



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Teton Basin  
Ranger  
District

P.O. Box 777  
Driggs, ID 83422

---

**File Code:** 1950/2350

**Date:** August 5, 2002

Greetings:

You received the preliminary Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teton Pass Trail last summer. The Teton Pass Trail project includes segments on National Forest System lands and lands administered by Teton County, Idaho, the City of Victor, Idaho and Teton County Wyoming. In the enclosed decision document, I am only making a decision regarding the Teton Pass trail segments located on National Forest System land for the Caribou Targhee National Forest and the Bridger-Teton National Forest. Teton County Idaho and the City of Victor will decide which trail alternative to adopt on the non-Forest segment located in Idaho. Teton County Wyoming will decide on which trail alternative to adopt on the non-Forest segment located in Wyoming. However, because federal highway funding is being used for this project, the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) included in this decision considers the entire project including non-Forest trail segments.

I have reviewed the public comments you sent regarding the EA and selected Alternative C (Recreation Enhancements) with some elements of Alternative A (High Standard Trail). My decision will not include a continuous trail over Teton Pass but will improve recreational opportunities. My decision includes those elements where improvements would not result in high or uncertain environmental impacts. The decision notice provides a complete description of my decision.

It is also my decision to change the access management for the Teton Pass area that is currently under Targhee Revised Forest Plan prescription 2.1.2 Visual Quality Maintenance, to non-motorized during the snow season. This decision results in a nonsignificant amendment to the Targhee National Forest Revised Forest Plan (page III-83) and is consistent with the Forest-wide objective to establish travel plan designations for non-motorized winter recreation activity areas with easy access for users such as telemark skiers, snowshoers, and snowboarders (Forest Plan III-25). My decision will also retain a majority of the existing oversnow use in the Teton Pass corridor.

Enclosed is the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (DN/FONSI) for the Teton Pass Trail on Teton Basin and Jackson Ranger Districts. This DN/FONSI is accompanied by one supplemental document.

- Appendix D – *Response To Comments*, which contains our analysis of the comments received during the review period on the Preliminary EA.



My decision on National Forest System Lands is subject to appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215.7. Notice of appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeal Deciding Officer within 45 days of the publication of a legal notice in the Idaho Falls Post Register newspaper. The legal notice is expected to be published on August 8, 2002. The Appeal Deciding Office is Regional Forester Jack Troyer, Intermountain Region, 324 25<sup>th</sup> Street, Ogden, UT 84401. Appeal must meet requirements of 36 CFR 215.14.

Please take time to review The DN/FONSI. If you have any questions on this analysis or would like additional information, please contact Jay Pence at (208) 354-2312 or Linda Merigliano at (307)739-5428.

Sincerely,

JAY PENCE  
District Ranger

Enclosures (2)

**DECISION NOTICE  
AND  
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

**Teton Pass Trail**

Caribou-Targhee and Bridger-Teton National Forests  
Teton County Idaho and Wyoming, and City of Victor

**INTRODUCTION**

The Teton Pass Trail was identified as a Millennium Trail in 1998. The Millennium Trails Program is a national initiative to connect communities by “recognizing, promoting, and supporting trails that preserve open space, interpret history and culture, and enhance recreation and tourism”. With this special designation, the Federal Highway Administration awarded a grant to the Teton Pass Trail project for conceptual planning, engineering, and environmental analysis. The goal of this preliminary work was to bring the various governmental entities and community organizations together to examine the feasibility and environmental impacts associated with constructing a trail that would connect the communities of Victor, Idaho with Wilson, Wyoming providing a non-motorized alternative transportation and improved recreation facility within this scenic and historically important corridor.

After a joint community design charette (August 1999) and extensive engineering survey work, an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teton Pass Trail project was made available for public review on July 2, 2001. This EA evaluated four alternative trail options within the Teton Pass corridor (Idaho highway 33, Wyoming highway 22), including the No Action alternative. Based on the analysis documented in the Teton Pass Trail EA and public comments received on this analysis, I have reached a decision that I am now documenting in this Decision Notice.

The Teton Pass Trail project includes segments on National Forest System lands as well as off-Forest segments on lands administered by Teton County, Idaho, the City of Victor, Idaho and Teton County Wyoming. In this decision document, I am only making a decision regarding the Teton Pass trail segments located on National Forest System land. Teton County Idaho and the City of Victor will decide which trail alternative to adopt on the non-Forest segment located in Idaho. Teton County Wyoming will decide on which trail alternative to adopt on the non-Forest segment located in Wyoming. However, because federal highway funding is being used for this project, the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) included in this decision considers the entire project including non-Forest trail segments.

## DECISION AND RATIONALE

### *Decision*

It is my decision to select and implement portions of Alternative C (Recreation Enhancements) from the Environmental Assessment dated June 2001 with some elements of Alternative A incorporated into my decision. My decision would not include a continuous trail over Teton Pass but would improve recreational opportunities and would provide a paved pathway where the Old Jackson highway is mostly intact. My decision includes those elements where improvements would not result in high or uncertain environmental impacts. A description of my decision and rationale for on-Forest trail segments follows. A map displaying the elements of my decision for the Teton Pass Trail project is attached (decision map).

### **Trail Segment 1: Targhee Forest Boundary to Trail Creek Campground**

In this segment, I am selecting a combination of Alternative A (High Standard Trail North Option) and Alternative C (Recreation Enhancements). This will allow construction of a multi-recreational, non-motorized, universally accessible 10-foot wide paved pathway (with additional native-surface shoulders on both sides) plus a parallel, separated, 24-inch-wide native surface trail where it is feasible to include in existing prism or disturbance. The trail will be approximately 2 miles long and will be constructed on existing segments of the Old Jackson Highway on the north side of highway 22 with short connecting sections built where necessary. An “at-grade” crossing will be provided to access the Mike Harris campground. A tunnel crossing will be provided to access the Trail Creek campground entrance.

Roads on the south side of Trail Creek, upstream from the Mike Harris Campground road, will be decommissioned. A natural surface universally accessible trail will remain on the decommissioned road to provide a connection between the Trail Creek and Mike Harris Campgrounds. This will involve constructing a 48” wide trail on the existing road base with proper drainage from Mike Harris to where it switches back up the hill. The road will be decommissioned from the switchback to the terminus of the road and no trail will remain. A connecting trail would be built from the switchback to Trail Creek Campground. Interpretive signing will be provided along this trail. A bridge will be constructed over Trail Creek to connect the campground with the trails on the other side of the creek. This bridge will be designed and constructed so that it does not restrict or impede the channel. Both trails and will be designated yearlong non-motorized. Motorized use for administration and maintenance will be authorized.

### **Trail Segments 2, 3, and 4: Trail Creek Campground to Teton Pass**

The analysis did not adequately display the need for and the effects of constructing a trail through this area. Therefore, I am selecting Alternative C. No paved pathway will be constructed. The Forest Service will work with Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) and other partners to plan future shoulder enhancements on Highway 22 that would provide adequate shoulders for bicycle use. A short section of 24” native surface trail will be built to connect the Coal Creek trailhead to the existing Bonneville Power Association (BPA) road in Segment 3 (Coal Creek to Weather Station). The BPA road will not be improved but could be used in its current condition. The past disturbances associated

with motorized use on the Mail Cabin Trail will be decommissioned. This trail is a non-motorized trail according to the Forest travel Plan.

**Trail Segment 5: Teton Pass to Bridger-Teton Forest Boundary (Trail Creek Trailhead)**

In this segment, I am selecting a combination of Alternative A and C. A paved pathway (10 feet) will be constructed along the existing gravel trail to connect the top of Teton Pass with the existing Old Pass road. The entire Old Pass road will be repaired and re-paved where necessary to maintain the existing paved surface.

My decision also includes the following elements of Alternative C:

1. All management activities, best management practices, mitigation measures and monitoring activities applicable to my decision will be implemented (EA pages 2/17-23). However, the third bullet under the wildlife mitigation measure on page 2-22 of the EA states: “*Signing that requires dogs to be leashed on all trails will be placed at all trailheads to minimize harassment of wildlife*”. This statement generated numerous responses to the EA. A majority of the comments indicated that if the dog is under control (voice or leash) then this shouldn’t be a requirement. Leashing of dogs will be encouraged. However, if dogs harass wildlife, risk user safety or are continually not under control on the trails or other issues arise, then the Forest will implement a special order requiring all dogs to be leashed.
2. Trailhead facility improvements will be implemented. Improvements are intended to re-design existing trailhead areas to accommodate existing recreational use by organizing parking, facilitating better traffic flow, improving informational and interpretive signing, and adding restrooms where needed. Specific trailhead improvements will include:
  - a. Mike Harris: Design and construct a trailhead within existing overflow camping area to accommodate 15 vehicles and 5 horse trailers.
  - b. Coal Creek: Improve trailhead parking area to include parking to accommodate 5 horse trailers. Remove and replace the existing restroom. The replacement should be located in such a manner as to discourage use from highway traffic. The Forest cannot afford to manage this site as a highway rest stop. The historical interpretive trail (48” universally accessible) to the old way station (approximately 900 feet of trail) will not be built.
  - c. Teton Pass: Design parking for better traffic flow and improved sight distance on and off the highway. Incorporate a shuttle bus staging area. If a long term funding source for maintenance is secured, then construction of a restroom on the pass is approved. Interpretive and trail signing will be consolidated in one location.
  - d. Phillips Bench: Design trailhead within existing highway pull-off to accommodate 15 vehicles and 3 horse trailers.
  - e. Trail Creek trailhead: Re-design area in front of gate to provide turn-around and organize parking. Accommodate 20 vehicles and 3 horse trailers. If a long term funding source for maintenance is secured, then construction of a restroom is approved.
3. Connect the historic wagon route to the top of Teton Pass. Design and maintain the trail

as a foot, horse and ski historical interpretive trail. Add erosion control structures and trail hardening in boggy areas.

4. Maintain and re-align the Mail Cabin trail, where necessary, to address erosion problems and avoid streambank or persistent boggy areas. A short trail will be upgraded to connect Phillips Ridge with the BPA road leading to the Fish Creek road. Improvements will not be made to the Crest trail from Teton Pass to Mosquito Pass.
5. Maintenance of all pathway, trail, and trailhead improvements will be the responsibility of the agency having jurisdiction on the land. This responsibility does not preclude issuing a special use permit or similar agreement for construction and/or maintenance of the pathway. Community involvement will be essential to meet annual maintenance needs on all trail segments.

The EA states that the Teton Basin District Ranger will determine whether or not to amend the Revised Forest Plan to change the access for the Teton Pass area that is currently under prescription 2.1.2 Visual Quality Maintenance, to non-motorized during the snow season (EA 1-19).

It is my decision to change the access to non-motorized during the snow season in a portion of the 2.1.2 prescription area (map 2) with the following exception.

- Local residents typically use the area by Mike Harris campground for tubing and other winter activities. I feel this use should continue. Therefore oversnow motorized use is approved in the 2.1.2 area from Mikesell Canyon to the Forest boundary on the south side of the highway. Oversnow motorized use will continue in the 2.1.2 prescription area on the north side of the highway from the at grade crossing along the east edge of the path to the Forest Boundary. See map #2 attached to this decision.

This change in access results in a non-significant amendment to the Targhee National Forest Revised Forest Plan page III-83 and is consistent with the Forest –wide objective to establish travel plan designations for non-motorized winter recreation activity areas with easy access for users such as telemark skiers, snowshoers, and snowboarders. (Forest Plan page III-25).

This decision will be implemented by signing where travel designations change. A Forest Special Order will be used to help achieve this decision until it can be incorporated into the travel plan through reprinting of the maps.

## **Rationale**

My decision to select a combination of Alternative A and C for the Teton Pass trail is based on the following reasons:

1. My decision helps meet Forest Service national recreation policy to “*ensure high quality experiences through location, design, and maintenance of facilities that afford a reasonably safe and healthful recreation experience and provide access to as many people as possible, including people with disabilities*”(FSM 2303). Currently, the Targhee and Bridger-Teton Forests offer very few trails that meet the needs of people seeking very easy trails and meet the needs of people seeking universally accessible trails (per ADA requirements). My decision will help fill this underserved niche so that the Forests provide a broader range of recreation opportunities than currently is available.
2. The communities of Victor and Wilson are growing tremendously with many residents seeking outdoor recreation opportunities. By providing a pathway between the Targhee Forest boundary and the Wyoming Stateline and repairing the Old Pass road, both Victor and Wilson will have similar opportunities to connect their communities with public lands and offer a quality recreation opportunity close to town. By providing an easily accessible recreational trail, there is opportunity to direct increasing recreational use into an area that is already fairly developed rather than into more wild areas where increased use could be more detrimental.
3. My decision addresses public safety needs by providing separation for bicycles/pedestrians from the highway on the highway section that has small to no shoulders and the greatest highway speeds. My decision does not provide a paved pathway on steep grades where improved bicycle/pedestrian safety on a 10 foot pathway does not meet the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) guidelines for the design of bicycle facilities).
4. My decision will correct identified problems with existing recreation facilities that are deteriorating, are creating resource impacts or were not designed for the amount and type of use the area currently receives. This includes needs associated with trailheads, Teton Pass, the Old Pass road, and trails within the corridor. In addition, new and reconstructed recreation facilities can reasonably be maintained with community involvement, whereas long-term maintenance of a much longer pathway on steep grades is questionable.
5. My decision provides opportunities to enhance interpretation of the area’s natural and human history with particular emphasis on an interpretative theme associated with Teton Pass travel routes and transportation history.
6. My decision avoids construction of recreation facilities where high or uncertain environmental risks may occur that were not fully disclosed or explained in the Environmental Assessment.
7. My decision meets the Forest-wide objective to establish travel plan designations for non-motorized winter recreation activity areas with easy access for users such as telemark skiers, snowshoers, and snowboarders (Forest Plan page III-25).

## **ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

In the EA, four alternatives were analyzed. A brief description of these alternatives and rationale for not selecting the alternative follows:

### **Alternative A: High Standard Trail**

*Description:* Would establish a continuous, multi-use trail on Forest lands between Victor, Idaho and Wilson, Wyoming. This high standard trail would consist of a 10 foot-wide paved path with additional native-surface shoulders.

*Rationale:* This alternative was selected for Segments 1 and 5. Segments 2-4 were not selected because the analysis did not adequately display the need for and the environmental effects of constructing a trail through these segments. The environmental effects were high or uncertain. Based on AASHTO guidelines for bicycle facilities, public safety and reduction of user conflicts could not be assured; and I feel the capacity of the Forest Service to administer and maintain a pathway in these segments would not be feasible.

### **Alternative B: Varying Opportunity Trail**

*Description:* Would provide a continuous trail with some segments offering a 10 foot wide paved path and other segments offering a 24-inch-wide native surface tread.

*Rationale:* This alternative primarily just creates another standard Forest service trail. It does not create an opportunity to meet broader recreation needs. Many miles of 34 inch native surface trail already exist, thus there is no compelling need to add a few more miles.

### **Alternative C: Recreation Enhancements**

*Description:* Would not provide a continuous trail, but would enhance trail opportunities radiating from existing trailheads and campgrounds within the Teton Pass corridor.

*Rationale:* This alternative was mostly selected. Portions were not selected because elements of Alternative A offer good opportunities to meet the purpose and need with minimal environmental impact. The Crest Trail (Teton Pass to Mosquito Pass) was not upgraded due to concerns with wildlife impacts and effect on the Wilderness Study Area.

### **Alternative D: No Action**

*Description:* Would not add any new trail or authorize any improvements to existing trailheads and trails. The existing highway would continue to be used for all bicycle traffic. The No action alternative is included in the analysis to serve as a baseline to compare the impacts of other alternatives per NEPA requirements.

*Rationale:* This alternative does not meet the purpose and need. The rationale of my decision provides further detail as to why I did not choose the No Action alternative.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The Forest Service mailed a scoping document regarding the proposed Teton Pass trail project to approximately 100 people in January 1999. This scoping generated 48 written responses. In August 1999, a three-day design charette was held in Victor and Wilson with field trips and public open houses. Numerous articles appeared in local newspapers regarding this project between 1999 and 2002. Field trips were sponsored by local organizations and presentations to



given to interested groups. The Environmental Assessment was mailed out on July 2, 2001 for public review and comment. This generated 75 written responses that are summarized in Appendix D attached to this Decision Notice.

## **FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

Based on my review of the Environmental Assessment, I have determined that approval of the selected elements identified in Alternatives A and C is not a major federal action and will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively with other actions in the general area. The environmental effects do not meet the definition on context or intensity as defined in 40 CFR 1508.27. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. This finding is based on the following factors:

Context: This decision is compatible with the natural, social, and economic character of the region.

Intensity: The following discussion is organized around the 10 significance criteria described in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (40 CFR 1508.27).

1. Impacts from this decision are both beneficial and adverse, and none are significant in intensity. The adverse effects are short-term (primarily during construction) and will not impair land productivity. Projected beneficial effects are improved facilities to meet growing recreation use in the area and connect people with nature, ability to offer universally accessible trails not readily available in the region, enhanced public safety, and improved ability to enrich people's experience through historical and interpretive information.
2. The effects to public health and safety are expected to be positive due to enhanced opportunities for outdoor recreation exercise available to a wider segment of the public and the opportunity for road bicyclists to not mix with motor vehicles in an especially hazardous section of highway (Targhee Forest boundary to Wyoming Stateline).
3. This decision will not impact parklands, prime farmland, wetlands, or ecologically critical areas.
4. The effects are not controversial from a standpoint of scientific evidence that refutes the findings disclosed in the EA.
5. The effects are not highly uncertain, involving unique or unknown risks. Many other pathways and trailhead facilities have been built or improved in similar types of environments. My decision eliminated segments of trail construction where the effects were high or uncertain.
6. This decision does not set a precedent for other projects that may have significant effects. Pathways and trailhead facilities have been already been built on other National Forests.
7. This decision is not related to other proposals that would cause a cumulatively significant impact.
8. Significant scientific, cultural or historic resources or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will not be lost or destroyed.
9. A biological assessment (BA) completed for this decision concluded that the selected alternative would not affect bald eagles, grizzly bears, mountain plovers, yellow-billed

cuckoos, and Ute's ladies' tresses. The BA also concluded that the selected alternative would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of the gray wolf and whooping crane and may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the Canada lynx. A biological evaluation prepared for Yellowstone cutthroat trout concluded the project may impact individuals or habitat but will not likely contribute towards federal listing or loss of viability to the population or species. Fish and Wildlife concurrence has been obtained for these findings.

10. This decision complies with all Federal, State, and local laws or requirements imposed for protection of the environment.

## **FINDING OF NON-SIGNIFICANT AMENDMENT**

Under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA, 16 USC 1604(f)(4), forest plans may "be amended in any manner whatsoever after final adoption and after public notice, and, if such amendment would result in a significant change in such plan, in accordance with subsections (e) and (f) of this section and public involvement comparable to that required by subsection (d) of this section." The NFMA regulations at 36 CFR §219.10(f) state: "Based on an analysis of the objectives, guidelines, and other contents of the forest plan, the Forest Supervisor shall determine whether a proposed amendment would result in a significant change in the plan." The Forest Service Land and Resource Management Planning Handbook (Forest Service Handbook 1909.12) provides a framework for this analysis. Section 5.32 of FSH 1909.12 lists four factors to be used when determining whether a proposed change to a forest plan is significant or not significant: (a) timing; (b) location and size; (c) goals, objectives and outputs; and (d) management prescriptions. As the designated Forest Officer for this decision, I have evaluated the proposed management direction and concluded that it does not constitute a significant amendment of the Targhee National Forest Revised Forest Plan for the reasons described below:

### **TIMING**

The timing factor examines at what point, over the course of the forest plan period, the Plan is amended. Both the age of the underlying documents and the duration of the amendment are relevant considerations. The handbook indicates that the later in the time period, the less significant the change is likely to be. The Targhee RFP was signed in the spring of 1997 and is five years into its plan period. The amendment, however, is consistent with the Forest-wide objective to establish travel plan designations for non-motorized winter recreation activity areas with easy access for users such as telemark skiers, snowshoers, and snowboarder (Forest Plan III-25). This amendment implements that direction.

### **LOCATION AND SIZE.**

The key to the location and size is context, or "the relationship of the affected area to the overall planning area, the smaller the area affected, the less likely the change is to be a significant change in the forest plan." As discussed in the decision, the amendment would apply to a small portion of management Prescription 2.1.2 Visual Quality Maintenance (see map 2). Since this change is a very localized situation, the actual geographic area affected by it would be very small. Oversnow motorized users are not restricted from the areas south of the 2.1.2 prescription since they can still be accessed from other areas. This decision affects only the oversnow access

along the corridor. Thus, the size of the area projected to be affected during this time period is very small when compared to the total in the planning area.

### **GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND OUTPUTS**

The goals, objectives, and outputs factor involves the determination of "whether the change alters the long-term relationship between the level of goods and services in the overall planning area" (Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, section 5.32(c)). This criterion concerns analysis of the overall forest plan and the various multiple-use resources that may be affected. This amendment will not decrease the level of goods and services available on the Targhee

The amendment is consistent with the RFP desired future conditions, goals and objectives related to recreation and motorized use. The overall management direction pertaining to recreation and motorized use will not change.

The guidance in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, section 5.32(c) explains: "In most cases, changes in outputs are not likely to be a significant change in the forest plan unless the change would forego the opportunity to achieve an output in later years." Again, the proposed management direction does not forego the achievement of existing goals and objectives.

### **MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS**

The management prescriptions factor involves the determination of (1), "whether the change in a management prescription is only for a specific situation or whether it would apply to future decisions throughout the planning area" and (2), "whether or not the change alters the desired future condition of the land and resources or the anticipated goods and services to be produced" (Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, section 5.32(d)).

Implementation of the amendment applies only to the Teton Pass portion of prescription area 2.1.2 and is site specific. It is not intended to apply toward future decisions throughout the Caribou-Targhee National Forest area. The desired future conditions and long-term levels of goods and services projected in the RFP will not change.

### **FINDING**

On the basis of the information and analysis contained in the EA and all other information available as summarized above, it is my determination that the change in management direction reflected in the Proposed Action does not result in a significant amendment to the Targhee Revised Forest Plan. This amendment to the access table on page III-83 of the Revised Forest Plan will be consistent the Forest wide objective to establish travel plan designations for non-motorized winter recreation activity areas with easy access for users such as telemark skiers, snowshoers, and snowboarders (Forest Plan page III-25).

## **CONSISTENCY WITH THE FOREST PLAN, COUNTY PLANS, APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

My decision is consistent with all applicable plans, laws and regulations including the Targhee and Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans, with the exception of the nonsignificant amendment included in this decision, Teton County Idaho and Wyoming Comprehensive Plans, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Clean Water and Clean Air Act, the Wyoming Wilderness Act, the National Forest Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

If no appeal is received, implementation of my decision on National Forest System lands may occur on, but not before, five business days from the close of the appeal filing period. If an appeal is received, implementation may not occur for 15 days following the appeal disposition. Implementation of Teton County Idaho, City of Victor and Teton County Wyoming decisions on their portions of this project may occur immediately after the Federal Highway Administration accepts the FONSI for this project.

## **APPEAL RIGHTS**

My decision on National Forest System lands is subject to appeal pursuant to Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 215.7. Since I am the deciding officer for the Bridger Teton National Forest as well as the Caribou-Targhee the appeal period will be keyed off the Idaho Falls Post Register. I will send a courtesy legal notice to the Casper Star Tribune. Any written appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeal Deciding Officer within 45 days of the publication of this notice in the Idaho Falls Post Register. Call the Teton Basin Ranger District to find out the exact date. The Appeal Deciding Officer is: Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, 324 25<sup>th</sup> Street, Odgen, UT 84401. Appeals must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14.

Decisions made by the Federal Highway Administration, Teton County Idaho, City of Victor, and Teton County Wyoming are not subject to appeal.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

For additional information, please contact Jay Pence at the Caribou-Targhee National Forest in Driggs, Idaho at (208) 354-2312 or Linda Merigliano at the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Jackson, Wyoming at (307) 739-5400.

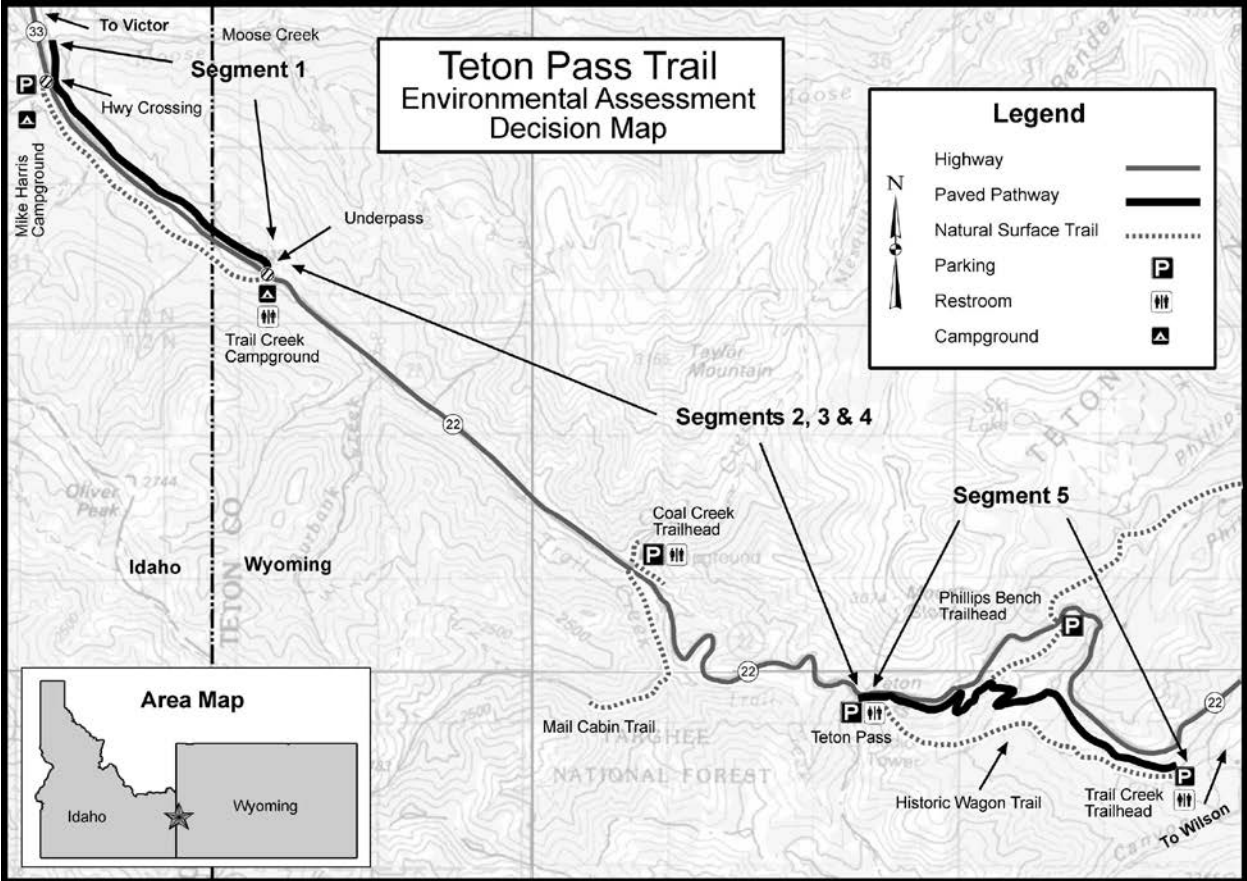
---

**JAY PENCE**

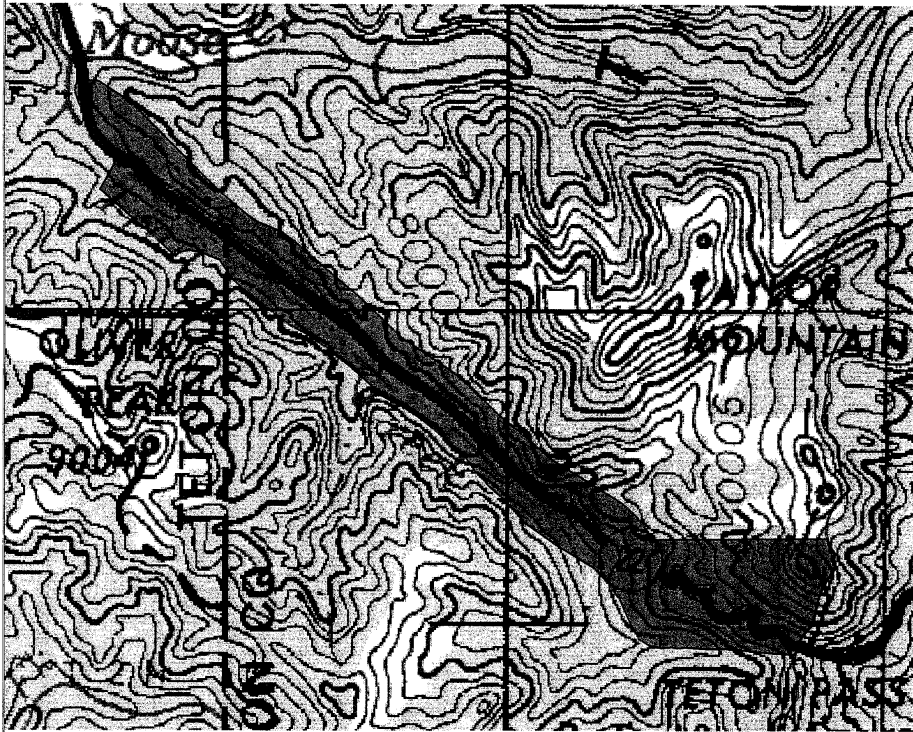
Teton Basin District Ranger

---

**DATE**



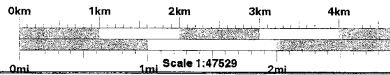
**Caribou-Targhee National Forest  
Teton Basin Ranger District  
Teton Pass Trail  
Map 2**



**- LEGEND -**

■ Area CLOSED to Snowmachine USE

▭ Forest Boundary



COMPOSED: 08/03/02 By:RRB