

1792A  
EA-01-15  
Clay Creek Water  
System Upgrade

June 12, 2001

Concerned Citizen,

The Coast Range Resource Area of the Eugene District Bureau of Land Management has completed the Environmental Assessment for a proposal to upgrade the water system at the Clay Creek Recreation Site located approximately 4 miles west of Alma in Lane County, Oregon in Section 19, T. 19 S., R. 7 W.

You have expressed an interest in receiving copies of Environmental Assessments for district projects. Enclosed is a copy of the Environmental Assessment for your review and any comments. Public notice of this action will be published in the Eugene Register Guard on June 13, 2001. The public comment period will end on June 28, 2001. If you have any questions concerning this proposal, please feel free to call Art Emmons at (541)683-6787.

Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the district office, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays, and may be published as part of the EA or other related documents. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Sincerely,

Joe Williams, Acting  
Coast Range Field Manager

Enclosure

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
EUGENE DISTRICT

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. OR O90-EA-01-15**

**Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System Upgrade**

**I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION**

**INTRODUCTION** - The Clay Creek Recreation Site was designed and built several decades ago. Over the years many improvements have been made to the roads, campsites, shelters, toilets, and drinking water systems. The drinking water facilities have been added to over the years by the installation of new wells and hand pumps. Presently there are maintenance, health, and safety issues associated with the continued use of the hand pump drinking water system. There is no easy way to make sure that a hand pump system is being properly disinfected at all times.

The present method of disinfecting the water uses an iodine dispenser and requires constant monitoring and frequent maintenance to insure safe drinking water for campground users. It is difficult to control the amount of iodine in a simple water system such of this type. The current need is a new low maintenance water system that would provide an efficient, continuous supply of safe drinking water for existing and potentially increased visitor use of the park.

**LOCATION** - The Clay Creek Recreation Site is located about 4 miles west of Alma, Lane County, Oregon in Section 19, Township 19S, Range 7W, Willamette Meridian. The Land Use Allocation under the Northwest Forest Plan is Late-Successional Reserve. The park is located within the 5th field watershed known as the Upper Siuslaw. The park site has been modified from its natural condition to a state that could be described by a camping enthusiast as semi-primitive and rustic.

**CONFORMANCE and RELATIONSHIP – APPLICABLE LAWS AND DECISIONS –**

Several laws and plan decisions are applicable to the maintenance of government facilities and improvements. The O & C act requires that management of O&C lands “protect watersheds, regulate stream flow, provide for recreational facilities, and contribute to the economic stability of local communities and industries” (P49 of the ROD for *Amendments to Forest Service & BLM Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*, USDA and USDI, May 1994). The ROD and S&Gs for the Survey and Management and Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigating Measure S&Gs (USDA and USDI January 2001), address this subject in the

Record of Decision chapter on page 24. The decision speaks to the agencies' and permittees' legal and financial responsibilities for maintaining structures, roads, and other improvements.

The proposed action and alternatives are in conformance with the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, April 1994 (ROD)*, and the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, June 1995 (Eugene District ROD/RMP)* as amended by the *Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management January 2001*. The analysis contained in these EIS's are incorporated by reference.

Watershed analysis has been completed for the Upper Siuslaw Watershed. Design features and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed action and alternatives to address resource concerns identified within the ACS objectives (pages B-11 to B-13 ROD for *Amendments to Forest Service & BLM Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*).

## **II. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION**

### **A. Alternative No. 1 (the Preferred Alternative)**

This alternative would involve the installation of a new drinking water system that would be comprised of modern filtration and sterilization technology along with solar powered pumping equipment. A water system that would be easy to maintain and relatively vandal proof is needed. The water system would consist of a secured concrete pump house that would contain the voltage inverter, batteries, filtration system, and an ultraviolet disinfection system. The batteries would be kept charged by a solar panel array that would be affixed to a pole or the roof of the pump house.

The pump house and solar system would be located about 200 ft. from the wellhead and north of the existing ballfield in order to have the least impact on the trees in the park and to acquire the maximum solar exposure. The installation of this system may still involve the cutting and/or pruning of a small number of trees now and in the future so that the solar panels have adequate access to solar radiation. The pump house and solar system would also be within view of the camp host and/or visitors at this location to lower the likelihood of vandalism.

The water in the system would be pressurized by a submersible pump and maintained by a pressurized type of holding tank and closed distribution system. The UV sterilization system would have a monitor that would shut down the pumping functions and sound an alarm if sterilization equipment were to fail. The proposed system would hold a small amount of purified water, thereby limiting the chance of the water going bad as could occur in systems

with large untreated storage tanks and long pipes. The distribution system would have only 3 to 5 low flow self-closing spigots; thereby limiting the size of the pipe system and the amount of water being stored or used at any one time.

The new drinking water system would need little maintenance during the heavy use season. The well and distribution system may still need to be chemically sanitized as often as once a year at the start of camping season and after any maintenance that opens the system. The UV system would provide the water treatment the rest of the year. The ultraviolet lamp in the disinfectant unit would be changed annually to help prevent the need to make an emergency repair of the sanitizing component.

Approximately eighteen hundred feet of ditch work would be required to install the water distribution system. A “Ditch Witch” type of machine would be used to dig narrow 2-foot deep trenches to bury the pipes.

### **Project Design Features**

1. One CXT pump house – Concrete building (10 by 14 feet) that would be well ventilated for battery storage.
2. Solar panel – Would be attached to a pole or the roof of the pump house.
3. Storage battery bank – Storage batteries would be placed in the CXT pump house within a spill container in case of catastrophic failure or vandalism.
4. Inverter/battery charger – The inverter and battery charger system would also be installed within the CXT structure.
5. UV Water purification equipment – The Ultraviolet Sterilization Unit would be located within the CXT structure.
6. UV monitor and alarm – In the case of the failure of the UV light, the system would shut down and an alarm would sound.
7. Filter (5 micron) – A five (5) micron filter would be used to keep the water and system clean.
8. Submersible pump – A submersible pump would be installed in the well to ensure the proper pressure and best energy efficiency.
9. Water distribution system with self-closing low flow spigots – Would conserve water from the limited flow well and distribution system. Approximately eighteen hundred lineal feet of pipe would be placed in 2-foot deep ditches.
10. A small number of trees may need to be cut and/or pruned.

### **Mitigating Measures**

1. Design water lines to avoid trenching in live streams.
2. Unburied exposed water lines would be armored to deter vandalism.
3. To minimize spread of noxious weeds, the construction machinery would be cleaned prior to entering the project area.
4. Use silt dams and straw bails to protect live streams if necessary.

5. Construction of trenches would be limited to the dry season and all construction would be limited to the less sensitive or non- nesting periods (August 5<sup>th</sup> to February 28<sup>th</sup>) for the marbled murrelets and northern spotted owls.
6. Seed disturbed areas with native species mixture after project is completed.

**B. Alternative No. 2** – A gravity feed system with a 2000 gallon holding tank would be constructed on an adjacent mountainside within the old quarry site. This configuration would involve a similar distribution system to Alternative No. 1 with low-flow self-closing faucets except would require more pipe to take the water to and from the storage tank. The pumping station would also be solar powered and located about 200 feet from wellhead and several hundred feet from the holding tank. The pump would be located near the solar system for best efficiency and security. The submersible pump would run and fill the tanks during the day when the sun is out. This would be a closed system except for venting of the main holding tank.

Because of the size of the storage tank there would be an occasional need to clean and disinfect the tank and pipes. The tank would be designed so that the cleaning and disinfection would be accomplished after the draining of the tank with a brush and a small amount of chemical being sprayed on the interior walls of the tank. All residual chlorine or other chemicals would be neutralized before removal from the system. No water with residual chemicals would be released into streams.

The system would have a small water chemical sanitizing device which would need occasional monitoring for the level of the sanitizing chemical and leaks. The only water with any residual disinfectant would be the small amount in the distribution system, and this water would be safe to drink.

The construction would involve building a concrete pump house and solar system located about 200 feet from the wellhead and north of the existing ballfield, in order to have the least impact on the trees in the park, and to acquire the maximum solar exposure. The pump house would protect the filter and sterilization system. The solar panels would be installed on a pole or the roof of the pump house. A small number of trees may have to be cut or pruned now and in the future to ensure that enough sunlight would reach the electric solar panel. The pump house and solar system would also be within view of the camp host and/or visitors at this location to lower the likelihood of vandalism.

- C. Alternative No. 3 (No Action)** – The present water system would be retained along with its inefficient sterilization and monitoring methodologies.
- D. Other Alternatives considered** - Several variations of Alternatives 1 and 2 were considered. Structure location and various configurations of the water system were reviewed. A variation of Alternative # 2 but with continuous UV treatment would work, but the use of the large remote holding tank would still involve the sanitation and potential vandalism

problems mentioned for Alternative 2. This alternative would be more costly than Alternative 2 because of the need for batteries and an expensive voltage inverter. It would basically be the same as Alternative 1 but with the added expense of the large remote tank. A commercial electric option was considered, but was too expensive due to the distance from the nearest power source.

**III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES** – This section will describe key components of the existing environment. The plants and animals in the vicinity of this park are typically of the type and species discussed in Chapter 3 & 4 of the FSEIS, Feb.1994. The project area is a campground within the Late-Successional Reserve of the Northwest Forest Plan. Most of the park is located within the riparian zone adjacent to Clay Creek and the Siuslaw River. The project area would be surveyed for Special Status and Survey and Manage species (categories A and C) using current protocols. These pre-disturbance surveys would be completed prior to the Decision Notice. In the event a Special Status or Survey and Manage species is found to be present, the appropriate mitigation or project modifications would occur.

Prior to beginning on-ground project work, BLM would complete all required ESA consultation, conferencing, and protocol clearances.

**Vegetation** – The cover type is varied from a large opening to hardwood cover along the streams and a young conifer cover in the campground area. The ground cover consists of mowed grass to areas containing many of the species typical of riparian and some upland habitats in the Coast Range. Shrubs include salmonberry and vine maple. A complete description of the vegetation of the project area would be completed during the 2001 field season prior to the decision notice, and would be available in the Coast Range Resource Area's Botany Files.

#### **1. Special Status and Survey and Manage Plant Species**

Surveys for Special Status and Survey and Manage Plants were completed in May, 2001. *Platismatia lacunosa*, a Survey and Manage Category C lichen species, is known to occur within the campground; one location for this species is next to the ballpark, beside Shelter No.1. *Ramalina thrausta*, a Survey and Manage Category A species, was also found in the campground. No other federally threatened, endangered, BLM Special Status or Survey and Manage plants or fungi have been located in the proposed project area.

#### **2. Noxious Weeds and Non-native Plant Species**

There is a small amount of bull-thistle present in the campground. Overall the campground does not have a weed problem.

**Soil** – The general area lies in the Bohannon-Digger-Preacher Soil Association. These soils formed from sandstone in the udic-mesic zone of the Coast Range (USDA, 1987). Clay Creek Campground is located within the Nekoma silt loam soil series on the floodplain of the Siuslaw River. The Nekoma silt loam is a well-drained soil that forms in bottomlands in mixed alluvium. Permeability

is rapid. Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown and very dark grayish brown silt loam about 11 inches thick. Subsoils are 60 inches or more deep. Small areas of Eilertsen and Meda soils may also be present. The soils report in the Resource Area files describes these soils in greater detail.

**Cultural Resources** – A cultural resource inventory of the proposed area has not been completed. Past pre-project inventories in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the Coast Range Physiographic Province have not resulted in the discovery of historic properties, therefore no cultural resources are expected to be affected. The guidelines of the protocol agreement (Protocol Appendix D) between the Bureau of Land Management and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer (1998) makes the conclusion "that the chances of finding important historic properties in the area are so minimal such that further cultural resource survey prior to project implementation does not justify the continued expenditure of federal funds in the effort." The protocol agreement does set forth procedures covering post-project cultural resource surveys which would be implemented.

**Recreation Resources** – The area involved is a rustic forest park with camping, swimming, and picnicking facilities. The park is a developed setting with many amenities including modern vault toilets, hand-operated pitcher type pumps for drinking water, an in-stream swimming area, a ballfield, blacktop roads, maintained campsites, and picnic shelters.

**Visual Resources** – The campground visual resources are managed under a VRM Class 2 prescription for all the area within the campground's viewshed. This means that management actions may be seen, but should not attract the attention of a casual observer. Changes to the characteristic viewscape in the elements of form, line, color, and texture should be slight, and create no more than mild contrast with the existing scene. Areas adjacent to the park are in a VRM Class III which has less stringent prescription requirements.

**Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species** – Listed species known to occur in the general vicinity are the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet and bald eagle.

No federally listed or proposed terrestrial wildlife species regularly frequent the park since habitat in the park proper does not provide adequate resources for these species, and there is considerable human disturbance during the nesting periods.

Bald eagles have occasionally been reported perching and flying within five miles of the campground during various times of the year, however no nest sites have been documented in the area.

The closest site occupied by marbled murrelets is approximately four miles away. These sites are located in mature and old-growth Douglas fir stands. Surveys have been conducted immediately south of the campground with no detections recorded. Within the park, there is no structure present suitable for murrelet nesting. There is an old-growth Douglas fir stand adjacent and west of the park, however no surveys have been conducted there.

A spotted owl nest site is also located in the vicinity. No surveys have been conducted in recent years, thereby the status of this site is unknown. It is unlikely this bird would utilize the park because of human activity and the open character of the park.

### **Special Status Species not Federally listed**

No surveys for special status wildlife species are required for this project. Special status species that may occur in varying degrees of likelihood in the vicinity of the park are: pileated woodpecker, northern goshawk, Townsend's big-eared bat, tailed frog, red-legged frog, Olympic salamander and clouded salamander. Because of the constant activity during the camping season, this area is regularly disturbed and would provide little habitat for these species. During the winter these species may be active within the park because of decreased human disturbance and abundant moisture.

### **Other Wildlife**

For an extended list of species expected to occur in the vicinity of the park, refer to the Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (1995).

Species of general public interest expected to occur in the immediate area are: black-tailed deer, black bear, elk, cougar, and various raptors. Because these species generally avoid human activity, their occurrence in the park would be infrequent while the campground is in use.

A variety of neotropical migrant birds would be expected to utilize the park. Most nesting would occur away from human activity.

Bats are an important component of the local fauna, and public interest in these species has increased in recent years. In 1998, surveys in the vicinity (Whittaker Creek, Wolf Creek and J-Line road) documented the long-legged myotis, long-eared myotis, fringed myotis, big brown bat, and little brown bat. Preferred roost sites for these mammals are large snags or defective trees with adequate crevices and temperatures. Concrete bridges are frequently used as night roosts since these structures retain heat during the evening hours. Because of the lack of large snags within the campground, roosting opportunities are limited. Bats do benefit from increased numbers of large trees and snags in adjacent stands, while Clay Creek and the Siuslaw River produce abundant prey in the form of insects.

Snags and down logs provide essential habitat for a variety of wildlife and provide physical benefits to soil. These components are limited within the campground because of safety and maintenance requirements normally associated with such facilities.

**Water/Riparian Resources** - There are no identified wetlands located within the project area. However, a couple of fish bearing streams (Siuslaw River and un-named tributary) are located within and along the perimeter of the project area.

**Fisheries** - The Clay Creek Campground is located on the northern bank of the Siuslaw River opposite the mouth of Clay Creek. Coho, chinook salmon, sea run and resident cutthroat trout and winter and summer steelhead use the Siuslaw River in the area of the campground for spawning, rearing, and migration. Summer steelhead have been observed over the years utilizing the campsite swimming area as a holding area. An unnamed fish-bearing stream suitable for use by coho salmon, flows through the campground. Other non-salmonid fish species, invertebrates and Pacific Lamprey are present.

The coho is listed as a Federally listed Threatened species. The Siuslaw river at the campground is used primarily for migration. Coho are known to use Clay Creek across from the campground for spawning and rearing. While use of the small stream in the campground is possible, no coho have been documented.

#### **IV. Environmental Consequences**

**A. Unaffected Resources** - There would be no adverse impacts from the proposed action to regional or local air quality, prime or unique farmlands, cultural resources, flood plains, areas of critical environmental concern, environmental justice, Native American religious concerns, hazardous or solid waste, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness.

#### **B. Environmental Consequences of Alternative No. 1 (the Preferred)**

##### **Vegetation –**

##### **1. Special Status or Survey and Manage Plants**

Surveys for Special Status and Survey and Manage Species yielded two epiphytic lichen species, *Platismatia lacunosa* and *Ramalina thrausta*. *Platismatia lacunosa* was found as litterfall under large alders adjacent to the ballfield between the horseshoe pit and Shelter No.1. *Ramalina thrausta* was found as litterfall under conifers adjacent to camping area #21. Being that none of the proposed alternatives would be removing or pruning trees in these areas, impacts to these species are not expected.

##### **2. Noxious and Non-native Plants, and other impacts**

The impacts to the native vegetation at the campground are expected to be low. Currently there is a small amount of bull thistle present in the campground - overall, the area is non-weedy. This alternative has a potential for increasing non-native species in the area. The mitigating measures would help reduce or prevent the potential problem.

**Soil** – This is a campground that is heavily impacted by recreational use. Trenching for a new water line could require some disturbance to soils, trees, and roots. The trench for the water line is expected to be adjacent to the paved road system in the park, which would minimize soil disturbance to the more natural areas of the campground. Long-term effects are

projected to be minimal. Some sedimentation of a temporary nature could be expected, but mitigation measures would prevent excessive amounts of sediment from reaching the stream system.

**Cultural Resources** – No cultural resources are expected to be affected. The guidelines of the memorandum of understanding between BLM and the Oregon State Preservation Officer (1998) concludes “that the chances of finding important historical properties in the area are so minimal that they do not justify the continued expenditure of federal funds in further cultural resource surveys prior to project implementation.”

**Recreation Resources** – This alternative would not change the character of the Clay Creek Recreation Site. Visitor convenience would be somewhat enhanced due to the ease of using a pressure water system, however the rustic romance of hand-pumping one's water would be lost - hence eliminating one of the more charming experiences available to the visitor with the existing water system. Disabled visitors might benefit from not needing to hand pump their water.

**Visual Resources** – The Clay Creek Recreation Site has been assigned a Visual Management Class 2 prescription within its viewshed. A visual contrast rating was performed. The rating indicates the preferred alternative is consistent with VRM class 2 requirements.

#### **Wildlife -**

**1. Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species** – This proposed project would not alter suitable habitat for any federally listed or proposed terrestrial species known to occur in the vicinity. Consequently, there is no affect to listed species as a result of habitat modification.

This project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect both the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet as a result of audio disturbance during the nesting period. The project would be implemented during the less sensitive or non nesting periods (August 5th through February 28th for marbled murrelets or northern spotted owls). See mitigation feature #5. There would be no affect to bald eagles.

**2. Special Status Species not Federally Listed** - Because this proposed project would require some ground clearing, excavation and felling of small trees, some amphibians and invertebrates may be impacted. Areas of impact would be a small portion of the overall landscape, and it is not expected this endeavor would result in a change of the general faunal composition.

**3. Other Wildlife** - Since wildlife in the vicinity of the campground are either used to human activity or avoid such disturbance, and no major habitat modification would occur, this endeavor would not alter the behavior or result in injury to these animals.

**Water/Riparian Resources** – A small amount of siltation could occur at stream crossings but is not anticipated due to the planned mitigation measures. In the long-term, the impact of this project on water quality and hydrology would not be measurable.

**Fisheries** - The proposed action to replace the drinking water supply in the campground may be considered as maintenance of campground facilities. No alteration is expected to the Siuslaw River or the stream flowing through the campground. The proposed action is consistent with the descriptions and terms and conditions of the Programmatic Biological Opinion for the Oregon Coast coho issued 4 June 1999 and extended 5 June 2000, so no further consultation is required.

### **C. Environmental Consequences of Alternative No. 2**

**Vegetation** – Similar to Alternative No. 1 except more ditch work and construction would occur. This alternative would have a greater impact area wise and a greater potential for increasing non-native species into the area. The planned mitigation would help decrease the likelihood of the spread or introduction of unwanted plants.

**Soil** – Growth impairing soil disturbance is unlikely with the small ditching work planned. The planned ditching work should have little to no effect on moisture interception by the disturbed ground cover layer. Overall, the impact of this project on compaction, stability, or productivity would not be noticeable. The surface disturbance would heal quickly and not be noticeable after a season or two.

**Cultural Resources** - No cultural resources are expected to be affected. The guidelines of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Oregon State Preservation Officer and BLM (1998 ) concludes “that the chances of finding important historical properties in the area are so minimal that they do not justify the continued expenditure of Federal funds in further cultural resource surveys prior to project implementation.”

**Recreation Resources** – This alternative would not change the character of the Clay Creek Recreation Site. Visitor convenience would be somewhat enhanced due to the ease of using a pressure water system, however the rustic romance of hand-pumping one's water would be lost - hence eliminating one of the more charming experiences available to the visitor with the existing water system. Disabled visitors might benefit by not needing to hand pump their water.

**Visual Resources** – The Clay Creek Recreation Site has been assigned a Visual Management Class 2 prescription within its viewshed. A visual contrast rating was performed. The rating indicates that this alternative is consistent with VRM class 2 requirements. The water tank that would be installed on an adjacent mountainside within the old quarry site on the north side of the Siuslaw River Road would be in a VRM class III area, and would not affect the experience opportunities available at the recreation site.

**Wildlife** – Same as Alternative #1 with the addition of an off-site water storage tank near an abandoned quarry. This site is composed of young mixed deciduous/conifer and is not considered suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl, bald eagle or marbled murrelet. The site is, however, designated LSR and Critical Habitat for the marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl. Because of the young condition of the immediate stand and the proximity to the Siuslaw Tie Road, installation of this tank would not limit the overall function of the LSR or Critical Habitat.

**Water/Riparian Resources** – Some small increase in turbidity in the small tributary within the park is possible but the planned mitigating measures should prevent a measurable amount entering the water.

**Fisheries** – The proposed action to replace the drinking water supply in the campground may be considered as maintenance of campground facilities. No alteration is expected to the Siuslaw River or the stream flowing through the campground. The proposed action is consistent with the descriptions and terms and conditions of the Programmatic Biological Opinion for the Oregon Coast coho issued 4 June 1999 and extended 5 June 2000, so no further consultation is required.

**D. Environmental Consequences of Alternative 3 ( No Action )**

**Vegetation** – The existing vegetation would not be affected by this action and the normal progression of vegetative succession within the park would continue.

**Soil** – Existing conditions of soil compaction, stability, and productivity would not be affected.

**Cultural Resources** – No cultural resources would be affected.

**Recreation** – The park would continue to be operated as is.

**Visual Resources** – Little or no change would occur to the visual resources by not implementing either of the other alternatives.

**Threatened or Endangered Wildlife Species** – Habitat conditions and wildlife would continue to be influenced by park activities as they have been in the past.

**Water/Riparian Resources** – Existing conditions and trends would be unaffected.

**Fisheries** – There would be no affect on the anadromous fish that pass through the area at various times of the year. The water quality would remain the same.

#### IV. CUMULATIVE AFFECTS

##### A. Alternative No. 1 (the Proposed Action)

The proposed improvement to the Clay Creek Recreation Site drinking water system would have little impact on the immediate or long-term habitats of threatened or endangered species.

The impact to the immediately effected resources, i.e., soils, herbaceous vegetation, and possibly stream water quality would be minor and of a short duration. The impact of implementing this action would not be noticeable in the long term.

The installation of a pump-house with a solar panel would have a small affect on the visual expectations, and for the most part would fit in with the park's other structures and improvements.

Overall the effects would not be outside those anticipated and analyzed in the *Final Eugene District proposed Resource Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* and the Eugene District, Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan.

##### B. Alternative No. 2

Similar to Alternative No.1 except more of the area outside the park and campground would be temporarily affected. The trenching scars would heal and the long term effect would be unnoticeable. The minor VRM impacts of the solar panel would persist as long as the solar power is required.

##### C. No Action Alternative (Alt No. 3)

By not implementing the action at this time there would be no change to the expected natural progression of the environment. If no new action is pursued, the campground would continue to be maintained for public use and no change in impacts would be expected over the long term.

#### V. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The following individuals were consulted during the analysis of this proposal.

##### A. Agency Preparers

Neil Armantrout	BLM Fish Biologist
Graham Armstrong	BLM Hydrologist
Karin Baitis	BLM Soil Scientist
Woody Banks	BLM Civil Engineering Tech

D. V. Crannell	BLM T & E Biologist
Arthur Emmons	BLM Forest Inventory
Jeanne Ponzetti	BLM Botanist
Leo Poole	BLM Fisheries Biologist
Michael Southard	BLM Archaeologist
Mark Stephen	BLM Forest Ecologist
Joseph Williams	BLM Recreation & VRM Specialist

**B. Agencies, Groups or Individuals Consulted**

State of Oregon Health Department - John Potts, Environmental Specialist.

- C.** The proposed actions are consistent with the description and terms and conditions under the Programmatic Biological *Assessment and Biological Opinion for Ongoing USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management Activities Affecting Oregon Coast Range Province, Oregon* for the Oregon Coast coho salmon issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - September 1998 and extended on July 5, 2000.

A Biological Assessment addressing this proposal related to Federally listed or proposed birds will be submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in the summer of 2001. Because of the potential for audio disturbance to spotted owls and marbled murrelets during the latter part of the critical nesting period, this proposed action would have a may affect, not likely to adversely affect the spotted owl and marbled murrelets. The USFWS response, in the form of a Biological Opinion, is expected prior to on the ground work. This action would not take place prior to the issuance of this Opinion.

All terms and conditions in the Biological Opinion would be adhered to in order to provide appropriate mitigation for affected species.

## VI. REFERENCES

- USDA, Forest Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management. Feb 1994 *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. Washington DC.
- USDA, Forest Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management. May 1994. *The Record of Decision final for Amendments to Forest Service & BLM Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. Washington DC.
- USDA, Forest Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management. Nov 2000 *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement For Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigating Measures Standards and Guidelines*.
- USDA, Forest Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management. Jan 2001. *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigating Measures Standard and & Guidelines*.
- USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Eugene District. November 1994, *Final Eugene District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*.
- USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Eugene District. June 1995, *Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*.
- USDI, Bureau of Land Management. February 1996. *Siuslaw Watershed Analysis*. Eugene District Office. Eugene, OR.
- USDI, Bureau of Land Management and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. 1998 Protocol Agreement
- NMFS, *Programmatic Biological Assessment and Biological Opinion for Ongoing USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management Activities Affecting Oregon Coast Range Province, Oregon* for the Oregon Coast coho salmon.
- US Department of Health Education and Welfare - US Clean Water Act – National Science Foundation,  
National Science Foundation Standard 55 Disinfection of Water.
- USDA - Soil Conservation Service - *Lane County Soil Survey- 1987*

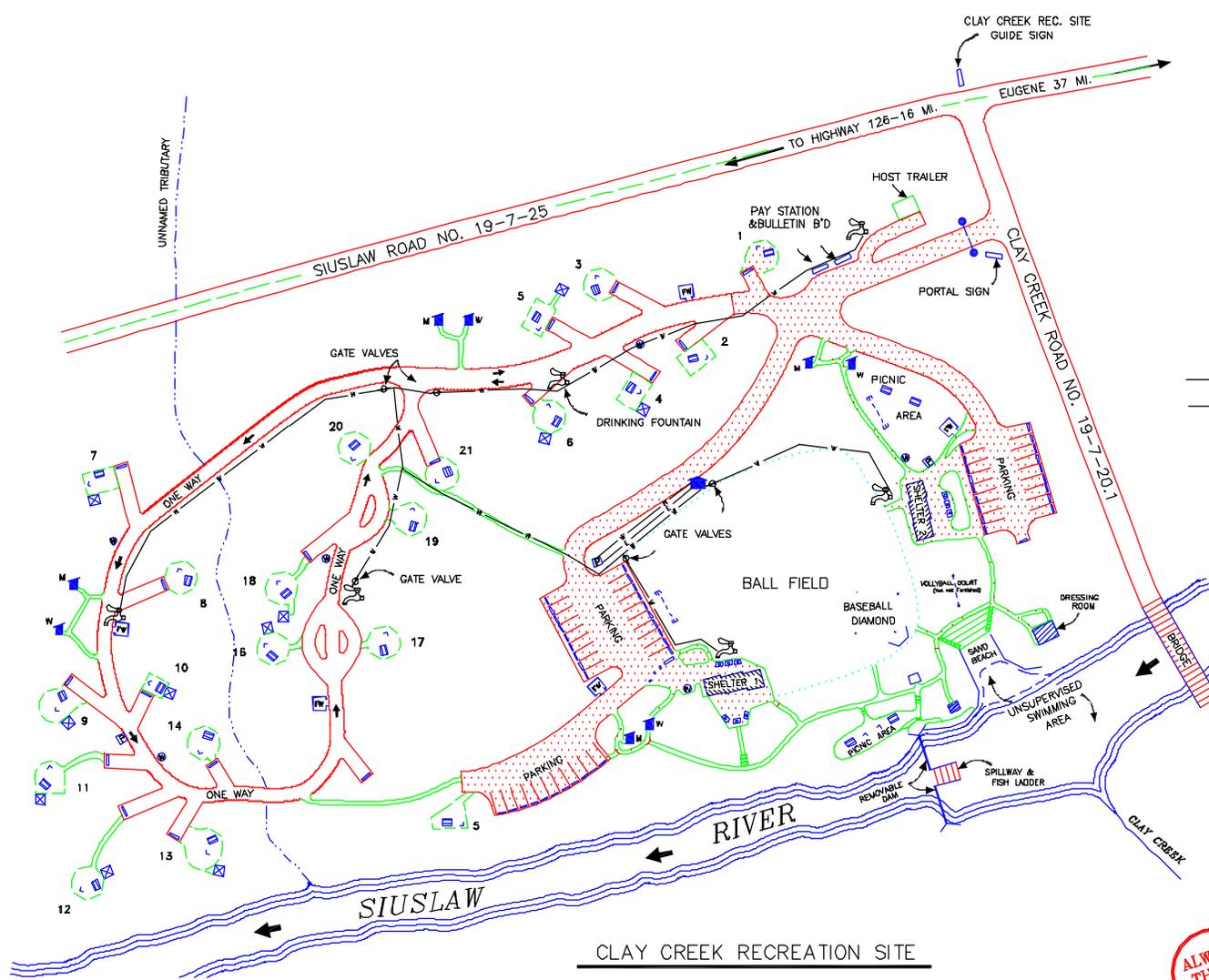
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 1702A**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
**EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE**

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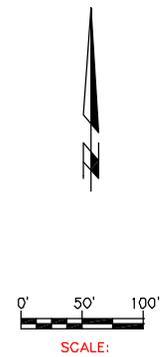
Preliminary  
Finding of No Significant Impact  
for  
Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System Upgrade  
Environmental Assessment No. OR-090-EA-01-15

Determination:

On the basis of the information contained in the Environmental Assessment, and all other information available to me, it is my determination that implementation of the proposed action or alternatives will not have significant environmental impacts beyond those already addressed in the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, April 1994 (ROD)*, and the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, June 1995 (Eugene District ROD/RMP)* as amended by the *Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management January 2001*, with which this EA is in conformance, and does not, in and of itself, constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement or a supplement to the existing environmental impact statement is not necessary and will not be prepared.



- LEGEND**
- ⊙ = WASTE WATER SUMP
  - ⊞ = HAND PUMP (Drinking Water)
  - ⊞ = FIRE WOOD ENCLOSURE
  - ⊞ = PICNIC TABLES
  - < = FIRE PLACE
  - ⊞ = TENT PAD
  - ⊞ = SANITARY FACILITY
  - ⊞ = HORSESHOE PIT
  - ⊞ = TRAILS, ROADS & PARKING (Paved)
  - ⊞ = PICNIC & CAMPING SITES
  - ⊞ = DOUBLE GATE
  - ⊞ = STANDING GRILL
  - ⊞ = PUMP HOUSE
  - ⊞ = FAUCET
  - v — = WATER LINE
  - e — = ELECTRICAL LINE



**CLAY CREEK RECREATION SITE**



REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE		EUGENE OREGON
<b>WATER SYSTEM SITE PLAN</b>			
DESIGNED <u>W. BANKS</u>			
REVIEWED <u>G. RUSSELL</u>			
APPROVED <u>J. HALL</u> <small>CHIEF ENGINEER OF CLAY CREEK RECREATION SITE</small>			
DRAWN: <u>W. BANKS</u>		SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: 4-26-01		SHEET OF	
DRAWING NO. <u>SITE PLAN</u>			