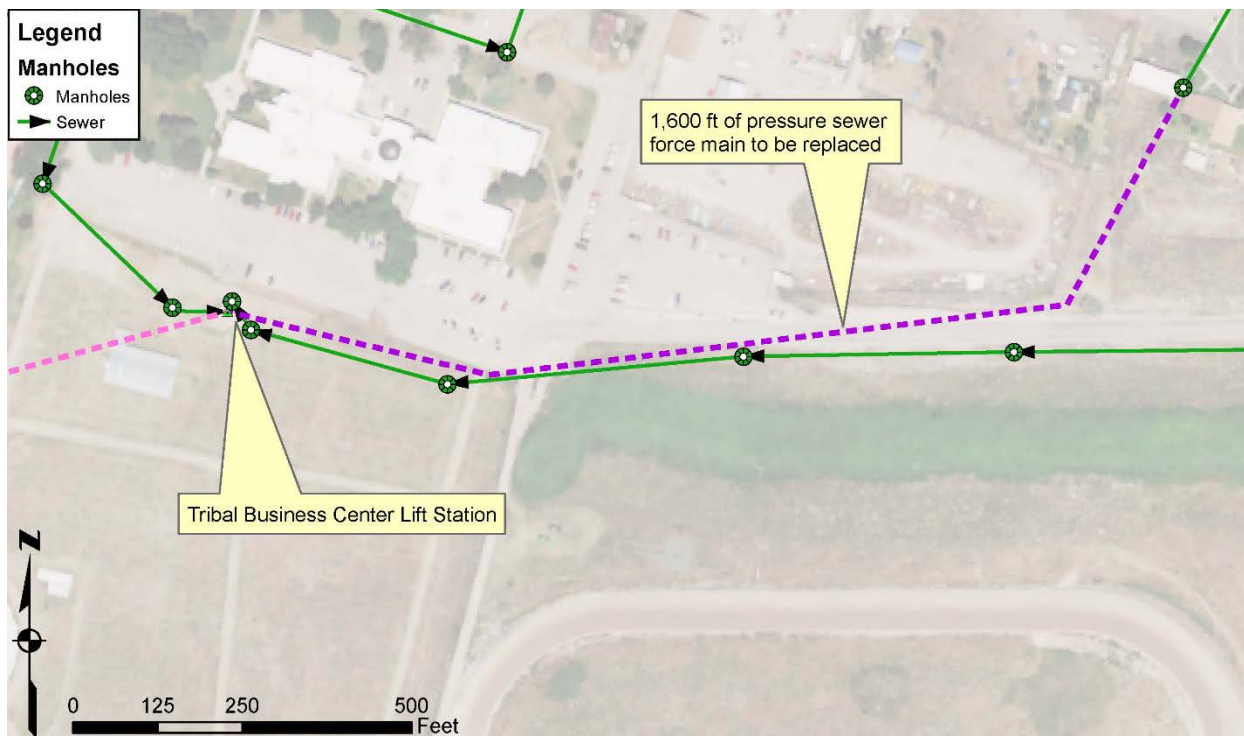


Figure 2. Location of Tribal Business Center Lift Station and force main sewer lines to be replaced in Fort Hall, Idaho.

3 Affected Environment and Environmental Effects

This section describes the existing affected environment (existing condition of resources) and evaluates potential environmental effects on those resources for each alternative. Although only relevant resource areas are specifically evaluated for impacts, the Corps did consider all resources in the proposed project area and made a determination as to which ones to evaluate. The following resource areas were evaluated: Air Quality, Historic/Cultural Resources, Wildlife, Soils, Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Cumulative Impacts. It was determined that it was not necessary to evaluate Water Quality, Climate Change, Aquatic Resources, Noise, Vegetation, or Recreation as implementation of the proposed action would not affect these resources (Table 1).

Table 1. Environmental Resources not evaluated further.

Environmental Component	Explanation
Water Quality	The closest waterbody to the proposed action area is Ross Fork Creek, approximately 1,300 feet to the south. Ross Fork Creek at this location is entirely enclosed within a concrete pipe culvert. The proposed project would have no effect on Water Quality.
Climate Change	The proposed action would have carbon emissions expected to be below de minimus levels and therefore no measurable effect to climate change is expected. Expected effects from climate change would not affect the proposed action.
Aquatic Resources	The closest waterbody to the proposed action area is Ross Fork Creek, approximately 1,300 feet to the south. Ross Fork Creek at this location is entirely enclosed within a concrete pipe culvert. The proposed project would have no effect on Aquatic Resources.
Noise	Noise associated with construction would occur during regular work hours and be physically separated from local residences. Noise would not cause a significant impact.
Vegetation	The proposed action is located in a developed area currently planted with ornamental vegetation. The site would be replanted following completion of the project. There would be minor effects on vegetation in the proposed action area.
Recreation	There are no recreational uses or access to such sites at the proposed action area. There would be no effect on recreational opportunities near the proposed action area.

3.1 Air Quality

3.1.1 Affected Environment

Idaho is among the states that have United States Environmental protection Agency (EPA) delegated authority to issue air quality permits and enforce air quality regulations. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (IDEQ) air protection efforts are designed to assure compliance with Federal and state health-based air quality regulations. However, because of the sovereign nation status of the Tribes, air quality on the reservation is regulated by the EPA rather than the IDEQ. At present, the Fort Hall Reservation has failed to meet the both the EPA's and the IDEQ's standards and has been classified as a "Non-attainment area for PM10," or particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter by both agencies. (Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality, 2017, US EPA, 2018)). A map of areas in the region with sensitive air quality, as classified by the IDEQ, is shown in Figure 3.

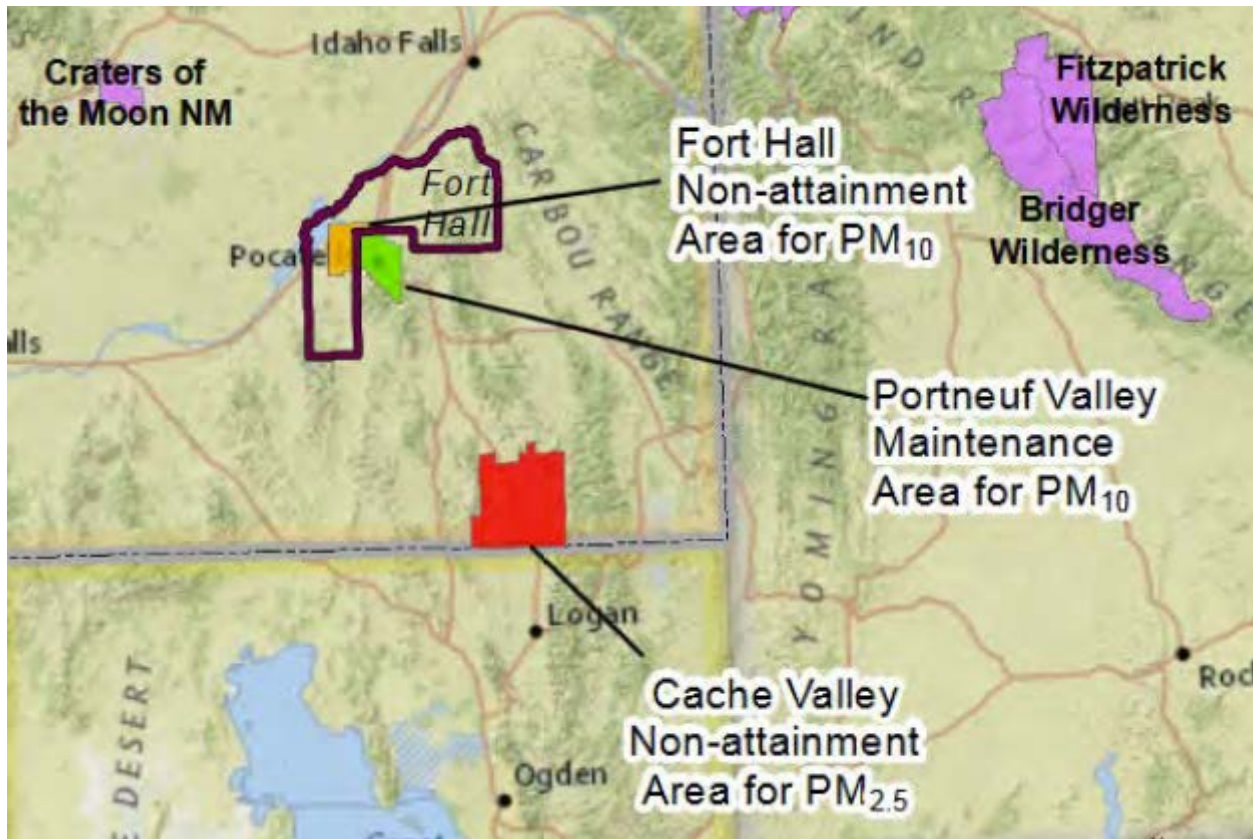


Figure 3. Fort Hall Reservation Non-attainment Area.

3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

3.1.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effects to air quality in the proposed project area. The Tribes would not upgrade the TBC lift station nor replace the 4-inch force main sewer lines, but would allow the system to continue to function in an inadequate state. Failing wastewater collection systems do not present a threat to air quality in the community.

3.1.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be minor, less than significant adverse impacts to air quality in the proposed project area. Temporary impairment to air quality could result from excavation of the wet well or conducted as part of open trenching pipe replacement. Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for dust control would include applying dust suppressants (typically water, but solutions of hydrophilic salts may be used in extremely dry and windy conditions), covering trucks,

and covering excavated material. Air Quality would quickly return to background levels following completion of the project.

3.2 Historic and Cultural Resources

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and the Cultural Resource/Heritage Tribal Office (CR/HeTO) determined no historic properties or cultural resources were located within the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE). Furthermore, the CR/HeTO identified previous ground disturbance encompassing the APE. An inadvertent discovery plan is in place in the event cultural resources are encountered.

3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effects to historic or cultural resources in the proposed project area. The Tribes would not upgrade the TBC lift station nor replace the 4-inch force main sewer lines, but would allow the system to continue to function in an inadequate state. Failing wastewater collection systems do not present a historic or cultural resources in the community.

3.2.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be no significant impacts to historic or cultural resources in the proposed project area. Because there are no identified historic or cultural resources within the APE— which has been previously disturbed — the Corps has determined this undertaking will have no potential to affect historic properties and can proceed as planned. Please see the attached memorandum from the Corps Walla Walla District Cultural Resources Management Team (Attachment B).

3.3 Wildlife

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The Snake River, Portneuf River and area surrounding Fort Hall supports a wide diversity of animal and plant life, but according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), there are no threatened or endangered bird species that reside in the project

area. However, 22 migratory birds classified as Birds of Conservation Concern seasonally reside or pass through the area (USFWS 2018). An official species list obtained from the USFWS's Information for Planning and Conservation website is attached (Attachment A).

The majority of land in the planning area is either residential and commercial development, or agricultural. However, there are a few natural vegetative communities found just west of the planning area which likely support small mammals and birds, the nearest located at the daylighting of Ross Fork Creek, approximately 4,750 feet from the proposed action area.

3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

3.3.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effects on wildlife in the project area. The Tribes would not upgrade the TBC lift station nor replace the 4-inch force main sewer lines, but would allow the system to continue to function in an inadequate state. Failing wastewater collection systems do not pose a danger to wildlife in the Fort Hall Reservation.

3.3.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be minor, less than significant adverse impacts to wildlife in the project area. Since improvements to the wastewater facilities would occur in already disturbed areas, negative impacts to wildlife (if any) are anticipated to be minimal. Wildlife disturbed would likely be small mammals and birds well-adjusted to human presence and would return to the area after completion of the proposed construction activities.

3.4 Soils

3.4.1 Affected Environment

The immediate area of the Fort Hall Reservation is dominated by the relatively uniform topography of the Snake River Plain with low hills foothills of the Portneuf Range to the east. Elevation in the proposed project area is approximately 4,455 feet. The soils in the planning area consist primarily of sandy loams and silt loams, typical soils for the proposed action area are summarized in Table 2 (USDA 2018).

Table 2. Typical soil profiles for the Fort Hall Reservation.

Series	Depth in Inches	Description
Tindahay	0 – 6 6 – 13 13 – 60	Loamy coarse sand Sandy loam Coarse sand
Penoyer	0 - 60	Silt loam
Parehat	0 – 53 53 - 60	Silt loam Loam
Declo	0 – 5 5 - 10 10 - 60	Loam Silt loam Very fine sandy loam
Escalante	0 – 9 9 – 60	Sandy loam Fine sandy loam

3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

3.4.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effects on soils in the project area. The Tribes would not upgrade the TBC lift station nor replace the 4-inch force main sewer lines, but would allow the system to continue to function in an inadequate state. Failure of the lift station or force main lines would likely result in sewage backing up into laterals, businesses, or residences, but there is little risk of untreated sewage seeping into soils in Fort Hall.

3.4.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be minor, adverse short-term effects on soils in the project area. Excavation of the lift station and existing force main lines has the potential for some soil loss due to erosion of excavated and staged materials. Soil loss would be controlled through implementation of BMPs for dust control including applying dust suppressants, covering trucks, and covering excavated material. No future impacts to soils would be anticipated upon completion of the proposed construction activities.

3.5 Socioeconomics

3.5.1 Affected Environment

Statistics of tribal member levels of education and incomes were reported in the *Draft Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy* (SBTCEDS) (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2017). The report found that the Fort Hall Reservation had lower levels of education, a lower median household income and per capita income, and a higher percentage of the population living below the poverty line than neighboring counties. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Socioeconomic statistics for the Fort Hall Reservation and surrounding area.

Location	Percent of population without a high school degree	Median Household Income	Per capita income	Percentage of population below the federal poverty line
Fort Hall Reservation	22%	\$39,919	\$16,475	21.4%
Bingham County	16%	\$48,088	\$19,647	13.9%
Bannock County	8%	\$43,953	\$21,891	16.1%
Idaho	11%	\$47,334	\$23,087	15.6%
U.S.A	14%	\$53,482	\$28,555	15.6%

The dominant sector of employment on the reservation was “education, health care, and social assistance,” representing 21.3% of total employment. Most of the jobs in this sector are working directly with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, which employs approximately 1,277 individuals. According to the draft report, management and professional positions accounted for 28.9% of positions, and service related positions account for 25.8% of positions (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2017).

According to the SBTCEDS, in 2010, 48% of the population was male and 52% of the population was female. A population pyramid analysis revealed a broad base and narrow top with a wide band occurring from 45 to 59 years old (representative of the baby boomers) and a narrow band occurring at 25 to 29 years old, indicating that young adults are prone to leaving the reservation, potentially due to limited housing and lack of employment opportunities. The narrow top of the pyramid typically indicates a lower than average life expectancy when compared with national averages.

3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

3.5.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no immediate negative effects on socioeconomics in the project area. The Tribes would not upgrade the TBC lift station nor replace the 4-inch force main sewer lines, but would allow the system to continue to function in an inadequate state. Failing wastewater collection systems could result in future socioeconomic harms if the Tribes are forced to engage in emergency repairs.

3.5.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be beneficial effects to socioeconomics in the project area. During the construction period there would be minor economic benefits to local businesses in the area as a result of contractors working in the vicinity. In addition, the rehabilitation of the lift station and force main

lines would help the community to avoid costly emergency repairs resulting from backed up sewer systems.

3.6 Environmental Justice

3.6.1 *Affected Environment*

Rural “poverty pockets” and impoverished Native-American reservations suffer disproportionate degradation to the human environment (Bullard, 1993). Geographic isolation and lack of public awareness of issues facing Native-American communities can combine to create separate and unequal communities for tribal members (Anderson et al., 2004; Sarche and Spicer, 2008). On Fort Hall Reservation, residents and tribal members suffer from higher than average rates of diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure, tobacco use, and chronic alcohol consumption (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, 2017). Failing wastewater infrastructure and a lack of sewage and water connections in the community pose an additional public health risk.

3.6.2 *Environmental Consequences*

3.6.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no immediate negative effects on environmental justice in the project area. The Tribes would not upgrade the TBC lift station nor replace the 4-inch force main sewer lines, but would allow the system to continue to function in an inadequate state. Failing wastewater collection systems could result in future adverse effects that would disproportionately affect tribal members and residents of the Fort Hall Reservation. The TBC lift station and force main serves the Tribal Business Center, the administrative building for the government of the Tribes. Sewage backups into the TBC would impede the government operations and expose Tribal members to untreated wastewater.

3.6.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action – Lift Station and Force Main Wastewater Collection Line Replacement

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be beneficial effects to environmental justice in the project area. Modernization of the TBC lift station and force main lines would help ensure proper functioning of the TBC and reduce tribal member’s risk of exposure to untreated wastewater. The proposed action would likely avert adverse environmental and human health effects on a native-American and low-income community.

3.7 Cumulative Impacts

NEPA and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing the Act require Federal agencies to consider the cumulative impacts of their actions. Cumulative effects are defined as, “the impact on the environment which results from

the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR § 1508.7). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

In addition to the proposed action, the Tribes are modernizing other elements of their wastewater treatment system. Planned improvements include upgrades to other lift stations and force main lines and replacement of gravity sewer lines that are reaching the end of their operational life. These types of projects typically result in minor short-term construction-related impacts to the human environment; however, there are not collectively significant cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed action primarily because it restores the existing wastewater treatment system to full performance but does not augment the system. Potential adverse effects are construction-related (e.g., increased noise and dust) and are of a minor and temporary nature.

4 Compliance with Applicable Environmental Laws and Regulations

4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

This Environmental Assessment was prepared pursuant to regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). NEPA provides a commitment that Federal agencies will consider the environmental effects of their proposed actions prior to implanting those actions. Completion of this environmental assessment and signing of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), if applicable, fulfills the requirements of NEPA.

4.2 Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) established a national program for the conservation of threatened and endangered fish, wildlife and plants and the habitat upon which they depend. Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires Federal agencies to consult with the USFWS and NMFS, as appropriate, to ensure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or adversely modify or destroy their critical habitats. Section 7(c) of the ESA and the Federal regulations on endangered species coordination (50 CFR §402.12) require that Federal agencies prepare biological assessments of the potential effects of major actions on listed species and critical habitat.

Potential effects to threatened and endangered species were analyzed by the Corps in June 2018. According to USFWS, there are no endangered or threatened species and no Critical Habitat near the proposed action area. As such, the Corps has determined that this action, as proposed, would result in no effect to threatened and endangered species or critical habitats. See the attached USFWS Official Species List (Attachment

A). There are no threatened or endangered species under the authority of NMFS near the proposed project area.

4.3 National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended directs Federal agencies to assume responsibility for all cultural resources under their jurisdiction. Section 106 of NHPA requires agencies to consider the potential effect of their actions on properties that are listed, or are eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NHPA implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, requires that the Federal agency consult with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tribes and interested parties to ensure that all historic properties are adequately identified, evaluated and considered in planning for proposed undertakings.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and the Cultural Resource/Heritage Tribal Office (CR/HeTO) determined no historic properties or cultural resources were located within the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE). Furthermore, the CR/HeTO identified previous ground disturbance encompassing the APE. An inadvertent discovery plan is in place in the event cultural resources are encountered. Because there are no identified cultural resources within the APE—that has been previously disturbed—the Corps has determined this undertaking will have no potential to affect historic properties and can proceed as planned. Please see the attached memorandum from the Corps Walla Walla District Cultural Resources Management Team and the attached Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Tribal Environmental Review (Attachment B and C).

4.4 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires that any Federal activity that may result in a discharge of dredged or fill material to waters of the United States must first receive a water quality certification from the state in which the activity would occur. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act established a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

Section 402 of the Clean Water Act also regulates ground disturbance that could potentially cause storm water run-off into waters of the U.S. Activities involving construction or soil disturbance on the shoreline or upland have the potential for storm water runoff and would be subject to the storm water provisions of Section 402 if the area of soil disturbance would be more than an acre and would discharge storm water into surface water.

The proposed project would not result in discharge of dredged or fill materials or pollutants. The proposed action would not involve soil disturbance of more than one acre. The proposed action would not require a Clean Water Act permit.

4.5 Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

This Executive Order outlines the responsibilities of Federal agencies in the role of floodplain management. Each agency must evaluate the potential effects of actions on floodplains and avoid undertaking actions that directly or indirectly induce development in the floodplain or adversely affect natural floodplain values.

The proposed action would not directly or indirectly induce growth in the floodplain or adversely affect natural floodplain values. The proposed action area is not located within a mapped floodplain, nor is it prone to flooding.

4.6 Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

This order directs Federal agencies to take actions to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands when undertaking Federal activities and programs. It has been the goal of the Corps to avoid or minimize wetland impacts associated with their planned actions.

The proposed action would not result in the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands. The nearest mapped wetland to the proposed action area is over a half mile away.

5 Literature Cited

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6 Attachments

- A. U.S Fish and Wildlife Official Species List dated June 12, 2018.
- B. Cultural Resources Memorandum dated June 15, 2018.
- C. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Tribal Environmental Review