

Errata Sheet

SNF Route Designation EA

Page 1-5. Public Involvement, 4th bullet: “... as well as numerous user groups, organizations, and Tribes.” This statement should read, “...as well as numerous user groups, organizations, and the Shoshone–Bannock Tribes.”

Page 4-1. Top of page. “*The USFS consulted the individuals, federal, state, and local agencies, tribes and non-FS persons identified in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 during the development of this environmental assessment:*” should read “*The USFS consulted the individuals; federal, state, tribal governments and local agencies; and non-USFS persons identified in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 during the development of this EA.*”

Page 1-10. Currently states:

Fort Bridger Treaty of July 3, 1868

The relationship of the U.S. Government with American Indian tribes is based on legal agreements between sovereign nations. The Fort Bridger Treaty of July 3, 1868, provided for the establishment of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. It also granted hunting and fishing rights to Shoshone–Bannock tribal members on “all unoccupied lands of the United States.” This right applies to all public domain lands that were reserved for NFS purposes that are presently administered by the SNF. These rights are still in effect, and management actions recognize these rights.

This section should read as follows:

Fort Bridger Treaty of July 3, 1868

The relationship of the U.S. Government with American Indian tribes is based on legal agreements between sovereign nations. In June 1867, an Executive Order established the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, as a collective place to consolidate the various bands of Shoshones and Bannocks from their aboriginal lands. The United States then signed the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868 with Shoshone and Bannock Chiefs and Headmen.

Today, descendants of the Lemhi, Boise Valley, Bruneau, Weiser and other bands of Shoshoni and Bannock reside on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. Tribal members continue to exercise off reservation treaty rights, and return to aboriginal lands to practice their unique culture and traditions.

The 1868 Fort Bridger Treaty reserves the right to continue traditional activities on all unoccupied lands of the United States for hunting, fishing, gathering of resources for subsistence purposes.