



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
Ganado, Arizona

Finding of No Significant Impact Provide Pedestrian Trails

Background

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Park Service prepared an environmental assessment to examine various alternatives and environmental impacts associated with the proposal to construct pedestrian trails at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site (historic site). Currently, there are no formalized pedestrian trails within the historic site. People using an adjacent trail on Navajo Nation land must stop at the park boundary or cross through the park on informal routes because there is no trail connection available. Further, the creation of social trails at the historic site, as opposed to formalized trails, is impacting natural and cultural resources. Plus, there are few handicapped accessible opportunities at the historic site.

Therefore, this project is needed to accomplish the following objectives: 1) Offer community members and visitors a more cohesive way of interacting with the Trading Post and neighboring communities; and, enhance recreational opportunities by providing a seamless trail that connects to the existing trail on adjacent Navajo Nation land, 2) Create established travel routes to minimize impacts to park resources, 3) Improve accessibility at the site by providing ADA (American with Disabilities Act) accessible trails, and 4) Enhance educational and interpretive opportunities about the natural and cultural resources at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site.

Selection of the Preferred Alternative

Alternative B (Provide Multiple Trails) is the Preferred Alternative and is selected for implementation. Under this alternative, an accessible trail will be formalized along the Pueblo Colorado Wash and to the Hogan in the Lane, visitor access around the “Big Field” will be encouraged, and waysides and benches will be installed along the Wash trail, to provide recreational and educational opportunities, to protect natural and cultural resources, and to provide a seamless connection with an existing trail on adjacent Navajo Nation lands. Components associated with this alternative will occur in phases, as funding and staffing becomes available.

Trail Construction

Pueblo Colorado Wash Trail (Wash Trail)

The Wash Trail will originate at the north end of the parking area near the Trading Post. Approximately 30 feet (9 meters) from the parking lot, the proposed trail will diverge. From the parking lot, the western half of the trail will be designed to meet ADA accessibility standards, and will curve along the base of a small hill and intercept an existing two-track service lane which eventually extends beyond the historic site’s boundary. A portion of the eastern half of the Wash Trail will be accessible, and travel along the bench above the Pueblo Colorado Wash. The accessible portion of the trail will terminate near the location of a proposed wayside exhibit, and a brushed single-track trail will extend east.

The Wash Trail will be approximately 0.6 mile long (1,017 meters), unpaved, and approximately 0.4 mile (698 meters) will be brushed and graded. The brushed trail will partly follow an existing social trail that is set-back from the historic site’s entrance road, and will cross a side wash via an existing

concrete surface atop a gabion structure. From this point, the trail will split into a northern route and a southern route. The northern route will traverse between an existing gabion structure and the enclosed Wide Reeds Ruin archeological site. Local stone will be used to construct steps to provide access over an existing gabion structure, before meeting up with the southern route on the eastern boundary of the historic site. The southern route will follow the historic site's entrance road in the vicinity of Wide Reeds Ruin. The National Park Service and Navajo Nation trails will meet up and continue under the Highway 264 bridge, upstream of the park boundary.

A portion of the trail will be designed to be accessible and will provide all visitors an opportunity to experience the historic site's various resources. The accessible portion of the 0.6 mile trail will be approximately 0.2 mile (320 meters) long and approximately 36" wide. A soil stabilizer will be applied to the accessible portion of the trail alignment, to provide a hardened surface consistent with ADA trail standards, and will emulate the surrounding area. Hand tools will be used to clear the brush and provide a level trail in compliance with ADA accessibility specifications. If funding is available, there is an option to make the entire trail accessible.

Improve Access to the Hogan in the Lane

Native vegetation has overgrown the old highway south of the historic buildings, limiting views of, and access to, the Hogan in the Lane, an original Hogan once used by Hubbell customers. Currently, a dirt service lane extends beyond the Trading Post parking lot, east of the "Big Field", and passes alongside the Hogan. The existing service lane, amidst the brush, is occasionally maintained. Access to the Hogan, approximately 0.1 mile (end of the parking lot to the Hogan) will be improved by removing overgrown brush to reveal the original road to make the Hogan more visible from the Trading Post parking lot and other buildings, thus tying it into the historic site and including it in the historic landscape/viewshed. As funding becomes available, a soil stabilizer may be applied to the trail alignment to provide a hardened surface and meet ADA accessibility standards.

Route around the "Big Field"

A route, approximately 1.6 miles (2,518 meters), around the "Big Field" will be made available for visitor use. While the park currently does not have the ability to regularly maintain or patrol the route, the park will eventually open this route to visitors to enable views of the historic landscape and provide an opportunity for exercise and recreation. Park staff currently maintains a fuel break that follows the fence line around the perimeter of the "Big Field", which inadvertently creates a route. Park staff will continue to maintain the fuel break and little to no improvements to the route will be made. Pedestrian access will be via an existing metal grate stile over the fence on the eastern edge, and a wooden stump stile on the western edge. The western end of the route joins up with the park-maintained dirt service road alongside the Wash. Activities associated with this action could include replacing the stump stile, and encouraging use of the route by including information of the route on maps, direction from park rangers, mention of a 'recreational opportunity' on the historic site's website, and/or a small NPS directional route sign. If at some point, the "Big Field" is leased for agricultural purposes, use of this route may be terminated. To protect archeological resources, fencing may be installed to protect the archeological sites from livestock (horses), from visitors who would be using the trail, and to prepare the sites for protection should the field be leased for agricultural purposes.

Waysides

Waysides, and required ADA accessibility pullouts or wider areas will occur at strategic points along the trails. The waysides will most likely be low-profile and on pedestals and will be installed at either end of the accessible portion of the Wash trail. One wayside will be installed at the upstream end of the trail in an area with trees, and will describe stream restoration efforts and/or

the riparian ecosystem. This wayside will be hidden from view of visitors traveling along the access road and will be outside the view of the historic district. The other wayside will be located below the crest of the small hill at the end of the parking area and near the old bridge. This wayside will be outside the view of the main part of the historic district, and will provide information about the old highway and bridge, and/or other historic details. There will be approximately four passing spaces along the accessible portion of the Wash Trail, each one in the shade of a cottonwood tree. The passing spaces will be at least five feet (1.5 meters) wide by five feet long to allow unobstructed passage (USFS 2006). Wooden benches will be installed in the ADA accessibility pullouts or wider areas, and will offer a shady respite for visitors to experience the natural and cultural resources at the historic site. The exact locations of trail amenities may change slightly during construction.

Mitigation Measures

- Construction of the trail will be scheduled with visitor's hours in mind, as well as examining the potential of continued access on the social trail in areas where the new trail has yet to be constructed.
- Supervisors, trail workers and volunteers will be informed about all wildlife and vegetation designated under special status. If a species of special designation was identified during the construction of the trail, work will cease until it was determined whether the continuation of the trail would adversely impact this species in any way.
- The National Park Service will train and guide all workers and volunteers in regards to the handling of soils and vegetation. The trail will be placed with sensitive soils and vegetation in mind, thereby limiting adverse impacts such as erosion or dust pollution.
- All equipment and materials used during trail construction will be cleaned and free of seeds, weeds, and soil that could harbor non-native plant species. Equipment will be cleaned again before taken off-site.
- Known archeological sites will be avoided under each alternative. In the event that cultural resources were unearthed, work on the trails will immediately stop in the area of discovery and the area will be secured. Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site will then consult with the necessary organizations as dictated in §36 CFR 800.13, *Post Review Discoveries*. In the unlikely event that human remains were discovered during trail construction, provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) will be followed. Inadvertently discovered human remains will be treated according to the provisions in the 2008 NPS Programmatic Agreement.
- To protect archeological sites near the perimeter of the "Big Field", fencing will be installed at a minimum, to better protect the archeological sites from livestock (horses), protect the sites from visitors who will be using the trail, and prepare them for protection should the field be leased for agricultural purposes. A monitor will be present when trail and fencing work commences near known archeological site/s.
- Project design will minimize the adverse effects to the cultural landscape by installing wayside exhibits in strategic places that are not highly visible from most historic structures at the site, and by utilizing previously disturbed corridors to the greatest extent practicable. Benches, exhibits, and waysides will be placed along the trail and will be made out of wood, or materials consistent with the materials of many other structures and landscape features at the site.

Alternatives Considered

Three alternatives were evaluated in the environmental assessment including Alternative A (No Action), Alternative B (Provide Multiple Trails), and Alternative C (Provide Wash Trail Only). Under Alternative A, no new formalized trails would be constructed and existing social trails would remain. Under Alternative C, only the Wash Trail would be constructed with no improved access to the Hogan in the Lane or a route around the "Big Field". Alternative B (Provide Multiple Trails) is the Preferred Alternative, as described previously and selected for implementation in this decision.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

Alternative B is the environmentally preferred alternative. The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying the six criteria suggested in §101 the National Environmental Policy Act. According to these criteria, the environmentally preferred alternative should 1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; 2) assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; 3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; 4) preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice; 5) achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and 6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Alternative B is the environmentally preferred alternative because it best addresses the six evaluation factors. Alternative B will provide pedestrian trails and accessible trails that assure a healthful, culturally, and esthetically pleasing surrounding by designing the trails to blend into the surrounding environment, and be consistent with the historic landscape. Alternative B will achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities, by providing wayside exhibits and a seamless connection with the existing trail on Navajo Nation land, thereby connecting the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, neighboring communities, and visitors. Wayside exhibits and strategically placed benches along the Wash Trail will provide for a wider range of beneficial uses through interpretation and education for all visitors, ranging from local school groups to international guests. Alternative B will attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment by utilizing previously disturbed areas to the greatest extent practicable for trail construction, while minimizing impacts to resources. The pedestrian trails and accessible portions of the trails will support diversity and variety of individual choice by providing most visitors with an opportunity to experience the cultural and natural resources at the site, and encouraging access around the "Big Field" and to the Hogan in the Lane.

Why the Preferred Alternative Will Not Have a Significant Effect on the Human Environment

As defined in 40 CFR §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following criteria:

Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

Implementation of the preferred (selected) alternative will result in some adverse impacts; however, the overall benefit of the project, particularly to visitor use and experience, outweighs these negative effects. The adverse effects are summarized as follows. There will be a slight alteration in the cultural landscape from formalizing trails and installing wayside exhibits, and small portions of the trails will be visible from some of the historic structures resulting in a long-term, adverse, minor

impact on the cultural landscape. Ground disturbing activities have the potential to reveal and disturb unknown archeological resources and the new trails allow visitors greater access to more areas of the historic site, which could potentially have minor adverse effects to known archeological sites if visitors were to veer off the trails and enter and disturb the sites. Negligible to minor, temporary, adverse impacts to visitor use and experience will result from increased noise, dust, and area closures associated with construction activities.

The overall benefit of implementing the preferred (selected) alternative is that there will be increased interpretation and recreational opportunities at the historic site including some new handicapped accessible opportunities. The improved trail network will provide safer and easier access to various areas of the historic site for visitors and employees alike. Formalized trails will minimize impacts to park resources by discouraging use of social trails. Plus, the trail connection to adjacent Navajo Nation land will offer neighboring communities a more cohesive way of interacting with the historic site.

The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety

The preferred alternative will have an overall beneficial effect on public health and safety because the new formalized trails will provide designated routes which are easier to follow and more stable to walk on than social trails.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas

The preferred alternative will not impact unique characteristics of the area including park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas because these resources do not exist in the project area. Historic properties are discussed later in this FONSI.

The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial

Throughout the environmental process, the proposal to provide new pedestrian trails was not highly controversial, nor are the effects expected to generate future controversy. No public comments were received during scoping and public review of the EA.

The degree to which the possible effects on the quality on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks

The effects of constructing new pedestrian trails are fairly straightforward and do not pose uncertainties. The environmental process has not identified any effects that may involve highly unique or unknown risks.

The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration

The preferred alternative is not expected to set a precedent for future actions with significant effects, nor does it represent a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

Cumulative effects were analyzed in the environmental assessment and no significant cumulative impacts were identified.

The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

The entire 160 acres that comprises Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site is a designated cultural landscape that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Construction of the pedestrian trails, benches, and waysides will result in both adverse and beneficial impacts on the cultural landscape. Trails and waysides will present a more formalized way of experiencing the historic site, resulting in long-term, minor, adverse impacts. The trails will be designed to blend into the landscape, waysides will be situated in a manner that minimizes impacts to the historic viewscape, and the opportunity to supplement interpretive information about the historic site, will have long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial effects on the cultural landscape. For purposes of Section 106 under the National Historic Preservation Act, the determination of effect on the cultural landscape is “no adverse effect”.

Previous cultural resource inventories identified two archeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed project. One of these sites is not eligible for National Register of Historic Places and the other one is eligible. The NPS Archeologist conducted a survey of the potential area of effect for this project specifically on June 28 and 29 of 2010 and no new archeological sites were found. Trail construction and installation of wayside exhibits or benches will not impact known archeological resources. Project design will position the trails and trail amenities in areas outside of known archeological resources. Ground disturbance still has the potential to reveal unknown archeological resources; however, mitigation measures, including having a monitor on site during construction, will lessen the potential to disturb unknown archeological sites. For purposes of Section 106 under the National Historic Preservation Act, the determination of effect on the archeological resources is “no historic properties affected”.

On April 2, 2010, the NPS consulted with the AZ SHPO and the Navajo Nation (tribal) Historic Preservation Office who concurred with an overall determination of “no adverse effect” for the project.

The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), listed as an endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, has been surveyed several times along the Pueblo Colorado Wash in recent years. These reports document occurrences of migrant Southwestern Willow Flycatchers, but no nesting pairs. Non- native vegetation, such as salt cedar and Russian olive, has been removed and efforts to establish native riparian vegetation are underway. Southwestern willow flycatchers traditionally nest in willows, but are also almost equally nesting in salt cedar and mixed exotic/native vegetation. The Southwestern Willow Flycatcher requires a broad and dense band of willow to be good habitat and the width of the Wash probably is not wide enough to provide this, even once restoration efforts are eventually completed. Because of these reasons, the NPS has determined that the trail construction will have “no effect” on southwestern willow flycatcher.

A colony of the Gunnison’s Prairie Dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*), listed as a species of concern by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, occur at the historic site, but the colony is located on the agricultural lands above and south of the Wash. Based upon the open and relatively level habitat requirements of the prairie dog, there is no overlap between the agricultural land occupied by the colony and the Wash area proposed for the pedestrian trail. Because of this, the NPS has determined that there will be “no effect” of the pedestrian trail on the Gunnison’s Prairie Dog.

On July 7, 2010 the NPS notified U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of this determination of "no effect", and that no further consultation under §7 of the Endangered Species Act was necessary. The NPS also notified Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife of this determination.

Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment

The action will not violate any federal, state, or local laws or environmental protection laws.

Appropriate Use

Sections 1.5 and 8.1.2 of NPS *Management Policies* underscore the fact that not all uses are allowable or appropriate in units of the National Park System. The proposed use was screened to determine consistency with applicable laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies; consistency with existing plans for public use and resource management; actual and potential effects to park resources; total costs to the Park Service; and whether the public interest would be served.

Trails are a common means to provide access into areas within park units. Carefully situated, designed, and managed trails ensure that unacceptable impacts to the historic site's resources and values will not occur. The proposed trail construction is consistent with Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site's *Foundation for Planning and Management* and other related plans and documents. With this in mind, the NPS finds that the construction and use of pedestrian trails is an appropriate use at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site.

Impairment

National Park Service's *Management Policies, 2006* require analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not actions would impair park resources. The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. National Park Service managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adversely impacting park resources and values.

However, the laws do give the National Park Service the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, as long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values. Although Congress has given the National Park Service the management discretion to allow certain impacts within park, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement that the National Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible National Park Service manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of these resources or values. An impact to any park resource or value may, but does not necessarily, constitute an impairment, but an impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment when there is a major or severe adverse effect upon a resource or value whose conservation is:

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;
- key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or
- identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

An impact would be less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result of an action necessary to pursue or restore the integrity of park resources or values and it cannot be further mitigated.

The park resources and values that are subject to the no-impairment standard include:

- the park's scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife, and the processes and conditions that sustain them, including, to the extent present in the park: the ecological, biological, and physical processes that created the park and continue to act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility, both in daytime and at night; natural landscapes; natural soundscapes and smells; water and air resources; soils; geological resources; paleontological resources; archeological resources; cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects; museum collections; and native plants and animals;
- appropriate opportunities to experience enjoyment of the above resources, to the extent that can be done without impairing them;
- the park's role in contributing to the national dignity, the high public value and integrity, and the superlative environmental quality of the national park system, and the benefit and inspiration provided to the American people by the national park system; and
- any additional attributes encompassed by the specific values and purposes for which the park was established.

Impairment may result from National Park Service activities in managing the park, visitor activities, or activities undertaken by concessioners, contractors, and others operating in the park. The NPS's threshold for considering whether there could be an impairment is based on whether an action has major (or significant) effects.

Impairment findings are not necessary for visitor use and experience, socioeconomics, public health and safety, environmental justice, land use, and park operations, because impairment findings relates back to park resources and values, and these impact areas are not generally considered park resources or values according to the Organic Act, and cannot be impaired in the same way that an action can impair park resources and values. After dismissing the above topics, topics remaining to be evaluated for impairment include cultural landscapes and archeological resources.

Fundamental resources and values for Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site are identified in the *Foundation for Management and Planning* (NPS 2007). According to that document, of the impact topics carried forward in this environmental assessment, only cultural landscapes are considered necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park; are key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; and/or are identified as a goal in the park's General Management Plan or other relevant NPS planning document. As such, the following analysis evaluates whether this resource will be impaired by the preferred alternative.

- **Cultural Landscapes** – Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site was established as a living trading post, to preserve and interpret an original Indian trading post operation and its environs. The construction of the proposed pedestrian trails, benches, and waysides will result in both adverse and beneficial impacts on the cultural landscape. Trails and waysides will present a more formalized way of experiencing the historic site, resulting in long-term, minor, adverse impacts. The trails will be designed to blend into the landscape, waysides will be hidden from the historic viewscape, and the opportunity to supplement interpretive information about the historic site, will have long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial effects on the cultural landscape. Although cultural landscapes are a fundamental resource

at the park, the preferred alternative will result in only minor, long-term, adverse impacts to cultural landscapes; therefore, there will be no impairment to cultural landscapes.

In addition, mitigation measures for these resources will further lessen the degree of impact to and help promote the protection of cultural landscapes. Project design will minimize the adverse effects to the cultural landscape by installing wayside exhibits in strategic places that are not highly visible from most historic structures at the site, and by utilizing previously disturbed corridors to the greatest extent practicable. Benches, exhibits, and waysides will be placed along the trail and will be made out of wood, or materials consistent with the materials of many other structures and landscape features at the site.

In conclusion, as guided by this analysis, good science and scholarship, advice from subject matter experts and others who have relevant knowledge and experience, and the results of public involvement activities, it is the Superintendent's professional judgment that there will be no impairment of park resources and values from implementation of the preferred alternative.

Public Involvement and Native American Consultation

The environmental assessment was made available for public review and comment during a 30-day period ending October 8, 2010. To inform the public of the availability of the environmental assessment, the NPS published and distributed a letter to interested parties and individuals, and posted the letter at the Ganado Chapter House, Ganado Post Office, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site Visitor Center, and the Hubbell Trading Post store. A copy of the environmental assessment was available for review and comment at the historic site and online at the NPS PEPC website at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/hutr>. No public comments were received.

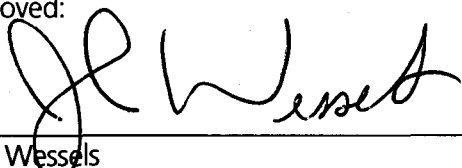
For Native American consultation, a scoping letter introducing the proposed project was sent to the Navajo Nation THPO on July 28, 2009, and no initial comments were received. On February 21, 2010, the NPS attended the Ganado chapter planning and general meeting to discuss the proposed project, and no concerns about the project were voiced at that time.

Conclusion

As described above, the preferred alternative does not constitute an action meeting the criteria that normally requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The preferred alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Environmental impacts that could occur are limited in context and intensity, with generally adverse impacts that range from localized to widespread, short- to long-term, and negligible to moderate. There are no unmitigated adverse effects on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, sites or districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation of the action will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law.

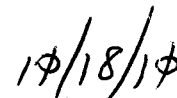
Based on the foregoing, the National Park Service has determined that an EIS is not required for this project and thus will not be prepared.

Approved:



John Wessels

Regional Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service



Date

Errata Sheets

Provide Pedestrian Trails

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

Text Changes – Italics indicate new or revised text.

Pages 23-24, Alternative B – Provide Multiple Trails, Trail Construction, Pueblo Colorado Wash Trail (Wash Trail), second paragraph

- Second sentence, add the word “partly”:

The brushed trail will *partly* follow an existing social trail that is set-back from the historic site’s entrance road, and will cross a side wash via an existing concrete surface atop a gabion structure.

- Rephrase last two sentences to read:

The southern route will follow the historic site’s entrance road in the vicinity of Wide Reeds Ruin. The National Park Service and Navajo Nation trails will meet up and continue under the Highway 264 bridge, upstream of the park boundary.

Page 24, Alternative B – Provide Multiple Trails, Trail Construction, Improve Access to the Hogan in the Lane

- Third sentence, clarify the length of the trail:

Under this alternative, access to the Hogan, approximately *0.1 mile (end of the parking lot to the Hogan)* will be improved by removing overgrown brush to reveal the original road to make the Hogan more visible from the Trading Post parking lot and other buildings, thus tying it into the historic site and including it in the historic landscape/viewshed.