

DECISION RECORD AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

(EA Number OR-134-07-EA-001)

(Pacific County-Department of Public Works Mineral Material Free Use Permit FU-W-483)

(Also known as Bayshore Pit)

(WAOR 63092)

A. Reference: Bureau of Land Management Spokane District, 2007, Environmental Assessment (EA) OR-134-EA-001, Free Use Permit (FU-W-483).

B. Decision

It is my decision to issue the free use permit as described in the Applicants Proposed Action in the referenced environmental assessment (EA). This action allows BLM to make available, for Pacific County Department of Public Works, continued operations at a mineral material borrow site, known as Bayshore Pit, for mining of additional basalt resources. This rock material is needed for continued use for beach access hardening along the Long Beach Peninsula. The permit will be subject to the interim and final mine/reclamation plan submitted by Pacific County, relative to mitigation listed and described in the referenced EA, and attached permit stipulations/conditions of approval (COA's).

C. Rationale

Pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1947 as amended (Mineral Material Act) which provides for the disposal of mineral materials from public lands managed by BLM. The Secretary of the Interior has discretion to permit the free use of mineral materials to government entities, such as Pacific County. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Secretary of the Interior to manage public lands under the principles of multiple uses. Several free use permits were authorized by BLM previously at Bayshore Pit.

This free use permit will allow BLM to meet its statutory obligations, allow Pacific County to continue to acquire materials needed to harden beach accesses, and will result in only minimal environmental impacts.

Mining will incorporate reclamation suitable pit slopes and mine surfaces. After mining at Bayshore Pit is complete, reclamation of the site will consist of re-contouring slopes, reapplying topsoil to the un-reclaimed hillsides and planting native grass species to provide soil stabilization and food and cover for wildlife.

D. Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

Through the environmental assessment, the Bureau of Land Management, Wenatchee Field Office, analyzed the alternatives for Pacific County's subject mineral material free use permit (FU-W-483). Based on the following considerations, no significant impacts to the quality of human environment are anticipated. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not necessary.

- Public health or safety will not be affected.
- The selected alternative will not result in cumulative significant adverse impacts to the important and relevant resource values of the area.
- There will be no adverse impacts to cultural or historical resources. No archaeological, cultural, or paleontological sites were documented during field inventories of the area covered by the proposed action.
- The selected alternative will not significantly affect endangered or threatened species or critical habitat as determined under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. BLM completed a Biological Assessment (BA) found that the activity “may effect but not likely to adversely affect” two species, the marbled murrelet and bald eagle. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred (letter dated 10-31-2006) with BLM’s determination in the BA and concluded that “effects resulting from the project to bald eagle and marbled murrelet would be insignificant or discountable”.
- Habitat is available on adjacent lands for any other displaced wildlife.
- Noise from mining operations does not, and will not adversely affect recreational activities or residences.
- Visual effects are not readily visible from the nearest road or other adjacent areas, and reclamation of the site after mining operations are complete will erase most visual disturbances.

E. Appeals

As specified in 43 CFR 300.4 (Appeals) and 43 CFR 4.411, any party that feels they are adversely affected by this decision has 30 days from the date this decision is made available at the Wenatchee Field Office and the Spokane District Office to file an appeal. The document will also be available on the District internet site at <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/index.htm>. This decision is effective upon expiration of this appeals period.

/S/ Sally Sovey
Field Manager
Wenatchee Field Office
Spokane District

1/10/07
Date

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SPOKANE DISTRICT, WASHINGTON STATE**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TITLE PAGE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NUMBER OR-134-07-EA-001	SERIAL NUMBER WAOR 63092	DATE OF REPORT January 9, 2007
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BLM RESOURCE AREA Wenatchee	COUNTY Pacific
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TYPE OF ACTION

Issue a free use permit (FU-W-483) to allow continued excavation of rock used primarily to harden beach approaches along the Long Beach Peninsula.

APPLICANT'S NAME Pacific County-Department of Public Works (DPW)	ADDRESS (Include zip code) P.O. Box 66 South Bend, WA 98586-0066
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DATE(S) OF FIELD EXAMINATION

Latest Field Inspections (10-20-2005 & 11-17-2004)

LANDS INVOLVED

Township	Range	Meridian	Section	Subdivision	Acres
T. 9 N.	R. 11 W.	Willamette	4	Government Lot 2	~3

PURPOSE OF REPORT: To analyze the effects of re-issuing a new free use mineral material permit (FU-W-483) to Pacific County-Department of Public Works for removal of rock from the Bayshore Pit.

I. Introduction

A. Background Information

Since 1981, BLM has authorized removal of mineral materials (rock) by Pacific County-Department of Public Works from the Bayshore Pit to harden beach approaches along the Long Beach Peninsula. The most recent Pacific County free use permit (FUP) expired on June 30, 2005. This pit is within the Cape Disappointment State Park (formerly known as Fort Canby State Park). The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (WSPRC) currently holds a Recreation and Public Purpose Act (R&PP) lease from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for approximately 542 acres of public land within Cape Disappointment State Park. The Federal mineral estate within the leased area is still managed by BLM. Under Public Law 108-387 (118 Stat. 2234), the federal lands at Cape Disappointment (including Bayshore Pit) are to be transferred from BLM to the National Park Service (NPS) for inclusion in the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. Because the NPS has no regulatory means for issuing mineral material permits they have stipulated that BLM re-issue the free use permit (FUP), or decide not to issue the permit before the land transfer occurs. NPS supports issuing the FUP. If BLM issues the FUP, NPS may assume administration of it after the land is transferred. The NPS plans to enter into a cooperative agreement with WSPRC, giving them responsibility for much of the day-to-day operation on the federal portions of the park.

B. Need for the Proposal

Pacific County-Department of Public Works requests that BLM issue a new FUP for continued mining of mineral materials from the Bayshore Pit because their previous permit expired. They will use the mined material to harden beach approaches in the area.

C. Conformance with BLM Land Use Plan

There is currently no land use plan for the area of the proposed action. Regulations found in 43 CFR 1610.8(b)(1) allow an action (such as issuing a FUP) where public lands are not covered by a land use plan, provided appropriate environmental documentation is completed as necessary to make an informed decision.

D. Relationship to Existing Statutes and Regulations

Mineral material disposal is authorized by the Act of July 31, 1947 (Mineral Material Act) as amended and administered by BLM under the Federal Code of Regulations 43 CFR 3600.

II. Applicant Proposed Action and Alternatives

A. Applicant Proposed Action

The proposed action is to issue a free use permit to allow Pacific County to continue mining shale at the Bayshore Pit (approximately 3 acres) for the next 10 years. Under the new

permit, the County would continue removal of additional basalt from the current mineral material site (up to approximately 10,000 yards over a ten year period). All remaining topsoil/overburden would be removed and stockpiled for final reclamation/revegetation. Operations include mining rock with an excavator/front-end loader and loading this material into 10 yard dump trucks to be hauled offsite. These trucks and other equipment will access the pit area via an access road which is approximately 200' in length. The permittee would have to comply with the stipulations outlined in Attachment 5. No explosives would be used to fracture the rock. Operations (intermittent) would take place between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

B. No Action Alternative:

BLM would not issue a new free use permit. No additional rock material would be removed from Bayshore Pit. Pacific County would need to reclaim (re-slope) the excavation cut slope and reseed the disturbed area. Under this alternative, Pacific County could obtain mineral materials from commercial rock source(s) and haul to the beach approach sites. They could also purchase rock from private land owners within the vicinity.

III. Affected Environment

This section describes the proposed area of disturbance associated with the mineral material borrow site as current conditions exist. The affected environment is described by resource value below.

General Setting: The site is located about one mile south of Ilwaco, Washington (see Attachments 1 & 2), in the northeastern portion of section 4 in T. 9 N., R. 11 W. Site access is via a short gravel access road off the west side of Robert Gray Drive (SR-100 East). The Bayshore Pit is excavated into shales. Locally the shale is overlain by a thick layer of loamy soil. The site is relatively flat, but slopes down to the Columbia River Estuary (Baker Bay) on the east and slopes uphill to the west (Attachment 2- USGS Topographic Map).

Soils: Soils within the vicinity are classified as the Ilwaco Silt Loam. These soils are relatively deep, coarse, and well drained. The conifer overstory has created an acidic soil that is relatively nutrient poor (WSPRC 2003). Although some of the area was previously stripped of topsoil, much of it is now (several years after being disturbed) completely covered by woody vegetation (principally alder).

Air: Due to the combination of marine air patterns and limited pollution sources the overall air quality at Cape Disappointment State Park, including the Bayshore Pit area, is generally excellent (WSPRC 2003). The site is adjacent to Robert Gray Drive a less traveled alternate route to park facilities, so some motor vehicle exhaust occurs intermittently as vehicles pass by the site. Frequent rainfall at the site allows for ample soil moisture which helps curtail potential dust generation from intermittent excavation activity.

Water/Hydrology: The Park receives about 100 inches of annual precipitation (WSPRC

2003). The Bayshore Pit is located one-quarter mile east of the Columbia River Estuary and one mile west of the Pacific Ocean (see Attachment 2). Groundwater occurs at some depth at the site.

Vegetation: Vegetation in this area is dominated by Sitka spruce forest. The Cape Disappointment State Park Master Plan (WSPRC 2003) indicates four distinct forest vegetation associations: Sitka spruce/salal, Sitka spruce/salal-salmonberry, Sitka spruce/salmonberry, and Sitka spruce/sword fern. There are no known wetlands within the current FUP site. On March 25, 1981, BLM Spokane District Botanist, Pamela Camp, conducted a field survey for rare plants within the area of proposed disturbance associated with expansion of Pacific County's pit site. No rare plants were found and the habitat appeared unsuitable for their occurrence (4-13-1981 Memo). The majority of vegetation has been removed during previous mining. Much of it is now overgrown with predominately alder (Attachment 3). No noxious weeds occur at the site.

Wildlife: According to the Cape Disappointment State Park Master Plan (WSPRC 2003), the park is home to a diversity of wildlife species, including cougar, deer, raccoon, beaver, Douglas squirrels, small rodents, bats, river otters, garter snakes, rough-skinned newts, bullfrogs, Pacific chorus frogs, and a diversity of bird species. It is likely that these species also use the area of the proposed action. Special status species that occur in the vicinity of the pit are bald eagle and marbled murrelet.

Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials/Chemicals): There is currently no storage of fuels, hazardous materials or chemicals at the Bayshore Pit. BLM required Pacific County to install a locked gate at the site to control dumping of garbage. Trucks and excavation equipment utilized Pacific County are kept in good working order. There has been no evidence of hydraulic fluid leaks or petroleum spills noted during onsite inspections of the borrow site area.

Noise: Typical noise at the site includes sounds of nature and traffic on Robert Gray Drive to the east. During active mineral-related operations at the existing borrow site there is noise from dump trucks and the excavator/front-end loader. The closest residence to the gravel pit is about one-half mile to the north on the outskirts of Ilwaco, Washington (Attachment 2). Noise from the mining operations is not likely heard at the residence.

Recreation: The site lies on BLM lands northeast of the developed recreation facilities at Cape Disappointment State Park. Activity associated with the State Park is authorized by BLM under a Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) lease. Major recreational activities at the park include hiking, sight seeing, camping, boating and biking. The Bayshore Pit site is in an isolated area and is about one mile from developed recreation sites/areas within the park.

Visual/Aesthetics: The current mineral material site sits to the west of Robert Gray Drive and due to vegetative screening is not readably visible.

Historic and Cultural Preservation: An onsite cultural resource inventory was conducted by Joe Randolph, BLM archaeologist on March 25, 1981. A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Cape Disappointment State Park, which also covered the area of potential affect, was completed by Archaeological Investigations Northwest (report dated 2-21-2003). No cultural or historical artifacts were found in the vicinity of the Bayshore Pit. As outlined in the Cape Disappointment State Park Master Plan (WSPRC 2003) the Bayshore Pit is not within the Cape Disappointment Historic district, listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Social and Economic (Environmental Justice): U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census 2000) estimates that only 9.1% of the families in Pacific County are living below the poverty level which was approximately the same as the national average of 9.2%. The Census Bureau also estimates that 5.0% of the county population is Hispanic or Latino. This is below the national average of 12.5%. The Shoalwater Indian Reservation is located in northwestern Pacific County and approximately 2.4% of the County population is American Indian. This is above the national average of 0.9%. However, the reservation is 60 miles away from the Bayshore Pit, and recent mining operations have not affect this minority population.

IV. Environmental Effects

A. Applicants Proposed Action

Soils: Development will most likely mean some increase in soil erosion. The remainder of the vegetative cover and topsoil/overburden will be removed prior to mining. During stripping and stockpiling, some soil erosion will likely occur. However, as described in Attachment 5, sediment will be contained on site through the use of Best Management Practices (BMP) such as berms, contouring, and limiting the area of disturbed ground. Upon completion of mining operations borrow site walls would be re-sloped, topsoil applied and re-seeded. As the borrow site is depleted and grading to ultimate contours is complete, topsoil will be redistributed over disturbed areas and native seed blends applied to re-establish vegetation.

Air: Dust could potentially be generated during topsoil/overburden stripping and times of active equipment operation; although soils are generally moist at the site thus curtailing dust. There will be exhaust emissions from the excavation equipment and haul trucks.

Water: No diversions of surface waters will be required for the proposal and there will be no surface water discharges of any kind at the site. No groundwater is proposed to be withdrawn and no waste of any kind will be discharged at the site. There are no permanent surface water resources with in the vicinity of the site. Hydrocarbon spills could potentially effect water resources. However, given the small amounts of petroleum products that would be used onsite, and the stipulation (Attachment 5) that requires the permittee to immediately clean up such spills, this effect would be negligible.

Vegetation: The majority of vegetation had already been removed previously and is overgrown with predominately alder (Attachment 3). No noxious weeds occur at the site. Vegetation at the site would be removed during mining operations. After reclamation of the site (re-sloping) soils/overburden will be placed back on the reclaimed site and planted with native (grass) plant species. Surrounding woody vegetation will naturally re-establish within the reclaimed site within two to three years. Successful revegetation, reseeding, and controlling noxious weeds at the site are addressed in Stipulations five through eight (Attachment 5).

Wildlife: Wildlife will be temporally displaced to adjacent undisturbed areas during mining. Most reptiles, birds and mammals that occur at the site now are transitory in nature so mining operations will have little impact on them during the permit period.

BLM completed a biological assessment (BA) to determine any effects of current intermittent mining activity at the Bayshore Pit on threatened or endangered species. BLM found that the activity “may effect but not likely to adversely affect” two federally threatened species, the marbled murrelet and bald eagle. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred (letter dated 10-31-2006) with BLM’s determination in the BA and concluded that “effects resulting from the project to bald eagle and marbled murrelet would be insignificant or discountable”.

Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials/Chemicals): Small spills of diesel fuel associated with refueling or lubricants associated with routine maintenance could occur when equipment is on site. Stipulation 9 (Attachment 5) requires that the permittee/operator clean up any onsite accidental petroleum product spills (hazardous materials). Thus, effects would be minimal.

Noise: There will be elevated noise levels associated with mining equipment, such as front-end loaders, and haul trucks traveling to and from the site. The majority of mining activity will occur in a pit surrounded by a hillside to the north and by vegetation to the east, south and west, which will buffer noise associated with mining and operations. Work hours will be limited to daytime hours to control noise impacts. The site is remote enough that noise impacts will be negligible at distant residences.

Recreation: The small size of the current mineral material site (3 acres) will have little, if any, effect on recreational uses within the Park. The closest developed recreation site(s) within the park are about one mile away. There are no planned recreation improvements to the reclaimed Bayshore Pit site.

Visual/Aesthetics: The active mining and removal of vegetation and gravel from the parcel will change the aesthetics of the area, although a majority of the mineral material site is not visible from the adjacent road or other recreational land. Upon completion of the mining operation, the excavated area will be re-sloped. Disturbed areas will have topsoil re-applied and seeded to promote the growth of vegetation. The permittees reclamation plan and BLM permit stipulations (Attachment 5) require reclamation/ revegetation of the site to blend in

with the surrounding landscape after mining is complete.

Historic and Cultural Preservation: Since inventories identified no cultural resources within the project area, it is unlikely that any will be affected by the proposed action. If archaeological materials are encountered during mining, the permittee will cease work and notify the BLM and Office of Archaeological and Historic Services (OAHS). Stipulation 2 (Attachment 5) addresses the protocol for notifying BLM.

Safety: The site is in a remote location. During times when no mining activity is occurring at the site a locked gate controls access to the site. Equipment is not left onsite overnight. The permittee/operator must comply with any local, state, and federal laws/regulations related to safety onsite (Attachment 5-Stipulation 1).

Social and Economic (Environmental Justice): The proposed action will not likely have any effect on minority or low-income populations, or the local economy.

B. No Action Alternative

If the no action alternative were selected, there would be no additional mining or associated environmental effects at the Bayshore Pit. Final reclamation of the existing mining operations would be performed as per mine/reclamation plans submitted previously and conditions of approval (COA's) appended to the BLM free use permit(s).

Pacific County could obtain mineral materials from local commercial rock sources and haul to the beach approach sites. Although additional material wouldn't be taken from the Bayshore Pit another mineral material site would be disturbed.

Within this southwestern Washington area market, the Pacific County Engineer indicated that there are no similar deposits located on private lands. While Pacific County would use its own trucks under the proposed action, acquiring material from commercial sources may require use of commercial dump truck operators. At sites out of the area it would likely cost several dollars per cubic yard for rock used for hardening beach approaches. Typically commercial dump truck operators charge between \$75-\$100/hourly rate, but may be lower in this rural area. An average dump truck and pup (trailer) or belly dump truck can legally haul only 20-30 tons. Using the 30 ton haul rate, the FUP (10,000cy * 1.5cy/ton ~ 15,000 tons) would require approximately 500 truck trips, a substantial undertaking. Another option would be to utilize Pacific County dump trucks to haul rock from the private source. According to Pacific County's Engineer, commercial source location(s) are a significantly longer haul distance (for either commercial or Pacific County dump trucks), than the proposed location on BLM which is within several miles of the beach access sites. This alternative would add substantial costs in truck haul and fuel costs. Purchasing rock from commercial sources would add a substantial cost to Pacific County's operations of hardening beach access areas.

Regardless of mineral material site location there would still be land disturbance associated with mineral material pit development on private or other public managed lands (such as WA Dept. of Natural Resources-WADNR). There would be many of the same effects as the applicants proposed action: such as 1) soil erosion; 2) dust; 3) emissions from mining equipment and haul trucks; 4) disturbance of vegetation; 5) displacement of wildlife; 6) noise; and 7) disruption of the landscape (visual effects).

Mining on private land (disturbance of 3 acres or more) is overseen by the WADNR. Since rock material would come from a private source BLM/Pacific County would not be involved with mitigation of that private site. WADNR would be responsible for any stipulations/mitigation required for mining on private lands.

C. Cumulative Effects:

Cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action may affect soils, vegetation, and wildlife (including protected species).

The BLM environmental assessment (EA #OR134-FY05-05) for the “Federal Land Lease and Plan of Development Approval Cape Disappointment State Park Ilwaco, Pacific County, Washington” lists a number of improvements planned for Cape Disappointment State Park. Some of those improvements include:

- a. Construction of new amphitheatre.
- b. Improvements to the existing West (Benson Beach) campground.
- c. Construction of shuttle stops in the West campground vicinity.
- d. Construction of a multi-use trail between the West campground and the Isthmus.
- e. Installation of interpretive signs.

The WSPRC Master Plan for Cape Disappointment State Park also lists additional projects which include the multi-use trail between the North Head Lighthouse and the Isthmus; the North Head Lighthouse parking lot expansion, comfort station and shuttle stop; a bicycle lane along North Head Lighthouse road; Pacific City picnic ground and forest restoration; a pedestrian trail connection to the southern end of Discovery Heights; and a pedestrian trail connection between North Head/McKenzie Head Trail and the West (Benson Beach) campground. The EA for the CDSPMP (2003) also references the potential development of a private resort facility near Long Beach, Washington.

During construction of projects such as an amphitheater, trails, etc., there would be soil disturbance, erosion, removal of vegetation, displacement of wildlife and noise. These projects are small and of short duration that impacts would be minimal.

There are no other known mineral material sites within the vicinity of Bayshore Pit.

V. **Review, Consultation and Coordination**

A. **Agencies and Organizations Consulted:**

BLM consulted with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for ESA, Section 7 informal consultation and the USFWS concurred with the BLM BA (letter dated 10-31-2006).

On November 22, 2006, BLM sent consultation and informational letters concerning the continued mining at Bayshore Pit to the Chinook and Quinault Indians and the State of Washington-Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). The OAHP concurred (letter dated 11-??-2006) with BLM's protocol and identified no concerns. BLM received no notice of concerns from the Chinook Nation, Quinault Indian Nation.

B. **Databases Consulted:**

The following databases were utilized to review for known cultural resources and threatened and endangered (T&E) plant and animal species for the proposed project area:

- State of Washington-Department of Fish & Wildlife Priority Habitat and Species Database (Updated December 2002).
- State of Washington-Department of Natural Resources-Washington Natural Heritage Plant Database (Updated March 2003).
- State of Washington-Office of Archaeology and Historical Preservation Site Database (Updated September 2003)

See Section VI for individuals that were consulted.

C. **Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted:**

List of Preparers

Rich Bailey	- Spokane District Archaeologist
Pam Camp	- Spokane District Botanist
Brent Cunderla	- Wenatchee Resource Area Geologist
Neal Hedges	- Wenatchee Resource Area Wildlife Biologist
Joe Kelly	- Spokane District Fisheries Biologist
Scott Pavey	- Spokane District Environmental Coordinator
Diane Priebe	- Wenatchee Resource Area Recreation Planner
Sally Sovey	- Wenatchee Resource Area Manager

Others Consulted

Don Larson	- Pacific County-Department of Public Works
Ken Berg	- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service-Lacy, Washington

Amy Whisler	- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service-Lacey, Washington
Daniel Farber	- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission-Olympia, Washington
Rick Wagner	- National Park Service-Seattle, Washington
Dr. Robert Whitlam	- State of Washington-Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Ray Gardner	- Chinook Nation
Tony Johnson	- Chinook Nation-Cultural Resources
Fawn Sharp	- Quinault Indian Nation Business Council
Justine James	- Quinault Indian Nation-Cultural Resources

VI. References

Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Wenatchee Resource Area, 2005, Environmental Assessment (EA#OR134-FY05-05) Federal Land Lease and Plan of Development Approval Cape Disappointment State Park Ilwaco, Pacific County, Washington.

Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission (WSPRC), 2003, *Cape Disappointment State Park Master Plan, Ilwaco, Washington; Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)* A Washington State Environmental Policy Act Document, prepared by WA state Parks & Recreation Commission, Cogen Owens, Greensworks, Parametrix, Kittelson & Assoc. and Eric Netherland.

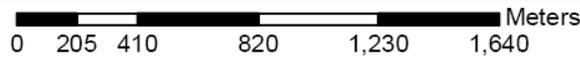
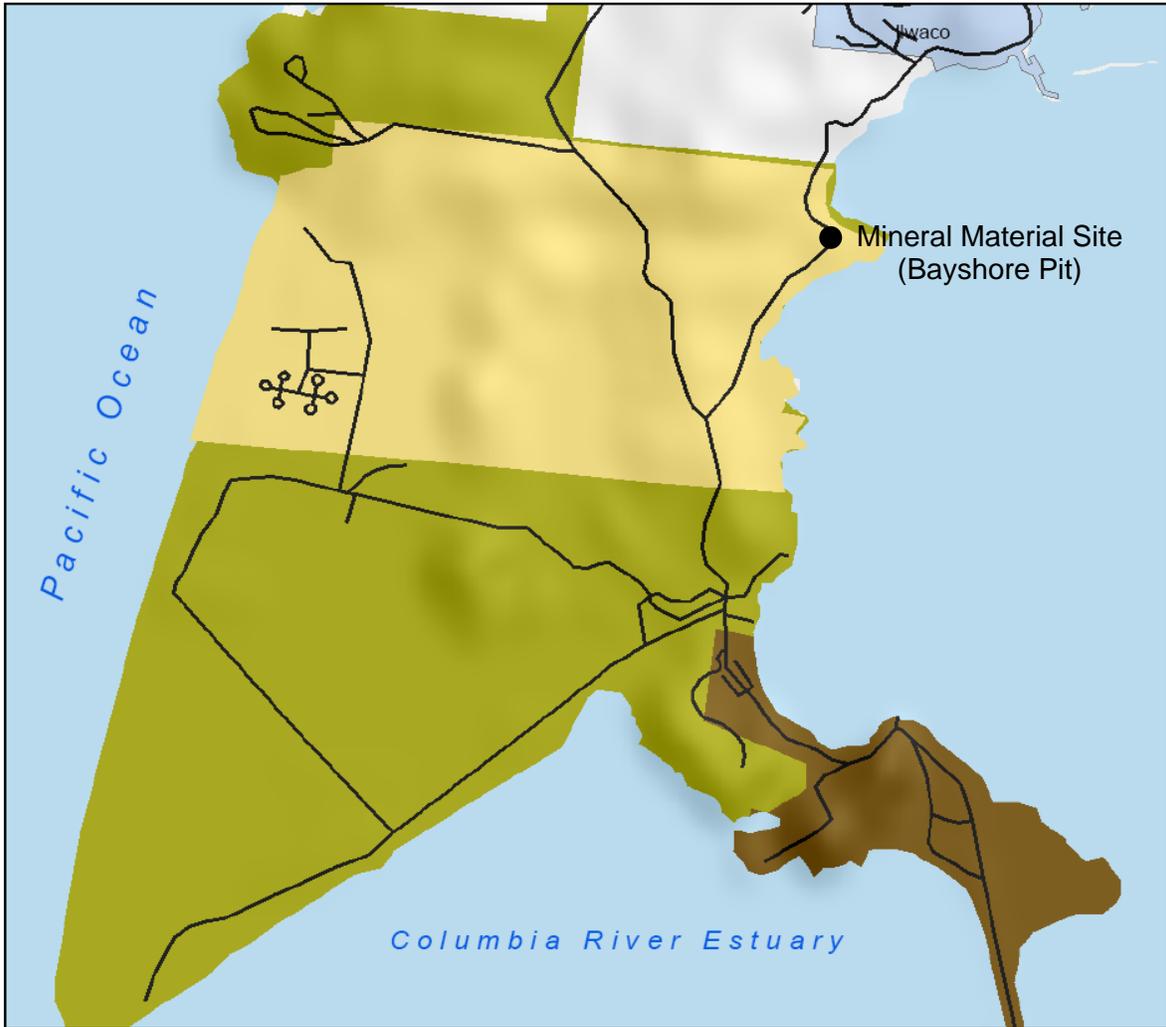
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, *Fact Sheet, Pacific County, Washington*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau. Internet Web site: <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Accessed on January 3, 2007.

VII. Attachments

- Attachment 1 – Bayshore Mineral Material Site Vicinity Map
- Attachment 2 – Vicinity Map - USGS 7.5 Minute Series (1:24,000)
- Attachment 3 – Detailed Site Map of Bayshore Pit
- Attachment 4 – Photos showing Bayshore Pit
- Attachment 5 – BLM Stipulations for Free Use Permit FU-W-483

Attachment 1

Cape Disappointment Mineral Materials Site



Legend

- BLM
- Homeland Security
- WA State Parks

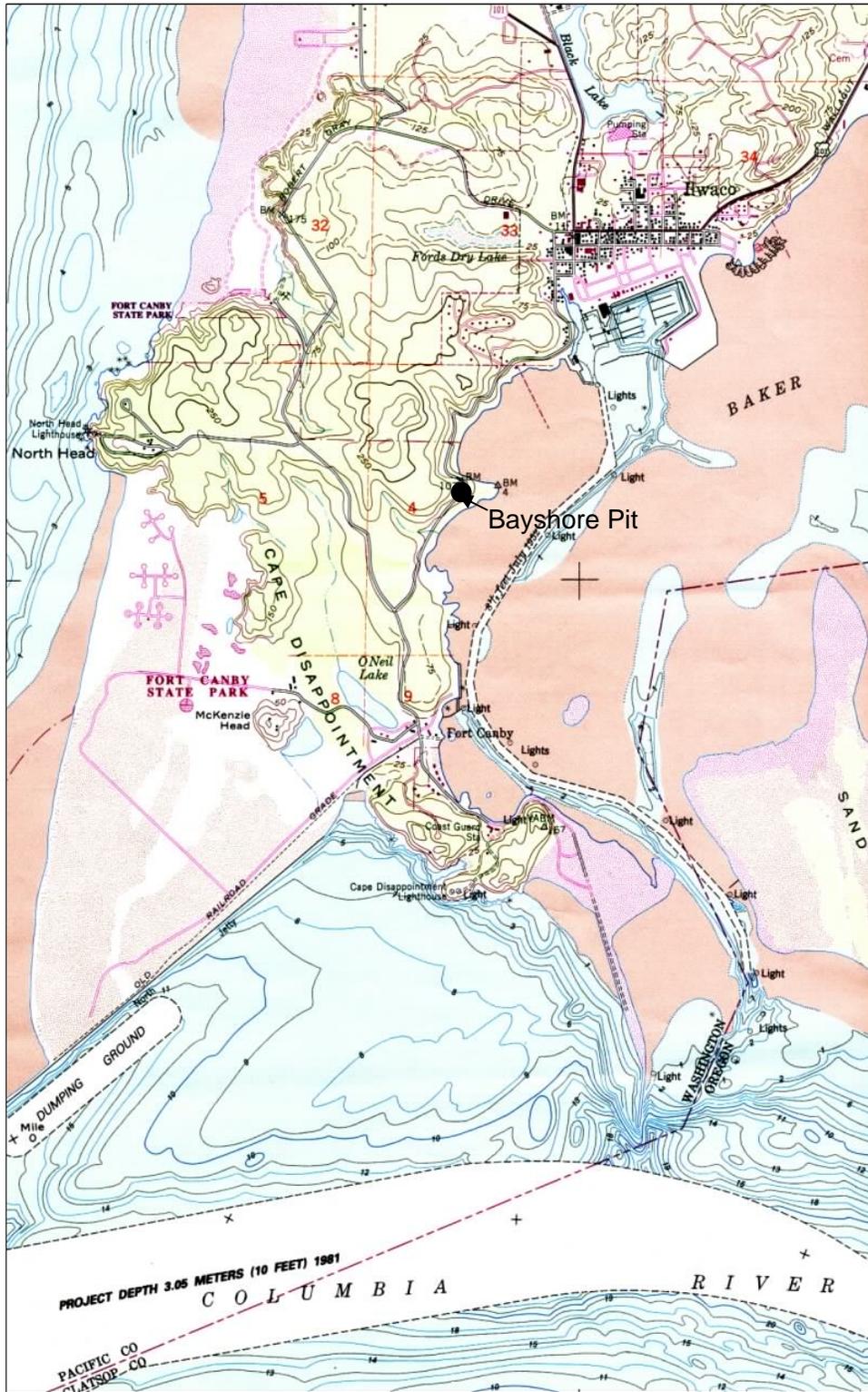


United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Spokane District
Wenatchee Field Office
Wenatchee, WA 98801

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● Mineral Material Site

Attachment 2

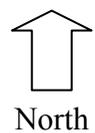
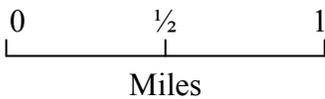


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T. 9 N.

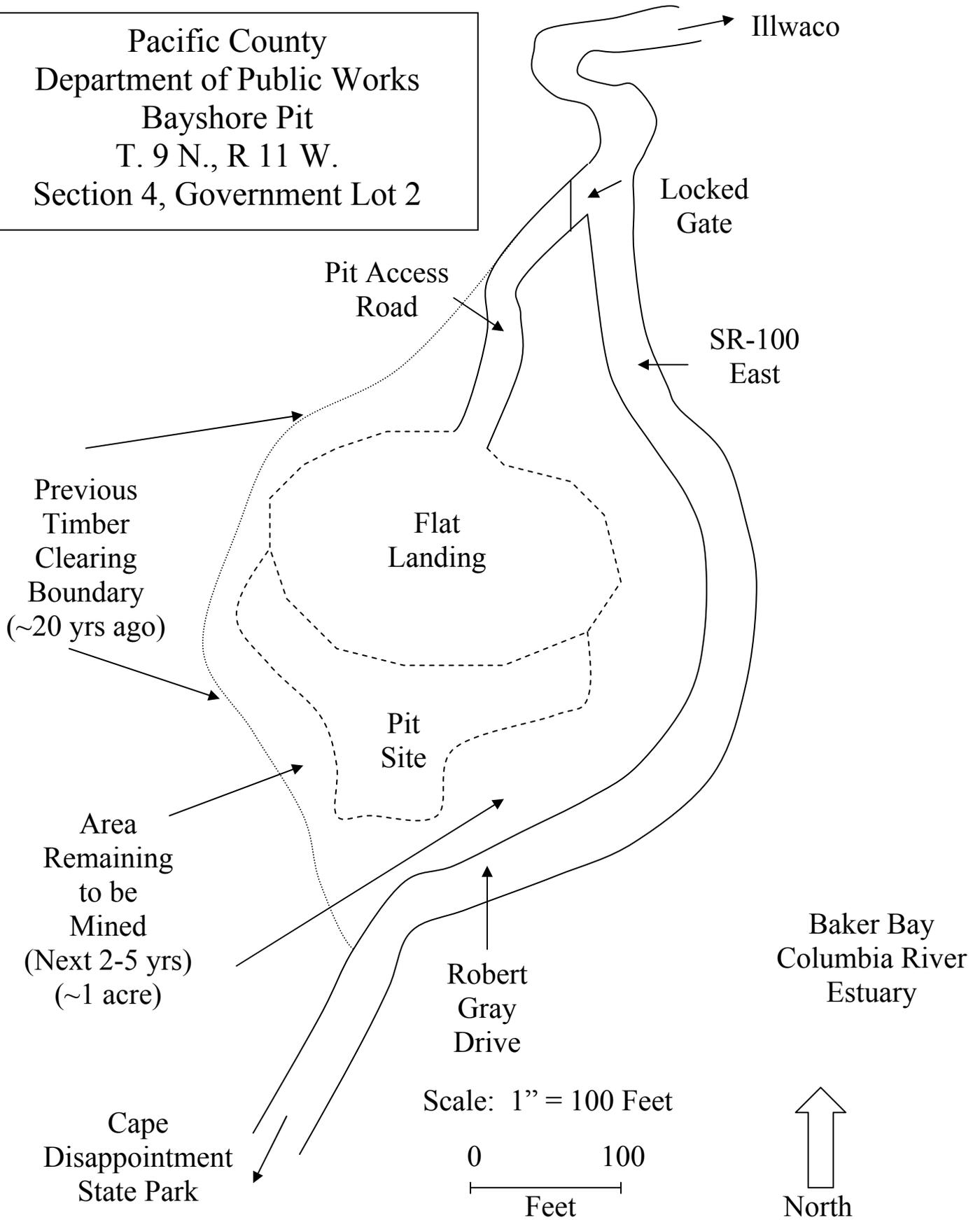
R. 11 W.

Bayshore Pit (Borrow Site)
Vicinity Map – USGS 7.5 Minute Series (1:24,000)



Attachment 3 – Detailed Site Map of Bayshore Pit

Pacific County
Department of Public Works
Bayshore Pit
T. 9 N., R 11 W.
Section 4, Government Lot 2



Attachment 4



Bayshore Pit – November 17, 2004
Pacific County Public Works Department
Photo showing the south-central portion of the borrow pit. View is south.



Bayshore Pit – November 17, 2004
Pacific County Public Works Department
Photo showing gate that prevents unauthorized access into the pit. View northeast.

Attachment 5

STIPULATIONS FOR FREE USE PERMIT FU-W-483

1. Permittee will comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations with regard to fire, health and safety hazards.
2. The operator/permittee must halt work if any cultural/archaeological feature greater than fifty years in age is encountered during material removal. The BLM office must be notified immediately of any discovery, and work in the area may not commence until the Designated Officer from BLM provides approval.
3. Any topsoil encountered during mining operations needs to be stockpiled for final reclamation of site. After excavation, removal site(s) will be contoured to as close to natural topography as possible or as indicated in the Mine/Reclamation plan, backfilled partially if necessary, topsoil replaced and reseeded.
4. Prior to seeding, plow, disk, or disturb the soil in such a manner as to alleviate soil compaction caused by heavy equipment traffic. If broadcast seeding is utilized, seed must be evenly spread over the surface and raked or chained (incorporated) into the soil. All disturbed areas must be reseeded.
5. Seed mix recommendations for reclamation are as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Seeding Rate</u> (lbs *PLS/acre)
Columbia bromegrass (<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>)	5
Blue wildrye (<i>Elymus glaucus</i>)	5

*PLS - Pure Live Seed

To convert PLS to actual pounds of seed to be applied per acre, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{lbs of PLS required per acre}}{\% \text{ purity of seed} \times \% \text{ germination of seed}} = \text{Actual seeding rate in lbs.}$$

6. Seed use for reclamation shall be certified weed free.
7. If the first attempt at seeding does not prove successful, subsequent reseeding will be required until suitable revegetation is achieved.
8. The permittee will take appropriate action to prevent the infiltration and/or spread of noxious weeds.
9. In the event that any oils, petroleum products (hazardous materials) used during operations, are accidentally spilled onsite, they will be immediately cleaned up along with any contaminated soil and rock material and disposed of in an approved disposal site.
10. The permittee will contact the BLM Authorized Officer when reclamation has been completed and revegetation has been re-established on the site(s) to conduct onsite inspection(s).
11. Prior to the termination of the permit, permittee will leave the surface in a safe and stable condition to the satisfaction of the BLM, as per permit stipulations, mine/reclamation plan and applicable regulations in effect at that particular time.