Environmental Resources Section

Public Notice

Alaska District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Date **17 April 2025** Identification No. **ER-PN-25-02**
Please refer to the identification number when replying.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Alaska District has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the following project:

Long Term Management
Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline
Tok River State Recreation Site (Gate Valve#52)
near Tok, Alaska

The USACE Alaska District proposed project is authorized under the Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites (ERP-FUDS), which provides the means to clean up waste materials, contaminated soil, and unsafe structures and debris from areas formerly used by the DoD.

Information on the proposed project and anticipated environmental effects are discussed in the enclosed EA and draft FONSI. It may also be viewed on the USACE Alaska District's website at: www.poa.usace.army.mil. Click on the "Reports and Studies" button, look under "Documents Available for Public Review", and then click on the "Environmental Cleanup" link.

The EA and draft FONSI are available for public review and comment for 30 days from the date of this notice. All comments received on or before this date will become part of the official record. The FONSI will be signed upon review of comments received and resolution of significant concerns.

To obtain a printed copy of the EA and draft FONSI, please send a request via email to: Christopher.B.Floyd@usace.army.mil or send a request to the address below. Please submit comments regarding the proposed project to the above email or to the following address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
ATTN: CEPOA-PM-C-ER (Floyd)
P.O. Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska 99506-0898

For information on the proposed project, please contact Chris Floyd of the Environmental Resources Section at the above email or Corps postal address.

Michael B. Rouse
Chief, Environmental Resources Section
USACE, Alaska District

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Alaska District

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline
Tok River State Rec Site PMP 420.25 (Gate Valve#52)

Long Term Management

Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)
Project #F10AK1016-07

Tok, Alaska

April 2025

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Long Term Management
Tok River State Rec Site PMP 420.25 (GV#52)Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)
Project #F10AK1016-07
Tok, Alaska

I. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, I have reviewed and evaluated the documents concerning planned environmental management activities at the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline Tok River State Rec Site PMP 420.25 (Gate Valve #52) site.

As part of my evaluation, I have considered:

- Existing resources and the project alternatives.
- Impacts to existing resources from the Preferred Alternative.

II. The possible consequences of these alternatives have been studied for physical, environmental, cultural, and social effects. My evaluation of significant factors has contributed to my finding:

- No significant impacts to federally listed endangered or threatened species are anticipated.
- No significant impacts are anticipated to natural resources, including fish and wildlife. There would be no appreciable degradation to the physical environment (e.g., water quality and air quality) as a result of the proposed activities.
- The No-Action Alternative was evaluated and determined to be unacceptable, as the US Army Corps of Engineers is authorized and responsible for implementing the cleanup and closure of Former Used Defense Sites under the applicable State and Federal statutes and regulations.

III. Based on the evaluation and disclosure of impacts contained within the Environmental Assessment, I find no significant impacts to human health and the environment are likely to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared prior to proceeding with the proposed environmental management actions at the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline Tok River State Rec Site PMP 420.25 (Gate Valve#52) site.

_____ _____

JEFFREY S. PALAZZINI
COL, EN
Commander, Alaska District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Date

Environmental Assessment

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED OF REMEDIAL ACTION

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) prepared this environmental assessment (EA) to address, under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the long term management of petroleum-contaminated soil and groundwater to be performed along the route of the former Haines-to-Fairbanks military fuel pipeline within Alaska. USACE proposed actions are authorized under the Department of Defense (DOD) Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), which provides the means to clean up waste materials, contaminated soil, and unsafe structures and debris from areas formerly used by the DOD (DoD Instruction 4715.07). Most FUDS projects follow Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) processes, which would not include preparation of an EA under NEPA. However, the proposed project involves implementation of a remedy for petroleum-only contamination, which falls outside the purview of CERCLA and an EA is required.

1.2 Site Description and History

The Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline extends 626 miles from Haines, Alaska, through the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, through Tok, Alaska (Figure 1), and on to Fairbanks, Alaska. The pipeline route generally parallels the Haines Highway from Haines, Alaska, to Haines Junction, Yukon Territory, follows the Alaska and Richardson Highways to Delta Junction, Alaska, and continues along the Richardson Highway to Fort Wainwright, Alaska (USACE 2024).

Originally, the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline was constructed with five pump stations; they were located at Haines and Tok, Alaska, and Border, Haines-Junction, and Donjek in Yukon Territory, Canada. Bulk fuel storage facilities were also constructed at Haines and Tok, Alaska. Six new pump stations were added to the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline in 1962 in response to increased military fuel demands. The new pump stations were located at Blanchard River, Destruction Bay, and Beaver Creek in Yukon Territory, Canada, and at Lakeview, Sears Creek, and Timber, Alaska. The Haines-to-Tok section of the pipeline was shut down in July 1971. In 1973, the Tok-to-Eielson section of the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline was deactivated. The bulk fuel storage facilities in Haines and Tok, Alaska, continued to operate until 1979, when the U.S. Army closed the Tok fuel storage facility. The Tok-to-Fairbanks section of the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline was briefly reactivated to pump the remaining fuel from the station. All fuel was removed

from the Tok terminal in July 1979, and the pipeline was shut down. The Eielson-to-Fairbanks portion of the pipeline was deactivated in the early 1990s. Most of

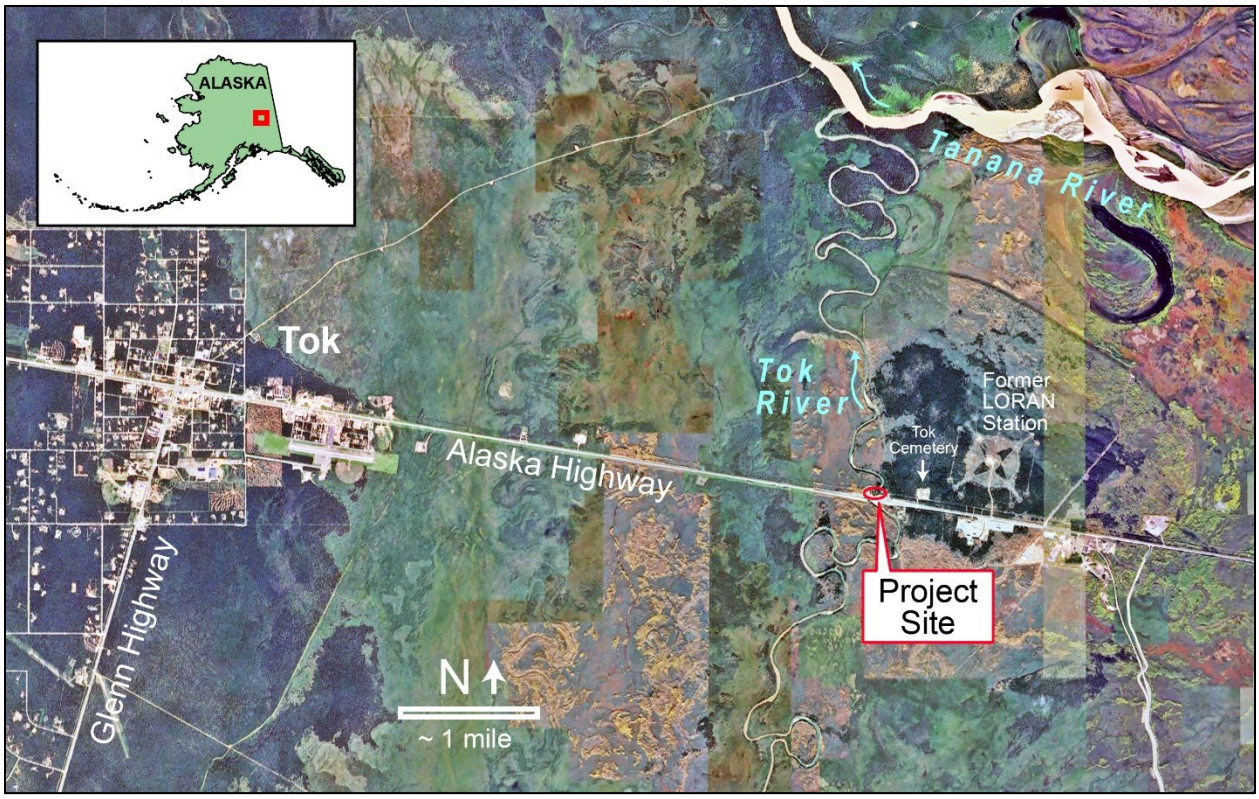

Figure 1. Gate Valve #52 project location and vicinity.

the unused pipeline has been removed or salvaged by nonmilitary entities. The pipeline was plagued with leaks from corrosion, ice damage, and vandalism (e.g., bullet holes) throughout its operational history. Underground portions of the pipeline experienced damage from broken welds and at least one accidental breach from borehole drilling. Releases of fuel from the pipeline also occurred during maintenance or operational mishaps at gate valves, scraper traps, and other control structures along the pipeline. At Gate Valve #52, an unknown quantity of product was reportedly released on 15 December 1967, when a vehicle struck part of the valve assembly, presumably a surface bleeder valve (Figure 2; USACE 2024).

1.3 Previous Site Actions

The Tok River State Rec Site PMP 420.25 (Gate Valve #52) project area is now within the Tok River State Recreation Site (Figure 2), a campground operated by the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR). In 2007, an USACE contractor (CH2MHILL) conducted a site investigation that included the removal of the gate valve and 20 cubic yards of contaminated soil, the collection of soil samples, and collection of a water sample from the existing campground supply well. Further investigations occurred in 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014, including the installation of thirteen

groundwater monitoring wells (Figure 3). Groundwater samples from the wells revealed a large plume of dissolved contaminants

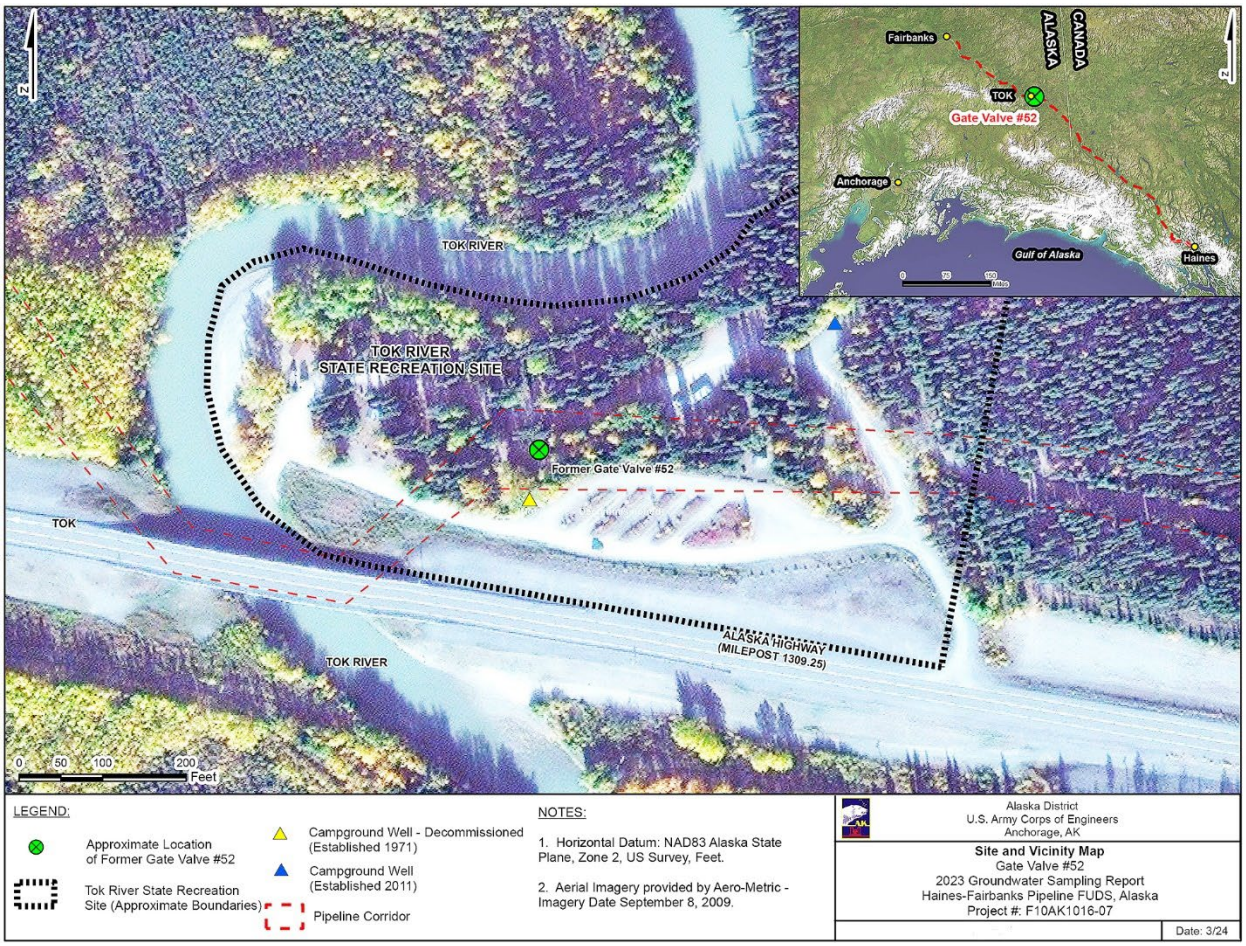

Figure 2. Project site layout.

associated with the pipeline fuel leak: gasoline-range organics (GRO), diesel-range organics (DRO), benzene, toluene, ethylene dibromide (EDB), 2-methylnaphthalene, and lead (USACE 2024).

An in-situ chemical oxidation treatability study was conducted during 2012 and 2013 to evaluate the potential for use as a remedial alternative, however, the treatability study was not successful in demonstrating significant contaminant reduction within and downgradient of the injection area. As a result, long term groundwater monitoring was recommended to further evaluate contaminant trends and plume stability (USACE 2024).

Groundwater monitoring continued annually 2015 through 2018, and in 2022 and 2023. The 2023 results were consistent with previous efforts; one or more fuel related contaminants were identified above groundwater cleanup criteria in eight wells onsite

(52-MW2, 52-MW3, 52-MW6, 52-MW8, 52-MW9, 52-MW10, 52-MW11, and 52-MW13; see Figure 3).

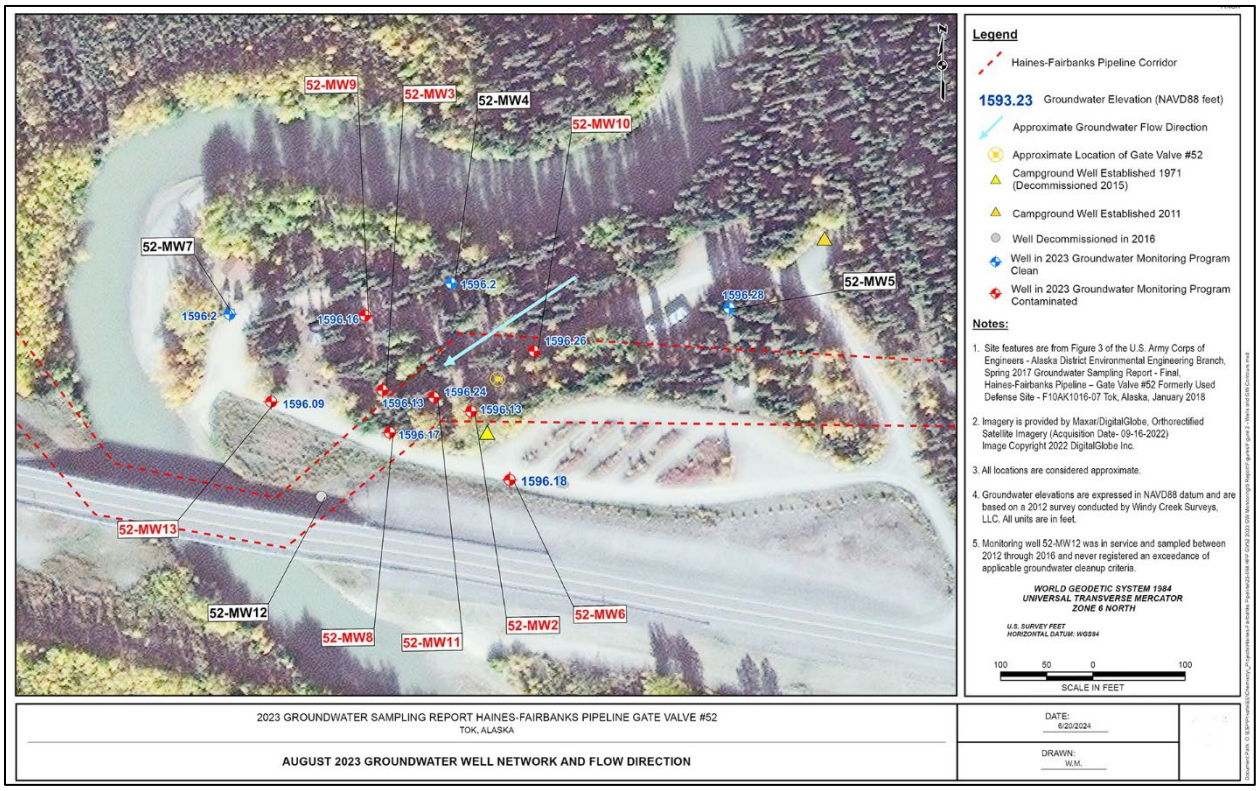

Figure 3. Locations of monitoring wells and other site features.

An evaluation of existing data after the 2023 sampling effort suggested increasing contaminant trends in several wells, including ethylbenzene in 52-MW2, naphthalene in 52-MW3, as well as DRO and GRO in 52-MW8. All three wells are generally located within the source/plume area. Upon review of the individual data points for 52-MW2, 52-MW3, and 52-MW8, it appears that recent results were slightly higher than historical results, leading to a very slight increasing data trend line. There is no reason to suspect a continuing source release at the project site, because the gate valve, pipeline, and the most concerning contamination have long since been removed. Remaining wells outside of the source area demonstrated contaminant trends ranging between decreasing, stable, or no trend (USACE 2024).

1.4 Need for Action

Fuel and fuel-related chemicals remain in the site groundwater at concentrations above State of Alaska cleanup standards (Table 1). The State of Alaska “Groundwater Cleanup Level” must be met when the groundwater is currently used, or can be reasonably expected to be used in the future, as a drinking water source. USACE is required to continue pursuing remedial actions at Great Valve #52 site under its DERP-FUDS authority.

Table 1. Site Groundwater Contaminant Concentrations vs. Groundwater Cleanup Levels

Contaminant of Concern	Maximum Site Concentration (µg/l[1])	Groundwater Cleanup Level (µg/l)
GRO	6,360	2,200
DRO	6,440	1,500
RRO	1,870	1,100
Benzene	16	4.6
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	3.12	0.075
Ethylbenzene	75.9	15
2-Methylnaphthalene	118	36
Naphthalene	595	1.7
Toluene	1,940	1,100
Xylenes (total)	691	190

[1]micrograms per liter
[2] 18 AAC 75.345, Table C
[3] The ADEC "Groundwater Cleanup Level" must be met when the current use or the reasonably expected potential future use of the groundwater, determined under 18 AAC 75.350, is a drinking water source.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Alternative 1 - No-Action

Under this alternative, all monitoring wells would be removed and their borings sealed (i.e., "decommissioned"), but the existing contaminants would remain in place and be subject to natural environmental attenuation. The contaminants would eventually degrade, but over an unknown period, and any change in the magnitude of the contamination plume would go unnoticed. This alternative would not prevent potential future exposure to the contamination, and would not receive concurrence from State of Alaska regulators, the landowner, or the public.

2.2 Alternative 2 - In-Situ Treatment

This alternative would use air sparging (AS) and soil vapor extraction (SVE) techniques to encourage vaporization and aerobic biodegradation of fuel contamination in the soil and groundwater. Approximately 20 vertical wells would be installed in 40-foot spacings, with screen depths placed approximately 25 feet below the existing groundwater table. To minimize aboveground disruption, SVE and AS wells would be collocated. An electrical tie-in (with a transformer) would be required along with blowers and compressors housed within a standard metal shipping container. The system would require up to 4 years of year-round operation. Annual groundwater monitoring would be conducted during this timeframe, followed by well decommissioning and project closeout. Although this alternative would be effective at reducing contamination, the equipment would take up significant space and generate considerable noise within the

small campground. This alternative would also impair operations and accessibility at the campground and is disfavored by the landowner.

2.3 Alternative 3 - Long Term Management and Institutional Controls

The third proposed alternative is the implementation of long term management through groundwater monitoring, and land use controls through institutional controls (ICs). Under this alternative, USACE would provide landowner notifications every 5 years in the form of a letter that soil and groundwater remain on site at levels which may pose a risk to human health and the environment if land use changes from the current and reasonably anticipated use or if an exposure pathway is completed. In addition, USACE would decommission all groundwater wells currently onsite, except for 52-MW5 and 52-MW8, which would be used for groundwater plume monitoring. Groundwater monitoring of the two remaining wells would be conducted every 5 years, for up to 30 years, to monitor plume concentrations in 52-MW8 and as a point of compliance in 52-MW5. Project closeout would be conducted upon completing the final monitoring event after contamination no longer poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment . This remedy would protect human health and the environment by monitoring a compliance point between the groundwater plume and the campground well ensuring that exposure pathway is not complete if the plume migrates. Landowner notifications would also be effective at ensuring the landowner is aware of the magnitude of the plume and the risk it would pose if a new supply well was installed in that area.

2.4 Selection of the Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is Alternative 3 – Long Term Management and Institutional Controls. While this alternative does not provide for active reduction of the remaining contamination, it does protect human health by monitoring the groundwater plume and ensuring that the campground supply well is not impacted without prior warning. Landowner notifications would also ensure that a future landowner is aware of the potential risk from excavation or well-installation in the contaminated area. The preferred alternative avoids the impacts to current land use posed by Alternative 2 and its remediation equipment.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Community and People

The project site is about 5 miles east-southeast of Tok, Alaska, along the otherwise sparsely populated Alaska Highway corridor (Figure 1). The 2023 population of Tok was 1,329. The United States-Canada border is roughly highway 88 miles to the southeast,

with only the very small communities of Tetlin Junction and Northway Junction along the way.

3.2 Current Land Use

Gate Valve #52 is located on land currently owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and operated as a campground within the Tok River State Recreation Site (see property boundary in Figure 2).

3.3 Climate

The site is in Interior Alaska's continental climate zone. In winter, ice fog and smoky conditions are common. The average low temperature in the area in January is -32 °F, and the average high in July is 72 °F. Extreme temperatures have been recorded from -71°F in winter to 99 °F in summer. Average annual precipitation is 11 inches, with 33 inches of snow (ADCRA 2025).

3.4 Topography, Soils, and Hydrology

Much of the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline route in Interior Alaska follows the Tanana River Valley, a broad swath of relatively low land stretching from the Tanana River headwaters at the confluence of the Nabesna and Chisana Rivers near Northway, Alaska, northwest to the Yukon River. This region is characterized by extensive wetlands, numerous streams, and water bodies ranging from tiny ponds to large lakes, and gently rolling hills in more upland areas. Soils are predominantly alluvial deposits of sand and rounded gravel, overlain by a thin layer of silt and fine sand, with peat in some areas. At the project site, soils consist of the sandy floodplain alluvium of the Tok River underlain by the older Tok fan deposit of well sorted pebbly gravel in a medium sand matrix. Permafrost within the Tok fan deposit is believed to be sporadic with low ice content. Only thin isolated ice lenses were identified during previous drilling efforts at the site (USACE 2024).

The Gate Valve #52 site is located within a bend of the Tok River, which flows along the western and northern edges of the campground. The Tok River is a losing stream that locally recharges groundwater. Reportedly, the lower section of the Tok River, including the campground area, does not contain flowing water during winter months. The unconfined alluvial deposits of the Tok fan convey groundwater to the Tok area, where the alluvium is over 120 feet thick. Observed groundwater depths in Gate Valve #52 monitoring wells have ranged between 41 to 50 feet below ground surface (bgs), depending on well location and the time of year. Water is currently supplied to campground users via a hand pumped groundwater well, located approximately 400 feet upgradient of the former valve pit location (Figure 2). The groundwater flow direction is towards the southwest during summer and fall months when there is water

flow in the Tok River; however, during winter and spring, when there is little or no water flow in the Tok River, the groundwater flow direction is towards the northwest (USACE 2024).

3.5 Air Quality and Noise

Little information exists on air quality along the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline route, although it is assumed to be generally good due to the relatively low number and density of air pollutant sources along the sparsely populated highway and pipeline corridor. The type of air pollutant most likely to be present are particulates from dust lofted by off-road vehicles, wildfires, and wood burned for heating. Particulate concentrations from wood smoke may become notably elevated within valleys and other low-elevation areas during the winter.

The major source of noise along the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline route is likely from vehicles using the nearby Alaska or Glenn Highways. All-terrain vehicles, snow-machines, light aircraft, and generators would also contribute to noise levels locally.

3.6 Habitat and Wildlife

The regional upland vegetation is boreal forest consisting primarily of black spruce in wet and poorly drained areas and white spruce on drier sites. Quaking aspen commonly occurs on well-drained, south- facing slopes, and along with paper birch, often occurs in recently burned or disturbed areas. Balsam poplar is common along water courses. As elevation increases, dense spruce gives way to open spruce woodlands mixed with tall shrubs, then dwarf-shrub communities, and finally alpine tundra. Shrubs are most common along streams and water bodies, within recently burned areas, and along gullies that drain subalpine tundra. The shrub component is primarily willow, alder, and dwarf birch.

Large mammals include herbivores such as moose and caribou, and carnivores such as wolves, coyotes, black bears, brown bears, and lynx. Porcupines, beavers, muskrats, hares, and voles are also common.

The Tanana River Valley is on a major bird migration corridor and has a high diversity of species compared with other Interior Alaska regions. Ducks, geese, swans, and other water birds make heavy use of the rivers, lakes, and wetlands. Bald and golden eagles, ospreys, hawks, and owls are known to breed in the area. Ground birds include spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and willow ptarmigan. The most common migratory songbirds are slate-colored junco, Swainson’s thrush, Wilson’s warbler, ruby-crowned kinglet, yellow-rumped warbler, and orange-crowned warbler. Year-round residents include ravens, gray jays, black-billed magpies, black-capped chickadees, boreal chickadees, and redpolls.

Arctic grayling, burbot, lake trout, northern pike, and humpback whitefish are present in area lakes and streams. There are no significant salmon runs in the upper Tanana River drainage, but small runs of chum salmon and an occasional king and coho have been recorded (Alaska Geographic 2016).

3.7 Wetlands

The project site has not been formally evaluated for the presence of jurisdictional wetlands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory website shows the Tanana River Valley to be a complex mosaic of freshwater emergent and forested wetlands, uplands, and riverine habitat (USFWS 2025b). The Tok River Campground appears to have been sited on a lobe of uplands adjacent to the river and the highway, probably reinforced by fill used in the construction of campground roads and pads.

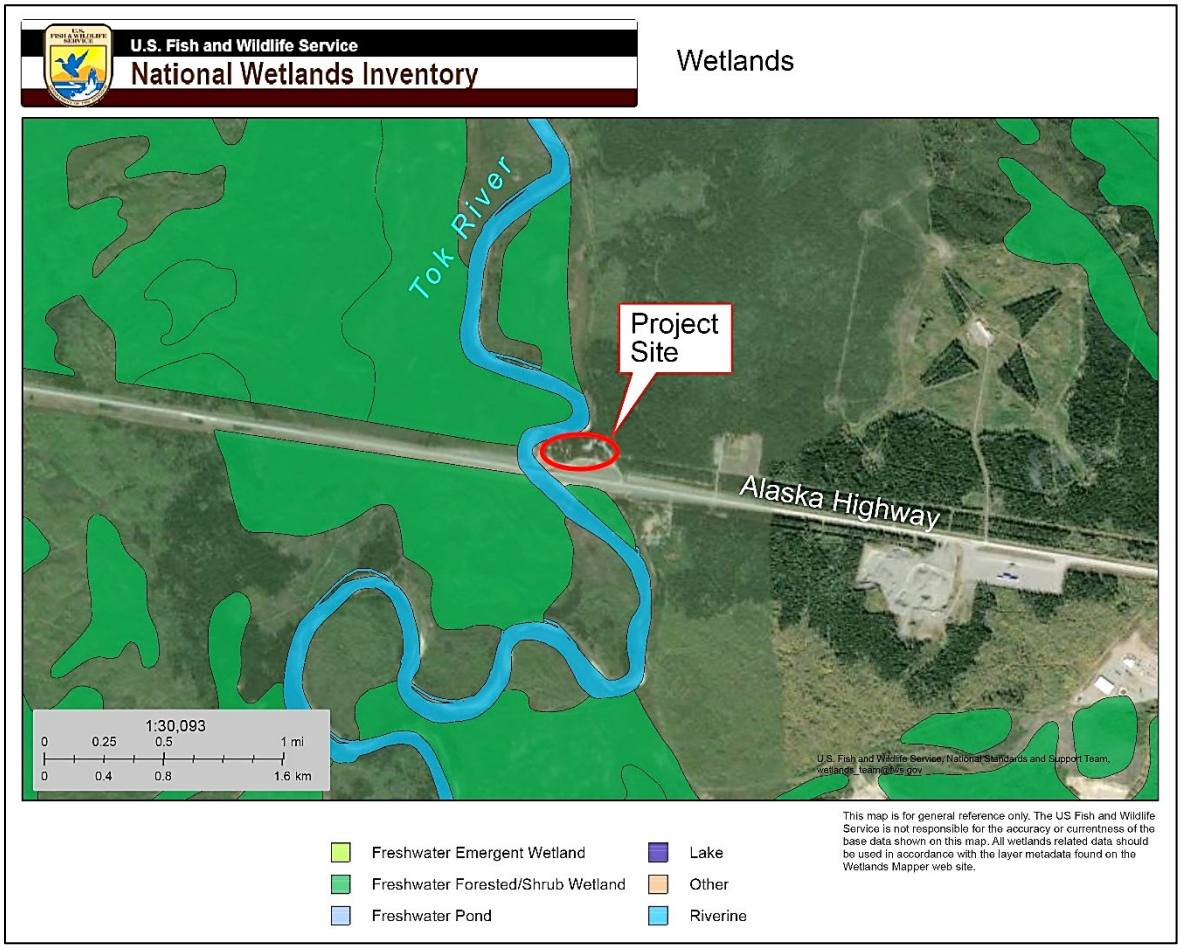

Figure 4. The project site in relation to nearby wetland and upland areas (annotated from USFWS 2025b).

3.8 Threatened and Endangered Species

No species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act are present in Interior Alaska. This area is within the historical range of the wood bison (listed as “threatened”), but until very recently, no wild populations of wood bison existed in Interior Alaska. An experimental herd of 150 wood bison was released in 2015, but in the Innoko Flats region about 350 miles to the west of the Tanana River Valley (ADN 2015).

3.9 Essential Fish Habitat and Anadromous Streams

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game’s (ADFG) Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC) lists numerous anadromous streams flowing into the Tanana River Valley. The Tanana River itself is assigned the AWC number 334-40-11000-2490; along the reach closest to a proposed project site, ADFG reports this river to have chum, coho, sockeye, and king salmon “present”. The Tok River (AWC # 334-40-11000-2490-3660) is reported to have coho salmon present (ADFG 2025).

No marine essential fish habitat (EFH) as designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) exists near the project site.

3.10 Cultural and Historic Resources

The Gate Valve #52 site was one of several Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline properties identified by the USACE in a 24 July 2007 letter to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In that letter, the USACE determined that Gate Valve #52 was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that restoration work at Gate Valve #52 would not adversely affect historic properties at the site (USACE 2007). However, on 26 July 2007 the SHPO responded that they did not concur with the finding and proposed that the pipeline was eligible for its association with military build-up in Alaska and economic growth of local communities. Gate Valve #52 is recorded in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) with the designation “TNX-00148”.

Figure 5. Gate Valve #52 exposed upon excavation in October 2007.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALTERNATIVES

4.1 Effects on Community and People

The preferred alternative (Alternative 3, Section 2.3) would monitor potential movement of groundwater contamination towards the campground supply well, and guard against direct human exposure to the contamination, while Alternative 1 provides no such monitoring. Alternative 2 would reduce groundwater contaminant levels, but at the cost of access to the recreation site, and possible exposure to harmful noise levels and emissions from the air sparging apparatus.

4.2 Effects on Land Use

The preferred alternative would allow unrestricted use of the campground, while preventing human exposure, and also ensuring that future landowners are aware of the contamination and the need for continued monitoring.

4.3 Effects on Climate

None of the three alternatives would have any discernable effect on climate.

4.4 Effects on Topography, Soils, and Hydrology

None of the three alternatives would have a significant effect on topography, soils, or hydrology. The additional drilling and air sparging involved in Alternative 2 might have a small, temporary, and highly localized effect on the groundwater potentiometric surface.

4.5 Effects on Air Quality and Noise

Alternatives 1 and 3 would have no impact on air quality or noise. Alternative 2 (In-Situ Treatment) would potentially create air emissions and noise from generators and vapor extraction equipment.

4.6 Effects on Habitat and Wildlife

The preferred alternative and Alternative 1 would have no adverse effect on local habitat or wildlife. The noise and activity associated with the set-up and operation of Alternative 2 would likely cause disturbance of wildlife in the immediate area, especially if brush removal were to be necessary. Nesting birds are likely to be the most vulnerable animal species at the site. The destruction of active nests, eggs, or nestlings is a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service advises that the period 1 May through 15 July should be considered the nesting window for forest- or shrub-nesting birds in Interior Alaska (USFWS 2017). The project activities may overlap this nesting window. One means of avoiding a “taking” of nesting birds under the MBTA would be to perform the necessary brush and tree removal before the start of the nesting window. The USACE will require its contractors to observe this window to the extent practicable.

4.7 Effects on Wetlands

The project area has not been delineated for jurisdictional wetlands, but presumably does not contain wetlands based on the site use and history, and evaluations by other agencies (see Section 3.7). The USACE determines that none of the alternatives would involve discharge into or degradation of wetlands.

4.7 Effects on Threatened and Endangered Species

The USACE determines that none of the alternatives would have an adverse effect on species listed under the Endangered Species Act or their critical habitat, as none exists in the project area.

4.8 Effects on Essential Fish Habitat and Anadromous Streams

None of the alternatives would require crossing or altering any anadromous streams and so will have no effect on essential fish habitat. The USACE contractors will minimize the risk of mobilizing sediment from the project site using appropriate best management practices.

4.9 Effects on Cultural Resources

In 2014, the Alaska District entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to mitigate impacts to the remaining NRHP eligible gate valves along the Alaska portion of the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline (USACE 2014). The mitigation included the creation of a

brochure about the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline and Gate Valves (USACE 2015).

4.10 Effects on Coastal Zone Management

The project site is not within current or former coastal management zone. Alaska withdrew from the voluntary National Coastal Zone Management Program (http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/programs/czm.html) on July 1, 2011. Within the State of Alaska, the Federal consistency requirements under the Coastal Zone Management Act do not apply to Federal agencies, those seeking forms of Federal authorization, and state and local government entities applying for Federal assistance.

4.11 Cumulative Effects

Federal law (40 CFR 651.16) requires that NEPA documents assess cumulative effects, which are the impact on the environment resulting from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

The USACE does not identify any cumulative effects resulting from the minimal activities described for any of the alternatives at this small, isolated project site.

5.0 PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The proposed activity would require no additional consultation with or authorizations from resource agencies.

6.0 CONCLUSION

This environmental assessment supports the conclusion that the proposed project does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment; therefore, a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) will be signed by the USACE.

7.0 PREPARERS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This environmental assessment was prepared by Chris Floyd of the Environmental Resources Section, with contributions from project manager Aaron Acena of the Environmental and Special Programs Branch, Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

8.0 REFERENCES

Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs (ADCRA). 2025. Community Database Online: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm.

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