

Decision Notice
& Finding of No Significant Impact
Curry Allotment Grazing Authorization

**USDA Forest Service
Heber/Kamas Ranger District, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Duchesne County, Utah**

Introduction

This Decision Notice (DN) documents my decision, and provides my explanation of the management and environmental reasons I used to make my decision in selecting an alternative to implement. The Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI) presents the reasons why I find this action will not have a significant effect on the human environment and therefore an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. The Curry Allotment Environmental Assessment (EA), completed for this project, is incorporated by reference to this DN/FONSI (and is attached). The DN/FONSI documents the following:

- Background description of the Curry Analysis Area (hereafter referred to as the Analysis Area) and scope of the analysis;
- My decision (i.e., the permitted livestock management activities selected for the Analysis Area);
- The rationale for my decision;
- The Alternatives considered;
- The public involvement conducted;
- The legal requirements for environmental protection;
- A Finding of No Significant Impact;
- The implementation date;
- The rights to appeal and administrative review;
- Contact information; and
- My signature and date, as the responsible official

The Wasatch-Cache National Forest (WCNF) Revised Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended (USDA Forest Service 2003), and its accompanying Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) are also incorporated by reference in this DN/FONSI.

Decision and Reasons for the Decision

Background

The Curry Allotment is located in the Duchesne River drainage approximately 21 miles east of Kamas, Utah (Figure 1). Legal description consists of: Sections 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 27, 34, Township 3 North, Range 9 West, Uintah Special Meridian. The allotment is approximately 940 acres. Elevation ranges from approximately 7,800 feet at the Forest Service boundary on the south to approximately 8,800 at the north end of the allotment.

The purpose of this project is to authorize livestock grazing in a manner that maintains and/or moves the allotment toward Forest Plan objectives and desired conditions for rangeland vegetation, soil, watershed, and wildlife habitat relative to livestock grazing. Grazing is a sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands and is permissible through the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, as amended. The Curry cattle Allotment lies within the Western Uintas Management Area and contain lands considered capable and suited for domestic livestock grazing. (FEIS for the Forest Plan, pg. B9-2; Forest Plan, pg. 4-190). Continued domestic livestock grazing is consistent with the goals, objectives, and guidelines of the Forest Plan. When continued use is consistent with the goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines of the Forest Plan, it is Forest Service policy to make forage available to qualified livestock operators from lands suitable for grazing (Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2203.1.6).

Action is needed here and now:

- To bring the allotment under current environmental analysis, using current information, pursuant to Public Law 104-19, Section 504(a): Establish and adhere to a schedule for the completion of NEPA, Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) analysis and decisions on all allotments within the National Forest System unit for which NEPA is needed (PL 104-19 section, General Provision 1995).
- To develop an updated allotment management plan (AMP).
- To provide for additional flexibility in the management of the allotment through an adaptive management approach so the Forest Service and permittee have the ability to respond to changing resource conditions and management objectives.

The environmental assessment (EA) documents the analysis of two alternatives to meet these needs.

Decision

I have reviewed the proposed action as identified in the EA, issues identified during the public involvement process, alternatives, and environmental consequences of implementing the proposed action and alternatives. Based on public feedback, the analysis disclosed in the EA, information in the project record and management direction and policy, I have decided to implement Alternative 2 including the design criteria, monitoring plans, and adaptive management options outlined in Chapter 2 of the EA. I believe this alternative does the best job of meeting the purpose and need for the project. It provides a continued benefit to the local communities while keeping impacts of livestock grazing at acceptable levels. Additionally, I approve the Desired Conditions listed in Table 1 of the EA as the desired conditions for this allotment.

This alternative will meet Forest Plan direction for range management by continuing to authorize livestock grazing as an acceptable multiple use on these National Forest System (NFS) lands. These lands were found to be suitable for livestock grazing as part of the Forest Plan revision process as documented in the EIS for the 2003 Forest Plan. A project-specific suitability analysis verified the suitability for livestock grazing (EA Chapter 3).

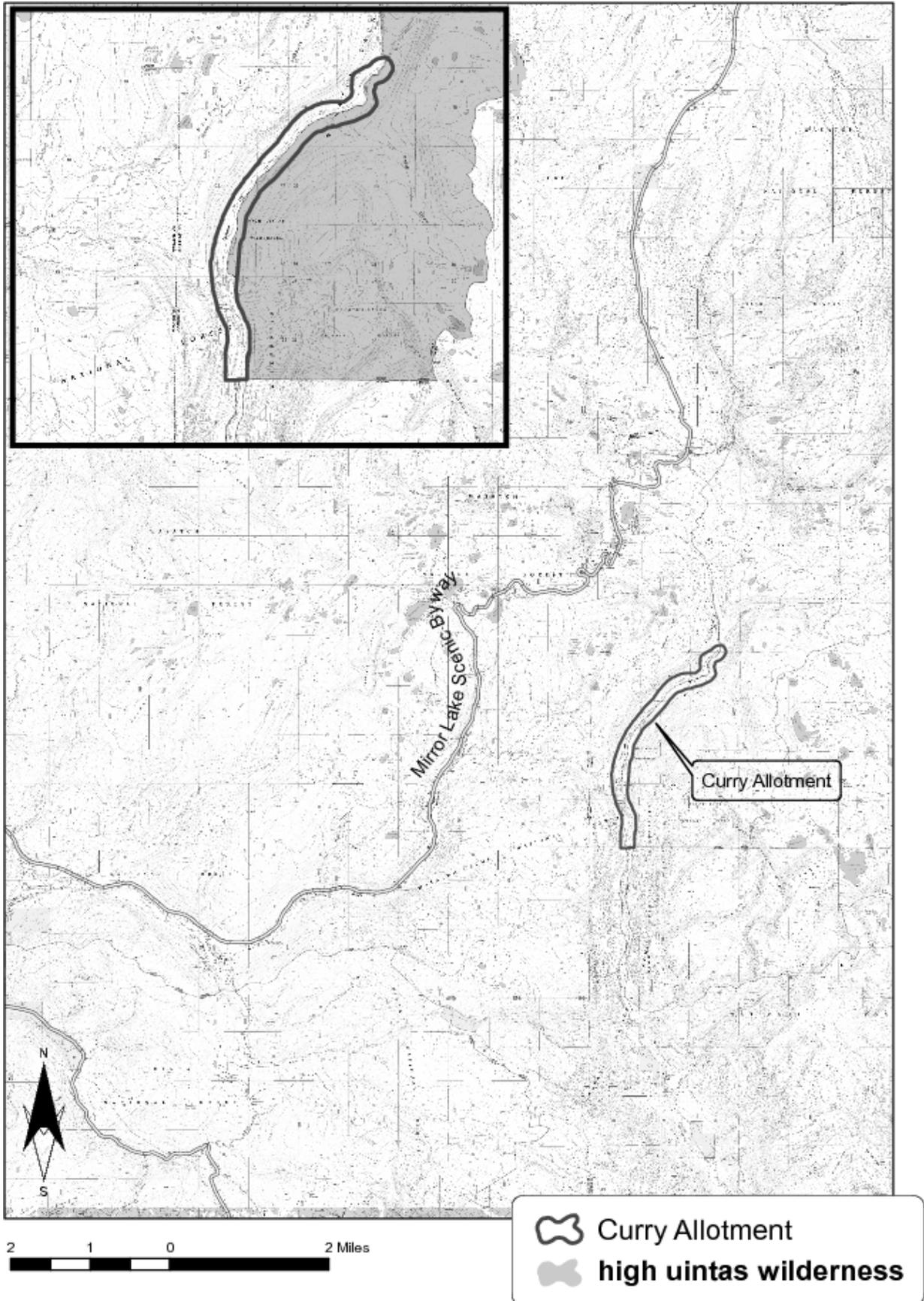


Figure 1. Vicinity map of the Curry Allotment

Elements of the Decision

The current management system would be continued with use of an adaptive management strategy. Twenty head of cows with calves would be turned out to graze from July 6 to August 25. The adaptive management system is designed to help maintain and establish plant species desirable for supporting healthy upland and riparian ecosystems, provide for a sustainable livestock forage base, and protect the watershed and other resources from unacceptable impacts. One grazing cycle (4-5 years) would allow the Forest Service time to gather data to set the grazing capacity of the allotment.

I believe that this alternative addresses the purpose and need of improving livestock management so that it is consistent with the goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines of the Forest Plan. Field data suggests current grazing management is meeting or moving towards desired conditions as stated in the Forest Plan on the majority of rangelands on the allotment. The proposed action would employ an adaptive management strategy, which allows for adjusting the timing, intensity, frequency and management of grazing as needed to meet Forest Plan standards and guidelines. Monitoring would determine the need and frequency for administrative adjustments in the timing, intensity, frequency, and/or management of grazing.

The following Forest Plan direction is incorporated as part of the proposed action:

Standard (S) 24

As a tool to achieve desired conditions of the land, maximum forage utilization standards for vegetation types in satisfactory condition using traditional grazing systems (rest rotation, deferred rotation, season long) are as follows:

Table 2. Forest Plan utilization standards by vegetation type*

Vegetation Type	Condition	Percent Utilization Key Grass
Upland and Aspen	Satisfactory	50
Crested Wheatgrass	Satisfactory	60
Riparian Class I	Satisfactory	50
Riparian Classes II and III	Satisfactory	60

* Utilization of key grass or grass like vegetation, by vegetation type, for rangelands in satisfactory condition.

Standard (S) 25

As a tool to achieve desired conditions of riparian areas, maximum forage utilization standards (stubble height) for low to mid elevation *greenline* species in Class I, II, and III riparian areas in satisfactory condition are as follows: (Key species being grazed include water sedge, Nebraska sedge, and/or woolly sedge).

Table 3. Minimum greenline stubble height at end of growing season.

Riparian Value Class I	Condition	Stubble height at end of growing season
Riparian Value Class I	Satisfactory	5-6 inches
Riparian Value Class II	Satisfactory	4-5 inches
Riparian Value Class III	Satisfactory	3-4 inches

Standard (S) 7

Allow management activities to result in no less than 85% of potential ground cover for each vegetation cover type.

Table 4. Forest Plan required percent potential ground cover by vegetation type.

Vegetation Type	% Ground Cover Range at Potential	85% of potential ground cover
Silver Sagebrush	89 - 96	76 to 82
Mountain sagebrush	81 -96	69 – 82
Low Sagebrush	69	59
Snowberry	92	78
Aspen	90 – 98	77 – 83
Alpine grassland	97 – 100	82 – 85
Tall Forb	49 – 75	42 – 64
Oak brush	92 - 100	78 – 85

Standard (S) 26

For all rangelands, including big game winter range and riparian areas, permit no more than 50% of the current year’s growth on woody vegetation to be browsed during on growth cycle (i.e., when use has reached 50% allow no additional livestock use).

Guidelines (G) 71 -75 are also applicable. These are described in the Forest Plan on page 4 – 52.

Monitoring is a key aspect of adaptive management. The decision will include monitoring guidance intended to gauge progress toward obtaining (long term), or maintaining desired conditions stipulated in the Forest Plan. The following monitoring activities would be conducted by the Forest Service to evaluate range conditions and to ensure compliance with the grazing permit and management requirements listed above.

Table 5. Monitoring Plan

Water and Soil				
Desired Conditions	Indicators	How will we monitor	Protocol	Management Action if threshold is met
Denuded areas and trampling along stream bank is minimized in order to protect stream and groundwater from unacceptable levels of sediment input	Maintain 85% ground cover along stream bank	Conduct transects parallel to banks and document length along the stream and area of disturbance caused from cattle	Survey stream bank conditions within allotment to measure and define areas trampled or denuded	Move livestock to the next pasture or take off the allotment if ground cover along the stream bank falls below 85%

Adequate ground cover & soil organic matter is maintained to protect against erosion and to reduce sediment into streams	Maintain 85 percent of potential ground cover for each vegetation cover type	Ground cover measured during unit exams.	FS Handbook 2509.16 or approved R4 methods	Move livestock to the next pasture or take off the allotment if lack of ground cover is attributed to livestock
Vegetation				
Desired Conditions	Indicators	How will we monitor	Protocol	Management Action if threshold is met
Riparian areas have an abundance and diversity of desired native species in satisfactory condition	Meet Forest Plan standards S24 & S25	Measure greenline stubble height and percent utilization during unit exams	Approved R4 methods	Move livestock to the next pasture or take off the allotment when greenline & utilization standards are met
There is a variety of age classes of healthy Willow, Aspen and Mountain Shrub species	Meet Forest Plan standard S26	Measure browse utilization during unit exams in late summer and fall	Approved R4 methods	Move livestock to the next pasture or take off the allotment when browse utilization standards are met
Uplands have an abundance of and a diversity of desired native species in satisfactory condition	Meet Forest Plan standards for utilization of key grass or grass like vegetation (S24)	Measure percent utilization during unit exams	Approved R4 methods	Livestock will be moved to the next pasture or taken off the allotment when browse utilization standards are met
Recreation Resource				
Desired Conditions	Indicators	How will we monitor	Protocol	Management Action if threshold is met
Minimize or reduce to zero the number of public comments or occurrences of human-cattle conflicts outside the allotment	Number of public comments or notifications regarding cattle conflicts outside the allotment	Track phone calls, letters of verbal comments from public. Monitor locations where historical conflicts have been reported	Set of tracking forms for all frontline personnel as well as field going personnel	If unacceptable level or consistency of human-cattle conflicts is reached administrative action will be taken on the grazing permit

This alternative complies with direction in the Wasatch-Cache NF Forest Plan and the Forest Service NEPA regulations found at 36 CFR 220.7.

Other Alternatives Considered

In addition to the selected alternative, I considered one other alternative. A comparison of these alternatives can be found in the EA (see Table 6).

Alternative 1

No Action

Under Alternative 1 (No Grazing), no livestock grazing would be permitted on the allotment. This alternative would require the cancellation of the grazing permit upon implementation of the decision and resolution of any appeals. Pursuant to Forest Service Handbook 2209.13, Section 16.13, this alternative could not be implemented until one year after the notification of the affected permittee (36 CFR 222.4(a)(7)(8)). Alternative 1 would result in minor improvement in rangeland and riparian resources in the short term however it would result in the greatest negative economic impact to local ranch families and local communities.

Since this allotment is either meeting or moving towards the desired conditions and specific resource concerns will be addressed with specific adaptive management options, the cancellation of this grazing permit is not warranted for resource protection. For these reasons, I did not select Alternative 1.

Public Involvement

The proposal was listed in the Schedule of Proposed Actions on January 1, 2009. A legal notice was published in the newspaper of record on December 19, 2008 to initiate a comment and public scoping period. In addition, as part of the public involvement process, the agency sent letters on December 10 2008 to 82 individuals and agencies inviting comment on the proposal. Using the comments from the public, other agencies, and Forest staff, the interdisciplinary team developed a list of issues to address.

Using the comments from the public and other agencies, the interdisciplinary team developed a list of issues to address. The Forest Service separated the issues into two groups: significant and non-significant issues. Significant issues were defined as those directly or indirectly caused by implementing the proposed action. Non-significant issues were identified as those: 1) outside the scope of the proposed action; 2) already decided by law, regulation, Forest Plan, or other higher level decision; 3) irrelevant to the decision to be made; or 4) conjectural and not supported by scientific or factual evidence. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations require this delineation in Sec. 1501.7, "...identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues which are not significant or which have been covered by prior environmental review (Sec. 1506.3)..." A list of non-significant issues and reasons regarding their categorization as non-significant may be found in the project record.

As for significant issues, the Forest Service identified 4 topics raised during scoping. These issues include:

Issue 1 – Vegetation

Current livestock use may be affecting health, vigor, and diversity of upland and riparian vegetation, and causing spread of noxious weeds. Cattle tend to congregate in riparian and wetland areas and may be adversely impacting these areas. Livestock grazing may also affect vegetation health, vigor, and diversity of upland vegetation.

Issue 2- Wildlife

Livestock grazing may be affecting terrestrial Management Indicator Species (MIS) habitat, threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species habitat, and migratory bird species habitat. Indicator(s): Effects to special status species habitat

Issue 3 – Recreation

Lack of cattle control may cause impacts outside the allotment boundaries, and conflicts with recreational users on the Forest. This could cause negative impacts to recreation users' experiences.

Issue 4 - Wilderness characteristics

Approximately 325 acres of the 460,000 acre High Uintas Wilderness Area (HUWA) falls within the boundary of the Curry grazing allotment. Cattle grazing could adversely impact the resources within the High Uintas Wilderness Area, and detract from wilderness experience.

Finding of No Significant Impact

I have reviewed the environmental effects of the selected Alternative disclosed in the EA. I have also evaluated whether the selected Alternative constitutes a significant impact on the quality of the human environment or whether the environmental impacts would be significant based on their context and intensity, as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) using the criteria in the implementing regulations (40 CFR §1508.27).

I have determined that the implementation of the selected Alternative will not result in any anticipated effects that exceed the level at which a significant effect on the human, biological, or physical environment in terms of context or intensity would occur. Both beneficial and adverse effects have been considered. The effects from the selected Alternative are expected to be minor. The effects are not highly uncertain and do not involve unique and unknown risks. The action will not, in relation with other actions, cause cumulatively significant impacts. I have reviewed the actions from Alternative 2 in terms of both context and intensity in detail below:

1. Context - This project is local and would affect only the Analysis Area, which contains approximately 940 acres. The scope of this analysis is limited to evaluating the appropriate level of permitted livestock grazing, given considerations of rangeland condition and other Forest Plan goals and objectives (EA, Chapter 1). Suitable rangelands for livestock grazing on this allotment consists of about 345 acres (EA, Chapter 3). I have reviewed the suitability determination for these allotments and found that no changes are needed. Cattle grazing has occurred in this project area since the late 1950s, and sheep were grazed there long before that (EA, Chapter 3).

2. Intensity – Severity of projected impacts is subdivided into several individual components, as suggested by 40 CFR §1508.27 as follows:

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

- I find that there are no adverse effects expected to public health or safety under Alternative 2. The project activities will comply with all State and Federal regulations). Water quality will not be adversely affected (EA, Chapter 1).
- There will be no significant effects on unique characteristics of the area, because no unique characteristics or ecologically critical areas such as historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers are located in the project area (EA, Chapter 1).
- The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. While some aspects of livestock grazing tend to be somewhat socially controversial, the effects of the selected Alternative on the human environment are not scientifically controversial (EA, Chapter 3). No new or unusual methods or activities are proposed. The effects on the human environment are not highly uncertain, are very unlikely to involve unique or unknown risks, and are not likely to be highly controversial because there is no scientific controversy on the impacts of the project (EA, Chapter 3).
- Grazing has been authorized on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest for over 100 years. The effects analysis shows the effects are not uncertain, and do not involve unique or unknown risk (EA, Chapter 3).
- The action is not likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects. The action does not represent a decision in principle about future considerations. Similar projects conducted in the future will have to be evaluated under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the significance of the effects of those specific actions.
- The cumulative impacts are not significant (EA, Chapter 3).
- The action will have no significant adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, because known eligible properties will be protected or are not affected by livestock grazing (EA, Chapter 3).
- The action will not adversely affect any endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species act of 1973, because federally listed listed species or designated critical habitat do not occur within this allotment (EA, Chapter 3). A determination for Forest Service Region 4 sensitive species for the selected Alternative found that there will be no trend towards Federal listing or loss of viability in the planning area (EA, Chapter 3). The BEs are part of the project's administrative record. In addition, a Management Indicator Species (MIS) analysis for this project was completed and it determined that the proposed action, and its relationship to MIS species and the habitat types they represent, is not expected to impact population trends of these species in the future (EA, Chapter 3)
- The action will not violate Federal, State, and local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. Applicable laws and regulations were considered in the EA (EA, Chapter 3). The action is consistent with the Wasatch-Cache Forest Plan.

The actions from Alternative 2 are in compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental protection laws. Based on the EA and the above considerations, I find that the selected alternative will not constitute a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, it does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

FINDINGS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

My decision is consistent with all applicable laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and Policies listed below.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA): *NEPA set up procedural requirements for all federal government agencies to consider, analyze, and document the environmental impacts of their actions.*

The entire process of preparing this EA was undertaken to comply with NEPA.

Clean Water Act of 1977: *The objective of this act is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's waters. This objective translates into two fundamental goals: (1) eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the nation's waters; and (2) achieve water quality levels that are fishable and swimmable. This act establishes a non-degradation policy for all federally proposed projects.*

The State of Utah has designated the streams draining the Duchesne watershed above the National Forest boundary as Antidegradation Segments. This indicates that the existing water quality is better than the established standards for the designated beneficial uses. No adverse impacts to water quality are expected as a result of this project.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended: *The purpose of this act is to provide for the conservation of endangered fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. Biological Assessments must be prepared to document possible effects of proposed activities on endangered and threatened species within the analysis area potentially affected by the project.*

A biological assessment was prepared and it has been determined that authorizing grazing on the Curry Allotment will not likely adversely affect T&E species. There is no designated critical habitat in the analysis area. A concurrence letter has been received from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Consultation requirements have been met.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended: *This act was established to protect migratory birds by making it illegal to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, or possess migratory birds or any part nest, or egg of any such bird.*

Executive Order 13186: *This order was issued in January of 2001 for the responsibilities of federal agencies to protect migratory birds. It specifies the need to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts on migratory birds. The order addressed the need to restore and enhance the habitat of migratory birds.*

No impacts to Partners in Flight priority species, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service birds of conservation concern area expected.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA): *This act requires federal agencies to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office and American Indian Tribes before cultural resources, such as archaeological sites and historic structures are damaged or destroyed. Section 106 of this act requires federal agencies to review the effects project proposals may have on cultural resources in the project area.*

No impacts to archeological sites or artifacts are expected. The State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred with a “no adverse effect” determination on the project.

Executive Order 12898: *Executive Order 12898 directs each Federal agency to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The President also signed a memorandum on the same day, emphasizing the need to consider these types of effects during National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis. On March 24, 1995, the U.S. Department of Agriculture completed an implementation strategy for the executive order. Where Forest Service proposals have the potential to disproportionately adversely affect minority or low-income populations, these effects must be considered and disclosed (and mitigated to the degree possible) through NEPA analysis and documentation.*

The actions under the alternatives will not adversely affect any disadvantaged or minority groups because of the project area’s distance from large population centers and the diffuse level of adverse impacts on any social group. A project such as this will not produce hazardous waste or conditions that might affect human populations.

Implementation Date

Once a decision is made, a Term Grazing Permit, Allotment Management Plan (AMP), and Annual Operating Instructions (AOIs) may be issued provided that they are in compliance with this NEPA-based decision. These instruments are simply implementing documents and do not constitute decision points. Implementation of the decision is discussed in the EA, Chapter 1.

Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 215, if no appeal is filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of this decision may occur on, but not before, five business days from the close of the appeal filing period. If an appeal is received, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 251 Subpart C, if no appeal is filled with in 45 days of the letter of notification, implementation of this decision may occur on, but not before, five business days from the close of the appeal filing period. If an appeal is received, implementation may occur during the appeal process, unless the Reviewing Officer grants a stay (§251.91).

Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

This decision is subject to administrative review (appeal) pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 215. This decision is also subject to administrative review under 36 CFR Part 251 Subpart C by term grazing permit holders or applicants (§251.86). However, term grazing permit holders or applicants must choose to appeal under either 36 CFR 251 or 215, but not both (§251.85).

Notices of Appeal that do not meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14 or 36 C.F.R. 51.90 as appropriate will be dismissed.

Appeals filed under 36 CFR Part 215

Appeals filed under 36 CFR, Part 215, must be submitted (by regular mail) to: USDA Forest Service Region 4, Appeals Deciding Officer, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401; or fax to 801-625-5277; or by email to: appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us. The office business hours for those submitting hand-delivered appeals are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Electronic appeals must be submitted in .pdf, rich text format (.rtf), or Word (.doc) and must include the name of the project being appealed in the subject line. Appellants should normally receive an automated electronic acknowledgement as confirmation of agency receipt of electronic appeals. If the appellant does not receive an automated acknowledgement of receipt, it is the appellant's responsibility to ensure timely receipt by other means. In cases where no identifiable name is attached to an electronic message, a verification of identity will be required. A scanned signature is one way to provide verification.

Appeals, including attachments, must be filed within 45 days from the publication date of notice of this decision in the *Provo Daily Herald*, the newspaper of record. Attachments received after the 45 day appeal period will not be considered. The publication date in the *Provo Daily Herald*, newspaper of record, is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Those wishing to appeal this decision should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by any other source.

To be eligible to appeal this decision on this project, an individual or group must have provided a comment or otherwise expressed interest in this project by the close of the comment period. The notice of appeal must meet the appeal content requirements at 36 CFR 215.14.

Appeals filed under 36 CFR Part 251 Subpart C

Appeals filed under 36 CFR, Part 251, must be submitted (by regular mail) to: USDA Forest Service, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Attn: Brian Ferebee, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84138, or (by fax) to 801-524-3172. The office business hours for those submitting hand-delivered appeals are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Appeals must be filed within 45 days of the date on the letter of notification of decision (§251.88). Attachments received after the 45 day appeal period will not be considered. Appeals filed under 36 CFR 251 Subpart C must have a copy of the appeal simultaneously sent to the Deciding Officer (§251.88) at: Deciding Officer, Heber/Kamas Ranger District, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest; Attention: Jeff Schramm, District Ranger, P.O. Box 190, Heber City, Utah 84032, Phone: (801) 342-5260 or Fax: (801) 342-5210.

It is an appellant's responsibility to provide sufficient activity-specific evidence and rationale, focusing on the decision, to show why the Deciding Officer's decision should be reversed (§251.90). The Deciding Officer is willing to meet with applicants and holders to hear and discuss any concerns or issues related to the decision (§251.93). An appellant may also include in the notice of appeal a request for oral presentation (§251.97) or a request for stay of implementation of the decision pending decision on the appeal (§251.91).

Contact

For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, contact Jim Percy, District Range Staff, Heber/Kamas Ranger District, P.O. Box 190, Heber City, UT 84032 (801-342-5211).

The EA and DN/FONSI are also posted on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest web site as follows:

http://fs.usda.gov/wps/portal/!ut/p/s.7_0_A/7_0_1GH6?ss=110419&navtype=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&cid=STELPRDB5068489&navid=130110000000000&pnavid=130000000000000&position=Project*&tttype=projectdetail&pname=Uinta-Wasatch-Cache%20National%20Forest-%20Projects

/s/Jeff Schramm

JEFF SCHRAMM

District Ranger

Heber/Kamas Ranger District

9/24/09

Date

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