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**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kremmling Field Office  
P.O. Box 68  
Kremmling, CO 80459**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-120-2009-0024A-EA

PROJECT NAME: Morgan Gulch Bridge Replacement

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T. 1 S., R. 78 W., Sec. 33: NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

APPLICANT: BLM

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION: BLM Zone Engineering has determined that the Morgan Gulch Bridge is not structurally sound and therefore unsafe for the public to access BLM administered lands. The bridge was put in the queue for replacement when funding was available. Funding has been obtained for 2009 and BLM Zone Engineering needs to move forward with the contract while the funding is available.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background/Introduction/Issues and Concerns: Morgan Gulch Bridge is on a parcel of BLM administered land that accesses larger expanses of public land that is used heavily for recreation, especially hunting. On August 6, 1999, a letter was sent to Grand County Planning and Zoning by the Kremmling Field Manager accepting responsibility for maintenance and eventual replacement of the bridges. On March 29, 2000, BLM Zone Engineering performed inspections on the bridge and found it acceptable. The bridge was inspected again in 2008 and the decision was to replace it.

### Proposed Action:

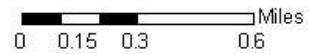
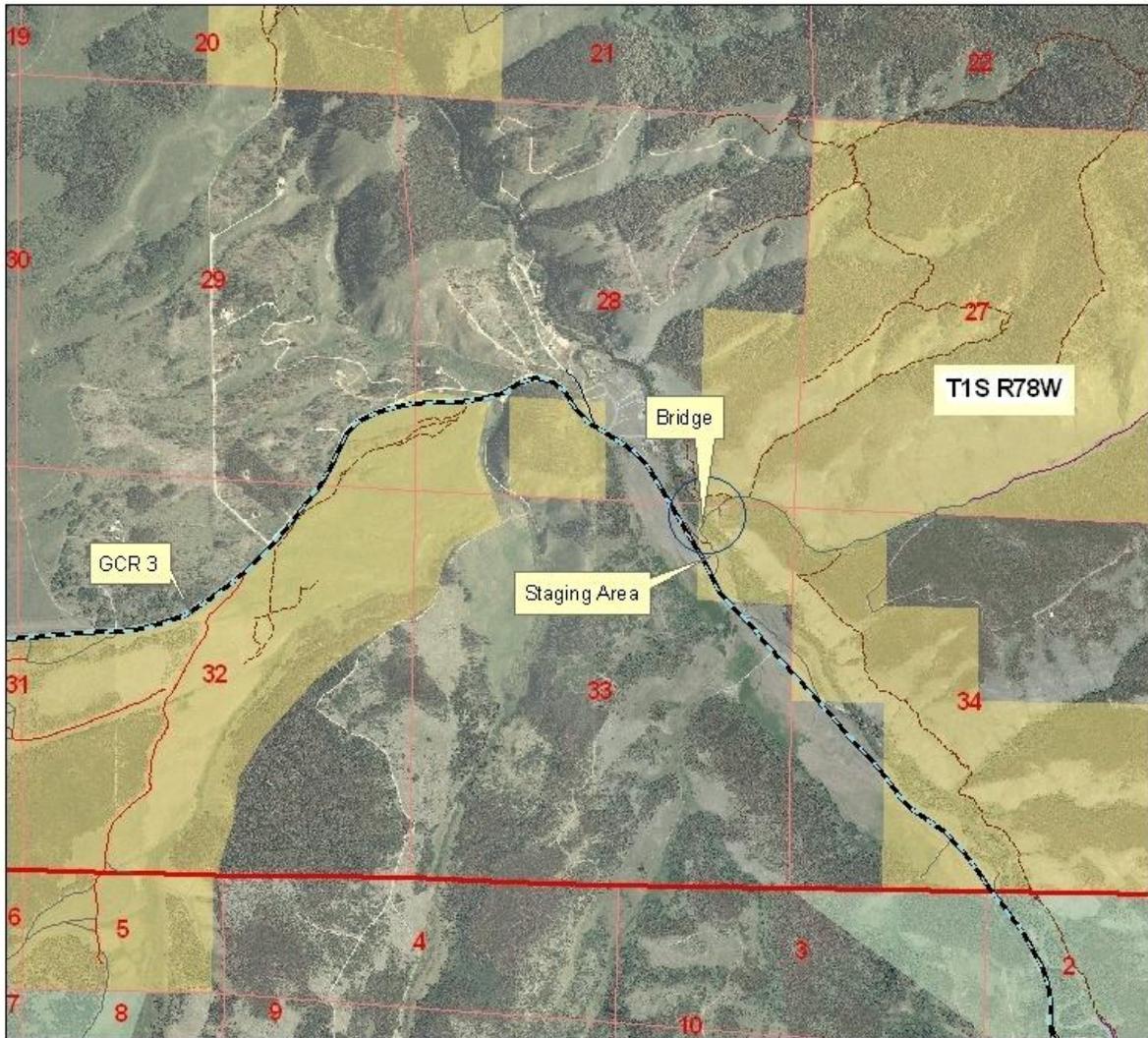
- Zone Engineering proposes to replace the Morgan Gulch Bridge in the summer of 2009. The new bridge would be built in the same location.

### Design Features of the Proposed Action:

- The bridge would be deconstructed and all the materials would be loaded onto a truck and hauled off site.
- The existing cobble rock and boulders would be stockpiled for later use as structural backfill for the new abutments to build up where the road meets the bridge.

- Vegetation would be removed at the abutment locations, and the area adjacent to the abutments.
- The staging area may require grading to create a level surface. These areas would be regraded if necessary to match the existing topography upon completion of the project.
- Trackhoes, and perhaps a loader or backhoe would be used. Concrete trucks would be visiting the site, as well.
- Zone Engineering will apply for the 404 permit for the project.
- The staging area would be the area between Grand County Road 3 and the access road to the Morgan Gulch Bridge and 100 feet to the north.
- Foundation at both sides of the bridge would be driven steel piles with a concrete abutment.
- 40 cy of concrete would be used for the foundation. 20 cy of imported boulders would be used to protect the abutments.
- There would more than likely be a diversion dike half way across the creek during construction.
- A pile driver would be used at this site.
- Steel for the bridge would be treated with the finish that creates a film of faux rust on the steel that actually protects the steel from rusting or oxidizing.
- Engineering Field Office would coordinate their work with the Denver Water Board (DWB) who diverts the Williams Fork water.
- The bridge would be constructed for the expected 50 year flood flows according to the BLM Engineering manual.
- If possible, the large spruce immediately adjacent to the upstream western side of the bridge should be left in place.
- Disturbed streambanks would be ripped or otherwise stabilized and protected until woody vegetation re-establishes along the bank.
- Minimizing grading or blading of the staging area would help insure that topsoil is preserved.
- If grading must occur, the vegetation and topsoil would be bladed and stockpiled separate from the subsoil and protected from water and wind erosion.
- Once construction is complete, the topsoil/vegetation mix would be spread across the site, resulting in a topsoil layer no less than 4 inches. All areas of disturbance would be reseeded to native species following construction.
- The contractor and his employees must, as a minimum, have a shovel, a class A-B-C fire extinguisher with a minimum of one pound of retardant, or a container with a minimum of 5 gallons of water at the construction site.

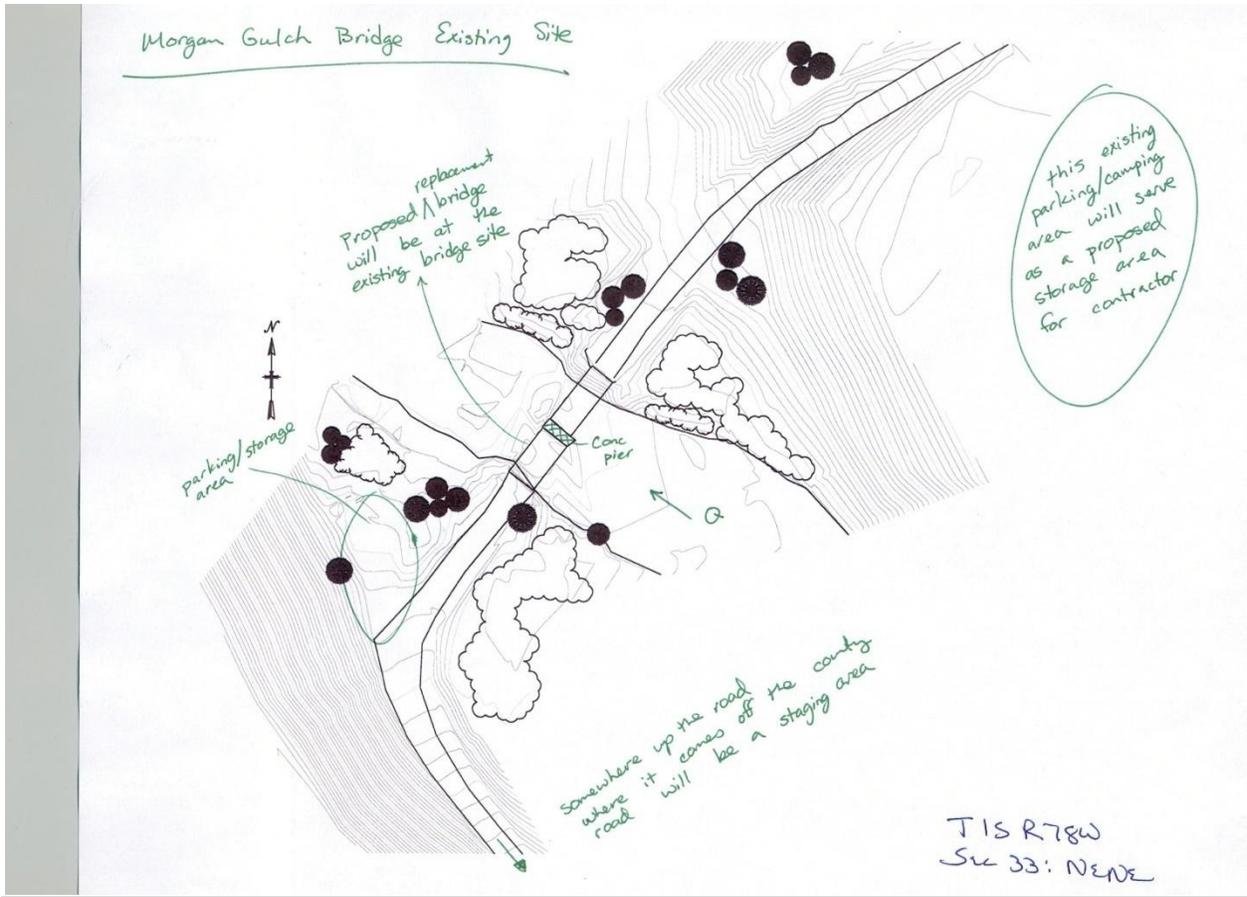
# Morgan Gulch Bridge Replacement



1:24,000

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the Accuracy, Reliability, or Completeness of this Data for Individual Use or Aggregate Use with Other Data.

Maps: Sylvan Lake  
BLM, Kremmling FO 12/11/2008  
gtsuser/nepa/2009/morgan\_gulch



Morgan Gulch Bridge Sketch

No Action Alternative: In the No Action Alternative, BLM Zone Engineering would not replace the bridge and the safety of the public access BLM administered lands would be compromised.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The Proposed Action is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the following plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3):

Name of Plan: Kremmling Resource Management Plan (RMP), Record of Decision (ROD)

Date Approved: December 19, 1984; Updated February 1999

Decision Number/Page: Decision #7, Page #11

Decision Language: “To ensure the continued availability of outdoor recreational opportunities which the public seeks and which are not readily available from other sources, to reduce the impact of the recreational use on fragile and unique resource values, and to provide for visitor safety, and resource interpretation.”

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: The cultural resource inventory report (#CR-09-43) identified the Morgan Gulch Bridge (5GA3935) for replacement and a staging area. Site 5GA3935 has been replaced in the past with the existing span within the last 50 years and has been determined to be not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The replacement of the Morgan Gulch Bridge would be a no effect, there are no historic properties that would be affected. A historic cabin site (5GA3934) was also located adjacent to the project area and recorded. The historic cabin is not eligible to the NRHP.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed action would be a no effect to the replacement of the Morgan Gulch Bridge (5GA3935) because it has been determined not eligible, because it does not meet the criteria for evaluation under 36 CFR60.4. Site 5GA3935 is adjacent to the project area and would be avoided during construction. The area identified for the staging area is void of cultural material.

Mitigation: None

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: The project area has been disturbed in the past and is in a road right of way which has created conditions conducive to the establishment and spread of invasive, non-native species. Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvesne*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) would be the most prominent invasive, non-native species found within the project area.

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would disturb the vegetation within the construction and staging areas creating conditions that make the project area susceptible to invasion and expansion of invasive, non-native species. Once the project is complete, the area would require monitoring for at least three years or until the seeded species become established following completion of the project. Any invasive, non-native species that become established or increase in extent would require control.

Mitigation: None

WATER QUALITY, SURFACE AND GROUND (includes a finding on Standard 5)

Affected Environment: The Proposed Action is located within the Williams Fork 5<sup>th</sup> order watershed within the Upper Colorado River Basin. The Williams Fork River is designated primarily for contact recreation, water supply, agriculture, and class 1 coldwater aquatic life uses by the state of Colorado. In the 2008 "Status of Water Quality in Colorado" (305b report), the river was rated as fully supporting all uses. Upstream of the bridge is a network of diversion canals and tunnels that divert water to the Fraser River watershed, for diversion to the Front

Range. These transmountain diversions have reduced and altered the hydrograph for the bridge's stream segment.

The BLM does not monitor water quality in the Williams Fork River due to the limited segments of public ownership and the existing water quality monitoring stations by other entities. The proposed action would not impact ground water.

**Environmental Consequences:** The removal of the existing bridge and the construction of a replacement bridge will involve equipment working within the stream channel and disturbance of the streambanks. The Clean Water Act, as amended, requires a Section 404 permit for bridge construction- generally the work is covered under a nationwide permit. Colorado's Regional Conditions for the permit requires that the Army Corps of Engineers receive a preconstruction notification of the project. The proposed project will not proceed until a permit is obtained and all work will be in accordance to the terms and conditions of the permit.

Equipment will primarily remain on the streambank above the normal high water line. This minimizes the amount of streambed and lower streambank disturbance, reducing sediment loading into the stream. The construction period is scheduled for late summer (after mid July) after the peak streamflows where stream energy and volume is highest. This also helps reduce sediment loading into the river. A coffer dam or diversion dike routes this low flow around the area of disturbance, reducing the water flowing through the disturbed area during construction. The dam is constructed to withstand expected high flows and to prevent downstream bank erosion by not directing the flow into the downstream banks. It would be prudent for the Engineering Field Office to coordinate their work with the Denver Water Board (DWB) who diverts the Williams Fork water. In mid June, 2009, DWB is planning to start maintenance work on their diversion system, and additional water will flow down the Williams Fork River. The increased flows would be after the runoff period and therefore not a large increase. With coordination, however, the BLM would be able to prepare for expected flows during construction and possibly avoid stream disturbances during higher flows.

The BLM engineering manual requires that the bridge be constructed for the expected 50 year flood flows. The current bridge's design flows are not known. By replacing the bridge, the proposed action helps insure that the bridge does not cause increased streambank erosion or channel alteration due to the old bridge's possible failure during high flows or obstruction to flood flows. Under the No Action Alternative, there could be an increased risk of channel erosion due to bridge failure.

Mitigation: None

**Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality:** The Williams Fork River is considered to have good water quality and is fully supporting its designated uses. The construction period may add some additional sediment to the stream, but following the terms and conditions of the 404 Permit and constructing during low flows will minimize the amount and duration of any sediment loading. Once complete, the project would not impact water quality. The No Action Alternative could increase the risk of degrading water quality as the bridge condition deteriorates.

## WETLANDS & RIPARIAN ZONES (includes a finding on Standard 2)

**Affected Environment:** The Williams Fork River supports a narrow band of riparian vegetation common to mountain streams. A willow/alder community with a spruce overstory lines the rocky banks. Due to the age of the bridge, the existing rip-rap and bridge are the only disturbed areas along the riverbank. The area is considered to be in proper functioning condition with no management concerns.

**Environmental Consequences:** During construction, some vegetation will be removed for equipment accessing the stream channel. Minimizing the amount of disturbance will reduce impacts to the stream's stability and other riparian zone functions such as habitat and stream shading. Construction of the pilings and placement of the riprap will occur below the average high water line and necessitates a Section 404 permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. Zone Engineering is responsible for obtaining the permit and abiding by all permit conditions to reduce impacts to the riparian zone, protect water quality, and maintain channel stability. No work can begin until the permit is obtained and the Zone will certify that all permit conditions were followed when the project is complete. The construction work will occur during low flows and flow paths will not be directed into the streambanks but towards the center of the channel.

**Mitigation:** None

**Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems:** The Williams Fork River is considered to be in proper functioning condition, with no known resource concerns. The proposed action will impact a very small stretch of the river and insure that the new bridge is probably sized for the river and the vehicle loads. Following the conditions of the 404 permit, no longterm impacts are expected to the riparian zone and the area will continue to meet Standard 2. Under the No Action Alternative, there is a greater probability of bridge failure, which could increase streambank damage and alter the riparian zone.

## SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

**Affected Environment:** The staging area and bridge location are mapped in the 'Grand County Soil Survey' (National Resource Conservation Service, 1983) as a Tine cobbly sandy loam, 3-15% slopes that formed in alluvial outwash. The cobbly sandy loam textures are generally about 2 feet thick, with extremely cobbly sand below. Permeability is rapid and the plant available moisture is low. Excavated banks are likely to cave in when saturated and the percent gravel and cobble increases with depth. The proposed new bridge would be located in the same spot as the existing bridge, where soils were disturbed during construction. It would be expected that at least portions of the staging area were disturbed during the construction and perhaps even maintenance of the adjacent county road.

**Environmental Consequences:** Due to the coarser textured soils, it is important that construction does not bury topsoil layers with subsoil, resulting in an even droughtier and less fertile ground surface than currently exists. Minimizing grading or blading of the staging area would help insure that topsoil is preserved. If grading must occur, the vegetation and topsoil will be bladed and stockpiled separate from the subsoil and protected from water and wind erosion. Once construction is complete, the topsoil/vegetation mix will be spread across the site, resulting

in a topsoil layer no less than 4 inches. The Proposed Action plans to minimize vegetation removal at and adjacent to abutments, which when combined with the diversion dike will help protect streambanks from erosion during construction. Once the abutments are in place, riprap will protect the streambanks from erosion, despite the vegetation's removal. Once construction is complete, disturbed streambanks will be protected from high flows by the riprap, and no increased soil erosion is expected.

The No Action alternative would result in no direct impact to soils. If the existing bridge partially or totally failed, however, streambank erosion at the site and downstream could be extensive depending on the specific conditions at the time.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: The Proposed Action involves a small area and is primarily located where previous soil disturbances are likely. By minimizing the new disturbance and properly handling any disturbed soil (either by preserving the topsoil or riprapping streambanks), soils will be protected from accelerated erosion. On a landscape scale, the area's ability to meet the Land Health Standard would not be affected by either the Proposed Action or the No Action Alternative.

#### VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The project area was disturbed in the past during the original bridge construction. The existing vegetation consists of a combination of native and introduced grasses because a non-native seed mix was used following the original bridge installation. The native species include western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), native bluegrasses (*Poa* spp), and rushes (*Juncus* spp). Non-native species include smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), and timothy (*Phleum pratense*). Annual and perennial forbs are also found on the areas to be disturbed.

Environmental Consequences: The area of disturbance would be small and all areas of disturbance would be reseeded to native species following construction. No impact to the overall vegetation of the project area would occur.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): The Morgan Creek bridge site is not in a livestock grazing allotment. Therefore, the area has not been assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado.

#### WILDLIFE, AQUATIC (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The proposed bridge replacement is located on the Williams Fork River which is designated class 1 coldwater aquatic life use by the state of Colorado. Records from the Colorado Division of Wildlife indicate that brown trout, rainbow trout, mottled sculpin and speckled dace are some of the common species found within this river.

Environmental Consequences: The removal of the existing bridge and the construction of a replacement bridge will involve equipment working within the stream channel. Disturbance of the streambanks and increased sediment in the stream are expected impacts of the Proposed Action. This could negatively affect fish spawning and reduce habitat quality. Equipment will primarily remain on the streambank above the normal high water line. This minimizes the amount of streambed and lower streambank disturbance, reducing sediment loading into the stream. The construction period is scheduled for late summer (after mid July) after the peak streamflows where stream energy and volume is highest. This also helps reduce sediment loading into the river. Further, a coffer dam or diversion dike will route low flow around the area of disturbance, reducing the water flowing through the disturbed area during construction.

By replacing the bridge, the proposed action helps insure that the bridge does not cause increased streambank erosion or channel alteration due to the old bridge's possible failure during high flows or obstruction to flood flows. Under the No Action Alternative, there could be an increased risk of channel erosion and sediment loading due to bridge failure which could negatively affect fish spawning and reduce habitat quality.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Terrestrial): The Williams Fork River is considered to have good water quality and is fully supporting aquatic life. The construction period may add some additional sediment to the stream that will temporarily impact aquatic wildlife, but following the terms and conditions of the 404 Permit and constructing during low flows will minimize the amount and duration of any sediment loading. Once complete, the project would not impact aquatic wildlife. The No Action Alternative could increase the risk of degrading habitat quality for aquatic wildlife as the bridge condition deteriorates.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: The geographic scope for this project is the Williams Fork Valley. The cumulative impacts would be negligible except for possible impacts to transportation. The bridge replacement may allow for better passage to public land. The other impacts to water quality, soils, vegetation and fisheries will be short term as long as the design features are adhered to.

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: No comments were received from the tribes (see attachment for Native American tribe list). The proposed project was listed on the Kremmling Field Office internet NEPA register and NEPA public room board. Naola Gardner adjacent private landowner was contacted by BLM Grand Junction and Kremmling. Mrs. Gardner voiced a concern about having no access during bridge reconstruction but agreed that the bridge did need to be replaced for safety reasons.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

# FONSI

## DOI-BLM-CO-120-2009-0024A-EA

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, and considering the significance criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27, I have determined that the Proposed Action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. An environmental impact statement is therefore not required.

### DECISION RECORD

DECISION: It is my decision to authorize the Proposed Action as described in the attached EA. This decision is contingent on meeting all mitigation measures and monitoring requirements listed below.

RATIONALE: The decision to rebuild the Morgan Gulch Bridge was for public safety. The Bridge is heavily used by recreationists and was determined to be unsafe for future public use.

In making the decision, the BLM considered water quality, soils, aquatic wildlife and surrounding vegetation in making this decision.

MITIGATION MEASURES: None

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING: Once the project is complete, the area would require monitoring for at least three years or until the seeded species become established following completion of the projects. Any invasive, non-native species that become established or increase in extent would require control.

NAME OF PREPARER: Susan Cassel

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Susan Cassel

DATE: 7/7/09

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ Peter McFadden

DATE SIGNED: 7/8/09

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1) Stipulations
- 2) Seed Mix

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist

Appendix 2 – Bibliography (if citations are used)

Appendix 1

**INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ANALYSIS REVIEW RECORD AND CHECKLIST:**

**Project Title: Morgan Gulch Bridge Replacement**  
**Project Leader: Spano/Cassel**  
**Date Proposal Received: (Only for external proposals)**  
**Date Submitted for Comment:**  
**Due Date for Comments:**

**Need for a field Exam: None**

**Scoping Needs/Interested or Affected Publics: None**

**Consultation/Permit Requirements:**

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO	7/7/2009	8/8/2009	B.Wyatt	Site 5GA3935 the Morgan Gulch Bridge is not considered to be significant. The project will be a no effect, there are no historic properties that would be affected.
Native American	2-23-2009	3-24-2009	B.Wyatt	To date no Native American tribe has identified any area of traditional spiritual concern.
T&E Species/FWS	N/A	N/A	M. McGuire	
Permits Needed (i.e. Air or Water)			R. Spano	Total construction disturbance is estimated at less than 1 acre and no stormwater permit required. The BLM's Engineering Staff will obtain the required 404 permit prior to construction and follow all terms and conditions of the permit.

**(NP) = Not Present**

**(NI) = Resource/Use Present but Not Impacted**

**(PI) = Potentially Impacted and Brought Forward for Analysis.**

NP NI PI	Discipline/Name	Date Review Comp.	Initials	Review Comments (required for Critical Element NIs, and for elements that require a finding but are not carried forward for analysis.)
<b>CRITICAL ELEMENTS</b>				
NI	Air Quality <b>Belcher</b>	5/12/09	PB	There would be no impact to air quality from the Proposed Action.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern <b>Cassel</b>	6/2/09	SC	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NI	Cultural Resources <b>Wyatt</b>	7/7/2009	BBW	Site 5GA3935 the Morgan Gulch Bridge is not considered to be significant. The project will be a no effect, there are no historic properties that would be affected.
NP	Environmental Justice <b>Cassel</b>	6/2/09	SC	According to the most recent Census Bureau statistics (2000), there are no minority or low

				income communities within the Kremmling Planning Area.	
NP	Farmlands, Prime and Unique	<b>Belcher</b>	5/12/09	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NI	Floodplains	<b>Belcher</b>	5/12/09	PB	The Proposed Action will be sized for the 50-yr flood occurrence (approximately 1,000 cfs). The bridge will result in no impact to the floodplain's functionality, and will not increase the flood hazard.
PI	Invasive, Non-native Species	<b>Johnson Torma Scott</b>	2/18/09	RJ	See Analysis in EA
NI	Migratory Birds	<b>McGuire</b>	6/8/09	MM	Neither the Proposed Action nor the No Action Alternative will result in impacts to migratory birds.
NP	Native American Religious Concerns	<b>Wyatt</b>	7/7/2009	BBW	To date no Native American tribe has identified any area of traditional spiritual concern.
NI	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4)	<b>McGuire</b>	6/8/09	MM	Neither the Proposed Action nor the No Action Alternative will result in impacts to T/E, and sensitive species.
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid	<b>Hodgson</b>	1/7/09	KH	There are no quantities of wastes, hazardous or solid, located on BLM-administered lands in the proposed project area, and there would be no wastes generated as a result of the Proposed Action or No Action alternative.
PI	Water Quality, Surface and Ground (Finding on Standard 5)	<b>Belcher</b>	5/15/09	PB	See the Water Quality Section in the EA.
PI	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2)	<b>Belcher</b>	5/15/09	PB	See the Wetlands & Riparian Section in the EA
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	<b>Windsor</b>			There are no eligible Wild and Scenic River segments in the proposed project area.
NP	Wilderness	<b>Windsor</b>	2/17/09	AW	There is no designated Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas in the proximity of the proposed project area.
<b>NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS</b> (A finding must be made for these elements)					
PI	Soils (Finding on Standard 1)	<b>Belcher</b>	5/15/09	PB	See Analysis in the EA.
NI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3)	<b>Johnson Torma Scott</b>	1/7/09	RJ	The areas of disturbance are small and would have no impact on the vegetation of the area.
PI	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3)	<b>McGuire</b>	6/8/09	MM	See analysis.
NI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3)	<b>McGuire</b>	6/8/09	MM	Neither the Proposed Action nor the No Action Alternative will result in impacts to terrestrial wildlife.
<b>OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS</b>					
NI	Access/Transportation	<b>Monkouski</b>	7/7/2009	SC	There would be no vehicle access to public land across the Williams Fork River once construction begins. The access after the replacement of the bridge would continue and not be altered.
NP	Forest Management	<b>K. Belcher</b>	2/4/2009	KB	No forest resources present at bridge site.
NI	Geology and Minerals	<b>Hodgson</b>	1/7/09	KH	No impacts.
NI	Fire	<b>Wyatt</b>	7/7/2009	BBW	The contractor and his employees must, as a minimum, have a shovel, a class A-B-C fire extinguisher with a minimum of one pound of retardant, or a container with a minimum of 5

				gallons of water at the construction site.  In the event a fire should occur within the contract area, the contractor and/or his employees will immediately take the action necessary to contain and/or suppress the fire.
NI	Hydrology/Water Rights <b>Belcher</b>	5/15/09	PB	Hydrologic concerns are addressed in the Water Quality section of the EA. The proposed bridge will not affect private or public water rights.
NP	Paleontology <b>Rupp</b>	4/23/2009	FGR	The Morgan Gulch bridge site does not have paleontologically sensitive geology.
NP	Noise <b>Monkouski</b>	7/1/09	JM	No impacts
NP	Range Management <b>Johnson Torma</b>	1/7/09	RJ	Livestock grazing is not authorized in the vicinity of the Morgan Gulch Bridge site.
NI	Lands/ Realty Authorizations <b>Cassel</b>	6/2/09	SC	There are no leases or permits in the location of the proposed action. There are several ROW's: COC-15418 & COC-63618 to Mountain Parks Electric; COC-8296 & COC-23293 to Public Service Co.; COC-53090 to Qwest and COC-48482 to Nola Gardner for her access road to her private property on the far side of the bridge. Nola Gardner must be notified of the bridge replacement. Ms. Gardner would be impacted by the No Action alternative if the bridge failed and she could not reach her private property. The other ROWs will not be impacted by the proposed action or the no action alternative.
NI	Recreation <b>Windsor</b>	2/17/09	AW	Recreation activities in the area include hunting and fishing. Access would be limited during the construction.
NI	Socio-Economics <b>Cassel</b>	6/2/09	SC	There would be no impacts to socio-economics
NI	Visual Resources <b>Windsor</b>	6/29/09	AW	The area of the proposed action is managed as VRM Class II. Since the new bridge would replace an existing bridge, there would be no change to the existing landscape. Painting the steel components of the new bridge would reduce the contrast between the bridge and the surrounding landscape.
NI	Cumulative Impact Summary <b>Cassel</b>	7/7/09	SC	See Write up
<b>FINAL REVIEW</b>				
	P&E Coordinator <b>Cassel</b>	7/7/09	SC	

# REVEGETATION OF FORESTED AREAS

## SEED MIXTURE:

Broadcast Rate  
(Drill seed at 1/2 rate)  
Pure Live Seed

<u>SEED NAME</u>	<u>LBS./ACRE</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>
Slender Wheatgrass <i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> ssp. <i>trachycaulus</i> , variety: Revenue or San Louis	6	X    ___	=
Mountain Brome <i>Bromus marginatus</i>	9	X    ___	=
Big Bluegrass <i>Poa ampla</i>	1½	X    ___	=
Sheep Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	1	X    ___	=

(Seed tags must be submitted to BLM after seeding.)

## FERTILIZER:

18-46-0                      200 lbs.                      X    \_\_\_                      =

(The best time to fertilize is prior to the second growing season.)

## MULCH:

NATIVE HAY OR STRAW    2,000 lbs. X    \_\_\_ =

-Certified Noxious Weed Free-

(Mulch must be used in critical areas likely to erode, such as long, steep slopes and drainages, otherwise, mulch is optional, but it will help stabilize the site and improve reclamation success.)

STIPULATIONS  
FOR  
MORGAN GULCH BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

1. The bridge will be deconstructed and all the materials would be loaded onto a truck and hauled off site.
2. The existing cobble rock and boulders will be stockpiled for later use as structural backfill for the new abutments to build up where the road meets the bridge.
3. Vegetation will be removed at the abutment locations, and the area adjacent to the abutments.
4. The staging area may require grading to create a level surface. These areas would be regraded if necessary to match the existing topography upon completion of the project. The vegetation and topsoil will be bladed and stockpiled separate from the subsoil and protected from water and wind erosion.
5. Once construction is complete, the topsoil/vegetation mix will be spread across the site, resulting in a topsoil layer no less than 4 inches. All areas of disturbance would be reseeded to native species following construction.
6. Zone Engineering will apply for the 404 permit for the project.
7. The staging area will be the area between Grand County Road 3 and the access road to the Morgan Gulch Bridge and 100 feet to the north.
8. Steel for the bridge will be treated with the finish that creates a film of faux rust on the steel that actually protects the steel from rusting or oxidizing.
9. Engineering Field Office should coordinate their work with the Denver Water Board (DWB) who diverts the Williams Fork water.
10. The bridge will be constructed for the expected 50 year flood flows according to the BLM Engineering manual.
11. If possible, the large spruce immediately adjacent to the upstream western side of the bridge will be left in place
12. Disturbed streambanks will be rippedraped or otherwise stabilized and protected until woody vegetation re-establishes along the bank.
13. The contractor and his employees must, as a minimum, have a shovel, a class A-B-C fire extinguisher with a minimum of one pound of retardant, or a container with a minimum of 5 gallons of water at the construction site.
14. The contractor is responsible for informing all persons in the area who are associated with this project that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts.
15. The contractor shall immediately bring to the attention of the Authorized Officer any and all antiquities, or other objects of historic, paleontological, or scientific interest including but not limited to, historic or prehistoric ruins or artifacts DISCOVERED as a result of operations under this authorization (16 U.S.C. 470.-3, 36 CFR 800.112). The contractor shall immediately suspend all activities in the area of the object and shall leave such discoveries intact until written approval to proceed is obtained from the Authorized Officer. Approval to proceed will be based upon evaluation of the object(s). Evaluation shall be by a qualified professional selected by the Authorized Officer from a Federal agency insofar as practicable (BLM Manual 8142.06E). When

not practicable, the contractor shall bear the cost of the services of a non-Federal professional.

Within five working days the Authorized Officer will inform the contractor as to:

- Whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- The mitigation measures the contractor will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary); and,

- A timeframe for the Authorized Officer to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800.11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the Authorized Officer are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

- If the contractor wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the Authorized Officer will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the contractor will be responsible for mitigation costs. The Authorized Officer will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the Authorized Officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the contractor will then be allowed to resume construction.

- Antiquities, historic, prehistoric ruins, paleontological or objects of scientific interest that are outside of the authorization boundaries but directly associated with the impacted resource will also be included in this evaluation and/or mitigation.

Antiquities, historic, prehistoric ruins, paleontological or objects of scientific interest, identified or unidentified, that are outside of the authorization and not associated with the resource within the authorization will also be protected. Impacts that occur to such resources, which are related to the authorizations activities, will be mitigated at the contractor's cost.

16. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the contractor of this authorization must notify the authorized officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4 (c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.
17. If paleontological materials (fossils) are discovered during right-of-way activities, the contractor is to immediately stop activities that might further disturb such materials and contact the authorized officer. The contractor and the authorized officer will consult and determine the best option for avoiding or mitigating the paleontological site.
18. Use of pesticides shall comply with the applicable Federal and state laws. Pesticides shall be used only in accordance with their registered uses and within limitations imposed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to the use of pesticides, the contractor shall obtain from the authorized officer written approval of a plan showing the type and quantity of material to be used, pest(s) to be controlled, method of application, location of storage and disposal of containers, and any other information deemed necessary by the authorized officer. Emergency use of pesticides shall be approved in writing by the authorized officer prior to such use.
19. The contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the contractor(s) shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-

of-way or on facilities authorized under this right-of-way grant. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the authorized officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.