

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Douglas County TLS McGinnis Canyon Road Right-of-Way

Environmental Assessment No. DOI-BLM-OR-134-2013-0001-EA
(BLM Serial No. WAOR 67098)

Bureau of Land Management
Wenatchee Field Office
915 Walla Walla Avenue
Wenatchee, Washington 98801-1521

A. Background Information

On December 8, 2011, the Douglas County Transportation and Land Services Department (TLS) filed a right-of-way application with the Bureau of Land Management for reconstruction of a portion of the Badger Mountain Road that crosses about 900' of public land in the McGinnis Canyon vicinity. Douglas County has scheduled re-alignment and reconstruction of the larger McGinnis Canyon portion of the Badger Mountain Road, comprising about 2.39 miles of unpaved County road situated between two asphalt sections on the north side of Badger Mountain, from milepost 19.08 to 21.47.

The Badger Mountain Road travels from the top of Badger Mountain to Waterville, Washington, and is designated as a major collector, connecting two urban centers (East Wenatchee and Waterville). The unpaved portion of this road has a substandard hardened surface (mostly dirt and decomposed rock) characterized by steep grades (up to 15%) and awkward horizontal and vertical alignments, causing limited sight distance and design speed deficiencies. The project will re-align and widen the roadway to 30', remediate existing driveway intersection deficiencies, install asphalt paving and guardrails, construct proper drainage facilities, correct vertical and horizontal alignment problems, and eliminate roadside hazards. The project will also flatten roadway side slopes where feasible and reduce tree canopy through the road corridor to help minimize ice buildup in the winter. The road work is being made possible through funding provided to Douglas County by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

As part of its process to implement this project, the Douglas County TLS prepared a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist to comply with State law. The County subsequently signed a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) on February 27, 2012, and advertised the SEPA checklist in the Empire Press, a local newspaper serving Douglas County. No public comments were received in response to the notice. The checklist is also listed on the State Department of Ecology's SEPA Register, which noted a comment due date of March 9, 2012.

B. Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the effects discussed in the environmental assessment, I have determined that the Proposed Action (Alternative 1) is not a major federal action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively with other actions in the general area. None of the environmental effects identified meet the definition of significance in context or intensity as defined in 40 CFR §1508.27. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not necessary and will not be prepared. This finding is based on the following:

1. Beneficial, adverse, direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts discussed in the EA have been disclosed. The physical and biological effects are limited to the site of the proposed action and adjacent lands. **Rationale:** Ground disturbance for this project will be limited to 0.7 acre of public land. This is not a significant amount of disturbance.
2. Public health and safety would not be adversely impacted. **Rationale:** Public safety will be enhanced by reconstruction of the McGinnis Canyon Road. According to the County, this road currently has a substandard hardened surface (mostly dirt and decomposed rock) characterized by steep grades and awkward horizontal and vertical alignments, causing limited sight distance and design speed deficiencies. The project will correct these faults, significantly improving the safety of the public traveling this route. This road extends from the top of Badger Mountain to Waterville, Washington, and is designated as a major collector, connecting two urban centers (East Wenatchee and Waterville). The road project will upgrade and pave the remaining unpaved portion of this route.
3. There would be no adverse impacts to wetlands, floodplains, areas with unique characteristics, or ecologically critical areas. **Rationale:** Analysis of this project by Douglas County and the BLM has determined that the BLM land affected by this project does not contain these values.
4. There are no highly controversial effects on the environment. **Rationale:** The BLM's analysis along with the SEPA work conducted by Douglas County did not discern any controversy associated with this alternative.
5. There are no known effects that are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risk. **Rationale:** Because this project involves the reconstruction of an existing road, there is a high degree of certainty as to the effects.
6. This alternative does not set a precedent for other projects that may be implemented in the future. **Rationale:** Each road construction project is individually judged based on its merits and the anticipated impacts. Approval of this project will not set a precedent for the approval of like projects.
7. This alternative is not related to any other existing or anticipated actions with cumulatively significant impacts. **Rationale:** No related projects or BLM management actions are in process, planned, or anticipated for the lands in the vicinity of the project.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

This report has been prepared in response to a right-of-way application filed by the Douglas County Transportation and Land Services Department (TLS). Douglas County has scheduled reconstruction of the portion of the Badger Mountain County Road within McGinnis Canyon, approximately 2.39 miles of unpaved County road situated between two asphalt sections on the north side of Badger Mountain, from milepost 19.08 to 21.47. The road travels from the top of Badger Mountain to Waterville, Washington, and is designated as a major collector, connecting two urban centers (East Wenatchee and Waterville). According to the County, the 2.39 unpaved miles of this road have a substandard hardened surface (mostly dirt and decomposed rock) characterized by steep grades (up to 15%) and awkward horizontal and vertical alignments, causing limited sight distance and design speed deficiencies. The project will re-align and widen the roadway from its existing 25' to 30' wide, remediate existing driveway intersection deficiencies, install asphalt paving and guardrails, construct proper drainage facilities, correct vertical and horizontal alignment problems, and eliminate roadside hazards. The project would also flatten roadway side slopes where feasible and reduce tree canopy through the road corridor to help minimize ice buildup in the winter. The road work is being made possible through funding provided to Douglas County by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The existing road on the BLM public land parcel, approximately 900 feet in length, was most likely constructed under the authority of Revised Statute 2477, which allowed creation of public highways on unreserved public land without submitting a formal application or receiving an express paper grant from the United States.

From the County's perspective, the purpose of this project is to optimize safety conditions, minimize regular required maintenance, and improve overall driving conditions along this road corridor. The current dirt surfacing and inadequate vertical and horizontal road alignments result in poor driving conditions and regular required maintenance.

1.2 Proposed action summary

The proposed action is to issue a right-of-way grant to the Douglas County TLS, authorizing the realignment and reconstruction of the portion of the existing Badger Mountain road that crosses public land at the upper end of McGinnis Canyon.

1.3 Location

The public land parcel is situated approximately four air miles southwest of Waterville, Washington, and can be reached by either driving in a northwesterly direction from East Wenatchee on the Badger Mountain Road or traveling south and then west from Waterville on

8. Based on recent cultural resource surveys, no adverse impacts to cultural resources were identified or are anticipated. **Rationale:** According to the cultural resources survey report completed for this project, no previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified during the survey. The consultants revisited previously recorded site #45DO577, which is situated on the BLM public land parcel. However, they determined that this site consisted entirely of refuse less than 50 years old, and, in their opinion, was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9. No adverse impacts to any threatened or endangered species or habitat determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act were identified. **Rationale:** No federally threatened or endangered wildlife or plant species occur in the project area.

10. This alternative is in compliance with relevant federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and requirements for the protection of the environment. **Rationale:** The project is compliant with all relevant environmental laws, regulations, and requirements.

 (Acting)

Field Manager, Wenatchee Resource Area

JAN 30 2013

Date

1 Attachment

1 – Environmental Assessment

the Waterville South Road and West Baseline Road, respectively. The particular section of road to be reconstructed lies between the West Baseline Road and the turn off for the Ruud Canyon Road. The BLM property is legally described as a portion of Lot 14, Section 6, T.24N., R.22E., Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Washington. A project vicinity map and preliminary project alignment map are attached to this report.

2.0 Purpose and Need

The Douglas County TLS has submitted a right-of-way application to construct and maintain a re-aligned County road across BLM managed public lands. The BLM action on this proposal would be issuance of a land use authorization (specifically, a right-of-way grant) for the proposed non-federal use of public lands. The BLM's need for action is to respond to Douglas County's right-of-way application. This need arises from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) which establishes a multiple use mandate for management of Federal lands, including the use for public roads as outlined in 43 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) §2800. Pursuant to 43 CFR § 2801.2, it is the BLM's objective to grant rights-of-way and to control the use of rights-of-way on public lands in a manner that:

1. Protects the natural resources associated with public lands and adjacent lands, whether private or administered by a government entity;
2. Prevents unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands;
3. Promotes the use of rights-of-way in common considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security, and land use plans; and
4. Coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all BLM actions under the regulations in this part with state and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

The purpose of the BLM's proposed action is to fully consider the County's request, giving due regard to FLPMA's multiple use mandate, and to fully comply with 43 CFR § 2801.2.

3.0 Decision to be Made

The BLM will decide whether to grant, grant with conditions, or deny Douglas County's application for the right-of-way. Pursuant to 43 CFR § 2805.10, if the BLM issues a grant, the BLM decision maker may include terms, conditions, and stipulations which she or he determines to be in the public interest. This could include modifying the proposed use or changing the route or location of the facilities on public land.

4.0 Land Use Plan Conformance

The proposed action is subject to, and in compliance with, the Spokane District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision (RMP/ROD-1987), and the 1992 RMP amendment. Issuance of rights-of-way grants is listed under the heading "Administrative Actions" on page 5 (unnumbered) of the 1992 ROD. Also, one of the general management objectives of the 1987 RMP/ROD specifically applies: "Keep public lands open for exploration/development of mineral

resources, rights-of-way, access, and other public purposes with consideration to mitigate designated resource concerns.”

5.0 Scoping and Issues

5.1 Public Involvement

As part of its process to implement this project, the Douglas County TLS prepared a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist to comply with State law. The County subsequently signed a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) on February 27, 2012, and advertised the SEPA checklist in the Empire Press, a local newspaper serving Douglas County. According to Douglas County, no public comments were received in response to the notice. The checklist is also listed on the State Department of Ecology’s SEPA Register, which noted a comment due date of March 9, 2012. On its Transportation and Land Services web page, Douglas County has established a link (<http://www.douglascountywa.net/departments/tls/projects/McGinnis/>) providing a brief overview of the project, including a project design map.

5.2 Issues

As noted above in the Public Involvement section, no issues were identified by the public or agencies during the scoping period. Possible issues identified by the BLM in its review of this project include potential effects to Threatened or Endangered (T&E) plants and other Bureau Sensitive species, T&E wildlife species, and effects upon the forestry and cultural resources.

6.0 Alternatives

The BLM is considering two alternatives in this analysis, Alternative A (the Proposed Action) and Alternative B (No Action):

6.1 Alternative A (Proposed Action)

The proposed action is to issue a right-of-way grant to the Douglas County Transportation and Land Services Department for the realignment of the portion of the existing County road crossing public land in McGinnis Canyon. Besides authorizing the additional area needed for the reconstruction project, the new right-of-way grant would effectively replace any rights the County has under R.S. 2477, with a FLPMA (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976) Title V right-of-way (the R.S. 2477 right-of-way has not been subject to adjudication and does not appear on the BLM’s records). The portion of the project affecting the BLM involves about 900 feet of roadway across the westerly portion of the public tract. The road would be shifted to the west on the parcel, away from its existing alignment and a small drainage. Construction would create a new cut slope between 5 feet and 75 feet in width on the west side of the road centerline, and require the removal of approximately 58 ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees between 8-21 inches in diameter (dbh). The new right-of-way width would correspond to the cut and fill limits of the reconstructed road, but, as noted above, be partially shifted to the west. The actual roadway width would increase to 30’ (the current width is 25’). The portion of the old roadway not needed for the reconstructed road would be reclaimed after the new road is completed. Approximately .71 acres of new area on the public land would be disturbed. Combined with the portion of the original right-of-way that would still be used, the total area of the right-of-way on BLM public land would comprise about 2 acres.

6.2 Alternative B (No Action):

Under this alternative, the BLM would reject the County's right-of-way application for re-alignment of the portion of the road that crosses public land. If this alternative is approved, re-alignment of the BLM portion of the road would not occur.

6.3 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

No other alternatives were considered for this project.

6.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Effects

6.1 Vegetation Resource

6.1.1 Affected Environment

A botanical survey of the BLM portion of this project area was conducted by a BLM botanist on May 15, 2012. No federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed plant species were expected in the project area, and none were found during the field survey. All of the potential federally listed species are either not known or anticipated to occur in this part of the state, or are associated with wetland or riparian areas. There is no wetland or riparian habitat on the BLM portion of the project.

All potential BLM designated Sensitive and Strategic plant species known to occur in Douglas County were specifically searched for. In addition, the surveyor looked for all BLM designated Sensitive and Strategic plant species for Washington (BLM list dated 11-15-2011). Fifty-eight vascular plant species were identified during this survey. No federally listed, proposed, or BLM Sensitive or Strategic plant species were found during this survey. It was determined that no additional plant surveys were needed for completion of the environmental assessment for this project.

The majority of the area is dry forest dominated by ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The overstory percentage of each species varies across the landscape. There was very little reproduction of ponderosa pine, but moderate reproduction of Douglas fir. The trees are estimated to be between 40-80 years old, with some of the trees suffering from the presence of dwarf mistletoe in the upper crowns. The understory is very diverse; dominant species include shiny-leaf spiraea (*Spiraea betulifolia*), elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*), and pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*). In more moist areas there are significant amounts of heart-leaf arnica (*Arnica cordifolia*), Rydberg's penstemon (*Penstemon rydbergii*), and other forbs that indicate mesic habitat. The existing road cut, which extends approximately 20 feet above the road that crosses the parcel, has little vegetation. However, some introduced grasses are present on this slope.

6.1.2 Environmental Effects from Alternative A (Proposed Action)

Approval of the proposed project would involve the short term removal of approximately 0.7 acres of existing vegetation on the BLM parcel and roughly 13 acres for the total project. The long term loss of vegetation would be less, because new cut and fill slopes created by the

project would be partially revegetated. Also, portions of the original road alignment not needed for the new road would be restored.

Since no sensitive plant species were found during a survey of the project area, the proposed action will have “no effect” on any federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed plant species. It also will not contribute to a trend towards federal listing of any BLM designated Sensitive or Strategic plant species

6.1.3 Environmental Effects from Alternative B (No Action)

No new impacts to vegetation would occur from implementation of this alternative, as the existing situation would continue.

6.1.4 Cumulative Effects

As noted above in section 6.1.2., since no special status plant species were found in the project areas, there would be no cumulative effects to this resource. Besides the original creation of the county road, there are no known projects that have impacted the BLM parcel in the past. Except for the subject project, no future projects are reasonably foreseeable. Other lands in the analysis area are almost exclusively privately owned, and, over the years, these lands have seen increasing disturbance and fragmentation due to incremental conversion to residential homesites (including attendant access road construction). Periodic wildfires also affect these lands, generally causing temporary impacts. The incremental loss of vegetation from homesites is anticipated to continue at a lesser rate in the short term, due to a decrease in demand for rural homesites in this vicinity.

6.2 Wildlife Resource

6.2.1 Affected Environment

The Project area falls within the Columbia Basin physiographic province, an area also referred to as Central Arid Steppe (SCJ Alliance 2012), although this portion (Badger Mountain) is an island of higher elevation dry ponderosa pine and Douglas fir habitat types. The dominant plant species within undisturbed sites is ponderosa pine. Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), and Douglas fir also occur in cooler and wetter environments (SCJ Alliance 2012).

Wildlife occurring within the project area is comprised of those species typically associated with Ponderosa Pine Forests and Woodlands (PPFW) (Johnson and O’Neil, 2001). With over 230 vertebrate species known to occur within this habitat type across Oregon and Washington, this area supports a broad array of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Common species in the area include habitat generalists such as coyote (*Canis latrans*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemeonus*).

Because the wildlife species associated with PPFW are not generally considered obligates of this habitat type, the distributional aspects of this habitat are not considered a limiting factor for wildlife (Johnson and O’Neil, 2001). Therefore, based on the limited duration and site specific nature of the proposed action, the threshold for significant adverse impacts was

defined as any adverse impacts to species listed as Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973.

Fish and wildlife habitat surveys were conducted for the entire project area in May 2011, by Alliance Consulting Group, Inc. The results of those surveys, along with effects determinations for wildlife resources are presented in the following documents, submitted to both the BLM and Douglas County: McGinnis Canyon Wetland and Habitat Delineation and McGinnis Canyon ESA Consultation Biological Assessment (SCJ Alliance 2012).

6.2.2 Environmental Effects from Alternative A (Proposed Action)

The effects of the proposed project on fish and wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 was analyzed in the McGinnis Canyon Biological Assessment (SCJ Alliance, 2012). Overall, the proposed project was determined to have “no effect” on listed species due to lack of species occurrence and/or suitable habitat within the project area. Thus, no potentially significant impacts to wildlife are expected to occur from implementation of the proposed action.

The impacts to wildlife habitat include disturbance of approximately 900 linear feet of PPFW within 5-75 feet of the existing roadway. Because the habitat suitability for wildlife in this area is already affected by the existing road, this project is not expected to substantially alter the overall character of this site. Additionally, the availability of suitable PPFW habitat is not generally considered a limiting factor for wildlife associated with Eastside (interior) forests (Johnson and O’Neil, 2001).

Because the proposed project would have no effect on species listed as Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, no cumulative impacts have been identified for federally protected species. Approximately 0.7 acres of Ponderosa Pine Forest and Woodland habitat on BLM-administered lands would be disturbed by the proposed project. This would be in addition to the 12.3 or so acres of disturbance proposed for the entire project, for a total of 13 acres. With approximately 8,000 acres of forested habitat in the Badger Mountain area, this corresponds to a total disturbance of 0.1625% of the available habitat. Based on the substantial availability of suitable habitat elsewhere in the Badger Mountain area, the incremental disturbance expected from this project would not significantly decrease the availability of suitable habitat in the Badger Mountain area.

6.2.3 Environmental Effects from Alternative B (No Action)

No new impacts to wildlife resources would occur from implementation of this alternative, as the existing situation would continue.

6.2.4 Cumulative Effects

As noted in section 6.2.2, above, no cumulative effects on threatened, endangered or proposed wildlife species are anticipated due to this action. Besides the original creation of the county road, there are no known projects that have impacted the BLM parcel in the past. Except for the subject project, no future projects are reasonably foreseeable. Other lands in the analysis area are almost exclusively privately owned, and, over the years, these lands

have seen increasing disturbance and fragmentation due to incremental conversion to residential homesites (including attendant access road creation). Periodic wildfires in the vicinity have caused temporary impacts to habitat. The incremental loss of suitable habitat from homesites is anticipated to continue at a lesser rate in the short term, due to a decreased demand for rural homesites in this vicinity.

6.3 Cultural Resources

6.3.1 Affected Environment

Historical Context: The project area lies on Badger Mountain, which ethnohistorians place within the traditional territory of the Moses Columbia (Sinkayuse) tribe; presently, the tribe's constituent members belong to the Colville Confederated Tribes. Other Columbia Plateau Tribes whose core territories were both distant and more proximate were also known to have used Badger Mountain, where important root gathering grounds were located and where a renowned Indian trading center historically existed near the town of Waterville. Chinese and Euro-American miners arrived in what is now Douglas County during the 1860s-1870s to exploit placer deposits along the Columbia River and its tributaries. The county's first settlements, at Waterville and Coulee City, were established in the 1880s. In the 1890s, the Great Northern Railway constructed a rail line across Badger Mountain to the Columbia River for grain transportation.

Cultural Resources Review: A cultural resources inventory was conducted on all lands expected to be disturbed by the project. The inventory was completed by Cultural Resource Consultants (CRC Technical Memo 1105E-2/BLM Cultural Project #130110801). According to their report, no previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified during the survey. The consultants revisited previously recorded site #45DO577, which is situated on the BLM public land parcel. However, they determined that this site consisted entirely of refuse less than 50 years old, and, in their opinion, was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A site form update was included in their report.

Subsequent to the CRC inventory, Douglas County determined that the original Area of Potential Effect (APE) needed to be expanded by approximately 9.5 acres to include some planned cuts and fills not considered in the original APE. Although most of these features would be on private lands, one of the planned road cuts would be on the BLM property. As a result, additional survey was conducted by CRC in May 2012. The consultants determined that a 1920s farmhouse exists at the northern end of the APE on private lands in proximity to a project staging area, located more than 500 feet east of proposed ground disturbing activities. The BLM reviewed a draft copy of both reports and agreed with CRC's findings of "No Historic Properties Affected."

6.3.2 Environmental Effects from Alternative A (Proposed Action)

The cultural resources survey report concluded that no Historic Properties would be affected by the proposed right-of-way. Concurrence from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) was received on August 22, 2012.

6.3.3 Environmental Effects from Alternative B (No Action)

No impacts to cultural resources would occur from implementation of this alternative, as the existing situation would continue. In any case, no Historic Properties exist within the APE.

6.3.4 Cumulative Effects

Since no Historic Properties would be directly or indirectly affected, there would be no cumulative effects.

6.4 Forestry Resource

6.4.1 Affected Environment

As noted in the Vegetation section above, the BLM portion of the project area is dry forest with a mix of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir.

6.4.2 Environmental Effects from Alternative A(Proposed Action)

Approximately 8,000 acres of the Badger Mountain area is covered by conifer forest. The proposed project would clear approximately 0.7 acres of forest land on the BLM's parcel and 13 acres for the total project. In total, 13 acres or approximately 0.1625% of the total forested area would be cleared. Due to the small acreage and percentage of the forested landscape involved, the impacts of this project would be negligible.

6.4.3 Environmental Effects from Alternative B (No Action)

No impacts to the forested resource would occur from implementation of this alternative, as the existing situation would continue.

6.4.4 Cumulative Effects

The potential loss of forested acreage from this project is noted in section 6.4.2, above. Besides the original creation of the county road, there are no known projects that have impacted the BLM parcel in the past. Except for the subject proposal, no future projects are reasonably foreseeable. Other lands in the analysis area are almost exclusively privately owned, and, over the years, have seen an incremental loss in forested acres due to conversion to residential homesites and construction of attendant access roads. Also, periodic wildfires have caused temporary losses of forested acres in the vicinity. The incremental loss of forested land that has occurred from homesites is anticipated to continue at a lesser rate in the short term, due to a decreased demand for rural homesites in this vicinity.

7.0 Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted

7.1 Consultation with Affected Tribes and SHPO

Since funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is being used for the project, the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is participating in the project and acting on behalf of FHWA for conducting NHPA Sec. 106 consultation with affected Indian Tribes (Colville Confederated Tribes & Yakama Nation) and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). On March 7, 2011, the WSDOT sent letters to the Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) and Yakama Nation to initiate government to government consultation and invite input into the Area of Potential Effect for the project. A

letter was also sent to the DAHP, requesting concurrence with the original APE. The DAHP responded and provide concurrence on March 9, 2011. Responses were not received from other parties consulted for this project.

The WSDOT submitted copies of the original survey report completed by CRC and a determination of “No Historic Properties Affected” to the DAHP, CCT, and Yakama Nation on February 15, 2012. On February 22, 2012, DAHP concurred with the determination of “no effect.” The CCT responded by letter (Feb. 21, 2012), concurring with the APE used in the report and the determination of no effect to historic properties. The Tribe requested that three described conditions be observed when the project is implemented. The conditions deal with inadvertent discoveries, post-review discoveries, and preventing disturbance to cultural resources outside the project area unless a cultural resources review is first undertaken. The BLM understands that the Yakama Nation did not respond.

As noted above in the Cultural Resources section, subsequent to the CRC survey, Douglas County determined that the APE for the project was inadequate and needed to be expanded. The WSDOT contacted the DAHP, CCT, Yakama Nation, and the BLM in May 2012. The revised cultural survey report was submitted to DAHP, the CCT, and Yakama Nation on July 30, 2012. The DAHP responded on August 22, 2012, and offered concurrence with the determination of “No Historic Properties Affected” and with CRC’s recommendations.

8.0 List of Preparers

Molly Boyter, Wenatchee Botanist
Paula Brooks, Wenatchee Botanist (term)
Scott Pavey, Spokane Planning & Environmental Coordinator
William Schurger, Wenatchee Realty Specialist
Francoise Sweeney, Wenatchee Archaeologist
J. A. Vacca, Wenatchee Wildlife Biologist
Mark Williams, Wenatchee Forester

9.0 References Cited

Bureau of Land Management, OR/WA BLM. 11/15/2011. Federally Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed Species and Special Species List. Posted on agency intranet.

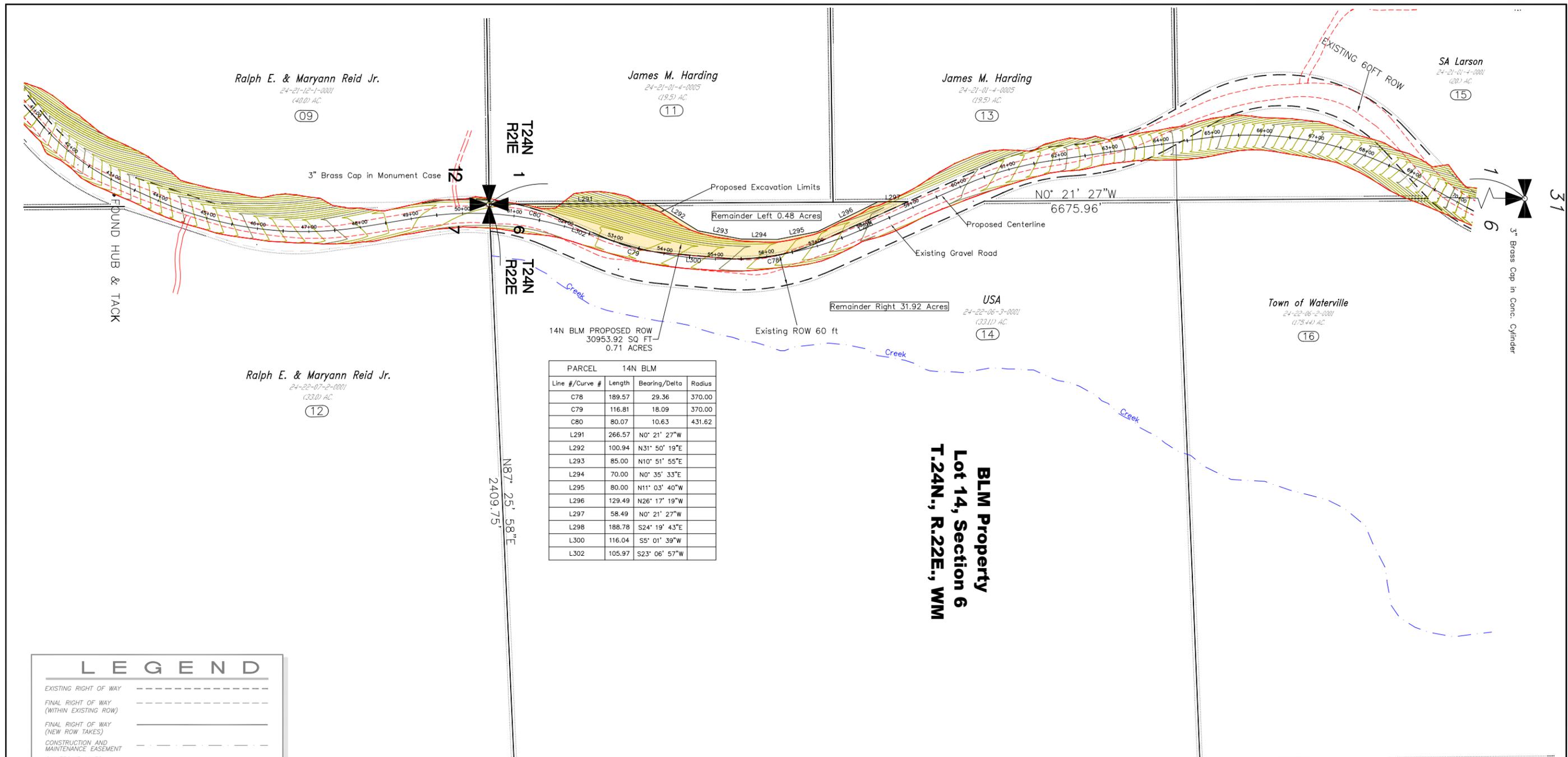
Washington State Noxious Weed Control board. Lists of status of weeds in the state, and information on identification and eradication. <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/default.asp>

SCJ Alliance. 2012. McGinnis Canyon, Douglas County, Washington, ESA Consultation Biological Assessment. Prepared for Douglas County

Johnson and O’Neil, 2001. Wildlife Habitat Association in Oregon and Washington

10.0 Attachments

- 1) Vicinity Map (prepared by BLM)
- 2) Douglas County TLS Project Map



Ralph E. & Maryann Reid Jr.
24-21-12-1-0001
(40.0) AC
(09)

James M. Harding
24-21-01-4-0005
(19.5) AC
(11)

James M. Harding
24-21-01-4-0005
(19.5) AC
(13)

SA Larson
24-21-01-4-0001
(20) AC
(15)

Ralph E. & Maryann Reid Jr.
24-22-07-2-0001
(33.0) AC
(12)

USA
24-22-06-3-0001
(33.1) AC
(14)

Town of Waterville
24-22-06-2-0001
(175.4) AC
(16)

PARCEL	14N BLM		
Line #/Curve #	Length	Bearing/Delta	Radius
C78	189.57	29.36	370.00
C79	116.81	18.09	370.00
C80	80.07	10.63	431.62
L291	266.57	N0° 21' 27"W	
L292	100.94	N31° 50' 19"E	
L293	85.00	N10° 51' 55"E	
L294	70.00	N0° 35' 33"E	
L295	80.00	N11° 03' 40"W	
L296	129.49	N26° 17' 19"W	
L297	58.49	N0° 21' 27"W	
L298	188.78	S24° 19' 43"E	
L300	116.04	S5° 01' 39"W	
L302	105.97	S23° 06' 57"W	

BLM Property
Lot 14, Section 6
T.24N., R.22E., WM

LEGEND

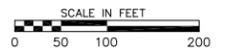
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY -----
- FINAL RIGHT OF WAY (WITHIN EXISTING ROW) -----
- FINAL RIGHT OF WAY (NEW ROW TAKES) -----
- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EASEMENT -----
- OWNERSHIP LINES -----
- CONSTRUCTION CENTERLINE -----
- EXISTING EDGE OF ASPHALT -----
- EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD -----
- EXISTING FENCE -----X-----X-----X-----X-----
- SECTION & SUBDIVISION LINES -----
- C/L PROPOSED DESIGN CURVE No. **AC1** ○ FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
- PROPERTY OWNERSHIP NUMBERS ○ CALCULATED POINT
- ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 23-21-16-3-0002
- AUDITOR'S FILE NUMBER AFN 302343
- ABBREVIATIONS
- AFN Auditor's File Number QCD Quit Claim Deed
- SWD Statutory Warranty Deed DOT Deed of Trust
- WFD Warranty Fulfillment Deed WD Warranty Deed

NOTE

Subdivisional lines shown are calculated from documents of record, aerial photos, and field survey. Area shown for large parcels are calculated from said sources and where existing monumentation does not exist, boundaries shown are for area calculations only and do not reflect a true and accurate survey of individual ownerships.

NOTES:
* = Area is approximate.
() = Record data

Project Datum NAD 1983/91 Washington State Plane, North Zone U.S. Survey Feet. Multiply distances by 1.00019343 to convert to ground.

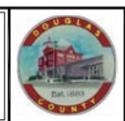


3" Brass Cap in Conc. Cylinder

NO.	REVISION	BY	REVIEW	DATE

PLOT DATE: 09/08/11
DESIGNER: LWS
DRAWN BY: LWS

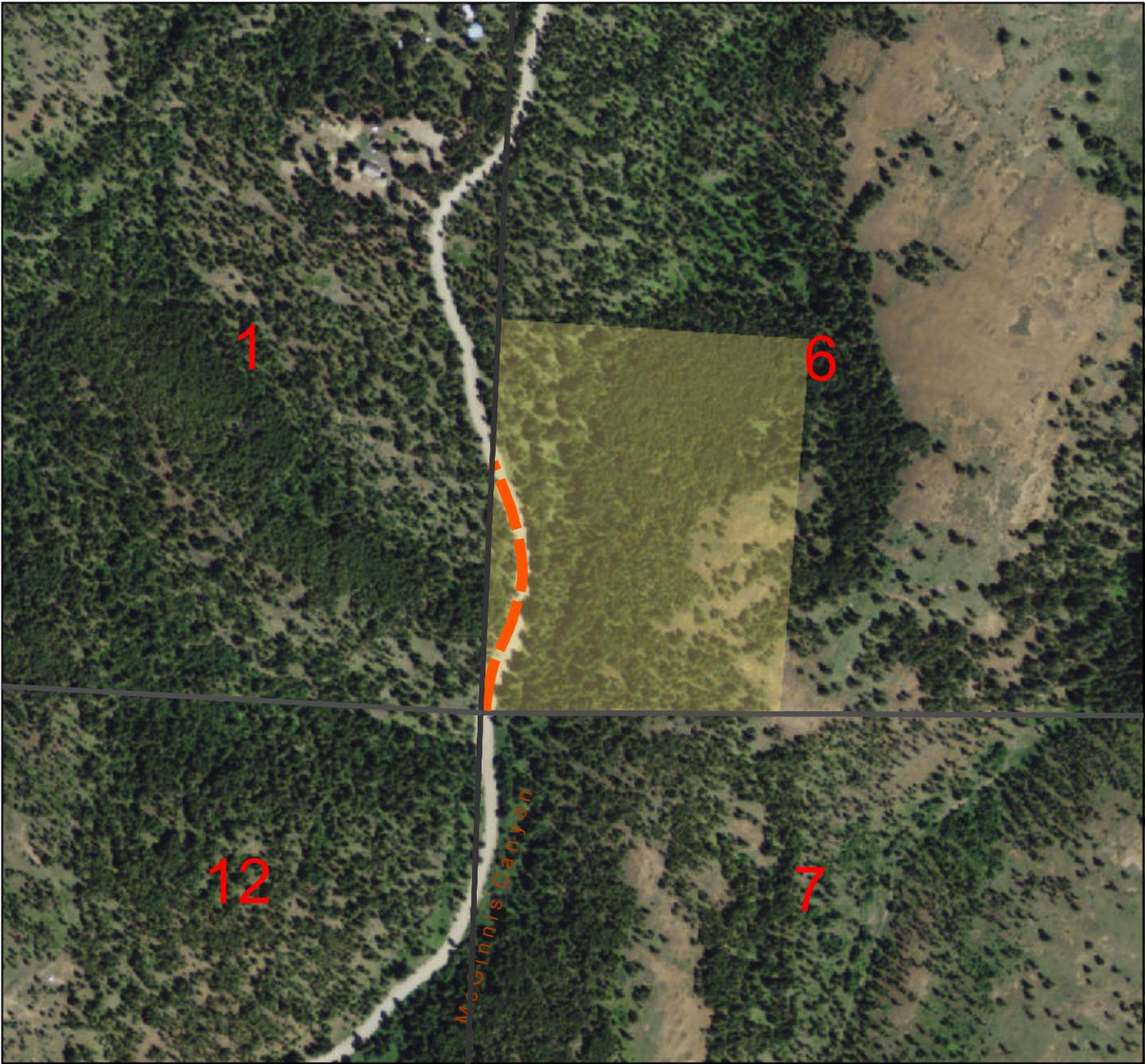
CRP 922
McGinnis Canyon Road



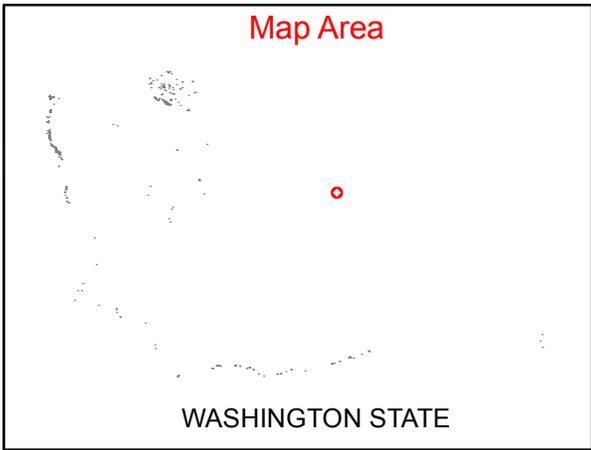
DOUGLAS COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION & LAND SERVICES
140 19th St. NW Ste. A, E. WENATCHEE, WA 98802 PH: 509.884.7173

RIGHT OF WAY PLAN
BLM PARCEL

DRAWING NAME: 922RW
PROJECT NO. CRP 922
Sheet of



**Vicinity Map - Douglas County TLS
 McGinnis Canyon Road Reconstruction
 Right-of-Way Application
 Portion of Lot 14, Sec. 6, T.24N., R22E, WM**



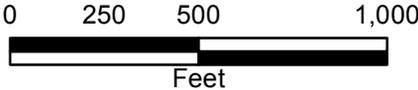
Legend

 Existing 60' Wide Road Right-of-Way

Land Ownership:

 Bureau of Land Management

 Private Land



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

October 25, 2012