

Radar Survey and Soil Sampling

Introduction

Students and professionals have been conducting research projects in the Toolik and Imnavait sites for many years.

Summary

Kevin Schaefer with the University of Colorado proposes to use public lands to conduct ground penetrating radar surveys in order to measure thaw depth of the soil.

Alternatives Considered

The No Alternative Option is the only alternative considered and was not selected as it would not allow the applicant to conduct ground penetrating radar surveys.

Decision

I have decided to authorize a permit on public lands to Kevin Schaefer with the University of Colorado for the purpose of conducting ground penetrating radar surveys near Toolik Research Station and north from August 10–16, 2014 for the purpose of measuring determining the thaw depth.

Management Considerations

The Categorical Exclusion and supporting documentation have been prepared consistent with the requirements of various statutes and regulations, including but not limited to:

- Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA)
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)

One BLM land use plan applies to the overall project area, the Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan.

Public Involvement

It was determined that due to the remoteness of the action, there would be no impact to the general public. Additionally, this document was published to the electronic Central Yukon Field Office NEPA Register on April 8, 2014. No comments have been received as of July 30, 2014.

Appeal or Protest Opportunities:

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, in accordance with 43 CFR Part 4 and DOI Form 1842-1. The notice of appeal must be filed in the Bureau of Land Management Central Yukon Field Office, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709 within 30 days from receipt of this decision. If you decide to file an appeal, you must carefully follow the procedure described on the enclosed form 1842-1. If you don't file your appeal at the locations specified on the form within 30 days, the Board may dismiss your appeal as untimely without considering its merits. Be sure to send a copy of your notice

of appeal to each party named in this decision and to all of the addresses on the enclosed form 1842-1. You may also ask the Board to stay or suspend the effect of this decision while your appeal is pending. If you desire a stay, you must enclose your request for a stay with your notice

of appeal. You have the burden of showing a stay is justified. The Board will grant a stay only if you provide sufficient justification based on the following standards:

1. The relative harm to the parties if the Board grants or denies the stay,
2. The likelihood of the success of your appeal on its merits,
3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the Board does not grant the stay, and;
4. Whether the public interest favors granting a stay.

Approval from Authorized Official:

Field Office Manager Decision

Having considered a full range of alternatives, associated impacts, and public and agency input, I have decided to adopt and implement the attached Approved Plan in conformance with the Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan.

/s/ Nichelle W. Jacobson
Signature
Nichelle W. Jacobson
Field Manager
Central Yukon Field Office

August 1, 2014
Date

Essential Fish Habitat

NEPA Document No.: DOI-BLM-AK-F-030-2014-0028-CX

Prepared by: David A. Esse

Date: 4/10/2014

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Finding: Based on the finding that there are no anadromous species in the area encompassed by this permit (ADF&G 2014) and the unlikelihood of impacts beyond this same area, the proposed action is assigned the EFH determination: *No effect*. EFH consultation with NMFS is not required.

References: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). 2014. Fish distribution database. Internet website at: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us>.

Wilderness Characteristics Assessment

NEPA Document No.: DOI-BLM-AK-F-030-2014-0028-CX

Serial No.: F-96786

Applicant: Kevin Schaefer with University of Colorado

Location: Toolik Research Station mile post 285 and north off Dalton Highway, more particularly described as Secs. 20 and 32, T. 9 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 33, T. 9 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 26, T. 10 S., R. 11 E., Secs. 3 and 4, T. 10 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 14, T. 11 S., R. 11 E., and Sec. 26, T. 12 S., R. 12 E., Umiat Meridian, containing approximately 2.25 acres.

Prepared by: Lisa Shon Jodwalis

Date: 14 April 2014

Proposed Action

Kevin Schaefer with the University of Colorado proposes to conduct ground penetrating radar surveys near Toolik Research Station and north. The purpose of the surveys is to measure the active layer thickness and thaw depth. They would walk in to each site from the Dalton Highway or Galbraith Lake Airport. To conduct the surveys one person pulls the unit while walking over the tundra, the other person records the data on a computer. They propose to conduct the work from August 10-16, 2014.

Evaluation

The basis for this evaluation is BLM Manual 6310-Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands, and BLM Manual 6320 - Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process, which direct offices to conduct and maintain inventories regarding the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics, and to consider identified Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC) in land use plans and when analyzing projects under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Effects on wilderness characteristics on BLM lands within the Utility Corridor are evaluated according to the Nonwilderness Assessment, a special project approved by the BLM Director and conducted by the BLM along portions of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) corridor in 1980. This assessment identified lands under BLM administration that were considered lacking in the wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. The assessment was conducted in a manner that met the requirements of Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

The action being considered is located primarily within the Sagavanirktok Segment of the Nonwilderness Assessment, which covered approximately 512,000 acres total in 1980. Portions of this segment meet the 5,000 acre minimum size. However it was determined that the Sagavanirktok Segment did not meet the standards for naturalness due to roads, camps, airfields, pipelines, material sites and associated facilities. These disturbances bisect the entire length of the segment.

However one proposed project location is in an area identified as having wilderness characteristics (Area Unique Identifier: CYFO-Eastern Atigun Valley-001), specifically Sec. 26, T12S, T12E, UM in the Roche Moutonnee drainage.

FINDING

The proposed action will occur primarily on lands identified as lacking wilderness characteristics and therefore will not affect wilderness characteristics. Some mitigation is requested to protect the wilderness characteristics in the Roche Moutonnee drainage, the recreation values for which Galbraith Lake ACEC is designated and the natural setting of the road corridor as prescribed in the Dalton Highway Recreation Area Management Plan for Semi-Primitive Motorized zones.

PROPOSED MITIGATION

1. Permittee and crew must adhere to Leave No Trace principles for camping and hiking in Alaska as specified by the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics (www.LNT.org)

Type of Assessment/Sources

- Department of Interior, BLM, 1980. Nonwilderness Assessment: The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Final Decision. Anchorage, Alaska
- U.S.G.S. topographic map Philip Smith Mountains; GIS data; Google Earth images

Section 810 Assessment

NEPA Document No.: DOI-BLM-AK-F-030-2014-0028-CX

Applicant: Kevin Schaefer with University of Colorado

/Serial No.: F-96786

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Location: Toolik Research Station mile post 285 and north off Dalton Highway.

Township/Range: Secs. 20 and 32, T. 9 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 33, T. 9 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 26, T. 10 S., R. 11 E., Secs. 3 and 4, T. 10 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 14, T. 11 S., R. 11 E., and Sec. 26, T. 12 S., R. 12 E., Umiat Meridian, containing approximately 2.25 acres.

Evaluation by: Erin Julianus and David Esse

Date: 4/10/2014

Type of Assessment/Sources: Review of application materials, subsistence database, local knowledge, interviews with staff knowledgeable about the area and the proposed action.

Effect of the proposal on subsistence uses and needs

Fisheries: No subsistence use of fish is documented for residents of Alaska within the permitted area (USDI BLM 1989). Even if there was subsequent subsistence use of fish in waters near the permitted areas or downstream from the waterbodies surrounding the permitted areas (Toolik River headwaters), the proposed action would not reduce harvestable fisheries resources that are available for subsistence use since this activity will not affect fish or their habitat. The proposed action will not alter the distribution, migration or location of harvestable fisheries resources. The proposed action will not create any legal or physical barriers that would limit access by subsistence users of the fisheries resource.

Wildlife:

The proposed action is located in Game Management Unit (GMU) 26B. Species of wildlife that are used for subsistence harvest in the area include moose, sheep, bears, furbearers, and small game. These species may temporarily avoid the area when activities and personnel associated with the permitted action are present, but the activity will not permanently impact their distribution in the area. Although subsistence activity occurs throughout the area, the proposed action will not significantly affect subsistence uses and needs.

Other resources:

The proposed activity will not significantly impact other resources such as wood, water, or berries. Subsistence activities that target these resources occur in a much broader area than

where the proposed action is to take place. Therefore, the proposed action will not significantly restrict subsistence uses and needs.

Expected reduction, if any, in the availability of resources due to alteration in resource distribution, migration, or location:

The proposed action will not significantly alter the distribution, migration or location of harvestable wildlife resources, nor would it create any legal or physical barriers that would limit subsistence harvest and access.

Expected limitation, if any, in the access of subsistence users resulting from the proposal:

None. Access to resources by subsistence users will not be limited by the proposed action.

Availability of other lands, if any, for the purpose sought to be achieved:

Other public lands are available for the purposes to be achieved. However, the proposed action is a permitted activity on BLM lands in an area that is designated for research activities such as the proposed activity, and there is no compelling reason to change the site of operation outside of BLM lands.

Other alternatives, if any, which would reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for subsistence purposes:

The only alternative that would reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for subsistence purposes is to not allow or permit any activities that conflict with subsistence uses. However, such an alternative is not viable because the BLM manages public lands for multiple uses.

Findings:

The proposed action will not significantly restrict subsistence uses. Access to subsistence resources will not be hampered by the proposed activity. There is no reasonably foreseeable significant decrease in the abundance of harvestable resources and in the distribution of harvestable resources due to the proposed action

References

USDI Bureau of Land Management. 1989. Utility Corridor Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. USDI/Northern Field Office. Fairbanks, Alaska.