

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT**

**Right-of-Way Permit for Alaska Power and Telephone  
Electrical Service Distribution Line to Slana, Alaska**

**Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve**

PREPARED BY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

January 2005

## **PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION**

Alaska Power and Telephone (AP&T) has made an application for a utility easement for an electrical distribution line in Slana, Alaska, with the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. Segments of this application affect acquired lands administered by Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (WRST). Consequently, NPS is considering issuing a right of way (ROW) permit to AP&T for those aspects of the proposed electrical distribution line that would affect lands acquired by the NPS for administration of WRST.

The purpose of this project is to provide centralized electrical service to the rural community of Slana, Alaska. The Slana community and outlying areas are currently served by self-generation for electrical power. The major users of this electrical power service will be residents and businesses in and around Slana and the Slana school, US Postal Service, National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Transportation. This project is needed because Slana is the only community on a major highway in Alaska without commercial electrical service.

Overall AP&T would construct a diesel power-generation facility and overhead distribution system with about 270 vertical wood pole structures throughout the Slana area. The 7.2 kV overhead distribution system would be on primary wood poles (forty-five feet in height) placed about 300 feet apart in excavated holes 6 feet deep and 2 feet wide. The multi-phase configuration would be mounted on 8-foot cross arms with a minimum of sixty-inch clearance between conductors and between conductors and grounds. There would be a thirty-foot wide ROW clearing (15-foot centerline) beneath the primary distribution line; the poles would be placed about 70 to 80 feet from the Nabesna Road centerline within existing Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities ROW.

Two primary poles would be situated on acquired NPS lands at mile 0.2 Nabesna Road. An additional three primary poles would be situated on acquired NPS lands at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road. At the request of the NPS, AP&T would provide underground service from the overhead distribution line to provide electrical service to NPS facilities; the Slana Ranger Station, ranger residence, and acquired NPS administrative lands at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road.

This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes proposed actions, alternatives and potential impacts to cultural and natural resource values which could result from the proposed action. This Environmental Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations of the Council of Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.9).

### **Issues Considered for Further Evaluation**

To focus the environmental assessment, the NPS selected specific issues for further analysis and eliminated others from evaluation. Subsequent discussions in the environmental consequences section related to each alternative focus on these issues. A brief rationale for the selection of each topic is given below.

Vegetation: Vegetation in the proposed project area would be affected by the placement of electrical poles in the ROW, ROW clearing, and trenching for underground utilities to provide electrical power to NPS facilities.

Wildlife: Raptors could contact overhead power lines and be adversely affected by collisions or electrocution.

Park Administration: Park operation would not be subjected to disruption by inconsistent or inadequate power supply associated with self-generation of power.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources could be affected by the placement of wood pole structures on acquired NPS lands at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road. In addition, underground trenching to provide electrical service to NPS facilities on acquired lands could also affect cultural resources.

Subsistence: The effects of the preferred alternative on subsistence uses and needs are examined in the ANILCA Section 810(a) summary evaluation and analysis found in Appendix 1.

### **Issues Eliminated from Further Consideration**

The following impact topics were eliminated from further consideration because they are not present on the proposed right-of-way or would not be affected on adjacent lands by project implementation. Resources or activities in this category include soils, air quality, water resources, threatened and endangered species, fisheries, wilderness, and visitor experience.

## **ALTERNATIVES**

### **Alternative A: No Action (Environmentally Preferred Alternative)**

Under the no action alternative NPS would not grant a right-of-way permit to AP&T for an electrical distribution line traversing lands acquired by the NPS for administration of Wrangell St-Elias National Park and Preserve.

### **Alternative B: Grant a Right-Of-Way to Alaska Power and Telephone for an Electrical Distribution Line (NPS Preferred Alternative)**

Under the preferred alternative, the NPS would grant a right-of-way to Alaska Power and Telephone for two segments of an electrical distribution line affecting lands acquired for administration of WRST.

The distribution line would cross the southern end of an NPS housing lot at mile 0.2 Nabesna Road paralleling the road for a distance of 412 feet (see figure). Two (2) wood poles with a forty-five foot height would be placed in excavated holes 6 feet deep and 2 feet wide. The distribution line would also cross three lots at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road previously donated to the NPS for a distance of 716 feet. Two or three poles would be situated in the road ROW at the acquired property at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road. In total, as many as five (5) poles would be situated on acquired NPS lands. The exact locations of the poles at the mile 1.9 Nabesna Road NPS property will be determined at a later date. Holes would be dug with a Nodwell tracked rig with a digger derrick; pole placement would occur on frozen ground with snow cover.

There would be a thirty-foot wide ROW clearing (15-foot centerline) beneath the primary distribution line; the poles would be placed about 70 to 80 feet from the Nabesna Road centerline within existing Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities ROW. AP&T would perform ROW clearing during initial development and, as needed, on a 5-year cycle to enable service trucks to drive the line for maintenance. There would be no disturbance of areas covered by low ground cover. ROW clearing methods would depend on the type and growth of vegetation, and may include: hand-cutting of willows and alder, removal of larger trees at ground level using chain saws, and use of Hydro-Ax to clear continuous growth to about 6 inches above ground level

At the request of the NPS, AP&T would provide underground service from the overhead distribution line to provide electrical service to NPS facilities; the Slana Ranger Station, ranger residence, and acquired lands at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road. The NPS would pay the difference between overhead and underground services to NPS lands.

All underground electrical services on acquired NPS lands would have a minimum burial depth of 36 inches. Two three-phase pad mount transformers would be required on NPS acquired lands. One transformer would be situated on the ranger station property on the corner property boundary between NPS and private property owned by Thelma Schrank (see figure). The other transformer would be situated on the NPS property at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road. Each pad mount transformer basement would be buried in an excavation four (4) feet wide, four (4) feet long, and three (3) feet deep.

Approximately 500 linear feet of trenching would be required on acquired NPS lands for underground electrical service. Trenching for underground service would occur at the time requested by NPS.

### **Alternative Considered but Rejected**

The alternative of providing overhead secondary electrical service to NPS facilities was considered but rejected. Overhead secondary service would require thirty-five foot secondary poles spaced 200 feet apart with a 15-foot clearing. The NPS prefers to have underground service to its facilities in the Slana area, and is willing to pay the added cost for underground service.

## MITIGATION

The following stipulations and conditions are necessary to ensure that the proposed action will have limited adverse effects on the environment, and will be incorporated as part of the proposed action.

### Wildlife:

- Guidelines for raptor protection would be based on Rural Utility Service and National Safety Code Requirements. In addition guidelines from the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) publication “Mitigating Bird Collisions with Powerlines: The State of the Art in 1994” and from EEI’s “Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1996” will be followed to reduce the potential for impacts to avian species from the project.

### Cultural Resources:

- An archeologist shall be present onsite to monitor all surface-disturbing activity associated with this project including excavations, vegetative clearing, and trenching.
- The locations of the proposed power pole placements in the vicinity of the ranger station and ranger residence at mile 0.2 Nabesna Road have been surveyed for cultural resources by park archaeologists. If previously unidentified archaeological features are encountered during construction, work will cease immediately to ensure protection of cultural resources, and the park superintendent will be notified. Construction will resume only after protection of cultural resources is assured.
- No surveys for cultural resources have been conducted to date at the locations of the proposed trenching for electrical service to park facilities on NPS acquired lands, or of the locations of the proposed power pole placements on NPS acquired lands at mile 1.9 Nabesna Road. Surveys of cultural resources will be performed prior to any surface disturbance specific to this aspect of project construction. If these surveys identify the presence of cultural resources, an assessment of resource significance will be conducted. Once the surveys are conducted, and if previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during construction, work will cease immediately to ensure protection of cultural resources, and the park superintendent will be notified. Construction will resume only after protection of cultural resources is assured.
- All historical and archaeological documentation will be carried out by or under direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the Professional Qualifications Standards listed in the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines (48 CFR 44716-44742, September 29, 1983).

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This chapter provides an evaluation of the effects of each alternative on vegetation, wildlife, park management, cultural resources, and subsistence. The following documents contain descriptions of the affected environment in the Slana vicinity, and are the source of the environmental information presented in this environmental assessment.

- National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, “Environmental Assessment, Relocation of Seasonal Bunkhouse and Overnight Quarters from Slana Ranger Station, Slana, Alaska,” 2003.
- National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, “Environmental Assessment, Acquisition of 20-Acres of Land at Mile 1.9 of the Nabesna Road Adjacent Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve,” 2000.

Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts have been characterized as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. The impact level thresholds are defined below.

### Duration of Impact:

*Temporary*—Impact would occur during site preparation and construction only. After construction, conditions are likely to return to pre-existing conditions.

*Short-term*—Impact would extend past construction phase, but not last beyond a couple of years.

*Long-term*—Impact would likely last more than a couple of years, or over the lifetime of the project.

### Extent of Impact:

*Localized*—Impacts would affect the resource area only on the project site or its immediate surroundings, and would not extend into the region.

*Regional*—Impacts would affect the resource area on a regional level or on the park as a whole, and would extend past the project site.

*National*—Impacts would affect the resource area on a national level.

### Intensity of Impact:

*Negligible*—Minimal or no impact on the resource; any change that occurs is neither noticeable nor measurable.

*Minor*—Change in a resource occurs, but no substantial resource impact results. The change in resource condition is barely perceptible and would not alter the condition or appearance of the resource.

*Moderate*—Noticeable change in a resource occurs. The change alters the condition or appearance of the resource, but the integrity of the resource remains intact.

*Major*—Substantial impact or change in a resource occurs that is easily defined, highly noticeable, and with measurable alteration of the condition or appearance of the resource.

## **Alternative A: No-Action (Environmentally Preferred Alternative)**

**Vegetation.** The ROW permit would not be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be no placement of power poles, ROW clearing, and trenching to provide underground electrical service to NPS facilities. There would be no impacts on vegetation.

Cumulative Impacts: The majority of cumulative effects to vegetation between mile 0 and mile 1.9 Nabesna Road are largely derived from the Nabesna Road and its ROW. There are moderate long-term adverse cumulative impacts on vegetation.

Conclusion: There would be no effect on vegetation since there would be no new surface disturbance.

**Wildlife.** The ROW permit would not be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be no placement of power poles, ROW clearing, and trenching to provide underground electrical service to NPS facilities. There would be no impacts on wildlife, and no line contact or electrocution hazard for raptors.

Cumulative Impacts: The majority of cumulative effects to wildlife and wildlife habitat between mile 0 and mile 1.9 Nabesna Road are largely derived from the Nabesna Road and its ROW. There are moderate long-term adverse cumulative impacts on wildlife.

Conclusion: There would be no effect on wildlife since there would be no new surface disturbance or overhead power lines.

**Park Administration.** The ROW permit would not be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be no placement of power poles, ROW clearing, and trenching to provide underground service to NPS facilities. The existing generator system would continue to operate in an over-extended condition incapable of meeting current demands for park operations; during peak season, the generator has to be on 24 hours a day. Noise from the operating generator has forced a neighboring property owner to erect a fence to mitigate the noise from the generator. NPS would have to continue to scale down maintenance, research, and interpretation projects dependent on electrical service. Park administration would continue subject to the constraints of limited electricity.

Cumulative Impacts: The cumulative impacts of this alternative result from recurring constraints on park administration due to inconvenience of not having consistent, reliable electrical service. There would be moderate long-term adverse effects on park administration.

Conclusion: There would be moderate long-term adverse impacts on park administration.

**Cultural Resources.** The ROW permit would not be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be no placement of power poles, ROW clearing, and trenching to provide underground service to NPS facilities. There would be no effect on cultural resources.

Cumulative Impacts: Cumulative impacts arise from the incremental impact of this alternative combined with other past, present, and foreseeable future actions such as the Nabesna Road and its ROW. There are minor long-term adverse cumulative impacts on cultural resources.

Conclusion: There would be no additional loss of cultural resources as the ROW permit would not be issued to AP&T.



## **Alternative B: Grant Right-Of-Way to Alaska Power and Telephone for Electrical Distribution Line (NPS Preferred Alternative)**

**Vegetation.** The ROW permit would be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be placement of five (5) power poles, two (2) transformers, ROW clearing of a thirty-foot wide swath beneath 1128 feet of primary overhead distribution line, and 500 feet of trenching to provide underground electrical service to NPS facilities on acquired lands. There would be minor long-term localized adverse impacts on vegetation resulting from 0.8 additional acre of new surface disturbance including 0.77 acre that would be caused by clearing a thirty-foot wide swath beneath the overhead line.

Cumulative Impacts: The majority of cumulative effects to vegetation between mile 0 and mile 1.9 Nabesna Road are largely derived from the Nabesna Road and its ROW. The placement of power poles, ROW clearing, and trenching would amount to a small incremental addition (0.8 acre) to cumulative impacts. There are moderate long-term adverse cumulative impacts on vegetation.

Conclusion: There would be minor long-term localized adverse effects on vegetation.

**Wildlife.** The ROW permit would be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be placement of five (5) power poles, two (2) transformers, ROW clearing of a thirty-foot wide swath beneath 1128 feet of primary overhead distribution line, and 500 feet of trenching to provide underground electrical service to NPS facilities on acquired lands. There would be minor long-term localized adverse impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat resulting from 0.8 additional acre of new surface disturbance and increased human presence during construction. With mitigation, the potential electrocution hazard to raptors would be negligible.

Cumulative Impacts: The majority of cumulative effects to wildlife and habitat between mile 0 and mile 1.9 Nabesna Road are derived from the Nabesna Road and its ROW. The placement of power poles, clearing, and trenching would be a small incremental addition (0.8 acre) to cumulative impacts; there would be moderate long-term adverse cumulative impacts on wildlife.

Conclusion: There would be minor long-term localized adverse effects on wildlife and habitat.

**Park Administration.** The ROW permit would be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would no longer be a need to operate the existing generator system in an over-extended condition; instead, the generator could provide supplemental power as needed. This alternative would eliminate the need to have the generator operating 24 hours a day during peak season; the neighboring property owner would no longer be subjected to constant generator noise. NPS would be able to conduct maintenance, research, and interpretation projects without the constraints of limited electricity.

Cumulative Impacts: The cumulative impacts of this alternative result from eliminating recurring constraints on park administration due to the added convenience of having consistent, reliable electrical service. This alternative would have moderate beneficial cumulative impacts.

Conclusion: There would be minor beneficial impacts on park administration.

**Cultural Resources.** The ROW permit would be issued to AP&T for an electrical distribution line. There would be placement of power poles, ROW clearing, and trenching to provide underground service to NPS facilities. Consequently, there would be new surface disturbance on

0.8 acre possibly containing cultural resources with exception to the two poles proposed for the acquired lands at the ranger station; these locations have been surveyed for cultural resources. Of the 0.8 acre of new surface disturbance, about 0.77 acre would be caused by clearing a thirty-foot wide swath beneath the overhead line. If previously undiscovered natural resources are encountered during development, activities would be halted immediately and the park superintendent would be notified. The NPS would consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and take appropriate action to document and protect any discovery of cultural resources.

Cumulative Impacts: Cumulative impacts arise from the incremental impact of this alternative combined with other past, present, and foreseeable future actions such as the Nabesna Road and its ROW. Within a regional context, there are long-term localized minor adverse cumulative impacts on cultural resources.

Conclusion: No additional loss of cultural resources would be likely.

### **CONSULTATION/COORDINATION/PREPARERS**

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## APPENDIX A

### ANILCA SECTION 810(A) SUMMARY EVALUATION AND FINDINGS

#### I. INTRODUCTION

This section was prepared to comply with Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). It summarizes the evaluations of potential restrictions to subsistence activities which could result from issuing a right-of-way (ROW) permit to Alaska Power and Telephone (AP&T) for an electrical distribution line traversing lands acquired by the National Park Service (NPS) for the administration of Wrangell St-Elias National Park and Preserve. Wooden utility poles for the distribution line would be placed on NPS lands near the Nabesna Road, and transformer installation and underground trenching of power lines would occur on these lands to provide electricity to NPS facilities in the Slana area.

#### II. THE EVALUATION PROCESS

Section 810(a) of ANILCA states:

"In determining whether to withdraw, reserve, lease, or otherwise permit the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands ... the head of the federal agency ... over such lands ... shall evaluate the effect of such use, occupancy, or disposition on subsistence uses and needs, the availability of other lands for the purposes sought to be achieved, and other alternatives which would reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for subsistence purposes. No such withdrawal, reservation, lease, permit, or other use, occupancy or disposition of such lands which would significantly restrict subsistence uses shall be effected until the head of such Federal agency -

1. gives notice to the appropriate State agency and the appropriate local committees and regional councils established pursuant to section 805;
2. gives notice of, and holds, a hearing in the vicinity of the area involved; and
3. determines that (A) such a significant restriction of subsistence uses is necessary, consistent with sound management principles for the utilization of the public lands, (B) the proposed activity will involve the minimal amount of public lands necessary to accomplish the purposes of such use, occupancy, or other disposition, and (C) reasonable steps will be taken to minimize adverse impacts upon subsistence uses and resources resulting from such actions."

ANILCA created new units and additions to existing units of the national park system in Alaska. Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park, containing approximately eight million one hundred and forty-seven thousand acres of public lands, and Wrangell-Saint Elias National Preserve containing approximately four million one hundred and seventeen thousand acres of public lands, was created by ANILCA, section 201(9), for the following purposes:

"To maintain unimpaired the scenic beauty and quality of high mountain peaks, foothills, glacial systems, lakes, and streams, valleys, and coastal landscapes in

their natural state; to protect habitat for, and populations of, fish and wildlife including but not limited to caribou, brown/grizzly bears, Dall sheep, moose, wolves, trumpeter swans and other waterfowl, and marine mammals; and to provide continued opportunities including reasonable access for mountain climbing, mountaineering, and other wilderness recreational activities. Subsistence uses by local residents shall be permitted in the park, where such uses are traditional, in accordance with the provisions of [Title VIII](#).”

The potential for significant restriction must be evaluated for the proposed action's effect upon "...subsistence uses and needs, the availability of other lands for the purposes sought to be achieved and other alternatives which would reduce or eliminate the use."

### III. PROPOSED ACTION ON FEDERAL LANDS

The National Park Service is considering two alternatives with respect to issuing a right-of-way permit to Alaska Power and Telephone for an electrical distribution line traversing NPS lands adjacent to the Nabesna District of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. A full discussion of the alternatives and their anticipated effects is presented in the EA. The alternatives are summarized briefly below with particular attention to subsistence resources.

**Alternative A -- No Action** (environmentally preferred alternative): NPS would not issue a right-of-way permit to AP&T. No power pole installation, right-of-way clearance, transformer installation, or trenching would occur on NPS lands.

**Alternative B -- Grant a Right-of-Way to Alaska Power and Telephone for an Electrical Distribution Line** (NPS preferred alternative): The NPS would grant a right-of-way permit to AP&T for an electrical distribution line that would traverse NPS lands acquired for the administration of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. Up to five 45-foot high utility poles would be placed on NPS lands, and a 30-foot wide swath of land underneath the distribution line would be cleared of vegetation. In addition, AT&P would install two transformers and the underground lines needed to provide electrical power to the Slana Ranger Station, the Nabesna District ranger residence, and an acquired property at mile 1.9 on the Nabesna Road. Excavation of holes for pole placement will occur during frozen ground conditions. Transformer installation as well as trenching for the installation of the underground lines will occur at a time determined by the NPS.

### IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A summary of the affected environment pertinent to subsistence use is presented here. The following documents contain additional descriptions of subsistence uses within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve:

- *General Management Plan/Land Protection Plan, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve*, NPS Alaska Region, 1986.
- *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Wilderness Recommendation*, NPS Alaska Region, 1988.
- *Wrangell-St. Elias Subsistence Management Plan*, NPS Alaska Region, 1998.

Subsistence uses are allowed within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in accordance with Titles II and VIII of ANILCA. The national preserve is open to federal subsistence uses and

state authorized general (sport) hunting, trapping and fishing activities. Qualified local rural residents who live in one of the park's twenty-three designated resident zone communities or have a special subsistence eligibility permit issued by the park superintendent may engage in subsistence activities within the national park. State-regulated sport fishing is also allowed in the national park. The proposed action falls on acquired land outside the park and preserve boundary. The affected federal lands are the sites of administrative facilities and are consequently closed to the taking of wildlife and the discharge of firearms on or across land or waters in order to protect public health and safety (see 36 CFR 1.5[b] and 13.30[h]).

The landscape included within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve ranges from forests and tundra to the rock and ice of high mountains. The region's main subsistence resources are salmon, moose, caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goat, ptarmigan, grouse, snowshoe hare, furbearing animals, berries, mushrooms, and dead and green logs for construction and firewood.

The proposed action would take place adjacent to the park's Nabesna District and the Nabesna Road. The Nabesna Road is a popular moose hunting area, and this is the major subsistence wildlife resource commonly found at the site of the proposed action. Other subsistence wildlife resources in the area include grizzly and black bear, furbearers, and waterfowl.

The NPS recognizes that patterns of subsistence use vary from time to time and from place to place depending on the availability of wildlife and other renewable natural resources. A subsistence harvest in a given year may vary considerable from previous years due to weather conditions, migration patterns, and natural population cycles.

## V. SUBSISTENCE USES AND NEEDS EVALUATION

To determine the potential impact on existing subsistence activities, three evaluation criteria were analyzed relative to existing subsistence resources which could be impacted.

The evaluation criteria are:

1. the potential to reduce important subsistence fish and wildlife populations by (a) reductions in numbers; (b) redistribution of subsistence resources; or (c) habitat losses;
2. what affect the action might have on subsistence fisher or hunter access;
3. the potential for the action to increase fisher or hunter competition for subsistence resources.

### The potential to reduce populations:

Adoption of the proposed actions will have at most a negligible effect on subsistence fish and wildlife resources. No fish habitat will be lost, and, no reduction in numbers or redistribution of subsistence resources is anticipated. Surface disturbance of a small area (0.8 acre) of potential wildlife habitat would occur as a result of the trenching for the underground lines to the NPS properties and vegetation clearance along the distribution line corridor. This should not have a measurable impact on the wildlife populations, however.

The effect on subsistence access:

All rights of access for subsistence harvest on federal public lands are granted by section 811 of ANILCA. The NPS properties affected by the proposed actions are and will remain closed to the taking of wildlife and discharge of firearms for public health and safety reasons; however subsistence users would not be restricted from crossing these properties to access federal lands or waters open to subsistence. Thus, no activities under the proposed actions would affect the access of federally qualified subsistence users to resources on federal public lands open to subsistence.

The potential to increase competition:

The proposed actions are not expected to increase competition for resources on federal public land.

VI. AVAILABILITY OF OTHER LANDS

The EA and this evaluation have described and analyzed the proposed alternatives. No other lands are available that would fulfill the object of provided centralized electrical service to the community of Slana and also specifically to NPS facilities in the Slana area. Additionally, other federal public lands both within and outside of the park and preserve are available for subsistence.

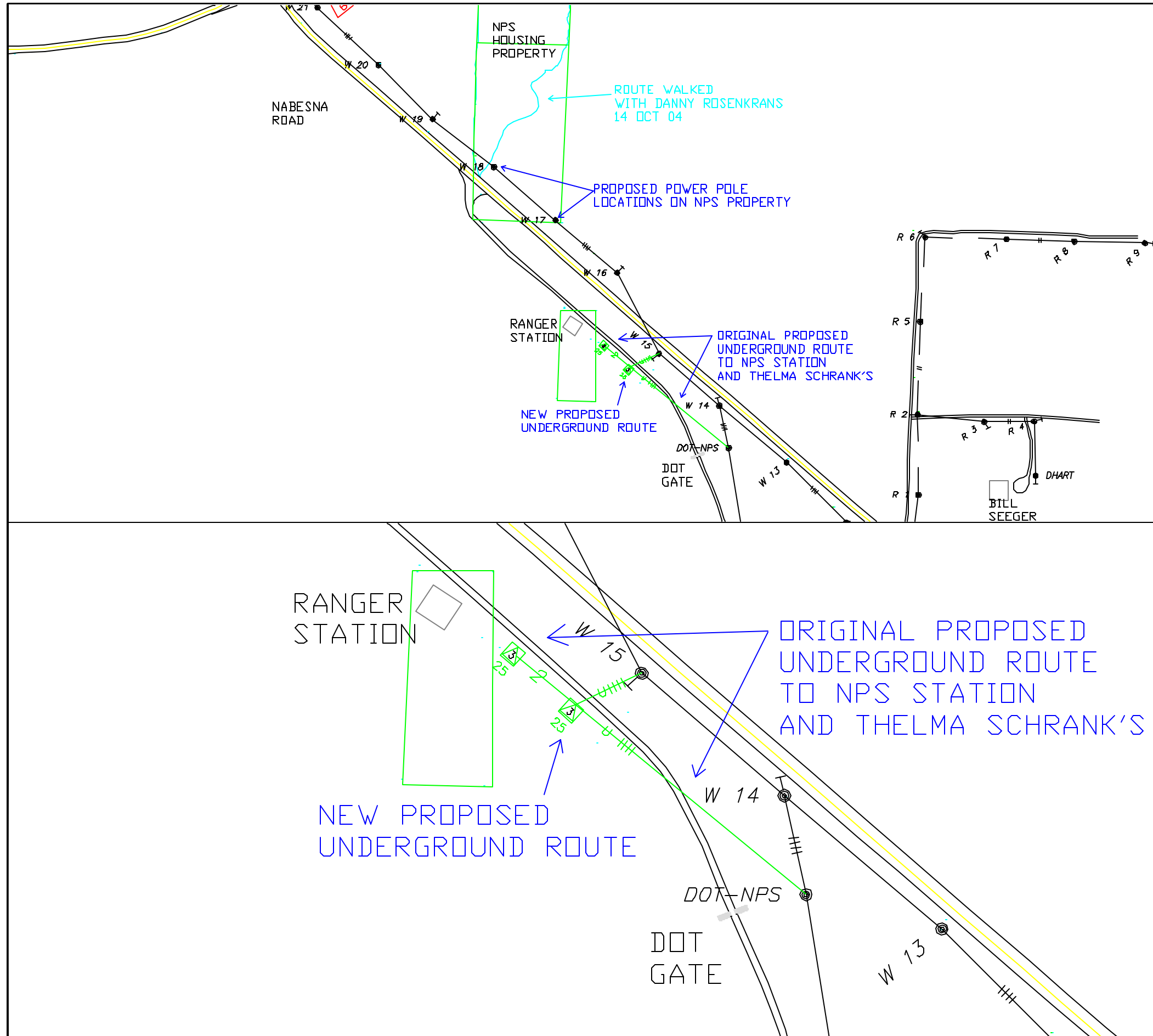
VII. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The proposed actions are consistent with NPS mandates and the General Management Plan for the park and preserve. Neither alternative would affect federal public lands open to wildlife harvests because the affected lands are closed to the taking of wildlife and the discharge of firearms to protect public health and safety. In addition, it is possible for subsistence users to utilize other lands inside and outside the park and preserve. Subsistence users extend their activities to other areas as necessary to obtain subsistence resources.

VII. FINDINGS

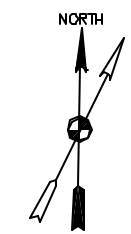
This analysis concludes that the proposed actions discussed in the evaluation will not result in a significant restriction of subsistence uses.





LOCATION: **SLANA**

COMMENTS: PROPOSED ROUTE FOR OVERHEAD POWER LINE ACROSS NPS RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. PROPOSED ROUTE FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICE TO THE RANGER STATION. POLES WITHIN DOT ROW - APPROX. 70'-80' FROM NABESNA ROAD CENTERLINE. POLE HOLES APPROX. 6' DEEP X 2' WIDE. PRIMARY LINE - 30' WIDE ROW CLEARING.



- LEGEND:**
- GAP
  - BEARING TREE
  - PIN
  - POLE
  - POLE MOUNTED METER
  - POLE MOUNTED TRANSFORMER
  - POLE MOUNTED THREE PHASE BANK
  - POLE MOUNTED STREET LIGHT
  - BUILDING MOUNTED METER
  - BUILDING MOUNTED MULTI-METER (# = QUANTITY OF METERS)
  - BAG
  - O.H. PRIMARY POWER LINE, SINGLE PHASE DELTA
  - O.H. PRIMARY POWER LINE, SINGLE PHASE Y
  - O.H. PRIMARY POWER LINE, THREE PHASE DELTA
  - O.H. PRIMARY POWER LINE, THREE PHASE Y
  - PED

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**T 11N/R 8E**  
**SECTION 30**

DRAWN BY: DH	APPROVED BY: EHANNAN
DATE: 15 DEC. 04	