

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Coos Bay District

Worksheet
Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

BLM Office: Coos Bay District, Umpqua Field Office
Tracking No.: DOI-BLM-OR-C030-2012-0008-DNA

A. Description of the Proposed Action:

Proposed Action Title/Type: Little Paradise Creek Road Bridge FY 2013

Location / Legal Description: T. 22 S., R. 08 W., Section 10, Will. Mer.
Paradise Creek 6th Field Watershed (HUC#171003030401)
Umpqua-Sawyer Rapids 5th Field Watershed (HUC#1710030304)

Proposed Action: The proposed action is to replace an existing, single-span bridge with a reinforced concrete bridge. The bridge is located on Little Paradise Creek Road at mile post 0.20 and spans Paradise Creek, which is a tributary to the Umpqua River, located about four miles northeast of Elkton, Oregon. This bridge replacement is located on land owned by a private resident. The Coos Bay District of the Bureau of Land Management would fund the project and administer the contracted work.

The existing bridge is a single-span structure with a precast concrete deck and vertical concrete abutments set on bedrock at the toe of the channel banks on each side of the creek. The existing bridge has been inspected and load rated by the Federal Highway Administration. The safe load carrying capacity of the existing bridge has been determined to be less than the State-designated legal loads.

The new bridge will be a pre-stressed reinforced concrete single-span structure with cast in place reinforced concrete abutments. The bridge would be sized to pass a 100 year flow event and meet Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) fish passage structure guidelines. The abutments of the new bridge would be 48 feet apart, well beyond the active channel width which averages 30 to 35 feet. The current bridge abutments are 27 feet apart which creates a flow constriction for Paradise Creek. The channel banks in front of the abutments would be contoured to match the slopes of the adjacent channel banks upstream and downstream of the bridge.

A bypass route using a temporary bridge would be constructed adjacent to the current bridge location and removed once the new bridge is installed. The new bridge would provide unobstructed access to approximately 12 miles of coho salmon and steelhead trout habitat, 2.3 miles of Chinook salmon habitat, and 6.3 miles of cutthroat trout habitat within Paradise Creek and its tributaries. Other species that would benefit from unobstructed passage would be brook lamprey, Pacific lamprey and cottids (sculpin species).

The project would likely be conducted during the summer of 2013 during the ODFW in-stream work period of July 1st to September 15th.

Some of the more pertinent design features outlined in the Coos Bay Culvert and Stream Crossing EA, OR125-02-12 (pp. 11-12) for this Proposed Action include:

During construction, techniques designed to minimize sediment delivery and turbidity (such as stream diversions using pumps or gravity flows and sediment control ponds) would be used. Silt dams and filters (such as straw bales) would be used to filter sediment from the water downstream of the project site. Appropriate controls would be in place before instream work is started.

The Contractor/Operator is required to submit evidence of a Spill Prevention and Containment Plan consistent with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Forest Practices Act, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and BLM guidelines for in/near stream operations. In addition, a spill containment kit would be present on site during equipment operations.

Upon completion of construction activities, all exposed soils and waste areas would be stabilized with a mixture of weed-free straw mulch and seed. Mulch would cover the ground until it is no longer visible, or at an application rate of at least 2500 pounds per acre. The District native grass mix seed would be used, if available. If not, the standard District mix of annual and perennial ryes would be used. Sites with considerable fill or bare slopes would use biodegradable mats to stabilize soils. When practicable, use existing established vegetation from the vicinity of the project site to revegetate/ stabilize the slopes.

To mitigate the introduction or spread of noxious weeds, vehicles and heavy equipment would be washed and inspected prior to entering BLM lands and are required to stay within road rights-of-way.

When the project is completed, all project related waste would be removed.

Any spoil material would be transported to an upland disposal site to minimize disturbance to surrounding vegetation.

Cultural resource evaluation will be conducted. A Class I inventory (existing data check) will be completed. Field survey prior to ground-disturbing activities or project monitoring during project implementation may be performed if deemed necessary by the nature of the project or location of the project area. If historical sites or other objects of cultural value are found during survey, the project proponents will consult with the District Archaeologist to avoid and/or buffer these localities to protect the cultural resources. If objects of potential cultural value are found during project implementation, all activities in the vicinity will immediately be suspended and the Authorized Officer notified. Operations will resume at the discovery site upon receipt of written instructions and authorization by the Authorized Officer.

B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance

This project is designed to conform to the management direction of the *1995 Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (1995 ROD/RMP). The analysis supporting this decision tiers to the *Final Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* (USDI 1994). This 1995 *Record of Decision* is also supported by, and consistent with, the *1994 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) on Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* and its associated *Record of Decision* (USDA/USDI 1994).

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decisions:

“Develop and maintain a transportation system that serves the needs of users in an environmentally sound manner.” (p.69)

“Reconstruct roads and associated drainage features that pose a substantial risk.” (p.69)

C. Identify applicable NEPA document(s) and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

List by name and date all applicable NEPA documents that cover the proposed action.

Coos Bay District Culvert and Stream Crossing Environmental Assessment. EA#OR125-02-12.

List by name and date other documentation relevant to the proposed action (e.g., biological assessment, biological opinion, watershed assessment, project management plans, water quality restoration and monitoring report).

Endangered Species Act Section 7 Programmatic Consultation and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Consultation for Fish Habitat Restoration Activities in Oregon and Washington, CY2007-2012. June 27, 2008. National Marine Fisheries Service #P/NWR/2006/06532.

Biological Opinion and Letter of Concurrence - USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management and the Coquille Indian Tribe for Programmatic Aquatic Habitat Restoration Activities in Oregon and Washington that Affect ESA-listed Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Species and their Critical Habitats. June 14, 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. TAILS Number 13420-2007-F-0055.

Middle Umpqua River Watershed Analysis (USDI 2004).

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria.

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

The proposed action is not located at a site specifically identified in the *Coos Bay District Culvert and Stream Crossing Environmental Assessment* (Stream Crossing EA). However, the design features and

anticipated environmental consequences of the projects are essentially the same as those analyzed in the existing NEPA document (pp.24-30). The EA contained analysis of the replacement of culverts and bridges at various locations across the District across a broad range of affected environments and analyzed the environmental consequences. The ground-disturbing activities, potential impacts to water quality, and project timing (restricted to low-flow periods during summer months) involved in this project are essentially the same.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the current proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

The range of alternatives analyzed was appropriate with respect to the *Little Paradise Creek Bridge FY 2013* project. There were a range of alternatives considered in the original EA. The current environmental concerns, interests and resource values have not changed.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?

There is no new information or circumstances that would affect the validity of the existing analysis. This project is located on a BLM-controlled road located on private property; as a result, recent information regarding northern spotted owl critical habitat or BLM's Survey & Manage policy does not apply.

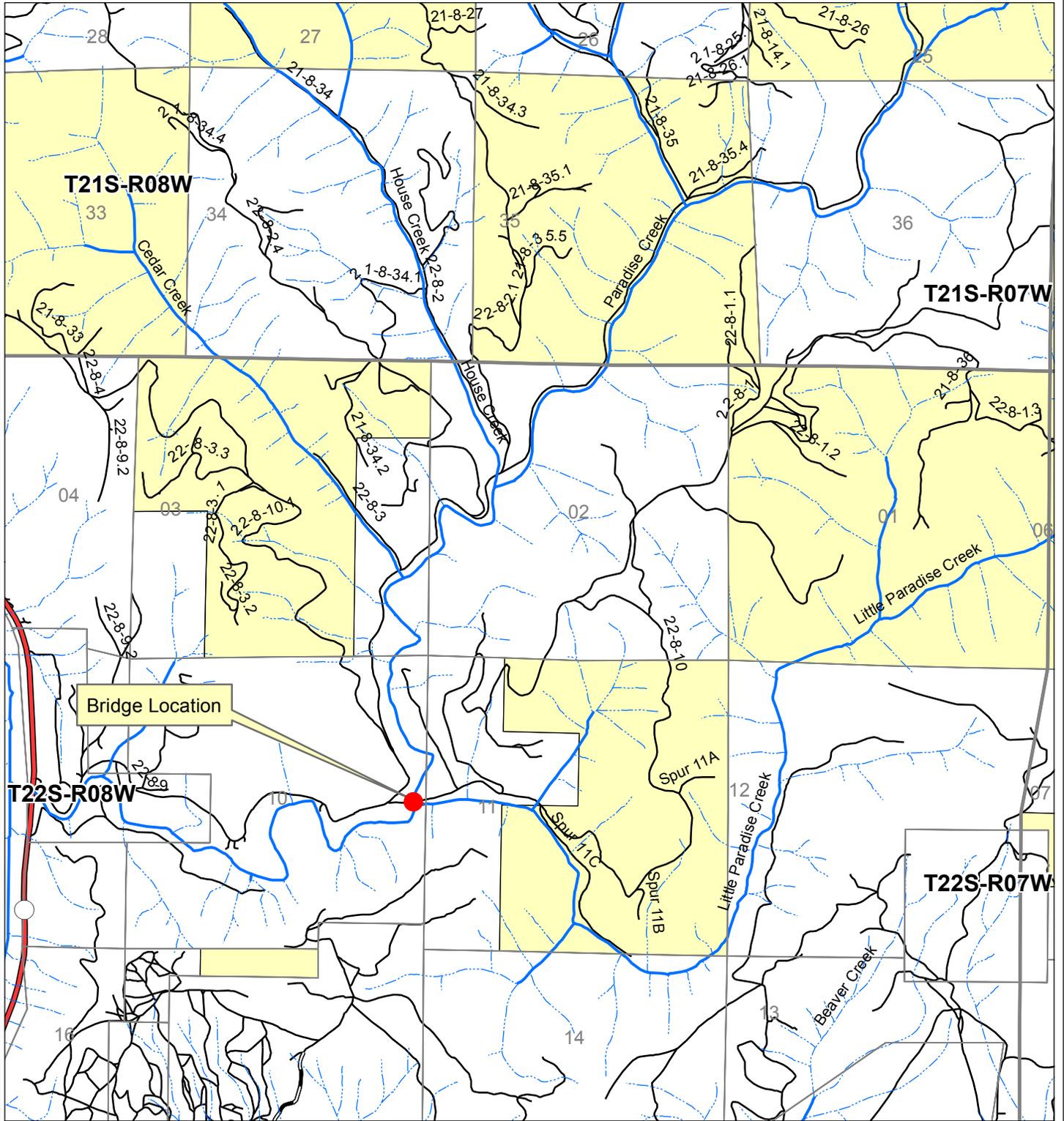
4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

Based on review by an interdisciplinary team (listed below), the anticipated direct and indirect effects of the proposed *Little Paradise Creek Bridge FY 2013* project are essentially the same as identified in the Stream Crossing EA. While the existing NEPA document does not analyze the site-specific impacts of the current proposed action, the existing environmental factors, design features, and anticipated environmental consequences are similar in nature. The cumulative effects of implementing this action have been broadly discussed, particularly in regards to salmon recovery.

5. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?

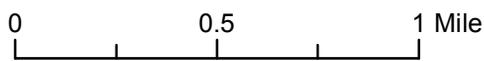
The original EA had a 30-day comment period on the appropriateness of the FONSI, the one comment dealt with O&C plowback funds and decommissioning of roads. The previous 15 DNAs on culvert replacements did not receive any comments. This project would undergo a 15-day protest period.

Little Paradise Creek Road Bridge Replacement



Legend

-  Highway
-  County Road
-  BLM Road
-  Perennial Stream
-  Intermittent Stream



USDI Bureau of Land Management
Coos Bay District

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