15702626_x03.indd

Source: Friends of the Teton River

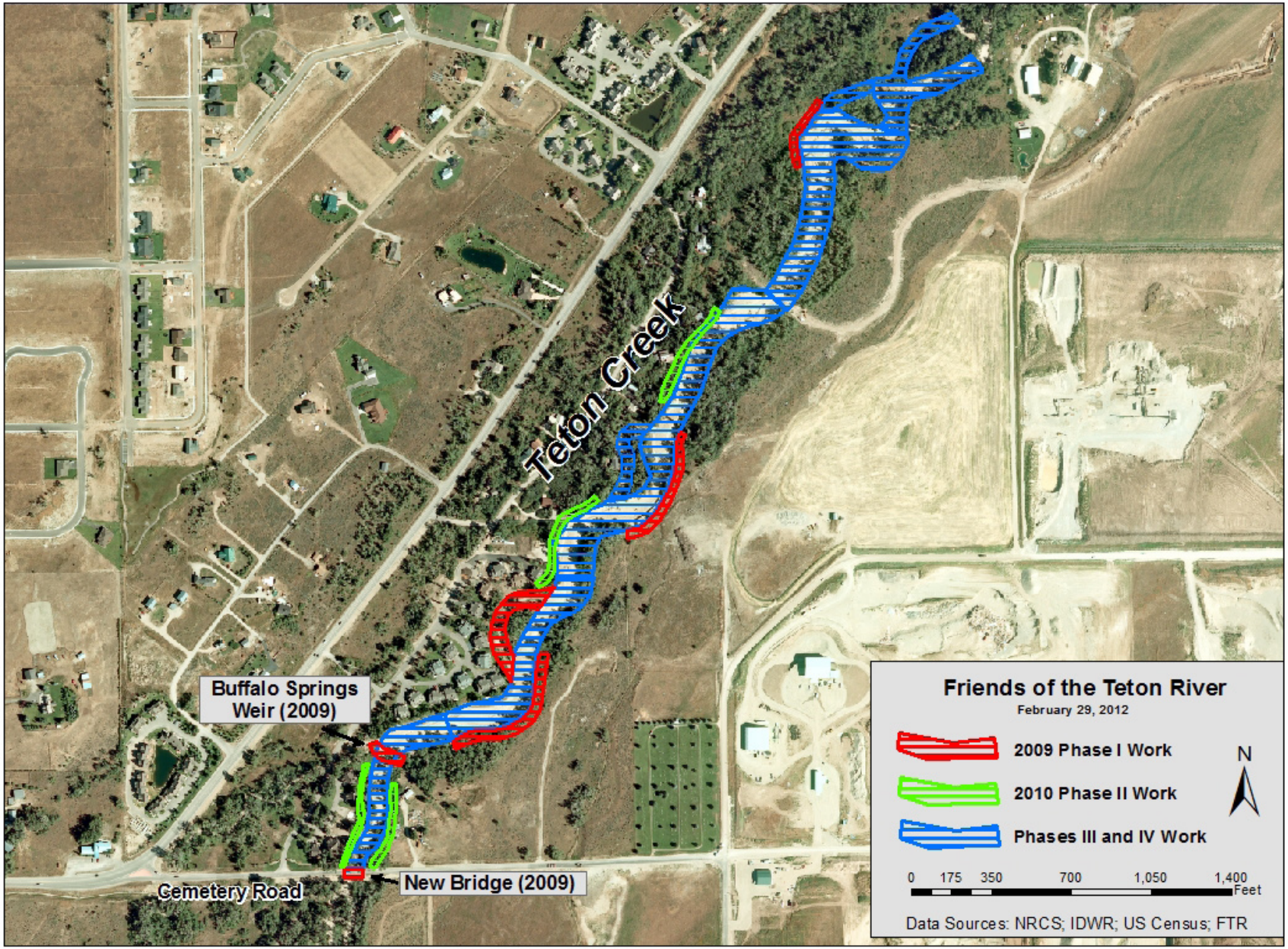
Job No. 15702626

Figure 3

Project Area | Aerial

Teton County, ID

15702626_x04.indd



Source: Friends of the Teton River

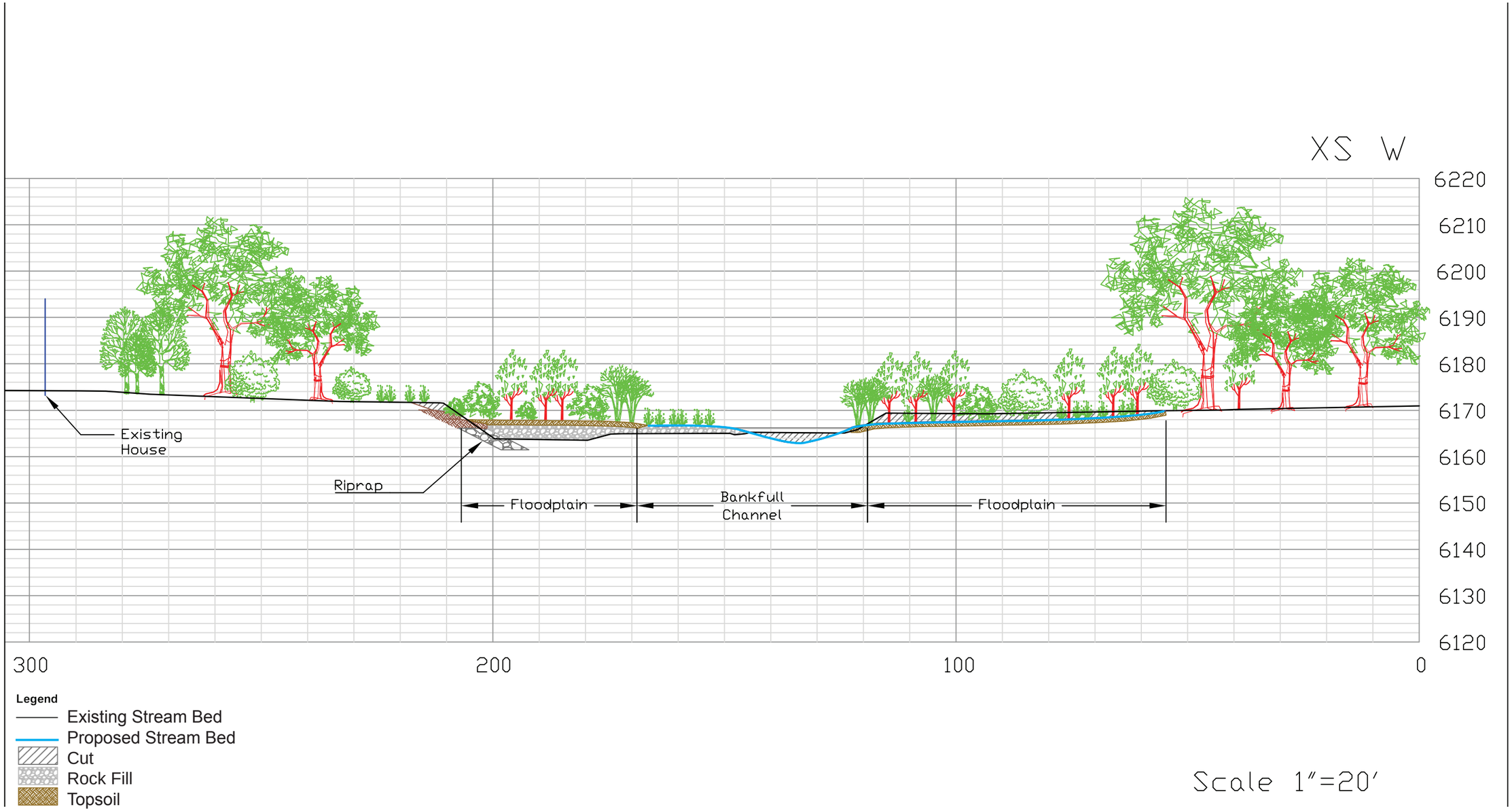
Figure 4

Phasing of the Teton Creek Restoration Project

Job No. 15702626

Teton County, ID

15702626_X02



Source: Confluence Incorporated

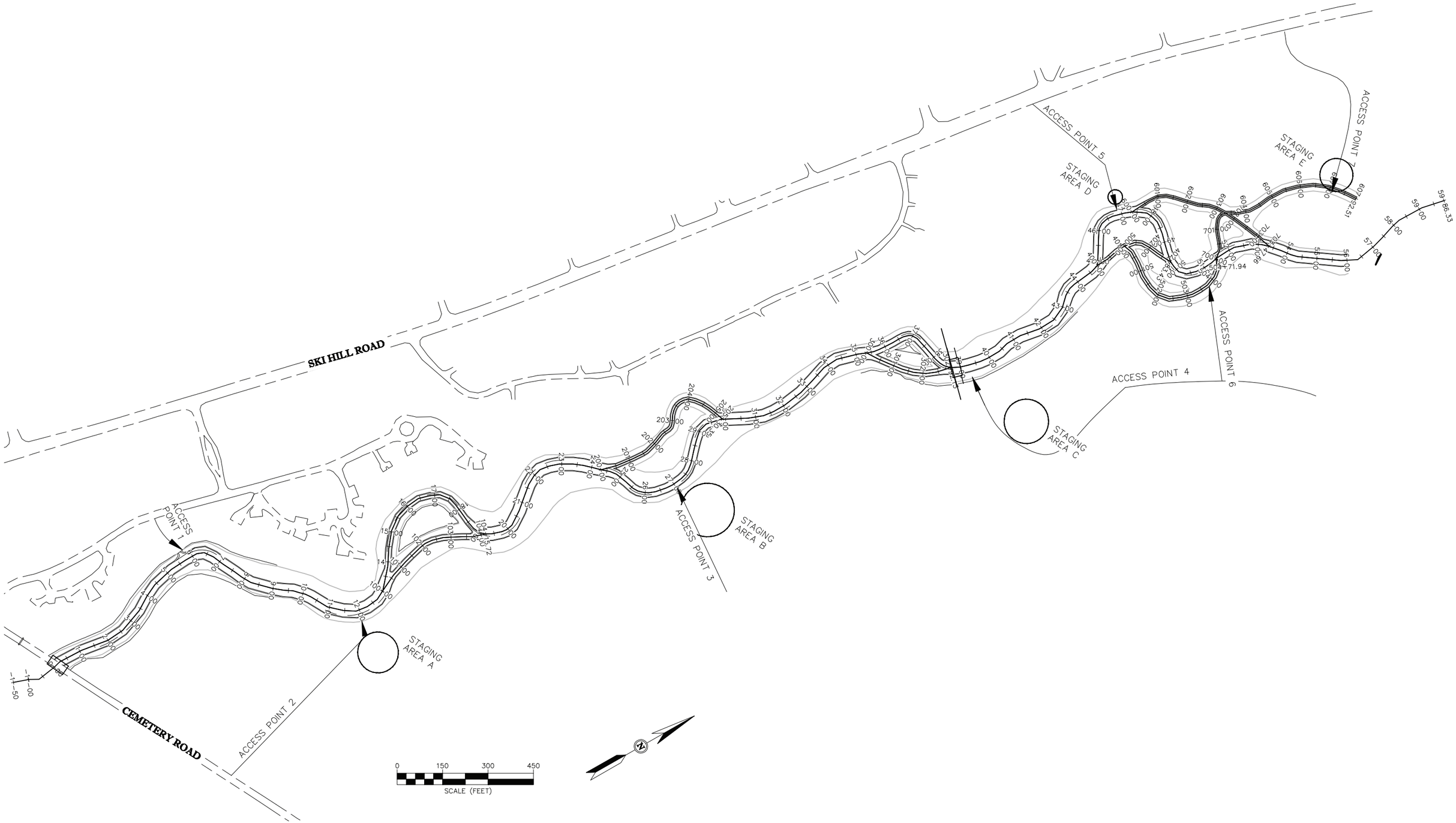
Job No. 15702626

Figure 5

Conceptual Cross-Section Design

Teton County, ID

15702626_05.ai



Source: Mainstream Restoration, Inc. and Allied Engineering Services, Inc.

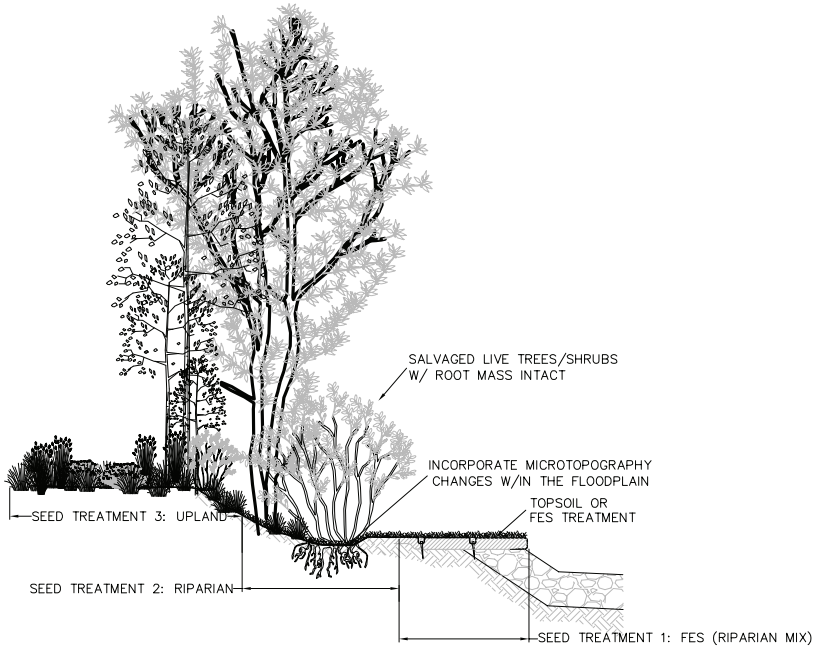
Job No. 15702626

Figure 6

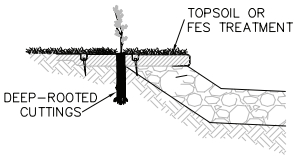
Access and Staging Areas

Teton County, ID

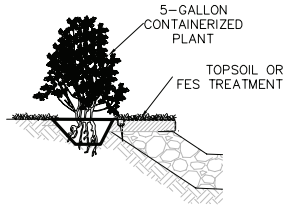
15702626_x03.indd



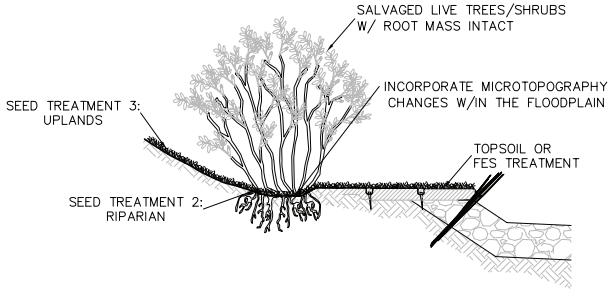
Revegetation Zones



Deep-Rooted Cuttings



Containerized Plants



Salvaged Plant Material

Source: Mainstream Restoration, Inc. and Intermountain Aquatics, Inc.

Job No. 15702626

Figure 7

Revegetation Details

Teton County, ID

15702626_x03.indd

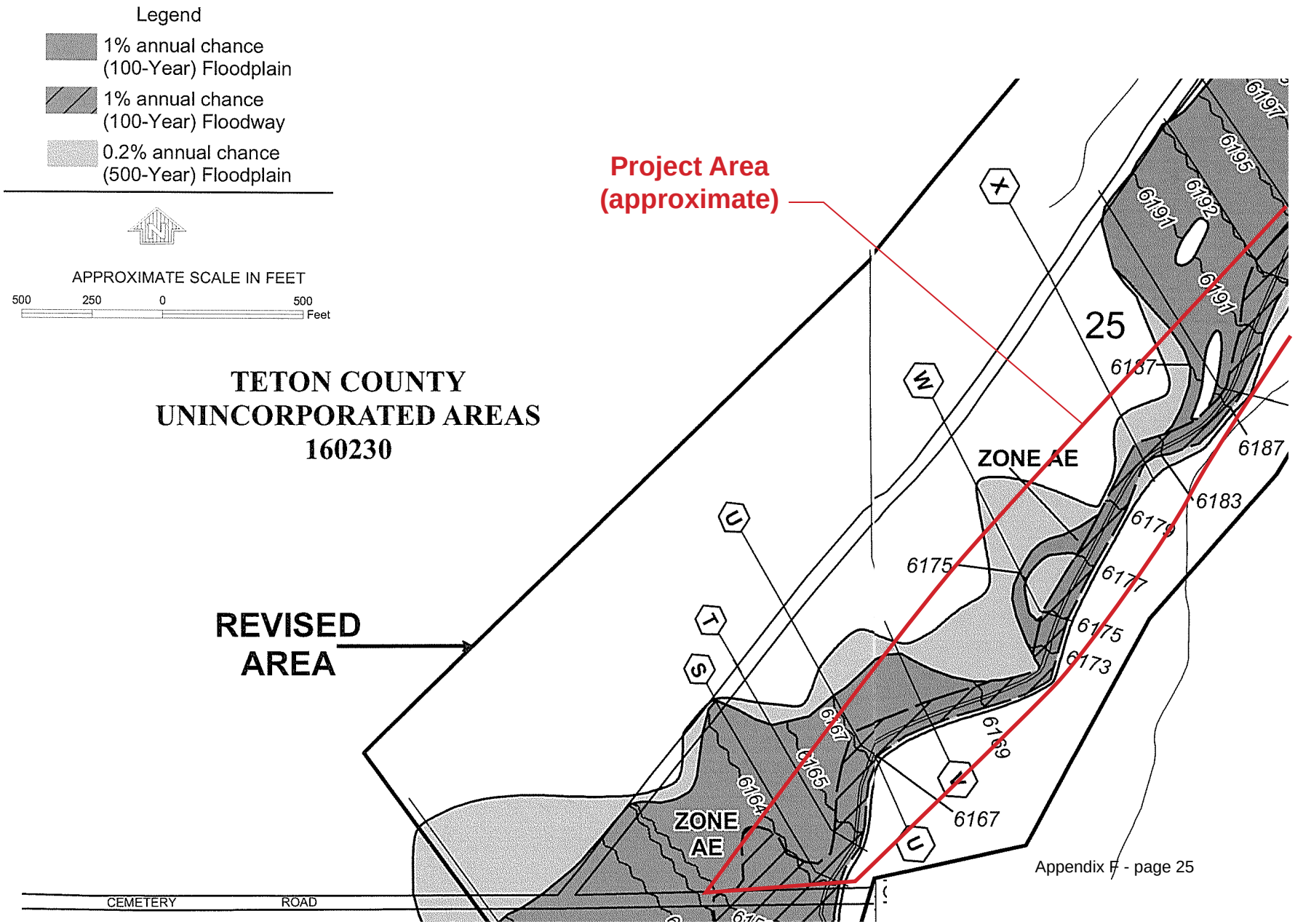


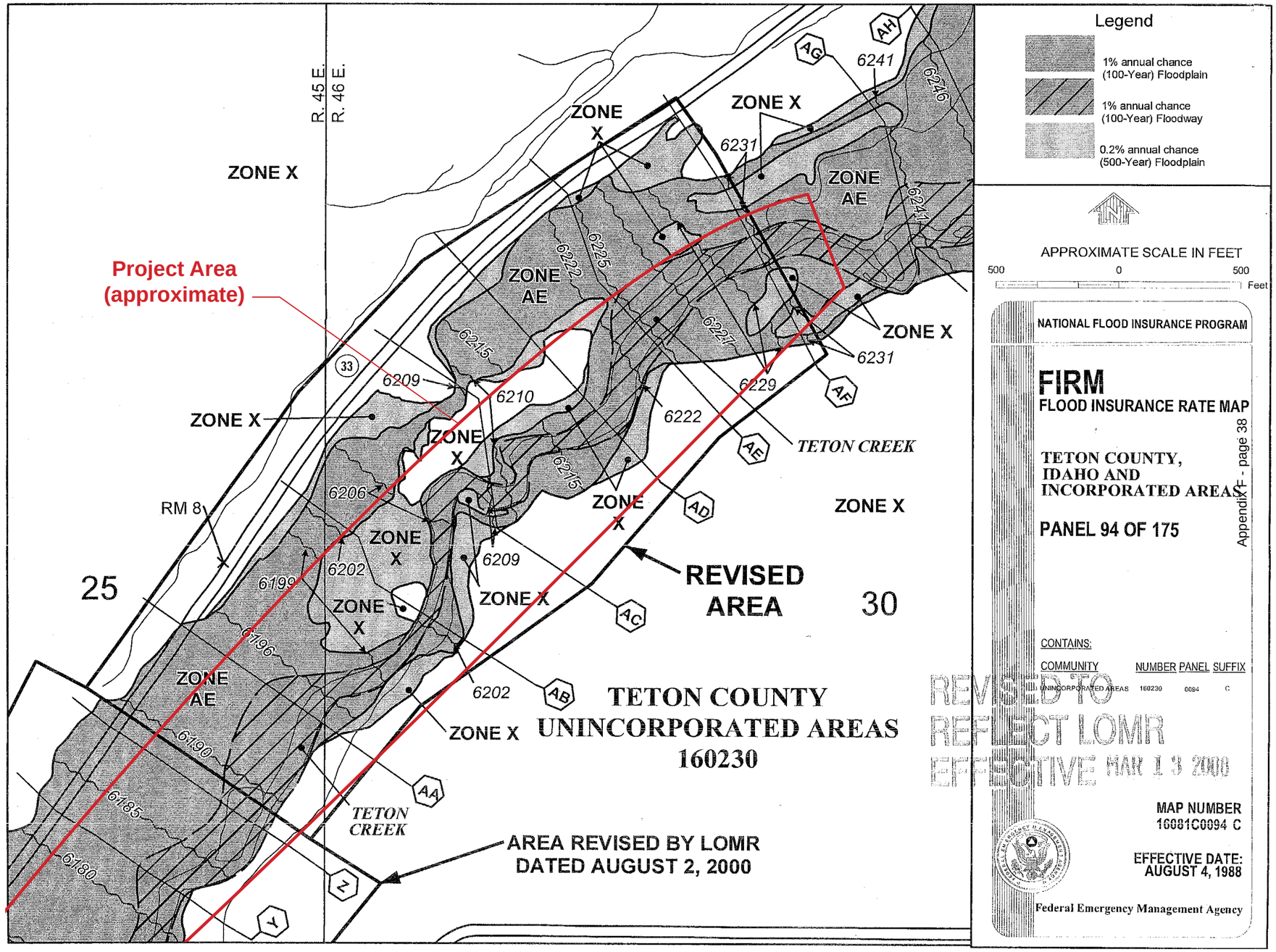
Figure 8a

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

Job No. 15702626

Teton County, ID

15702626_x02



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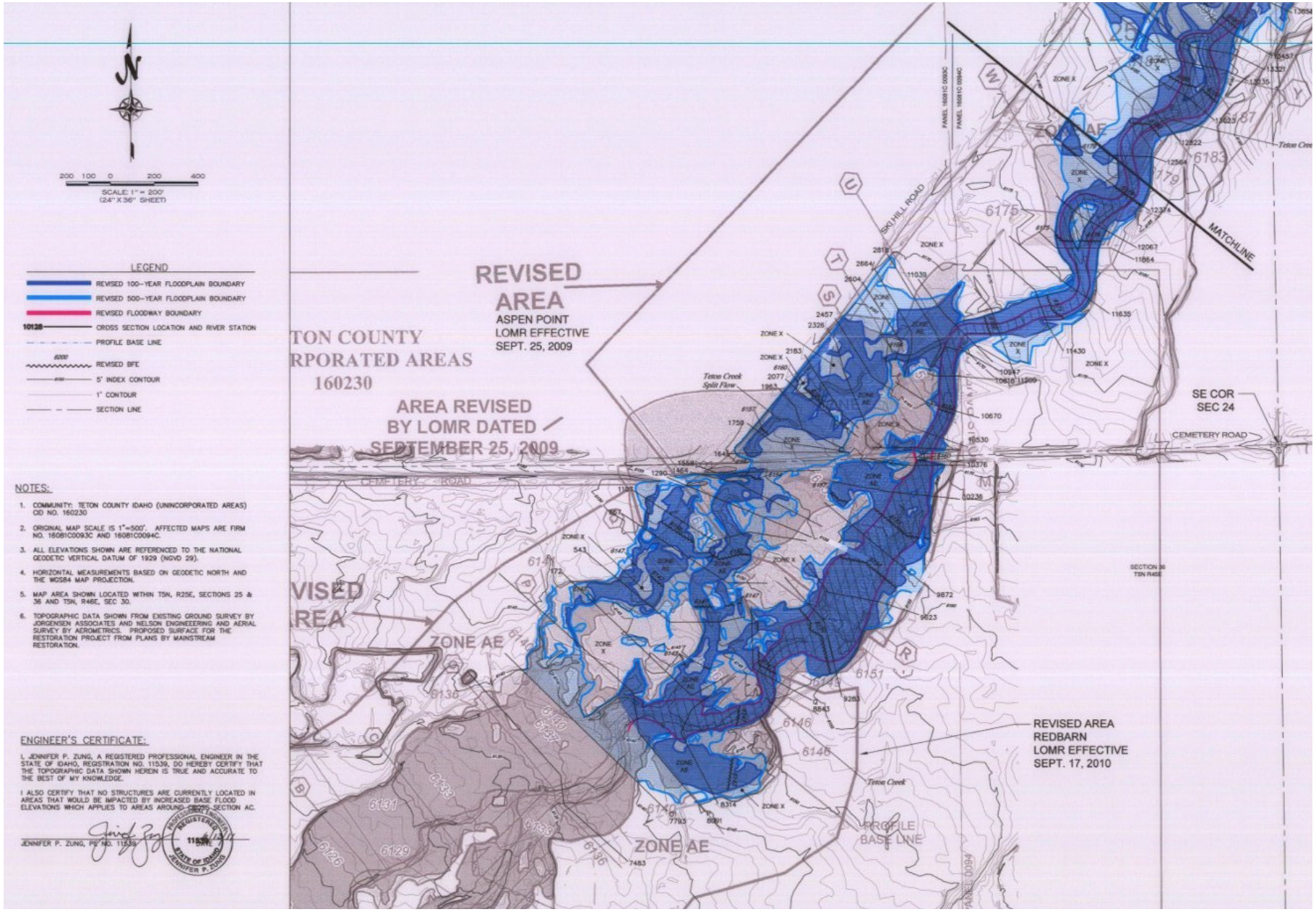
Job No. 15702626

Figure 8b

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

Teton County, ID

15702626_x04.indd



Source: Harmony Design and Engineering

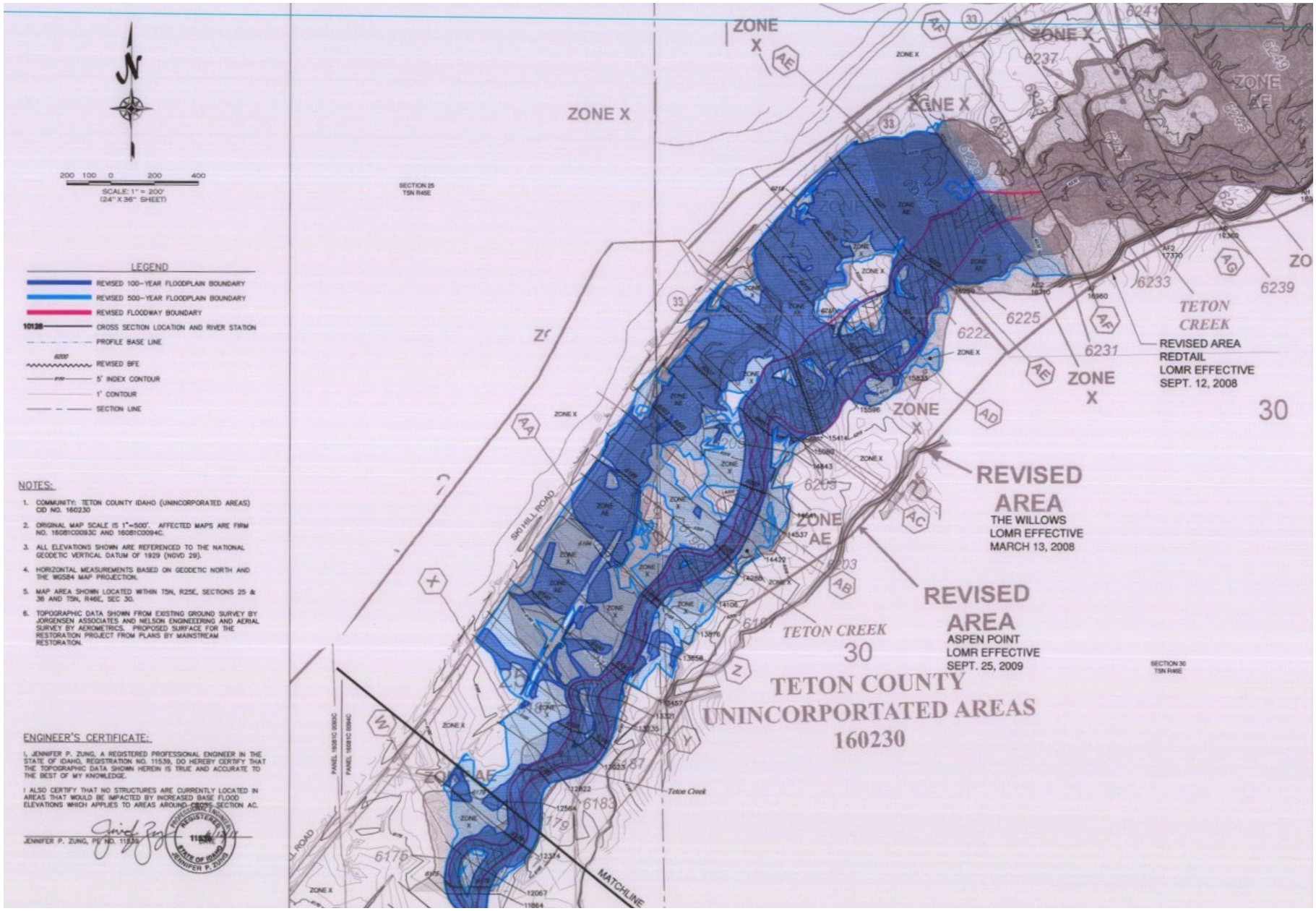
Job No. 15702626

Figure 9a

Revised Floodplain and Floodway Boundaries

Teton County, ID

15702626_x04.indd



Source: Harmony Design and Engineering

Job No. 15702626

Figure 9b

Revised Floodplain and Floodway Boundaries

Teton County, ID

Appendix B

EO 11988 – Floodplain Management Eight-Step Decision Making Process

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) requires Federal agencies "to avoid to the extent possible the long and short term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of the floodplain and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative." FEMA's implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 9 include an eight-step decision making process for compliance with this part. This eight-step process was applied to the proposed Teton Creek Restoration Project. Portions of the project area are within the 100- and 500-year floodplains of Teton Creek.

The steps in the decision making process are:

Step 1: Determine if the Proposed Action is located in the Base Floodplain.

The project involves reshaping 4,200 linear feet of stream channel corridor to create an inset floodplain, stabilize associated stream banks, and revegetate approximately 4.3 acres of riparian buffer. Most project activities would take place within the 100- and 500-year floodplains; access and staging areas would be outside of the floodplain. The project area includes the subdivisions of Aspens, Aspens Point, and the Willows.

Specifically, most project activities are in the 100-year floodplain ("Base Floodplain"), Zone AE and the Floodway; and the 500-year floodplain, shaded Zone X. of Teton Creek (according to Flood Insurance Rate Maps #16081C0093C and #16081C00941 dated August 4, 1988, revised by Letter of Map Revisions in 2000, 2008, and 2009). The floodplains in relation to the City of Driggs and the project area are depicted on Figures 8a and 8b of this Environmental Assessment (EA). Both hard and bio-engineered structures would be placed in the floodplain or floodway, including hardened riffles, cross-vanes, soil lift systems, rootwads, logs, brush mattresses, fascines, clump plantings, and willow and tree revetments. Approximately 4.25 acres would be cleared and grubbed, and about 386 trees (with stumps) would be removed and stockpiled for later use. Approximate cut and fill amounts for the project are 18,825 cubic yards and 9,265 cubic yards, respectively.

Vulnerable properties near the project area include the City of Driggs, the Teton County landfill, the recently replaced (2009) Cemetery Road Bridge, homes, businesses, infrastructure, utilities, and irrigation delivery systems.

Step 2: Conduct early public review (Preliminary Public Notice).

A public notice concerning the proposed project was published in the *Teton Valley News* in spring 2009. In addition, since 2006 the Teton Creek Subwatershed Committee (TCSC) has sponsored many public involvement events amongst stakeholders and residents regarding stream restoration (see EA Section 5 for a detailed description). A public notice will be published in this newspaper notifying the public of the availability of the draft EA. The *Teton Valley News* is the local newspaper for Teton Valley, including the project area.

Step 3: Identify and evaluate alternatives to locating in the base floodplain.

The TCSC, which comprises Teton County landowners, developers, and local, regional, and Federal government agencies, has conducted numerous studies on how to restore Teton Creek. From 2006 through 2010, the TCSC developed floodplain/watershed restoration objectives and design criteria, analyzed four alternatives, selected an alternative, and developed detailed design plans. The proposed project's purpose is to enhance protection for infrastructure and property, while stabilizing the stream corridor and improving the aquatic ecosystem. The project would convey and contain the 100-year flood event, provide sediment and energy continuity, provide a

stable streambed and stream banks, and provide fish and wildlife habitat. These actions cannot be done outside of the floodplain and are thus functionally dependent to the floodplain. For this project, there is no practicable alternative site location outside of the 100-year floodplain. Other alternatives considered include: no action, returning the channel to historic conditions, and restoring the base flood with hard engineering techniques.

With no action, the stream channel would continue to be unstable and the headcut would likely continue to migrate upstream. Further abnormal streambank erosion, lateral channel migration, and significant sediment loading would continue; with associated loss of riparian vegetation and wildlife habitat. The current estimated bankfull discharge capacity in the project reach is 400 cubic feet per second (cfs), while the estimated 100-year flood event is 2,050 cfs. Thus, with peak discharges, the main channel may gradually fill in and new braided or overflow channels develop. As the floodplain in the project area changes, flood damage risks would continue to be unpredictable resulting in flood risks and damage severity decreasing for some residences and infrastructure and increasing significantly for others. The Teton County Landfill, which includes hazardous waste, is one of the vulnerable facilities. Although the stream would eventually 'heal' itself and reach a relatively stable state, no action is considered an impractical alternative.

Returning the channel to historic or natural conditions would require that residences and infrastructure within the floodplain be removed. The total cost to purchase the land and structures within the project area's floodplain would be approximately $20.5 million. This is not a feasible alternative since it would be cost-prohibitive.

Stabilizing the existing channel in place using hard engineering techniques such as rock weirs and riprap was considered. After analyzing assessment surveys, channel planform and gradient, it was determined that the channel is fundamentally unstable and could not be stabilized in the long-term by simply using hard engineering techniques; therefore, this alternative is not feasible.

Step 4: Identify impacts of the Proposed Action associated with occupancy or modification of the floodplain.

The effects of the Proposed Action are based on detailed plans including hydraulic analysis using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's computer modeling programs HEC-RAS version 4.0 and HEC-GeoRAS version 4.2.93 (dated 2009), and a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) request by Teton County to FEMA (dated June 13, 2011).

Stream restoration activities, using bio-engineering techniques, include reshaping 4,200 linear feet of stream channel corridor to create an inset floodplain, stabilizing associated stream banks, placing hardened riffles in the new channel, and revegetating approximately 4.3 acres of riparian buffer with native species. This includes excavation of approximately 18,825 cubic yards and fill of 9,265 cubic yards of material within the floodplain. Once complete, there would be a decreased risk of flood losses and minimized impact of floods through better conveyance of the 100-year flood (about 2,050 cfs) in the project stream reach.

FEMA reviewed the proposed project, hydraulic analysis, updated topography, and split flow modeling as part of the CLOMR. As a result of the project, the maximum increase in the base flood elevation (BFE), 2.2 feet, would occur approximately 6,210 feet upstream of the Cemetery Road Bridge. The maximum decrease in the BFE, 2.9 feet, would occur approximately 6,175 feet upstream of the Cemetery Road Bridge.

The width of the area that would be inundated by the base flood (special flood hazard area, or SFHA) would increase and decrease compared to the current SFHA. The maximum increase in the SFHA width, 545 feet, would occur approximately 5,150 feet upstream of the Cemetery Road Bridge. The maximum decrease, 1,000 feet, would occur at the bridge. In addition, the regulatory floodway would increase and decrease as a result of the project. The maximum increase in floodway width, 100 feet, would occur approximately 5,500 feet upstream of the Cemetery Road Bridge. The maximum decrease, 330 feet, would occur at Cemetery Road.

Thus, the Proposed Action would help restore the function and values of the 100- year floodplain

Although the Proposed Action could potentially facilitate an increase in population and housing in the Aspens, Aspen Point or Willow subdivisions by reducing flood risks, these are already platted subdivisions. Furthermore, anyone proposing new development must apply for an Application to Develop in a Floodplain Area (Teton County), and be in compliance with the Teton County Flood Control Ordinance and minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Programs, thereby minimizing flood damage risks. Thus the project is not expected to increase development in the 100-year floodplain.

The Teton County landfill property, a critical facility, abuts the Teton Creek on the southeast side and has been subject to erosion and flood damage. The channel has now eroded within 30 feet of buried hazardous landfill waste. Restoration activities would reduce this vulnerability and no expansion of the landfill is anticipated or included in existing community plans. The project area also runs through three subdivisions, where property and residences are at great flooding risk. Other properties at risk include public utilities, including power, water and sewer, as well as roads and bridges. The Proposed Action would increase the useful life of these facilities as it would reduce impacts from floods.

Step 5: Design or modify the Proposed Action to minimize threats to life and property and preserve its natural and beneficial floodplain values.

The Proposed Action, given its purpose, is already designed using bio-engineering techniques and to minimize 100-year flood impacts while improving the floodplain functions and values. Site work would be done during no-flow periods. Most staging and access areas will be outside of the floodplain and no excess fill will be stock-piled in the floodplain. Site work mitigation measures and best management practices provided through permitting from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Idaho Department of Water Resources would be followed.

Step 6: Re-evaluate the Proposed Action.

The Proposed Action would not expose any segment of the population to flood hazards because it does not include a housing component and would not facilitate development in the floodplains to any greater degree than non-floodplain areas of the community. The project would not aggravate the current flood hazard because the project is designed to facilitate, not impede, flood flows. The project would not disrupt floodplain values because it would not increase water levels in the floodplain and would increase available habitat in the floodplain. Therefore, it is still practicable to construct the Proposed Action within the floodplain.

Alternatives consisting of locating the project outside the floodplain or taking “no action” remain impracticable.

Step 7: Present findings and public explanation (Final Notification).

After evaluating alternatives, including impacts and mitigation opportunities, the Proposed Action is the most practical alternative. The Draft EA for the project will be published in the Teton Valley News in March 2012 and will be made available for public review and comment. Following the publication of the Draft EA, if no substantive comments are received, FEMA will prepare and publicize its finding and provide an explanation of the final decision.

Step 8: Implement the Proposed Action.

The Proposed Action will be constructed in accordance with the final design, including monitoring and maintenance of native plantings, applicable floodplain development requirements and permit requirements.

Appendix C

Migratory Bird Species List

The project area provides habitat for both resident and migratory birds. It also provides a connective link for the movement and dispersal of birds. These localized movements may occur between adjacent mountain ranges, including the Big Hole Mountains to the west and the Teton Mountains to the east, or as individuals move between multiple habitat types within the immediate vicinity.

To determine potential for occurrence of migratory birds within the project area, a U.S. Geologic Survey checklist of birds in the Idaho Falls District was evaluated and abundant or commonly occurring species were identified (Hapner 2012). The list of species was then cross-referenced to the known habitat types in the project area and vicinity. Habitat types for each species were identified in the *Idaho Vertebrate Modeling Database* (Landscape Dynamics Lab 2012). The complete list of common species is provided in Table C-1.

The bird species that may occur in the vicinity of project area is likely due to a combination of factors, including the existing native habitat and vegetation and the site's surrounding landscape. The surrounding landscape includes meadows and pastures, irrigated farmland, as well as residential development, and likely influences the composition of the bird community.

The project area is defined as a riparian zone because it contains a combination of physical and biological characteristics that are driven by the presence of a stream or river. Natural riparian zones have diverse and dynamic characteristics based on hydrologic, topographic, soil, and vegetative criteria (Kauffman et al. 2001). There is an interface between the terrestrial and aquatic environments in the riparian zone, and each zone has an influence over the other. Globally, riparian areas are thought to be a hotbed of biological diversity. That is, although they occupy a small portion of the landscape, a higher proportion of plant and animal species, especially birds, occur there than in the surrounding uplands (Kauffman et al. 2001). Species that routinely use the adjacent meadows and pastures for foraging and shelter may also seek cover, food, and water in the riparian zones during certain times of the day or year.

Native birds found throughout the year in the project area (see Table C-1) are associated with the riparian vegetation community. Trees include black cottonwood and aspen, as well as a diverse shrub layer. Outside of the riparian zone, valley habitats include meadows, pastures, irrigated farmland, and some residential areas.

Table C-1 – Migratory Birds with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Habitat Associations[1]
American Coot *Fulica americana*	Found on calm, open water with plenty of algae and other aquatic vegetation, such as freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and larger rivers.
American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*	Valley bottoms, ranch and farm lands, lower sagebrush foothills. Open treeless areas. Absent from large expanses of treeless areas (i.e., deserts). Agriculture, orchards, cities/towns, pastures riparian areas, open woodlands, and forest edges. Common in most habitats near populated areas. Urban, residential, agriculture, managed forests.
American Goldfinch *Spinus tristis*	Found in weedy fields, cultivated lands, open deciduous and riparian woodlands, forest edges, second growth, shrubbery, orchards, and farmlands.
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	Open areas, especially near water and frequently in assoc. with human habitation and agricultural areas.
Belted Kingfisher *Megaceryle alcyon*	Streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, stream riffles, without floating or emergent vegetation. Aquatic areas, cottonwood-riparian, esp. where there are eroded banks, gravel pits, or other exposed earth surfaces for nesting.
Black-Billed Magpie *Pica hudsonia*	Valley bottoms, riparian zones, agricultural areas, sagebrush foothills, and coniferous forests.
Black-Chinned Hummingbird *Archilochus alexandri*	Riparian woodland and open woodland near water in lower mountains.
Brewer's Blackbird *Euphagus cyanocephalus*	Disturbed grasslands, riparian thickets and woodlands, aspen groves, agriculture land, marshes, vicinity of human habitation.
Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*	Commonly found on permanent, freshwater ponds and small lakes with small amounts of emergent vegetation at the margins or in marshes. They nest in cavities of boreal forests, typically aspen, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other montane conifers in woodlands with snags.
Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii*	Riparian and other woodlands, open deciduous forest, shelterbelts, residential areas of towns and farms. Cottonwood stands. Deciduous trees bordering streams, irrigation ditches in open country.
California Gull *Larus californicus*	Rivers, large lakes, ponds, and fields. Also irrigated fields, garbage dumps, agriculture land, and cities.
Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*	Canada geese occur in almost any habitat near water. They typically breed in riparian habitats on lakes, ponds, freshwater marshes, and rivers.
Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*	Rivers and lakes. Breeds on forest watercourses.
Dusky Flycatcher *Empidonax oberholseri*	Scrub, brushy areas, thickets, aspen groves, and open coniferous forests. Montane shrub/steppe.
Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*	Open environments; usually breeds in fields with scattered shrubs and trees, orchards, along, shelterbelts, and occasionally woodland edges. Desert riparian, aspen parkland, recently burned forest, beaver ponds, golf courses, forested river valleys, urban.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Habitat Associations[1]
European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*	Urban areas, pastures, open woodlands, riparian forests, and edges of meadows and clearcuts. Nearly always found around human development. Not found in treeless grasslands and deserts or dense forests.
Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca*	Brushy forest edge, montane thickets, riparian thickets, brushy montane slopes. Occasionally montane meadows. Found in dense thickets in coniferous or mixed forests, in chaparral, parks, gardens, wooded bottomlands along rivers and creeks. Requires dense, brushy cover during nesting. Avoids grazed or agriculture land.
Gray Partridge *Perdix perdix*	Agricultural fields and grasslands. Mainly with cereal grains and row crops. Also roadsides and shelterbelts. Little dependence on brushy habitats. Does best in areas with hedgerows or trees.
Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*	Many habitats, but frequents freshwater and brackish marshes along lakes, rivers, bays, fields, and meadows. It seems to prefer slow-moving or calm freshwater. It also occurs in agricultural fields, coniferous and cottonwood riparian areas, riparian thickets, pastures, and low-intensity urban areas. Nests colonially in trees near water.
Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*	Shrubby riparian areas where there are cottonwoods. Sagebrush foothills, and open forests. Uses Douglas fir and ponderosa pine forests for nesting, as well as edges of open meadows, and agricultural fields.
Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*	Open, generally barren country, avoiding forested landscapes. They prefer areas of short vegetation and bare ground such as shortgrass prairie deserts, brushy flats, agricultural stubble and bare fields, pastures, low-intensity development, and alpine tundra and meadows.
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*	Mainly found in urban and agricultural areas. They thrive around livestock on remote ranches and in small towns or settlements in arid areas. Seldom away from human development.
Killdeer *Charadrius vociferous*	Inhabits open landscapes from urban, agricultural, meadows, freshwater margin lawns, sandy beaches, and lake shores.
MacGillivray's Warbler *Oporornis tolmiei*	Coniferous clearcuts, riparian thickets, and brushy hillsides. Prefers dry, tall willow areas with grasses and forbes.
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*	Rivers, small streams, irrigation ditches, lakes, marshes, and beaver ponds.
Mountain Bluebird *Sialia currucoides*	Prairie-forest ecotones with groves of trees, shortgrasses and few shrubs, savannahs, recently burned areas, clearcuts, edges of alpine tundra, sagebrush flats, and valleys. Ranches and farms with pastures, urban. Open coniferous forests, juniper woodlands, edges of meadows, clearcuts, recently burned areas of higher elevation forests. True fir, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and mixed coniferous forest.
Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*	Found in open woodlands, forest edges, cultivated lands with scattered trees and bushes, parks and suburban areas, arid and desert country (generally near water) and second growth. Occupies a wide variety of habitats from north to south Idaho, but prefers lower elevations and open regions.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Habitat Associations[1]
Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*	Forest edge and open woodlands approaching savannah. Subalpine fir, juniper-pine woodlands, montane forests, aspen stands, cottonwood and riparian woodlands, burned woodlands. Avoids dense lodgepole pine stands. Found in nearly all terrestrial habitat types. Prefers open habitats, rare in dense coniferous forests. Clearcuts, deserts (along riparian woodlands), agriculture, urban, any forest type.
Red-Naped Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*	Mature coniferous forest with aspen and montane riparian woodland, but most strongly associated with mature aspen (especially riparian) woodland. Mesic meadow, composite, and shrub-dominated riparian zones.
Red-Tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*	Open areas with scattered, elevated perch sites, shrub desert, plains, montane grasslands, agriculture, pastures, urban parkland, and broken coniferous and deciduous woodlands.
Ring-Billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*	Found in lakes, rivers, ponds, irrigated fields, plowed lands, and city dumps.
Rock Dove *Columba livia*	Natural populations nest on cliffs and ledges, along canyon walls, in caves and desert oases. More commonly they nest on ledges of buildings, bridges, statues, and other urban structures. In agriculture areas they frequently reside in barns.
Ruffed Grouse *Bonasa umbellus*	Deciduous hardwood forests, especially with aspen as dominant species. Conifer and mixed forests used when hardwoods absent. Mod. understory shrub component and high percent canopy cover. Mid-seral aspen optimal. Associated with disturbed forests. Riparian woods.
Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*	Inhabits isolated river valleys, edges of lakes, marshes, and open meadows. Nests in marshes, wet meadows, grasslands, or pastures.
Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis*	Grassy meadows, cultivated fields, lightly grazed pastures, roadsides, bogs. Restricted to irrigated fields or pond margins in arid regions. Avoids extensive tree cover. Moist shortgrass prairie, ungrazed or lightly grazed tallgrass prairie, hayfields.
Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	Shrub thickets and dense brush in or near open forest or woodland, prairie thickets, shrubby fringes of ponds and lakes, shelterbelts, brushy areas near human habitation. Shrubby riparian zones. All riparian except wet meadow dominated.
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Shrub-steppe, prairie, open woods, shelterbelts, cultivated land with few trees. Open sagebrush areas. Open stands of grass dom. vegetation, sparse shrubs, small open woods, agriculture areas.
Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*	Open areas near water, fields, marshes, shorelines, wooded swamps. Woodland of all types near water, especially with abundant snags. Aspen stands.
Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*	Open areas from plains into the mountains, generally associated with drier brushy woodlands and grasslands. Open sagebrush areas, occasionally over heavily timbered areas.
Varied Thrush *Ixoreus naevius*	Shrubby riparian areas and coniferous forest. Breeds at low elevation and ponderosa pine forests but is more typical of higher elevation areas above ponderosa pine.
Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus*	Mature riparian woodland, open deciduous forest and woodland, aspen, birch groves within coniferous forest, mature shelterbelts, and well wooded farmsteads. Aspen stands. All riparian except mesic meadow dominated.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Habitat Associations[1]
Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis*	Grasslands, desert shrub, pastures, cultivated fields, urban areas, savannah habitats. Trees, shrubs, or tall human-made structures in association with open habitats. Riparian bordered by desert, grassland, shrub, or cultivated fields. Open riparian woods.
Western Meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta*	Grasslands and pastures, borders of croplands, orchards, grasslands, and prairies. Occasionally found in open woodlands and meadows.
White-Crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys*	Boreal forest and tundra, alpine meadows, grasslands. Shrubs and trees. Standing or running water. Tall coniferous trees. Bare ground required. Common around roads. Open coniferous forest with shrub understory. Sagebrush habitats. Riparian except wet meadow.
Willow Flycatcher *Empidonas traillii*	Willow flycatchers are limited to riparian habitats, primarily willow.
Yellow-Breasted Chat *Icteria virens*	Riparian thickets, second growth, and scrub along swamp margins, dense shrub thickets and mountain mahogany woodlands on moist slopes. Extensive shrubby habitats not overtopped by trees. Forest edges, riparian shrub fields.
Yellow-Rumped Warbler *Setophaga coronata*	Open to dense montane coniferous forest. Preference for ponderosa pine or Douglas fir stands. Riparian communities except mesic meadow dominated. Aspen communities. Open montane coniferous forest and forest edges. Prefers selective-cut stands over rotation age.
Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia*	Riparian woodlands, shrub riparian, and riparian thickets of stream edges and lakes.

[1] Source: Landscape Dynamics Lab 2012.

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Appendix D

SHPO Consultation

No Prop

☐ COMMENT
☐ REV 2009-391
☐ SITESTAT: EL INEL 1
☐ REVIEWED BY TP/SP
☐ AGENCY 3 PROJ
REC'D 6-3-09
REC'D SURVEY RPT 6-3-09
PROJECT FINDING OF "No Prop" 6-23-09

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE
FOUNDED IN 1881

"The History and Preservation People"

Our mission: to educate through the identification, preservation, and interpretation of Idaho's cultural heritage.

www.idahohistory.net

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

June 23, 2009

James M. Joyner
Regulatory Project Manager
Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers
Idaho Falls Regulatory Office
900 North Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

RE: Teton Creek Restoration, Near Driggs, Teton Co., Idaho
NWW2008-00636-102

Administration
2205 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8250
Office: (208) 334-2682
Fax: (208) 334-2774

Archaeological Survey of Idaho
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3847
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Historical Museum and Education Programs
610 North Julia Davis Drive
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Historic Sites Office
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Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
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Public Archives and Research Library
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Public Archives
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Research Library
Office: (208) 334-3356
Fax: (208) 334-3198

Oral History
Office: (208) 334-3863
Fax: (208) 334-3198

Section 106 Evaluation

X	The field work and documentation presented in this report meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
X	No additional investigations are recommended; project can proceed as planned.
	Additional information is required to complete the project review. (See comments.)
	Additional investigations are recommended. (See comments.)

Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4):

	No historic properties were identified within the project area.
X	Property is not eligible. Irrigation Head Gate FTR-1
	Property is listed in National Register of Historic Places.
	Property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Criterion: A B C D Context for evaluation:
X	*No historic properties* will be affected within project area.

Assessment of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5):

	Project will have *no adverse effect* on historic properties.
	Project will have an *adverse effect* on historic properties; further consultation is recommended.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Travis Pitkin at 208-334-3847 or travis.pitkin@ishs.idaho.gov.

Comments:

For **Susan Pengilly, Deputy SHPO**
State Historic Preservation Office

The Idaho State Historical Society is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Appendix E
Public Notice for the Draft EA

PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Draft Environmental Assessment
Stream Restoration Project in East-Central Idaho

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide funding to Teton County for a stream restoration project in Idaho. Funding would be provided as authorized by §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act), 42 U.S. Code.

FEMA prepared a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and FEMA's implementing regulations found in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10. The EA evaluates alternatives for compliance with applicable environmental laws, including Executive Orders 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), 11988 (Floodplain Management), and 12898 (Environmental Justice). The alternatives evaluated in the EA are (1) no action; and (2) streambed and stream bank restoration along 1.2 miles of Teton Creek, approximately 1.5 miles due east of the City of Driggs (Proposed Action).

The EA is available for review online at the FEMA environmental Web site at: www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments under Region X. If no significant issues are identified during the comment period, FEMA will finalize the EA, issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and fund the project. Unless substantive comments are received, FEMA will not publish another notice for this project. However, should a FONSI be issued, it will be available for public viewing at www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments under Region X.

The draft EA is also available for review on March 15, 2012, at the Old Teton County Courthouse, at 89 N. Main Street, Driggs, Idaho.

Written comments on the draft EA should directed no later than 5 p.m. on April 16, 2012 to Mark Eberlein, Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region X, 130 228th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98021, or by e-mail to mark.eberlein@dhs.gov. Comments also can be faxed to 425-487-4613.