Preparation Date: May 18, 2010

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Roseburg BLM District, Oregon

Tioga Bridge & Susan Creek Day-Use Area Improvements

Decision Document

SECTION 1 – THE DECISION

Decision

It is my decision to authorize some, but not all, components of the Proposed Action Alternative as described in the *Tioga Bridge and Susan Creek Day-Use Area Improvements Environmental Assessment* (EA) in Chapter 2 (NEPA#: DOI-BLM-OR-R040-2009-0006-EA; pgs. 7-14).

This project is within the Congressionally designated North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River Corridor within the Congressionally Reserved land use allocation under the 1995 *Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*. The project is located in Sections 22 and 23 of T. 26 S., R. 2 W., Willamette Meridian (W.M.).

The construction of the Tioga Bridge and the Emerald Trail will occur in stands of conifer forest that are 110-170 years old but have indications of human disturbance within the last 60 years. The existing, concrete piers on which Tioga Bridge will be placed were themselves part of an existing road system that was washed out in 1964 (i.e. the Young's Bay Bridge). Other indications of past land-use within the area where the Emerald Trail will be built include: a dilapidated out-building, a pump house, several old concrete building foundations, an abandoned well, and abandoned pit toilets. The Emerald Meadow is actually an old gravel roadbed and an old berm of excavated topsoil that has become overgrown with moss and other vegetation.

Which components of the Proposed Action Alternative described in the EA are authorized by this decision and those that will not be authorized by this decision are described below:

1. Geotechnical Drilling

   Geotechnical Drilling is authorized by this decision and will include the drilling of eight holes as described on pages 7-8 of the EA (i.e. two holes at each end of the Tioga Bridge and the Susan Creek foot bridge which is part of the Emerald Trail. A small, portable drilling rig will be used and therefore shrubs would be cleared from a 20 foot x 20 foot area around each hole but no trees would be felled as part of geotechnical drilling. This small, portable drilling will be "walked in" along the North Umpqua Trail instead of using larger drilling equipment that would need to flown in at a much higher cost (i.e. $44,000 to fly in equipment vs. $17,500 to walk-in equipment). Geotechnical drilling will be restricted to the dry season which is typically May 15th – October 15th, depending on weather conditions.

   Geotechnical drilling will be done using a mixture of water and up to 100 gallons of bentonite. Any excavated material not used to re-fill the holes will be disposed of in an existing, developed rock pit/disposal site located in Section 17, T. 26 S., R. 02 W., Willamette Meridian (W.M.).

2. Modification of the North Umpqua Trail

   Temporary modification of the North Umpqua Trail to allow equipment access during geotechnical drilling and construction of the Tioga Bridge is authorized by this decision. The following modifications to the North Umpqua Trail will be made to enable construction of the Tioga Bridge (as described in the EA, pgs. 8-9):

   - A rock buttress will be removed by excavator; it will be replaced following construction.
   - Two existing five foot by 16 foot wood foot bridges will be moved to the side and replaced with 18 inch temporary culverts; the foot bridges will be replaced following construction.
   - A four foot temporary culvert will be placed at stream crossing; a new 35 foot long wooden foot bridge would replace the culvert following construction.
   - The trail will be widened to 12 feet and rocked at each of the three temporary culvert sites.
   - The 1.65 miles of trail will be brushed to a 12 foot clearing width.

3. Construction of the Tioga Bridge

   Construction of the Tioga Bridge is authorized by this decision. Construction will include placement of the 270 foot long, prefabricated laminate wood bridge on the existing concrete piers in the North Umpqua River as described in the EA (pgs. 9-10). Placement of the Tioga Bridge will be done using "Option A: *Staged Construction from the North Side*" as described in the EA (pg. 9). The option to place the Tioga Bridge using temporary work bridges (Option B) will not be used. Option A was authorized in this decision because activities associated with placement of the Tioga Bridge will occur form only the north-side of the river instead of from both the north- and south-sides of the river under Option B. There will be approximately four trees (i.e. one tree ≤ 19 inches dbh and three trees > 19 inches dbh) removed during construction of the Tioga Bridge (EA, pg. 9) and these trees will be left as woody debris in the surrounding forest.

4. Expansion of the Susan Creek Day-Use Area Parking Lot

   Expansion of the parking lot is <u>not</u> authorized by this decision. During the open house held November 19, 2009, members of the public raised a new concern that the existing raft launching site was too far from the parking lot and the launch site itself and road leading to it was in need of improvements (e.g. improved surface, width). Deferral of the parking lot expansion will allow BLM to assess changes in recreational user needs and patterns based on the new recreation opportunities the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail will provide. Any potential future expansion of the parking lot and/or improvements to the raft launch in the Susan Creek Day-Use Area will be presented to the public through a separate environmental assessment.

5. Construction of the Emerald Trail

   Construction of the Emerald Trail is authorized by this decision. The Emerald Trail will cross three intermittent streams and Susan Creek as described in the EA (pg. 11-12). The Susan Creek crossing will include construction of a wooden pedestrian bridge approximately 90-100 feet long over Susan Creek. The Susan Creek foot bridge will be designed so that its abutments are beyond the channel of Susan Creek, avoiding the need to place rip rap within the channel.

   Construction will also include realigning a 400 foot long portion of Highway 138 approximately 10 feet to the North in order to accommodate the Emerald Trail using "*Option B: Realignment of the existing roadway*" as described in the EA (pg. 12). Approximately 50 trees will be removed as part of the realignment; most of which are within the Oregon

Department of Transportation's (ODOT) right-of-way for Highway 138. There are approximately seven trees on BLM administered lands that will be removed for the highway realignment (i.e. five trees ≤ 19 inches dbh and two trees > 19 inches dbh). Trees removed for the realignment of Highway 138 associated with Emerald Trail construction will be stockpiled for use as material for in-stream restoration activities and/or used in the District recreation sites (e.g. firewood); but the trees removed will not be sold. In addition, approximately 3 trees ≤ 19 inches dbh would be felled during construction of the Emerald Trail and these trees will be left as woody debris in the surrounding forest.

Accommodating the Emerald Trail with a 250 foot long and 10 foot tall retaining wall under "*Option A: Construction of a retaining wall outside of the existing roadway*" described in the EA (pg. 12) will not be used because it would be considerably more expensive (est. cost $540,000) than realigning Highway 138 under Option B (est. cost $155,000). Realignment of the will also improve safety along Highway 138.

6. Placement of the Gazebos at the Susan Creek Day-Use Area

   The placement of one 20-foot diameter gazebo is authorized by this decision; placement of the other two gazebos will be deferred. Gazebo placement will be implemented as described in the EA (pgs. 12-13). Deferral of the placement of two of the gazebos will reduce the amount of construction needed within the Susan Creek Day-Use Area and will allow BLM to assess changes in recreational user needs and patterns based on the new recreation opportunities the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail will provide.

7. Utility Upgrades

   Upgrades to utilities (i.e. water and electric lines) are authorized by this decision as described in the EA (pgs. 13).

8. Maintenance of New Facilities

   Once constructed, maintenance of the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail is authorized by this decision. As described in the EA (pgs. 13-14) maintenance will include:

   - Routine trail maintenance such as brushing, graveling and moving or removing down trees;
   - Placement of new signs for interpretive information or to alert users to safety hazards;
   - Routine maintenance of new infrastructure such as bridges, culvert crossings, gazebo, and signs;
   - Removal of tree limbs; and
   - Hazard tree management as described in the EA (pg. 51) under *Appendix A: Detection and Correction of Hazard Trees on the Roseburg BLM District Recreation Sites*.

   Currently, there are three trees that have been identified as hazards within the project area. Two trees have been identified as hazards near the Susan Creek foot bridge and one tree near the other foot bridge on the Emerald Trail. These three trees will be managed under the hazard tree guidelines as stated in the EA (Appendix A, pg. 51).

The Project Design Features that will used to implement the actions authorized by this decision are described in the EA (pgs. 14-17). These project design features will be developed into contract stipulations and will be implemented as part of the subsequent contract(s). In addition to project design features #1-8 outlined in the EA (pgs. 14-15) to protect water quality, the contractor(s) will be required to develop and submit a Pollution Control Plan (PCP) and a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan that conforms to state and federal guidelines prior to initiating project work. Elements of a

containment plan will, at minimum, include: response priorities, contractor representative in charge, duties of contractor personnel, contractor emergency procedures, spill containment kit, and a spill response diagram.

In the event of a spill or release of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste or any other material, the contractor(s) will do the following:

- Immediately commence response actions to protect human health and the environment. Follow the PCP, SPCC, and Contingency Plan, as appropriate. If any of the provisions in these plans conflict, implement the actions providing the greatest protection of public health and safety and the environment.
- If the spill cannot be safely contained and cleaned up with on-site resources, activate the professional on-call spill response team.
- Immediately notify the Engineer and Project Manager.
- If the quantity released exceeds the State or Federal reportable quantities, or if the release impacts or threatens to impact any surface water body, immediately notify Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) by the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311 and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 (Federal reportable quantities or spills impacting or potentially impacting water only). If the quantity released is unknown, proceed with OERS and NRC notifications. Reportable quantities are listed at 40 CFR 302.4 and OAR 340-142-0040 to OAR 340-142-0050.
- Conduct cleanup of the released material according to all applicable Laws and DEQ requirements. Cleanup to background levels unless otherwise agreed to by the Agency in writing.
- Provide a written report to the Engineer and Project Manager, using the DEQ Spill/Release Report form, within 10 calendar days of completing spill response, but no more than 30 calendar days after the initial event. If the spill was reported to DEQ, submit the report to DEQ concurrently. Include a description of how future releases will be prevented.

Updated Information

The updated information or circumstance, described below, have been considered but do not alter the conclusions of the analysis.

1) Survey & Manage:
On December 17, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued an Order in *Conservation Northwest, et al. v. Rey, et al.*, No. 08-1067 (W.D. Wash.) (Judge Coughenour), granting Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and finding a variety of NEPA violations in the BLM and USFS 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure. The project area has subsequently been evaluated for impacts to Survey & Manage species. The Swiftwater Area biologist and botanist determined that pre-disturbance clearance surveys were not required (as described below) or conducted surveys as needed (i.e. for the Oregon Red Tree Vole, *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus*, lichens, and bryophytes).

Great Gray Owl (Strix nebulosa): Suitable nesting habitat is present within 0.25 miles of the project area. However, there are no natural openings present within the 0.25 mile buffer. The lack of natural openings greater than 10 acres in size precludes the need to conduct pre-project surveys.

Chase Sideband (Monadenia chaceana): This snail species requires rocky, talus habitats in the Klamath Province and is associated with large woody debris in mesic, forested habitats. The range of this species includes the South River Resource Area on the Roseburg District based on the *Survey Protocol For Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species Version 3.0 (2003;* pgs.

31 & 38). Thus, pre-project surveys will not be required for this species within the Swiftwater Resource Area.

Crater Lake Tightcoil (Pristiloma articum crateris): This snail species is found above elevations of 2,000 feet. This project area is located at an elevation of approximately 900 feet. Thus, surveys are not required due to the project area being located outside of the range for the species.

Oregon Shoulderband (Helminthoglypta hertleini): This snail species requires talus and rocky substrates, grasslands or other open areas with low-lying vegetation. These habitat types are not present within the project area, particularly where ground disturbing activities are planned to occur and therefore, will not require pre-project surveys.

Oregon Red Tree Vole (Arborimus longicaudus): The project area is within the range of the red tree vole and it also contains suitable habitat for this species. The trees proposed for removal that are associated with the construction of Tioga Bridge, the Emerald Trail, and the realignment of Highway 138 were surveyed on March 24, 2010. Red tree voles or signs indicating the presence of tree voles (e.g. resin ducts, nest structure within tree, etc…) were not observed.

Bridgeoporous nobilissimus & other Fungi: Surveys for *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* (a species of conk fungus) were not conducted because habitat for this species is not present in the project area. Surveys for other fungi species are considered not currently practical for these species based on the *2001 Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (Standards and Guidelines, pg. 9).

Lichens & Bryophytes: Surveys for species of lichens and bryophytes listed under the Survey & Manage program were conducted May 26, 2009. Locations of *Calicium viride, Chaenotheca ferruginea, Chaenotheca furfuracea,* and *Dermatocarpn meiophyllizum* (species of lichens) were found in the project area, but are outside of the area where activities would be considered habitat disturbing so no mitigation is required.

2) U.S. Fish & Wildlife Consultation:
In accordance with the Endangered Species Act, consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been completed for the Tioga Bridge and Susan Creek Day-Use Area improvements regarding potential impacts to the northern spotted owl.

A Biological Opinion was received from the USFWS (*Construction of the Tioga Bridge and Expansion of the Susan Creek [D]ay-use Area* [FWS Ref. No.: 13420-2010-F-0074]) dated March 29, 2010. The biological opinion stated (pg. 55) that the construction of the Tioga Bridge and improvements to the Susan Creek Day-Use Area is *likely to adversely affect* spotted owls. However, the USFWS concluded in their biological opinion (pg. 55) that the action will not incidentally take any listed species.

Although a sufficient amount and distribution of habitat within the spotted owl home ranges within the action area will remain to facilitate successful adult spotted owl prey capture forays, a very small percentage of spotted owl suitable habitat will be removed. Project implementation is likely to increase disturbance to spotted owls. However, disturbance will be minimized by application of project design features imposing operating restrictions during the critical breeding season within disturbance distances of suitable habitat and known spotted owl activity centers. Disturbance of spotted owl breeding is unlikely to occur beyond these distances.

Although the BO includes a finding that implementation due to habitat modification of the proposed action has the potential to cause biological effects to the spotted owl that conform to the regulatory definition of take, the mere potential for take is not a legitimate basis for a take exemption. For take to occur, prey abundance and foraging opportunities would have to be reduced enough to cause resident spotted owls to abort or otherwise fail in their reproductive attempts when they otherwise would have succeeded, abandon previously occupied territories, starve, or experience any other form of injury or death due to implementation of the action. No such injury is anticipated by the USFWS. In addition, the action will not occur within forest stands meeting the description in Recovery Action 32 of the final Recovery Plan for the spotted owl.

3) National Marine Fisheries Service Consultation:
Endangered Species Act (ESA) and *Magnuson-Stevens Conservation and Management Act* (MSA) consultation for construction of the Tioga Bridge, realignment of Hwy 138, temporary modification of the North Umpqua Trail, and geotechnical drilling at the Tioga Bridge site will be handled by ODOT. These portions of the overall project are being coordinated by ODOT, and have been consulted on programmatically with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) through the Army Corp of Engineers programmatic for *Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species* (SLOPES IV Roads, Culverts, Bridges and Utility Lines; NMFS No. 2008/04070; August 13, 2008).

ESA and MSA consultation for the remaining components (e.g. construction of the Emerald Trail, placement of the gazebo, utility upgrades, and maintenance of new facilities) have been addressed by the Roseburg District's fisheries staff in the EA (pgs. 33-38, 46). The District fisheries staff has determined that the only component of this project that will have a mechanism for an effect on Oregon Coast coho salmon is construction of the Tioga Bridge (EA, pg. 46). All other components of the proposed action alternative will have no direct effects on Oregon Coast coho salmon and will not adversely modify its designated critical or essential habitat. In addition, the project design features will ensure that no indirect effects to Oregon Coast coho salmon or their habitat will occur (EA, pg. 46). Therefore, the remaining components of the action will not have an effect on Oregon Coast coho salmon or its habitat and further consultation with NMFS is not required.

4) Cultural Resources:
The Swiftwater Field Office has completed Section 106 consultation responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, in accordance with the 1998 protocols between the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the BLM. In a letter dated April 1, 2010 (SHPO Case No. 10-0860), SHPO concurs with the data recovery plan that will be implemented by the Swiftwater Field Office in order to mitigate potential adverse effects to cultural resources.

The actions associated with the development of the Tioga Bridge, Emerald Trail and day-use area facilities will disturb approximately 266 cubic meters of archaeological fill. The Swiftwater Field Office will mitigate these impacts by excavating 16 cubic meters of fill. The excavated materials will be thoroughly analyzed and reported upon. A copy of the final report will be provided to SHPO, as well as to interested Tribes. The existing concrete piers from the Young's Bay Bridge will also be documented with an archaeological site form and provided to SHPO.

Compliance and Monitoring

Compliance with this decision will be ensured by frequent on-the-ground inspections by the Contracting Officer's Representative. Monitoring will be conducted as per the direction given in Appendix I of the 1995 ROD/RMP.

SECTION 2 – THE DECISION RATIONALE

The Project Design Features described in the EA (pgs. 14-15) will minimize impacts to visual and scenic resources, protect wildlife habitat, protect fish habitat, protect air and water quality, as well as protect other identified resource values. I have reviewed the resource information contained in the EA and the updated information presented in this decision.

Chapter 2 of the EA describes two alternatives: a "No Action Alternative" and a "Proposed Action Alternative", which had options for implementation under several components. The No Action Alternative was not selected because it would not meet the stated purposes from the EA (pg. 5) including:

1) Provide expanded day-use access for hikers, mountain bikers, fisherman, handicapped users and other recreationists by linking the Susan Creek Recreation Area with the North Umpqua Trail;
2) Disperse recreation use more evenly over the 16-mile Tioga segment;
3) Provide access to the middle of the Tioga segment for emergency response and for BLM trail maintenance needs;
4) Expand the existing Susan Creek Day-Use Area parking lot to allow large vehicles pulling trailers to maneuver and park;
5) Upgrade existing utility lines to meet current codes, and
6) Meet the management objectives of the NURMP by improving the quality and diversity of recreation experiences available within the North Umpqua River corridor and by enhancing transportation facilities for safe access to recreation facilities and settings.

The actions from the Proposed Action Alternative authorized by this decision would meet the stated purposes for the project except for (#4) expanding the parking lot to allow large vehicles pulling trailers to maneuver and park. As discussed previously (pgs. 1-2), deferral of the parking lot expansion will allow BLM to assess changes in recreational user needs and patterns based on the new recreation opportunities the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail will provide.

The implementation of this project conforms to the management direction and will achieve management objectives within the 1992 North Umpqua River Management Plan (NURMP). Therefore, this decision is in conformance with direction in the Roseburg District's 1995 ROD/RMP (pg. 54) to manage the Congressionally designated North Umpqua river segment as a Wild and Scenic River under the NURMP. Tioga Bridge and the Susan Creek Day-Use Area improvements authorized by this decision do not constitute a major federal action having significant effects on the human environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

SECTION 3 – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM sent notice of project initiation to affected tribal governments, adjacent landowners, affected State and local government agencies, and interested members of the general public. A public meeting was held on January 28, 2009 that initiated a 30-day scoping period (January 28, 2009 to February 28, 2009). A public field tour was held on-site on August 15, 2009. A 30-day public comment period (July 28, 2009 to August 26, 2009) was provided for this EA. Comments were received throughout the scoping and comment periods.

A decision and Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) that specifically authorized the geotechnical drilling component of this project was issued September 22, 2009. The Swiftwater Field Office received two Notices of Appeal and Requests for Stay (filed October 20 & 22, 2009) on that decision. Consequently, the Swiftwater Field Office requested on October 27, 2009 that the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) grant a voluntary remand of that decision and FONSI so that options for improving cost efficiency could be considered. On November 9, 2009, IBLA granted the Field Office's request to vacate and remand the geotechnical drilling decision and FONSI, thereby mooting the appeals.

Since that time, the Swiftwater Field Office has had an opportunity to address public concerns by hosting an open house for the general public for this project on November, 19, 2009 and numerous other interactions with various members of the public. The Swiftwater Field Office has addressed these public concerns by: (a) clarifying and describing in more detail the actions that will be authorized by this decision, and which will not be authorized, as discussed previously on pages 1-3 and (b) addressing questions raised during the public comment from the EA and comments from the open house below.

Topics that warranted additional explanation include: (1) geotechnical drilling for the Susan Creek foot bridge, (2) alternative access from the south-side of the North Umpqua River, (3) off-highway vehicles on the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail, and (4) consideration of alternate location and design for the Tioga Bridge.

1) Geotechnical Drilling for the Susan Creek Foot Bridge:
   Multiple comments raised the question as to why geotechnical drilling was necessary for the Susan Creek foot bridge but not for some other foot bridges.

   Geotechnical drilling for the Susan Creek foot bridge will be done so that the depth of bedrock can be determined and the strength of the existing geological material can be determined. This information will be used in the final design specifications of the Susan Creek foot bridge. The Susan Creek foot bridge needs this geotechnical assessment because the long span (approximately 90-110 feet long) requires a designed foundation to carry the load of the structure. For foot bridges with a shorter span, this information can be obtained by less elaborate means such as drive probes, where metal rods are driven into the ground.

2) Alternative Access from the South-side of the North Umpqua River:
   It was suggested by the public that BLM provide access to Tioga Bridge and the North Umpqua Trail from the south side of the North Umpqua River by using existing roads (e.g. 26-2-21.0 road).

   On October 30, 2009, industrial private landowners notified the BLM that they would not enter into an exclusive easement on the 26-2-21.0 road in Section 20 of T. 26 S., R. 02 W., W.M.. Without this exclusive easement, the BLM cannot provide access to the public over this road. In addition, an exclusive easement would also be required from another industrial forest land owner for different segments of the same road. That land is in the process of being sold and the landowner/purchaser is not currently in a position to grant such an easement.

3) Off-highway vehicles on the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail:
   The public raised concerns during the open house that the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail would be used by motorized vehicles such as off-highway vehicles (OHVs).

   As stated in the EA (pg. 17), the Tioga Bridge and Emerald Trail will only be open to non-motorized traffic, with the exception of emergency vehicles or use approved by the authorized officer. In general, BLM trails designated as non-motorized through planning include hiking, biking, and equestrian trails. The Emerald Trail and Tioga Bridge will be marked for non-motorized use at each trailhead. They will be monitored on a weekly basis during the use season, and less often during the off season, by recreation planners, a variety of field biologists, park maintenance staff, summer recreation temporaries, Law Enforcement Officers, and various BLM volunteers. If tracks and/or illegal OHV use are identified, then BLM staff immediately notifies law enforcement officers who investigate the report.

4) Consideration of Alternate Location and Design for the Tioga Bridge:

The public raised concerns that the BLM did not consider alternate location for the Tioga Bridge (i.e. Susan Creek Campground) or alternate design for the Tioga Bridge itself (i.e. a suspension bridge).

As stated in the EA (pg. 18), the BLM considered placing the Tioga Bridge near the Susan Creek Campground to provide easier access to the North Umpqua Trail for campers. However, the North Umpqua River's Wild and Scenic River and Visual Resource Management designations require the BLM to consider impacts to scenery and visual resources that can be seen from both the North Umpqua River and the adjacent highway. Utilizing the existing bridge piers near the Susan Creek Day-Use Area will minimize the impacts to visual resources and will provide considerable cost savings by using existing structures. In addition, placement of the Tioga Bridge on the existing concrete piers will make it more readily accessible to other users (e.g. scenic byway users and day hikers) and not just for users of the Susan Creek Campground.

The remaining comments did not raise substantive issues that would influence my selection of the Action Alternative for the Tioga Bridge and Susan Creek Day-Use Area Improvements EA, as updated above.

SECTION 4 – ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

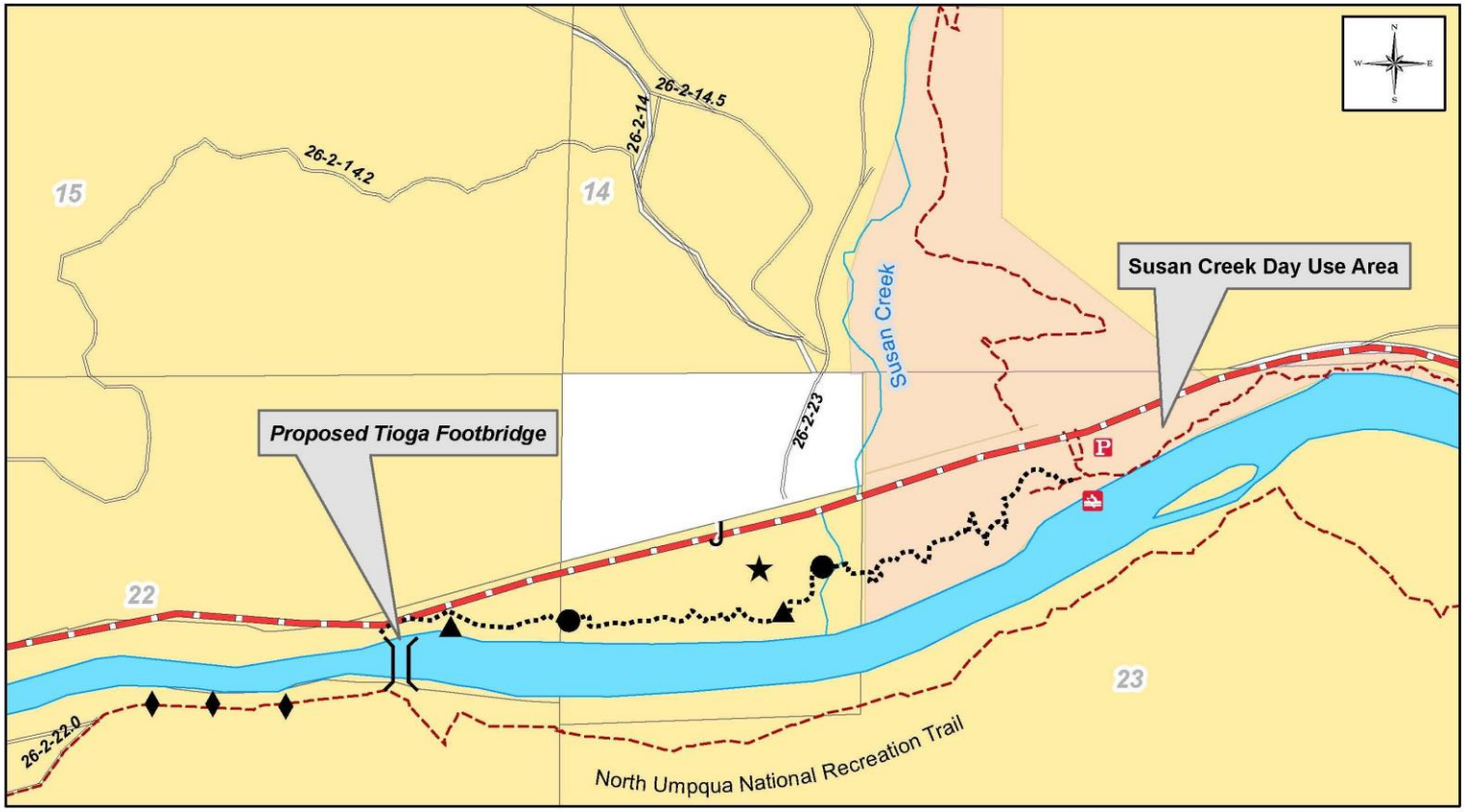
This decision is appealable under regulations contained in 43 CFR § 4.410. Any appeals of the decision must be filed with the authorized officer (Max Yager) within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice in *The News Review*, Roseburg, Oregon, on May 25, 2010.

For further information, contact Max Yager, Field Manager, Swiftwater Field Office, Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd; Roseburg, OR. 97471, (541) 440-4930.

Max Yager, Field Manager
Swiftwater Field Office

5-18-10
Date

Figure 1. Tioga Bridge & Susan Creek Day-Use Area Improvements
Project Vicinity (T. 26 S., R. 02 W., Willamette Meridian)



Legend

- Proposed Trail
- National Scenic Byway
- Trail
- Exsisting Road
- Trail Work to be done
- New Culvert to be Installed
- New Bridges
- Emerald Meadow

Other Features

- North Umpqua Wild and Scenic river
- Streams
- Susan Creek Recreation Site
- Lower Susan Creek Falls
- Launch Ramp for Rafts
- Parking Lot

Land Management

- BLM Managed Land
- Private Land

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1 inch = 667 feet 1:8,000

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Roseburg District Office
777 NW Garden Valley Blvd
Roseburg, OR 97470

Map Date: 05-05-2010

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