

National Park Service Environmental Assessment

Alton Baker Park Conversion

**Eastgate Woodlands, Willamalane Park and Recreation District
Lane County, Oregon**

**A conversion of land protected under Section 6(f)3 of the
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, Public Law 108-198**

February 1, 2010



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Submitted to:

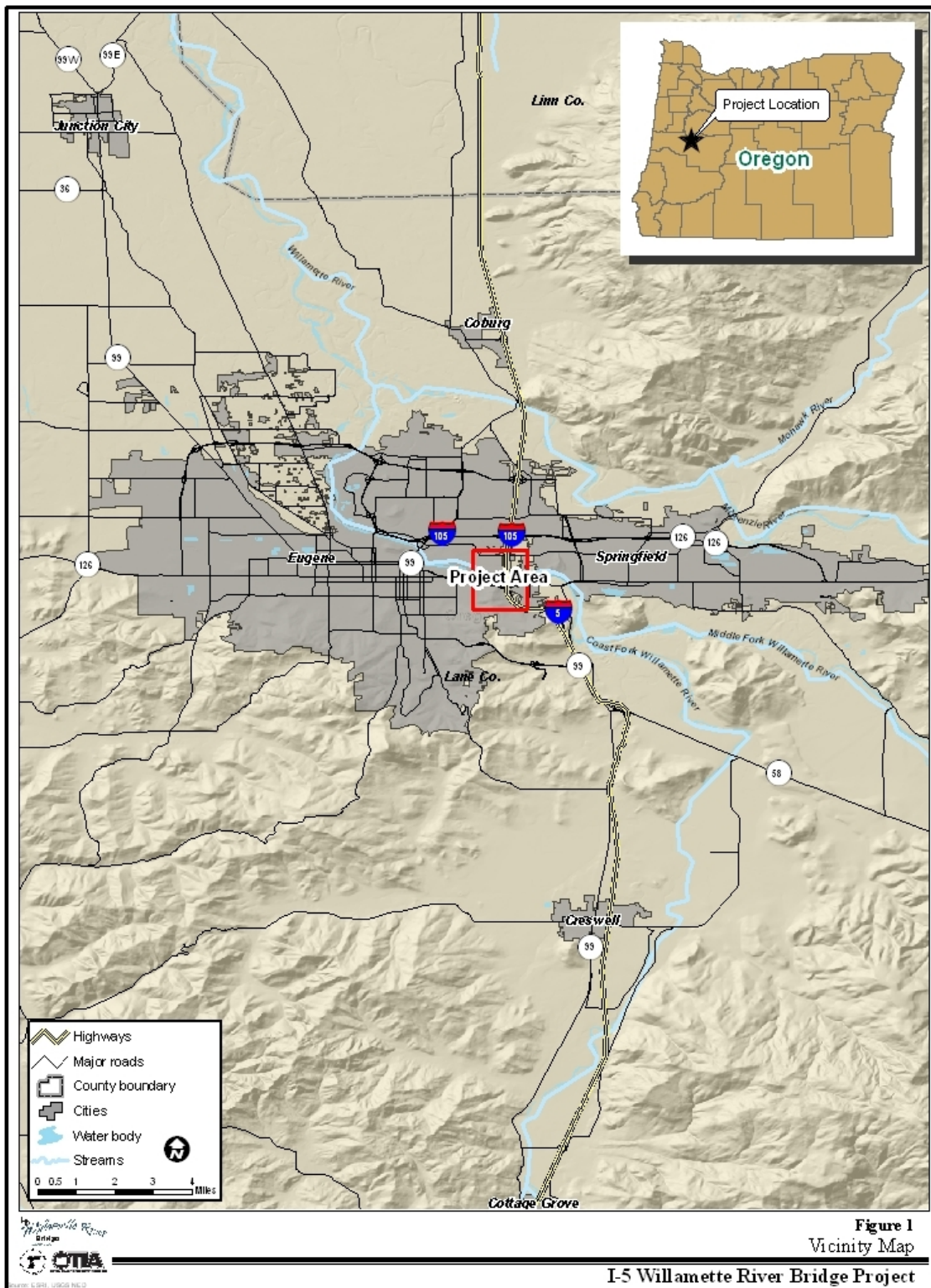
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Proposed Replacement Property, in West Eugene Wetlands Complex

Vicinity Map



The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), Stateside Assistance grant program, provides funds to states, and through states to local agencies, for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation resources. Lands that have received funding through LWCF are protected by section 6(f)3 of the Act unless a conversion is approved by the Secretary of the Interior as delegated to the National Park Service.

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SUMMARY

Willamalane Park and Recreation District (WPRD) proposes to remove federal protection from a 1.72-acre portion of property located at the eastern end of the Whilamut Natural Area within Eastgate Woodlands of Alton Baker Park in Lane County, Oregon (Figure 1). This ‘conversion’ from a ‘recreation use’ to a temporary ‘transportation use’ was needed in order for the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to respond to an emergency need to construct a detour bridge over the Willamette River on Interstate 5 (I-5) within the city limits of Springfield, Oregon. The bridge was constructed in 2003 and 2004 using a temporary construction easement from WPRD to allow staging of building materials and haul routes under and near the decommissioned Interstate 5 bridge on ODOT and WPRD properties. ODOT will terminate the temporary easement when the permanent bridge (currently under construction) is completed (estimated to be in 2012). The detour bridge project was completed through extensive collaboration with WPRD and the public.

WPRD proposes to mitigate this conversion impact with acquisition of an approximately 30-acre natural open space property (Figure 2), approximately 7.5 miles from the converted property. The proposed replacement property (i.e., South Martinson Property) lies within the western edge of the City of Eugene in the established West Eugene Wetlands (WEW) Complex where Eugene Parks and Open Spaces (EPOS) Division, along with the Bureau of Land Management, are responsible for providing and managing a variety of outdoor educational and recreational opportunities.

WPRD owns and manages the converted property, and granted ODOT a temporary easement in 2003 for the use of the property to construct the detour bridge. This environmental assessment documents the conversion process as required by the National Park Service (NPS). It also discusses ODOT’s obligations contained within the 2003 easement and a 2004 cooperative improvement agreement to 1). mitigate impacts and enhance the park by improving the facilities within the adjacent park areas, and 2). acquire and transfer an acceptable replacement property to WPRD for recreational uses (to be owned and managed by the City of Eugene on behalf of WPRD) to meet NPS regulations.

In addition to the proposed action of impacting the park for staging during construction of the detour bridge, ODOT—in collaboration with WPRD—evaluated and dismissed the following alternatives which also include the rationale for dismissal:

Take No Action: dismissed because it would have essentially postponed the inevitable closure or, in the worst case, would have led to catastrophic failure of the bridge. The substantial impacts to communities and traffic using the detour routes identified previously would have been intensified, resulting in further increased costs and safety risks.

Detour All Traffic Onto Other Roadways: dismissed because no existing system of detours could have accommodated the additional traffic loads without severe adverse impacts to roadways; local, regional, inter-regional, and interstate economic conditions; stability of community patterns; traveler and community health and safety; energy conservation; and the natural environment.

Build a Detour Bridge West of Existing Bridge: In comparison to the proposed action, a detour bridge to the west of the existing bridge was dismissed, in part because it would have resulted in substantially greater impacts on recreational land and facilities encumbered by the same LWCF grant that applies to the proposed action. A detour bridge west of the existing bridge would have required more park land, had higher impacts on trails, potentially involved uncapping a solid waste landfill in the park, displaced a major power line corridor, disrupted substantially more riverine resources, and displaced substantially more private land outside existing roadway rights-of-way (including three potential residential displacements, with subsequent re-housing

challenges). Additionally, this alternative would have required substantially more complex and costly land acquisition, design, and construction that would have added up to two years to the project schedule.

Based upon the effects of the proposed action, WPRD is requesting that Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) forward a recommendation to the National Park Service (NPS) to approve the proposed conversion and replacement.

INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment is required to help the National Park Service (NPS) evaluate the environmental consequences of the proposed action on the human environment and allow the affected public to understand the context for the proposed action.

In 1971 Lane County received a Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant for Alton Baker Park, thereby protecting it for public outdoor recreation use under section 6(f)3 of the LWCF Act. The LWCF project agreements (with amendments) apply to all of the approximately 440 acres comprising Alton Baker Park, with a few exceptions being excluded from section 6(f) protection (see Exhibit II). Because construction activities limited recreational access to, and the use of, a 1.72-acre portion of the park for more than 180 consecutive days, LWCF regulations determine that the adversely affected property has been “converted” permanently from park use and 6(f) protection and requires NPS approval for the conversion.

Section 6(f)3 of the LWCF Act requires that protected parkland which is converted to a use other than outdoor recreation be replaced with property that is of at least equal fair market value and equivalent recreation utility as the property that was converted. The replacement property must constitute a viable recreation unit, or be acquired as an addition to an existing recreation unit. Development of the replacement property may be required to ensure that a level of recreation utility is achieved similar to what was lost at the converted site.

The currently protected portion of Alton Baker Park (Eastgate Woodlands) is depicted in Figure 1, which also shows the outline of the conversion. Figure 1 also depicts the boundary of Eastgate Woodlands that will remain protected by 6(f)3 if the conversion is approved.

The approximate 30-acre proposed replacement property (Figure 2) lies within the western edge of the City of Eugene in the established West Eugene Wetlands Complex where EPOS, along with the Bureau of Land Management, are responsible for providing and managing a variety of outdoor educational and recreational opportunities.

Figure 1—Eastgate Woodlands of Alton Baker Park (Converted Property—Willamalane Park and Recreation District)

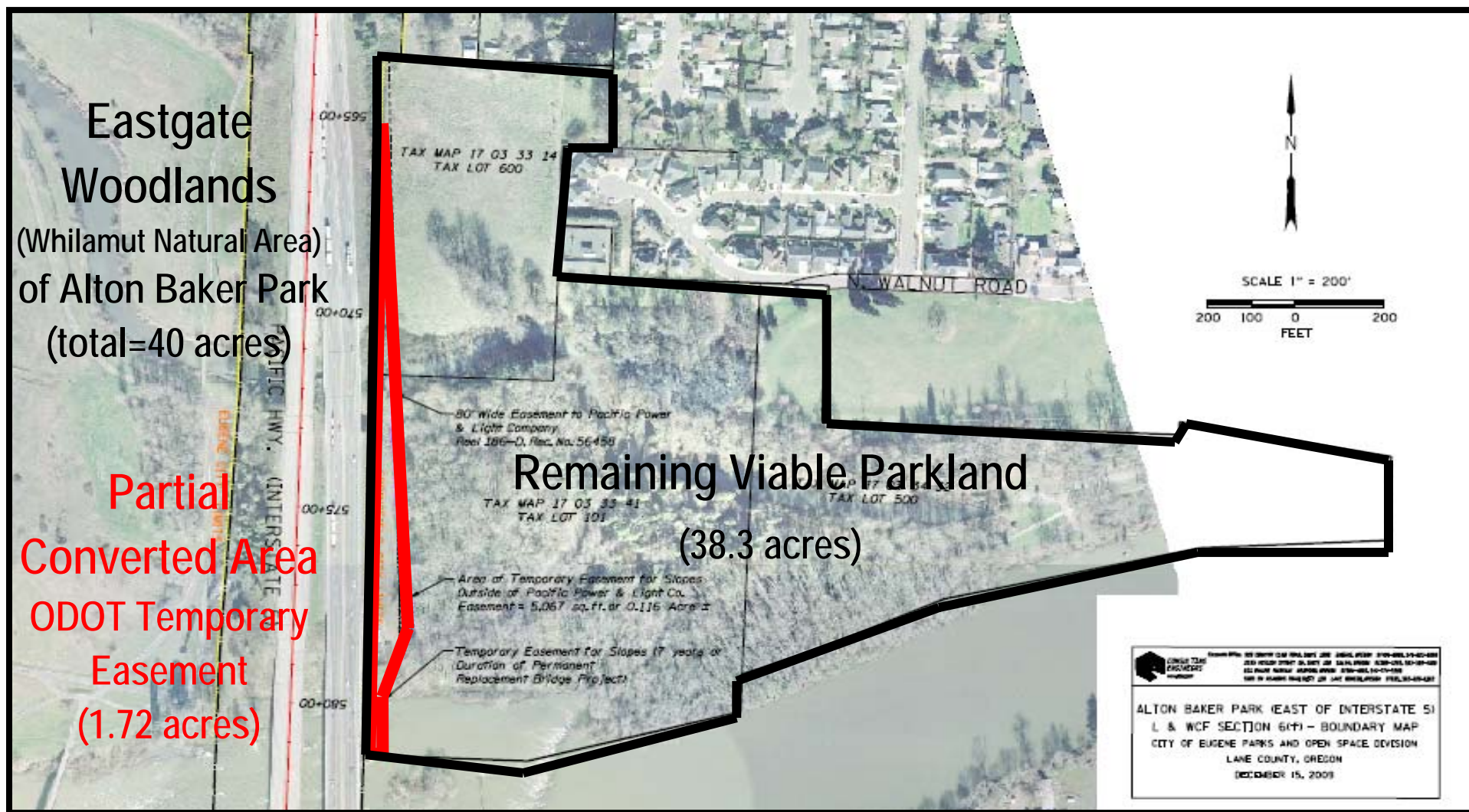


Figure 2—Proposed Replacement Property in West Eugene Wetlands Complex—City of Eugene



Figure 4—Wetland Delineation Map (Proposed Replacement Property)

[to be inserted]

PURPOSE, NEED AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of this conversion request for approval is to remove federal LWCF protection from 1.72 acres of Eastgate Woodlands of Alton Baker Park (Figure 1), administered by Willamalane Park and Recreation District (WPRD), to retroactively meet NPS requirements for the conversion of park property that occurred in 2003 and 2004 in response to an emergency bridge replacement action taken by the Oregon Department of Transportation. The bridge replacement project was needed in order to allow ODOT to provide a detour bridge on Interstate 5 (I-5) in Springfield, Oregon. A temporary construction easement was needed by ODOT from WPRD to allow staging of building materials and haul routes under and near the failed and decommissioned Interstate 5 bridge. The temporary easement will be terminated when the current construction of the permanent bridge is completed (estimated to be 2012 or sooner).

Interstate 5 (I-5) is a critical route for moving goods and people along the West Coast from Mexico to Canada. With one-fourth of the nation's exports and imports using the corridor annually, I-5 is the third most heavily traveled truck corridor in the United States. Because of its critical role in maintaining economic vitality to the region and to the nation, I-5 has been designated as a federal trade corridor.

ODOT inspections of the I-5 Bridge crossing the Willamette River between Eugene and Springfield revealed that the structure was seriously deteriorated. Due to this deteriorated condition, ODOT placed weight restrictions on bridge use. The restricted use created serious delays in the movement of goods and services by rerouting heavy haul trucks away from the deteriorated I-5 Bridge to long inter-regional detour routes involving OR 99, OR 126, US 97 and OR 58. These detours substantially increased the costs and decreased the efficiency of freight movement since the weight restrictions were put into effect. Additionally, the detour routes were not designed for the increased heavy haul truck traffic, and affected communities raised concerns about safety.

WPRD proposes to replace the 1.72 acres of converted parkland with an estimated 30-acre open space site nearby. No development is currently planned for the new parkland. Figure 2 depicts the estimated boundary of the proposed replacement property.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

In identifying the location of the temporary detour bridge for the Willamette River I-5 Bridge in Eugene, ODOT assessed several alternatives in a concerted effort to avoid impacting parkland. 36 CFR Ch1, Part 59 requires that all practical alternatives to the conversion have been considered. Following is a description of the bridge project alternatives to avoiding impacting the park, and why they were rejected from further consideration. The proposed replacement parkland provides the greatest degree of offset for adverse impacts that resulted from the conversion. In addition to the replacement parkland, several mitigation measures have been, and are continuing to be, implemented by ODOT to further compensate for the needed conversion of park property.

The Federal Highway Administration and ODOT considered increasing the weight restrictions on the bridge, which would have placed even more truck traffic on the detour routes and intensified the traffic impacts. Also, the deteriorated structure is vulnerable to seismic events, posing risks for *all* traffic on the bridge, regardless of size or weight. **The only viable alternative was to replace the deteriorated bridge along the existing I-5 alignment, which resulted in the proposed action to construct the detour bridge.** Project engineers, designers, and environmental technical experts reviewed several alternatives to replacing the bridge on the existing alignment, and to constructing a detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge, and found them all not practical on a sound basis for the reasons listed below:

No Action

Dismissed, because it would have essentially postponed the inevitable closure or, in the worst case, would have led to catastrophic failure of the bridge. The substantial impacts to communities and traffic using the detour routes identified previously would have been intensified, resulting in further increased costs and safety risks.

Detour All Traffic Onto Other Roadways

Dismissed, because no existing system of detours could have accommodated the additional traffic loads without severe adverse impacts to roadways; local, regional, inter-regional, and interstate economic conditions; stability of community patterns; traveler and community health and safety; energy conservation; and the natural environment.

Build a Detour Bridge West of Existing Bridge

In comparison to the proposed action, a detour bridge to the west of the existing bridge was dismissed, in part because it would have resulted in substantially greater impacts on recreational land and facilities encumbered by the same L&WCF grant that applies to the proposed alternative. A detour bridge west of the existing bridge would have required more park land, had higher impacts on trails, potentially involved uncapping a solid waste landfill in the park, displaced a major power line corridor, disrupted substantially more riverine resources, and displaced substantially more private land outside existing roadway rights-of-way (including three potential residential displacements, with subsequent re-housing challenges). Additionally, this alternative would have required substantially more complex and costly land acquisition, design, and construction that would have added at least 18 months to the project schedule.

DESCRIPTION OF CONVERTED PARK PROPERTY

The 1.72-acre portion of Eastgate Woodlands that was converted while the detour bridge was being constructed is a long narrow strip of land between the interstate fill-slope and the wooded park (west to east) and between Patterson Slough (or Canoe Canal as it is also called) and the Willamette River (north to south) as depicted in Figure 1. This was considered a ‘partial conversion’ meaning that the remaining areas of the park remained

viable during the conversion/construction timeframe (2003-2004) and approximately 38 acres of Eastgate Woodlands' 40-acre portion of Alton Baker Park remained open and viable during the 2-year construction phase, and 438 acres of Alton Baker Park's total 440 acres remained open and viable.

The majority (95+%) of the converted property lies within an existing permanent utility easement granted to Pacific Power and Light (PP&L) in 1962 by the City of Eugene. This easement contains restrictions that limit any development or height of vegetation in order to maintain a clear area around the utility towers and high power lines that parallel the interstate. The fair market value of such land would be lower compared to other comparable lands outside the utility easement corridor.

Land within the Eastgate Woodlands area of Alton Baker Park serves as a natural area and recreation corridor. Although it is part of the Willamut Natural Area, because of its proximity to infrastructure development and the PP&L powerline utility, the land that was converted had a substantial number of non-native plant species and provided lower native habitat values than other parts of Eastgate Woodlands.

Because of the need for the conversion, Riverside Trail, the multi-use path that traverses under the interstate facility through ODOT property—connecting the east and west sides of Alton Baker Park—was closed and rerouted onto other existing trails with no loss in connectivity to any of the recreation users in the park (including walking, bicycling, running, or general sight-seeing). After construction, ODOT repaved the trail, paved and improved other trails in the park, and is continuing to meet the department's restoration/enhancement obligations (Exhibit I) as contained in the temporary construction easement and the cooperative improvement agreement between ODOT and WPRD.

Prior to the conversion, the area contained two adjacent segments of the Riverside Trail multi-use path along the Willamette River, adjacent sections of the Woodlands/Canoe Canal Trail, Pre's Trail and the Canoe Canal as they crossed under the Patterson Slough I-5 Bridge in the northern portion of the affected area. These recreation facilities serve running, walking, sight-seeing, and wildlife viewing activities, and connect the cities of Eugene and Springfield for pedestrians, runners, bicyclists, and canoeists. Although these facilities were periodically closed during bridge construction, other paths providing comparable connections remained open for use, and the facilities are now fully open. Furthermore, the Riverside Trail segments have been consolidated consistent with WPRD plans, and have been upgraded with a 16-foot wide paved surface. Other trail systems have been substantially upgraded. ODOT is landscaping with native species in the temporary easement that constitutes the conversion property, along with several other areas of the park. Non-native and invasive species have been removed as a provision of ODOT's temporary easement with the WPRD (see Exhibit I).

ALTON BAKER PARK 6(F) BOUNDARY MAP

A map showing the existing 6(f) boundary is attached as Exhibit II. Insets showing areas excluded from 6(f) protection—including the 1.72-acre converted area—are also included and attached to Exhibit II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED REPLACEMENT PROPERTY

Section 6(f)3 of the LWCF Act requires that protected parkland which is converted to a use other than outdoor recreation be replaced with property that is of at least equal fair market value and equivalent recreation utility as the property that was converted. The replacement property must constitute a viable recreation unit, or be acquired as an addition to an existing recreation unit. Development of the replacement property may be required to ensure that a level of recreation utility is achieved similar to what was lost at the converted site.

Also, according to NPS regulations at 36 CFR 59.3, and Section 670.3.4.K of the current (2008) LWCF manual, replacement property must meet the following requirements in addition to the current fair market value and recreation utility referenced in the EA:

- be part of a viable public outdoor recreation area;

- cannot be land currently owned by another public agency unless selling agency is required by law to receive payment for the land;
- cannot be land originally acquired by the sponsor or selling agency for recreation purposes;
- cannot have previously been dedicated to or managed for recreation purposes while in public ownership; and
- cannot have been initially acquired with Federal assistance.

ODOT owns a number of properties located in the vicinity of the West Eugene Wetlands (WEW) complex in Lane County, which is managed by the City of Eugene and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Many of these parcels are zoned Industrial but contain many wetlands and other natural features that prohibit full industrial development; ODOT is currently preparing these properties for sale since the department is required by law to sell land at fair market value and to attempt to recover costs associated with the purchase of the land.

The proposed replacement property—which meets all the above criteria—is one of these ‘surplus’ properties and is located on the west side of the City of Eugene in an area of wetlands called the West Eugene Wetlands (WEW) Complex. The property contains several unique and valuable recreational and natural resource features. For example, two wetland ponds on the proposed replacement property have high potential to become an important outdoor classroom. The ponds were identified by authors of “*Dragonflies and Damselflies of the Willamette Valley: A Beginners Guide*” (Gordon and Kerst, 2005) as the most biologically diverse site for viewing dragonflies and damselflies in the Willamette Valley. As a result, the Willamette Resource and Education Network has asked the City to be allowed to schedule school groups to the site on a regular basis. As part of ODOT’s mitigation efforts for the W. 11th Ave. - North City Limits transportation project, an area called ‘Salawa Meadow’ has already been restored as a high quality wetland prairie.

No formal development of the site is planned, so the site would be immediately available for outdoor education and wildlife viewing opportunities upon property transfer to City of Eugene ownership. This is estimated to occur in Fall or Winter of 2010.

The proposed replacement property lies directly south of the current 6(f)-protected previous ODOT parcel which was approved by NPS in August of 2009 as replacement property for mitigation of the conversion for the permanent Willamette River Bridge project. Together, these 2 properties will result in protection of approximately 48 (+/-) acres of protected land. Both properties abut the existing federally-protected U.S. Bureau of Land Management’s Bertelsen Natural Area (BNA) on its western edge (Figure 3). This addition of protected parkland would effectively and significantly increase the size of the total federal LWCF-protected area used by community members who regularly visit Alton Baker Park and the BNA, and would likely attract new visitors as well.

Based on the current market and other comparable appraisals in the area for open space natural resource land (not including high value buildable land), the fair market value is estimated at around \$1,000¹ per acre. Therefore an estimate for the replacement property as depicted in Figure 2 could be around \$30,000. This is likely to be more than enough FMV to offset the converted property FMV (*depending on the outcome of the appraisals, which are in process at the time of this writing*).

Addition of the proposed replacement property is consistent with City of Eugene’s following plans: *West Eugene Wetlands Plan* (revised 2004); *Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan* (2006); and *Rivers to Ridges Vision: Metropolitan Regional Parks and Open Space Study* (2003).

¹ Estimated value based on adjacent appraisal dated May 18, 2009 for ‘open space/passive recreation use land’.

Besides the two main wetlands, the property recently underwent a formal wetland delineation (Figure 4) and contains about 1/3 wetlands/waters, 1/3 wetland prairie, and the remainder as upland buffers. Most of the vegetation is low-growing but there are some riparian trees around the wetlands—which were planted as part of a wetland mitigation site in 1995-6. The site was monitored for the past several years and has been determined to be a successful mitigation site by the regulatory agencies (Department of State Lands and Army Corps of Engineers).

Both local park jurisdictions (WPRD and EPOS), along with ODOT, together see a tremendous opportunity with huge benefits to the local communities to make the best use of these surplus properties by protecting more natural resource lands from being developed—thereby increasing recreation and outdoor education opportunities within the Cities, County, and surrounding smaller communities. Section 6(f) LWCF protection would afford the best measure of protection (i.e., ‘in perpetuity’) and would be complimentary to all existing Plans and other land protections (i.e., federal 6(f) protection and land management via ownership of surrounding BLM lands within the WEW complex).

SCORP CONSISTENCY

The conversion along with the proposed replacement property adjacent to the Bertlesen Nature Park would be consistent with the Oregon State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The 2008-2012 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for Oregon, *Outdoor Recreation in Oregon: The Changing Face of the Future*, was completed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) and accepted by the National Park Service in January 2008. The SCORP addresses key demographic and social factors affecting outdoor recreation in the state, specifically: the aging population; fewer young people learning outdoor skills; an increasingly diverse population; and the state’s physical activity crisis. The plan presents key findings and statewide recommendations in the context of these challenges. The conversion is consistent with the SCORP in that it provides replacement property available for outdoor recreation that would help fulfill the planning goals of the SCORP. The converted property in Eastgate Woodlands of the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park provides opportunities for walking/hiking and nature study, as well as habitat values. The proposed replacement property would also provide opportunities for walking and nature study. Both the converted property and the proposed replacement property function as a component of a larger complex of public open spaces and habitats. The replacement property can serve to promote the SCORP outdoor recreation goals by providing natural area close to large population that includes aging baby boomers, youth, and diverse populations.

As noted in the SCORP, the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-645) requires each state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to include a component that identifies wetlands as a priority concern within the state. An appendix to the SCORP provides a priority listing of regions/watersheds for wetland restoration/acquisition. The conversion does not affect wetlands within Alton Baker Park. However, the proposed replacement property would increase the area of wetlands preserved within the Willamette River basin, consistent with the Oregon Wetlands Priority Plan (SCORP Appendix B). The proposed replacement property includes wetlands that would be protected by the Eugene Parks and Open Space Division, ODOT, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. These wetland areas are within the West Eugene Wetlands Complex, a 3,000-acre area that contains large areas of wetlands, as well as recreation and environmental education facilities.

In addition the conversion was temporary in nature. Following the completion of the permanent I-5 Willamette River Bridge project, the area will be restored to conditions equal to or better than before the conversion. The replacement property will increase Eugene Parks and Open Space Division’s parkland inventory by approximately 30 acres.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ESTIMATED IMPACTS

Using the NPS environmental screening form (Appendices A and B), WPRD, ODOT, and EPOS environmental staff assessed the converted portion of Alton Baker Park (Eastgate Woodlands) and the proposed replacement property within the WEW Complex of the Bertelsen Nature Area to determine the resources on site likely to be negatively impacted. Existing conditions are presented in this section along with the estimated beneficial and adverse environmental impacts to these resources resulting from the conversion of land and proposed transfer of replacement property.

Impacts to the converted property are summarized below based on Appendix C (NPS's comprehensive list of potential resources that could be impacted). The effects resulting from the transfer and possible development of the replacement property are included in these summaries.

CONVERTED PROPERTY USES

The Whilamut Natural Area (WNA) of Alton Baker Park is a 70-acre open area that sits atop a decommissioned landfill. The WNA is heavily used for passive recreation. Major uses include commuter biking, running, walking, birding, and environmental education. Infrastructure and amenities include paved bike and pedestrian trails and footbridges, mulched running trail, interpretive features, and a number of dirt trails crossing over the landfill area. The WNA serves both communities of Springfield and Eugene, the University of Oregon track team, other communities within Lane County, and to some degree all of the Willamette Valley (area south of Portland to Cottage Grove south of Eugene, and from the top of the Cascade Range to the top of the Pacific Coast Range).

PROPOSED REPLACEMENT PROPERTY LOCATION

The proposed replacement property is located in Eugene, Oregon, zip code 97402-5313, approximately 7.5 land miles west-northwest of the converted site and is not physically connected. The replacement property is adjacent to a recently approved 6(f) protected replacement property as well as the Bertelsen Nature Park which is part of the West Eugene Wetlands (WEW) complex, as indicated on the attached map (Figure 3). The site will add to an existing outdoor recreation area by approximately 30 acres. The replacement site includes portions of tax lot numbers 1704340000204 (designated parcel 1) and 1704340000203 (parcel 2). The proposed replacement property would be used for passive recreation and natural resources management. Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) is the owner of the replacement site. The site is presently, and has in recent history, been undeveloped open space. ODOT recently cleared brush from the upland portions of the site, removed litter, and generally made the site more accessible for necessary maintenance, and less attractive to transients.

LAND USE

Converted Property

The converted property lies within the Willamette River Greenway. Land use compliance for the temporary construction easement was achieved by successfully obtaining an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 15 (Willamette River Greenway) from the cities of Eugene and Springfield and from Lane County. An associated amendment was made to the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan. Long-term impacts to the converted property include removing the detour bridge and returning the property to recreational uses.

Proposed Replacement Property

The replacement property is currently vacant, and zoned Parks and Open Space with Comprehensive Plan designations of Natural Resources, Light/Medium Industrial, and Special Light Manufacturing.

The replacement property will exceed the recreational uses and values lost due to the conversion. The land also offers the opportunity to improve the connectivity of the West Eugene Wetlands Complex and Bertelsen Nature Area for passive open space recreation, outdoor education, and protection of wetlands habitat and the species that reside there. The City of Eugene Parks and Open Space Division has indicated the proposed replacement property is consistent with its plans for the West Eugene Wetlands. A field reconnaissance indicates that the surrounding areas are transitioning from agricultural uses to light-industrial which is consistent with the City's current comprehensive land use plan. If NPS approval is granted, once the acquisition and transfer process is complete, the property will be immediately accessible and will become a contributing amenity to nature education, recreation, and natural interpretation, adding to those existing features within the adjacent contiguous Bertelsen Nature Park and surrounding West Eugene Wetlands (WEW) complex (see Figure 3).

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Converted Property

The converted property includes fish habitat associated with Patterson Slough, and wildlife habitat in the narrow wedge of parkland between I-5 and the power line easement corridors. Prior to the conversion, surveys were conducted by ODOT to identify wildlife populations and habitat in the affected areas. A Biological Assessment was submitted by ODOT, and a Biological Opinion was issued by NMFS that included conservation measures that must be followed by ODOT in constructing the detour bridge. These conservation measures included, but were not limited to, protecting stream habitats from surface runoff and in-stream work limitations. These measures were implemented in accordance with in-water work periods, and reduced potential adverse effects on the streams. Additional conservation measures were developed and implemented by ODOT to minimize impacts on wildlife. These measures included removing invasive weed and non-native plant species, planting native plant species that support native wildlife, and imposing noise timing restrictions on construction activities to avoid impacting a heron rookery. Also, logs were strategically placed along the easement to provide easier access for wildlife moving between Patterson Slough and the Willamette River. Along with required rehabilitation of habitat within the easement area after the detour bridge is removed, these improvements will provide long-term benefits to fish and wildlife.

Proposed Replacement Property

The replacement property contains wetlands and surrounding upland and wet prairie habitat buffers that support waterfowl and other aquatic and small wildlife species. Investigations have been ongoing, including various site visits, with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W), Department of State Lands (DSL), and Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). Protection would provide beneficial effects to all existing fish and wildlife.

Approximately 58 vertebrate species are commonly found in habitats within the replacement property area (WEP SDEIS, 1997). Sensitive fish and wildlife species that occur in the general area are bald eagle, Fender's blue butterfly, red-legged frog, spotted frog, Willamette Valley giant earthworm, and the western pond turtle. No fish species occur on the site as there is not a hydrologic connection to/from surrounding waterways.

VEGETATION

Converted Property

Prior to conversion, ODOT conducted surveys to identify vegetation communities and specific plant species within the proposed conversion area. The converted property included vegetation communities that are typically found along narrow strips of land bordered by a highway and power line corridor. Blackberry patches dominated much of the area, as did other invasive plant species. Although a survey for plant species that are protected under the federal and state endangered species acts was conducted, no such species were found in the project area. Through collaboration with federal and state wildlife management agencies and WPRD, ODOT developed short-term and long-term mitigation measures related to the conversion. For example, short-term and long-term measures include removing invasive species and planting native vegetation species in disturbed areas. Several long-term mitigation measures that focus on restoring the property once the detour bridge is removed will be deferred until the detour bridge is eventually removed and replaced with a permanent structure.

Proposed Replacement Property

Habitat types that occur within the site include: agricultural wetlands, emergent open water, wet prairie wetlands, pasture/old field wetlands, shrub/scrub wetlands, forested wetland, and upland buffers. Native wet prairie habitat is now rare in Oregon, and once represented a major community type in the Willamette Valley. Because of its rarity, the wet prairie areas are considered the most important habitat type in this area. Species that occur in the general area are Bradshaw's lomatium (listed as Endangered), Willamette Valley daisy (listed as Endangered), white-topped aster (listed as Threatened), Kincaid's lupine (listed as Threatened), shaggy horkelia, and timwort.

Protection would provide beneficial effects to existing native vegetation by being consistent with City of Eugene Parks and Open Space Division management goals.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Converted Property

ODOT conducted geological and soil investigations of the conversion property to support design efforts and permit applications for the bridge project. The greatest concerns of the permitting agencies with jurisdiction over geological and soil stability were for the project's potential indirect effects to soil stability, erosion, water quality, and fish habitat caused by modifying existing or creating new slopes. When designing and constructing the bridge, ODOT developed and implemented construction methods and soil stabilization measures to minimize erosion and resulting effects to water quality and fish habitats. No impacts from erosion were caused.

Proposed Replacement Property

The proposed replacement property is relatively flat and within an area that is characterized by wetlands and waterways and are in agricultural, open space, or light-industrial use. Soils are fairly impermeable, and with annual rainfall of approximately 40 inches, runoff is considerable, especially during the November to April rainy season. This results in a high water table, which in some areas rests on a dense clay layer.

The Eugene Formation underlies much of the area that includes the replacement property, and mostly consists of sandstone and siltstone. Closer to the valley surface are deep deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel that were deposited during geologically recent times by the Willamette River and its tributaries. The variety of soils in the flatlands in this area reflect a long history of flooding, stemmed only since the 1960s by extensive flood control systems developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The potential for erosion and siltation is generally minor due to the high clay content of the soils and flatness of the terrain. No hazards or stability

issues exist on the site, and since no development is planned, there would be no impacts to geology and soils from the transfer of this property.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Converted Property

Prior to obtaining the WPRD temporary easement, ODOT conducted a Phase I Environmental Assessment for the detour bridge project. No potentially hazardous materials were discovered on the conversion site, although a decommissioned solid waste disposal site is located west of I-5 and the affected property.

Proposed Replacement Property

ODOT conducted a search of records that might reveal the presence or absence of known hazardous materials on or near the replacement site. No evidence of hazardous materials, or other adverse environmental impact to the property from on-site or off-site sources, was identified.

WATER RESOURCES AND HYDROLOGY

Converted Property

The converted property's southern boundary is formed by the Willamette River. The northern portion includes Patterson Slough, also known as the Canoe Canal. No direct water resource or hydrology impacts occurred to the converted property adjacent to the Willamette River, because the property did not include the Willamette River, or to Patterson Slough, because no action was taken within the Ordinary High Water line of the slough. Studies were conducted regarding hydrology and hydraulics of the Willamette River. ODOT, in collaboration with other agencies having jurisdiction over water resources and hydrology issues, developed and implemented mitigation measures to minimize impacts to water resources, hydrology and stream hydraulics that could have resulted from detour bridge construction and operation.

Proposed Replacement Property

The replacement property contains wetlands, wet prairies, and upland habitat buffers, with hydric soils primarily in the wetland and wet prairie locations (see Figure 4). The wetlands within the West Eugene Wetlands Complex (which would also include this proposed replacement property) are contained within the Local Wetland Inventory as well as Oregon's Goal 5 Inventory of Riparian Corridors.

The proposed land transfer is not anticipated to adversely impact hydrology and water resources on the replacement property. Rather, the transfer would place wetland and natural upland habitat into federal protection, with the responsibility for protecting the water and hydrological resources being undertaken by Eugene Parks and Open Space Division on behalf of WPRD. Any potential future development would need to comply with regulations pertaining to protection of water and hydrological resources.

The proposed replacement property contains a wetland mitigation site, built in 1996 and 1997. The site has been monitored for eight years (various season per year) with the final delineation (Figure 4) occurring in 2005. The mitigation site was originally build for the W. 11th Ave. - North City Limits transportation project as a mitigation bank. ODOT would retain all wetland mitigation credits upon transfer of the property to the City of Eugene. City officials find that action acceptable and do not want the credits.

Large-scale flooding does not occur in the general area and the replacement property does not lie within the 100-year floodplain of the Willamette River. However, small temporary ponding does occur during rainy periods.

AIR AND WATER QUALITY

Converted Property

The Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area is currently designated as a non-attainment area for particulate matter, and is a designated maintenance area for carbon monoxide and ozone. The Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority is in the process of filing necessary documentation to move from non-attainment to maintenance status for particulate matter. The construction and operation of the temporary detour bridge did not result in adverse effects to air quality.

Construction methods included measures to minimize water quality impacts, such as soil erosion control to limit sedimentation and the use of appropriate in-stream water construction techniques to reduce water quality impacts.

Proposed Replacement Property

The proposed land transfer is not anticipated to generate adverse air quality impacts.

The proposed land transfer would not impact water quality in either the wetlands nor the upland and wet prairie buffers. No development of the property is currently planned. However, future objectives may include soft-path trails outside the wetland boundaries but would not adversely impact water quality, because the new park would remain largely undeveloped and in its natural, open space state.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Converted Property

Archaeological and historic resources studies were conducted for the converted property. No resources were identified on the property. Concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is referenced herein (2006).

Proposed Replacement Property

Archaeological and historic resources studies were also conducted for the proposed replacement property. No resources were identified on the property. Concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is referenced herein (2009).

TRANSPORTATION/ACCESS

Converted Property

Construction of the detour bridge required temporary, minor changes to local pedestrian and bicycle circulation patterns. When construction was completed, access and circulation returned to normal, except for the traffic crossing the Willamette River on I-5, which experienced a slight shift of the travel lanes. No adverse effects to recreation travel occurred during the temporary conversion timeframe.

Proposed Replacement Property

The proposed replacement site borders 2 main streets in the City of Eugene. These streets would provide beneficial access to the property for recreation and outdoor education purposes.

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Converted Property

Construction of the temporary detour bridge used energy resources during a very short time period. However, because the project was close to the needed sources of construction materials, the energy costs of moving these materials were minimized. The energy consumed in bridge construction will be partially offset by the energy saved by trucks that otherwise would have to travel more miles before bridge construction.

Proposed Replacement Property

The proposed transfer of the replacement site to EPOS on WPRD's behalf will result in no appreciable energy use. The energy that will be required to develop the replacement site for park use is unknown at this time. The amount required could be determined once specific site plans for the property are developed. Less energy is likely to be consumed for construction and maintenance of a park than for the residential development and occupancy that would otherwise occur on the site. Because the site is close to existing development infrastructure, electric services to the property could be provided as needed.

SOCIOECONOMICS

Converted Property

Construction of the detour bridge and the conversion of the Alton Baker Park property resulted in minor effects on the social and economic environment. Trail connectivity within the park was maintained during construction to the maximum extent possible, and closures for any one trail lasted only a few days. Noise effects on neighborhoods were negligible. No neighborhoods were divided, so community cohesion was maintained. The local economy benefited from construction expenditures in material purchases and construction crew incidental expenditures. Additionally, by allowing heavy haul trucks to continue using I-5 rather than detour routes that avoided Eugene, local businesses that serve the trucking industry will benefit in the long-run.

Proposed Replacement Property

Conversion of the replacement property to recreational uses would provide needed recreational facilities that would serve all surrounding neighborhoods in Springfield and Eugene as well as the larger Lane County community. Recreational open space amenities similar to the conversion property can increase nearby property values and contribute to the community's economic vitality.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

SCOPING AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The detour bridge project was one of the first bridge projects as part of the Oregon Transportation Investment Act (OTIA) bridge repair and replacement program funded in 2002. Much of the OTIA program centered around ‘context sensitive design’ (CSD) and ‘context sensitive solutions and sustainability’ (CS³) which means that stakeholders and the public are involved in various aspects of how the bridges look, where they are located, how they are built, and what mitigations are necessary to ensure important community values stay intact during and after construction.

There were several public information meetings and distributions and presentations given to various neighborhood and parks groups during development and construction of the detour bridge project. Because the detour bridge project was an emergency situation, it was imperative that ODOT proactively coordinate with the affected cities, county, regulatory agencies, tribes, and public to ensure all impacts were sufficiently mitigated and safety of all citizens was protected in the short and long terms. ODOT worked with Lane County and the cities of Eugene and Springfield to comply with local land use regulations and local Indian tribes were informed of the project and provided with opportunities to comment.

Various local and regional agencies and the public were involved in the design, construction, and mitigation of impacts of the detour bridge. ODOT had extensive coordination with City of Eugene and Willamalane for the staging areas under the bridge, path detours, and the extent and kind of mitigation (see Exhibit I—ODOT’s obligations for mitigation). There were numerous discussions with the County and Oregon State Police for boating and other water recreation in the Willamette River during construction. Various neighborhood groups and members of the Citizens Planning Committee (CPC) of the Willamette National Area (WNA) of Alton Baker Park were instrumental in developing the mitigation measures. Members of the CPC worked with ODOT on weekly walking tours for interested citizens around the construction site, and gave tours as requested and arranged for emergency access. Various bike paths in the park on both sides of the interstate were paved by ODOT to be used as detour trails. On-site flaggers in the park allowed for safe access around the construction site (personal communication with Chuck Lemos, 2010).

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The environmental impacts of ODOT’s detour bridge project (including the 1.72-acre conversion property) have been reviewed by ODOT, the City of Eugene, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), and Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL), among other federal and state agencies. An exception to Statewide Planning Goal 15 (Willamette River Greenway) and an amendment to the Metro Area General Plan were approved by the Cities of Springfield and Eugene in support of the project. The COE and DSL reviewed the joint Clean Water Act Section 404 and DSL Act, which designated the COE as the lead agency for National Environmental Policy Act compliance for the project. Affected resource and land management agencies including ODOT, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) coordinated and collaborated with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies regarding the bridge project’s compliance with the Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and other relevant regulations. ODOT obtained all the permits that were needed for construction that were contingent upon receiving environmental clearances from concerned federal, state, and local regulatory agencies.

LIST OF PREPARERS

This list of preparers includes WPRD, EPOS, ODOT, and Consultant technical experts and reviewers.

Willamalane Park And Recreation District

Greg Hyde, Planning and Development Manager—9 years planning experience with WPRD, 7 years planning experience with City of Springfield, A.B. Degree in English Literature from San Diego University (1971), Bachelor of Landscape Architecture Degree from University of Oregon (1988).

Bob Keefer, Park Superintendent (since 2000)—Lane County Parks Manager (10 years), Assistant Director Bend Metro Park and Recreation District (7 years), Director Junction City Parks and Recreation Department (4 years), BS Degree in Recreation Resource Management from Oregon State University (1978).

Eugene Parks And Open Space Division

Trevor Taylor, Natural Areas Restoration Supervisor—20 years of habitat restoration and land management experience, BS Degree in Conservation of Resource Studies—University of California at Berkeley, 2 MS Degrees from University of Oregon (one in Environmental Studies and one in Ecology and Evolution).

Eric Wold, Natural Resources Manager—17 years of natural resource management experience (Wildlife Biologist with Willamette National Forest, Natural Resource Planner and Wetlands Program Manager for City of Eugene), BS Degree in Biology from Lewis and Clark College, MS Degree in Biology from University of Missouri-St. Louis, Graduate Program work in Entomology from Oregon State University, work has been published, Certified Ecologist with Ecological Society of America.

Russ Royer, Senior Real Property Officer—35 years of real estate negotiation and/or appraisal experience (last 23 years working for the public sector), Certified General Appraiser's License (state of Oregon), Oregon Real Estate Broker's License, member of the International Right-of-Way Association (SRWA designation), BS Degree in Finance from University of Oregon.

Oregon Department Of Transportation

Susan Vickers, Local Agency Environmental Program Manager—NEPA experience since 1989, environmental experience since 1977, BS Degree in Ecology from Colorado State University (1977), Masters Program work in Advanced Ecology and Recreation Planning at Colorado State University (1989-1991).

Ron Francis, Region 2 Wetlands Scientist—wetlands experience since 1992, environmental experience since 1992, BS Degree in Soil Science and Crop Science from Oregon State University (1991).

Irene Ulm, Region 2 Wetlands Scientist—wetlands experience since 1985, environmental experience since 1985, BA in Biology and Environmental Studies from Hood College (1984), Masters Program work in Biological Oceanography at Virginia Institute of Marine Science (1985).

Nick Testa, Region 2 Biologist/Botanist—biology/botany experience since 1991, BS Degree in Botany, AS Degree in Math/Science.

Bart Bretherton, Region 2 Hazardous Materials Hydrogeologist—hazardous materials experience since 1989, environmental experience since 1983, BS Degree in Geology from Oregon State University (1981), MS Degree in Hydrology from University of Idaho (1989).

Kurt Roedel, Region 2 Archaeologist—archaeology experience since 2000, MA Degree in Anthropology from Colorado State University.

Victor Alvarado, Region 2 Right-of-Way Senior Agent—ODOT right-of-way experience since 1983, A.S. Degree in Real Estate from Chemeketa Community College, International Right-of-Way Association National Highway Institute and Institute of Real Estate Appraisers—advanced training.

Consultants

Mike Gallagher, (Parametrix) Environmental Project Manager/NW Cultural Resources Team Leader—Section 4(f)/Section 6(f) experience since 1990, NEPA experience since 1988, cultural resources experience since 1978, environmental experience since 1981, BS Degree in Anthropology—Oregon State University (1981), MS Degree in Geography/Archaeology—Oregon State University (1990).

James Gregory, (HDR) Environmental Project Manager—NEPA experience since 1994, environmental experience since 1986, BS Degree in Biology from Virginia Tech (1985), MURP in Environmental Planning from University of Virginia (1990).

Norm Rauscher, (LLC) Special Environmental Consultant to ODOT—NEPA experience since 1988, environmental experience since 1988, BS Degree in General Science from Oregon State University (1956), MS Degree in Atmospheric Physics from University of Washington (1960), MBA Degree from Auburn University (1975).

REFERENCES

- Final Environmental Impact Statement, West 11th Street – Garfield Street (January 2, 1990).
- Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Section 4(f) Evaluation (August 1997).
- Alton Baker Park Request for Conversion Approval and Project Agreement Amendment (July 5, 2005).
- Alton Baker Park Land and Water Conservation Fund Conversion Request (June 3, 2009).
- Surplus Property Request (June 21, 2007).
- South Martinson Property Wetland Delineation (2007).
- Personal conversations/emails (Molly Cary—ODOT, Chuck Lemos—ODOT, Dean Fuller—ODOT, Trevor Taylor—EPOS, Greg Hyde—WPRD, Ron Francis—ODOT).
- East Alton Baker Park Plan (1996).
- West Eugene Wetlands Plan (revised 2004).
- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan (2006).
- Rivers to Ridges: Metropolitan Regional Parks and Open Space Study (2003).
- Restoration and Management Plan for the Landfill Cover and the Adjacent Riparian Area in the Whilamut Natural Area (2005).
- SHPO Section 106 (Historic) Determination of Eligibility and Finding of Effect documentation (replacement property) (2006).
- SHPO Section 106 (Archaeological) Determination of Eligibility and Finding of Effect documentation (replacement property) (1994).
- SHPO Section 106 (Historic) Determination of Eligibility and Finding of Effect documentation (converted property) (2006).
- SHPO Section 106 (Archaeological) Determination of Eligibility and Finding of Effect documentation (converted property) (as amended 2010).

APPENDIX A—ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM (EASTGATE WOODLANDS, ALTON BAKER PARK)

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts . Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9 of PD/ESF.	Not Applicable- Resource does not exist	No/Negligible Impacts- Exists but no or negligible impacts	Minor Impacts	Impacts Exceed Minor EA/EIS required	More Data Needed to Determine Degree of Impact EA/EIS required
1. Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Sound (noise impacts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Water quality/quantity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Stream flow characteristics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Marine/estuarine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Floodplains/wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Circulation, transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/federal listed or proposed for listing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Unique or important fish/habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. <i>Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Accessibility for populations with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/features	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts . Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9 of PD/ESF.	Not Applicable- Resource does not exist	No/Negligible Impacts - Exists but no or negligible impacts	Minor Impacts	Impacts Exceed Minor EA/EIS required	More Data Needed to Determine Degree of Impact EA/EIS required
18. Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archaeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Minority and low-income populations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Other important environmental resources to address.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. MANDATORY CRITERIA If your LWCF proposal is approved, would it...	Yes	No	To be determined
1. Have significant impacts on public health or safety?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands, wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (E.O. 11990); floodplains (E.O. 11988); and other ecologically significant or critical areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA section 102(2)(E)]?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Have significant impacts on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. MANDATORY CRITERIA If your LWCF proposal is approved, would it...	Yes	No	To be determined
Register of Historic Places, as determined by either the bureau or office.(Attach SHPO/THPO Comments)			
8. Have significant impacts on species listed or proposed to be listed on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Violate a federal law, or a state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area, or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Reviewers

The following individual(s) provided input in the completion of the environmental screening form. List all reviewers including name, title, agency, field of expertise. Keep all environmental review records and data on this proposal in state compliance file for any future program review and/or audit. The ESF may be completed as part of a LWCF pre-award site inspection if conducted in time to contribute to the environmental review process for the proposal.

1. **Susan Vickers, ODOT—Local Agency Environmental Program Manager**
2. **Greg Hyde, WPRD—Planning and Development Manager**
3. **Trevor Taylor, EPOS—Natural Areas Restoration Supervisor**

The following individuals conducted a site inspection to verify field conditions. Listed are name/s of inspector(s), title, agency, and date(s) of inspection.

1. **Susan Vickers, ODOT—Local Agency Environmental Program Manager (2004-5)**
2. **Mike Gallagher, Parametrix—Environmental Project and Cultural Resources Manager (2004-5)**
3. **Greg Hyde, WPRD—Planning and Development Manager**
4. **Trevor Taylor, EPOS—Natural Areas Restoration Supervisor**

APPENDIX B—ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM (REPLACEMENT PROPERTY: NEW PARKLAND IN BERTELSEN NATURE AREA)

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts . Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9 of PD/ESF.	Not Applicable- Resource does not exist	No/Negligible Impacts - Exists but no or negligible impacts	Minor Impacts	Impacts Exceed Minor EA/EIS required	More Data Needed to Determine Degree of Impact EA/EIS required
1. Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Sound (noise impacts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Water quality/quantity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Stream flow characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Marine/estuarine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Floodplains/wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Circulation, transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/ federal listed or proposed for listing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Unique or important fish/habitat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. <i>Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Accessibility for populations with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/features	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts . Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9 of PD/ESF.	Not Applicable- Resource does not exist	No/Negligible Impacts- Exists but no or negligible impacts	Minor Impacts	Impacts Exceed Minor EA/EIS required	More Data Needed to Determine Degree of Impact EA/EIS required
18. Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archaeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Minority and low-income populations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Other important environmental resources to address.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. MANDATORY CRITERIA If your LWCF proposal is approved, would it...	Yes	No	To be determined
1. Have significant impacts on public health or safety?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands, wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (E.O. 11990); floodplains (E.O. 11988); and other ecologically significant or critical areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA section 102(2)(E)]?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Have significant impacts on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by either the bureau or office.(Attach SHPO/THPO Comments)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Have significant impacts on species listed or proposed to be listed on the List of	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. MANDATORY CRITERIA If your LWCF proposal is approved, would it...	Yes	No	To be determined
Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.			
9. Violate a federal law, or a state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area, or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Reviewers

The following individual(s) provided input in the completion of the environmental screening form. List all reviewers including name, title, agency, field of expertise. Keep all environmental review records and data on this proposal in state compliance file for any future program review and/or audit. The ESF may be completed as part of a LWCF pre-award site inspection if conducted in time to contribute to the environmental review process for the proposal.

1. Susan Vickers, ODOT—Local Agency Environmental Program Manager
2. Greg Hyde, WPRD—Planning and Development Manager
3. Trevor Taylor, EPOS—Natural Areas Restoration Supervisor

The following individuals conducted a site inspection to verify field conditions. Listed are name/s of inspector(s), title, agency, and date(s) of inspection.

1. Susan Vickers, ODOT—Local Agency Environmental Program Manager (January 2009)
2. Nick Testa, ODOT—Biologist (regular visits—1999 to 2009)
3. Ron Francis & Irene Ulm, ODOT—Wetland Scientists (regular visits—1999 to 2009)
4. Greg Hyde, WPRD—Planning and Development Manager
5. Trevor Taylor, EPOS—Natural Areas Restoration Supervisor

APPENDIX C—COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF RESOURCES TO ADDRESS

- Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.
- Air quality
- Sound (noise impacts)
- Water quality/quantity
- Stream flow characteristics
- Marine/estuarine
- Floodplains/wetlands
- Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability
- Circulation, transportation
- Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/federal listed or proposed for listing
- Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.
- Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat
- Unique or important fish/habitat
- Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)
- Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B
- Accessibility for populations with disabilities
- Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/features
- Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.
- Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure
- Minority and low-income populations
- Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)
- Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies
- Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated
- Other important environmental resources to address

EXHIBIT I—ODOT’S OBLIGATIONS TO WPRD (TEMPORARY EASEMENT DEED)

Temporary Easement Deed Obligations (excerpted)

1. The purpose of this easement is to allow ODOT to construct, maintain and operate a temporary I-5 detour bridge. When the permanent I-5 replacement bridge becomes operational, then ODOT shall remove, within five years, the temporary I-5 detour bridge and slopes, and return the easement property to the condition as referred to in paragraph 6 below. This easement and all conditions hereunder shall be completed within 20 years.
2. ODOT will develop a plan for traffic control for the park path system within the project area and will submit it to WPRD for review and approval prior to commencing any work on the property. The plan will include, but is not limited to, caution and directional signing for the immediate construction area and also informational signing for advance areas along the path system. The plan will also include specifications for how any temporary closures/detours of the path will be handled. ODOT will use its best efforts not to close or detour the river side pedestrian/bicycle path. If there are closures or detours, then ODOT will use its best efforts to minimize the duration of such closures or detours of such path.
3. ODOT shall provide WPRD with a planting and maintenance plan for the temporary berm/slope that will be constructed on WPRD property for the temporary bridge project. Only native plants approved by WPRD will be used. ODOT and or its contractor shall at their own expense maintain the berm/slope to ensure non-native invasives do not become established.
4. ODOT shall be responsible for obtaining on behalf of WPRD replacement property satisfactory to the Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and satisfying Section 6(f) conversion requirements. WPRD will identify the replacement property but ODOT will pay the costs of acquiring the property, appraisals, attorneys fees, studies, Level 1 Environmental Assessment and any other costs associated with obtaining the approval from LWCF of the replacement property.
5. ODOT shall submit to WPRD for review and approval a Construction Management Plan, Habit Protection Plan, and Short-term Restoration Plan.
6. ODOT shall provide for WPRD’s review and approval a Long-term Restoration Plan for the easement property when the temporary bridge is removed. Only native plants approved by WPRD will be used. ODOT will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining the restored area for 5 years after the restoration is completed to ensure non-native invasives do not become established.
7. ODOT and its contractor’s activities will be limited to the area of the easement with WPRD (with the exception of other work areas specified in these obligations). The easement will only be used for construction and maintenance purposes. All access to the easement area will be via the freeway right-of-way or through Alton Baker Park to the west.
8. ODOT shall direct its contractor to design any necessary nighttime work lighting so as to minimize impacts outside the construction zone area.
9. ODOT shall provide for WPRD’s review and approval project erosion control plans.
10. ODOT and or its contractor at their sole cost, will remove the concrete G-Barriers located underneath and on the east side of the existing I-5 bridge between Walnut Rd. and the Riverside Trail.

11. ODOT and or its contractor at their sole cost, will remove the section of former paved road lying between Walnut Road and the Woodland Trail. The unused road is identified in the East Alton Baker Park Plan, March 1996, as Item 23 in the Conceptual Plan located in the back of the document. See Attached Exhibit. Former area of road will then be restored with native plant species approved by WPRD. ODOT and or its contractor will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining the restored area for 5 years after the restoration is completed to ensure success of the planting plan and to ensure non-native invasives do not become established.
12. ODOT, and or its contractor, at its sole cost will do a thin overlay (1 inch minimum Commercial “C” mix) on the Canoe Canal Trail from the west boundary of the current I-5 right-of-way to the westerly side of the Walnut Street Bridge. There will be no work under the Walnut Street Bridge. Overlay will continue on east side of the Walnut Street Bridge and continue easterly to the trailhead near the boat launch. Overlay work will also include restriping, at a minimum, reflective fog line on both edges of the trail.
13. ODOT, and or its contractor, at its sole cost will do a thin overlay (1 inch minimum Commercial “C” mix) on the Woodland Trail from the west boundary of the current I-5 right-of-way to easterly to the trailhead near the boat launch, and will restripe, including at minimum, a reflective fog line on both edges of the trail.
14. ODOT, and or its contractor, at its own expense, shall grind off and repave the portion of Walnut Road on the east side of the existing I-5 bridge.
15. ODOT will work with WPRD to identify some minor improvements (e.g. pot hole repairs, fill major dips, crack sealing, fix root intrusions, fix slopes but shall not include any realignment of the path or removal of vegetation) ODOT, and or its contractor, can make of a non-intrusive environmental impact to portions of the Riverside Trail, between the current I-5 bridge and the east trailhead near the boat launch, to improve accessibility.
16. ODOT, and or its contractor, will install at its sole cost directional signs (6 locations) at the intersections of the three primary asphalt paths. Exact installation locations and type of sign will be specified by WPRD.
17. ODOT, and or its contractor, will install at its sole cost distance markers along the Canoe Canal, Woodland and Riverside Trails at one-quarter mile intervals. Exact locations and type of signs will be specified by WPRD.
18. ODOT will include WPRD in its contract liability insurance requirements.
19. ODOT and its contractor shall comply with all federal, state and local laws, regulations, executive orders and ordinances applicable to the work on the easement property.
20. ODOT agrees to the extent permitted by the Oregon Constitution Article XI Section 7 and ORS 30.260 *et seq.*, to indemnify, defend, and hold WPRD harmless from and against any and all damages including environmental damages caused by ODOT’s officers, employees, or agents. In addition, ODOT will require the general contractor, as a condition of its contract, to indemnify, defend (with counsel approved by ODOT) and hold WPRD and its directors, officers, agents and employees harmless from and against any and all claims, actions, liabilities, costs, including attorney fees and other costs of defense, and environmental damages, arising out of or in any way related to any act or failure to act by the general contractor, its employees, agents, officers, contractors and subcontractors during the term of this temporary easement.
21. ODOT and its contractor, at their sole expense, will operate and maintain all fuel and other hazardous materials storage and equipment, and will dispense and use fuel and other hazardous materials in compliance with all applicable laws.

22. ODOT and its contractor, at their sole expense, shall comply with all laws, rules, orders, ordinances, directions, regulations, and requirements of federal, state, county and municipal authorities pertaining to ODOT's use of the easement property, and with all recorded covenants, conditions, and restrictions, regardless of when they become effective. These include, without limitation, any required alteration of the easement property because of ODOT's specific use, and all applicable federal, state, local laws, regulations, or ordinances pertaining to air and water quality, Hazardous Materials, waste disposal, air emissions and other environmental matters, and all zoning and other land use matters.
23. "Environmental damage" shall mean all claims, judgments, damages, penalties, fines, costs, liabilities, attorney fees, or losses (including without limitation, sums paid in settlement of claims, attorney fees, consultant fees and expert fees) that arise during or after the easement term due to contamination by Hazardous Materials as a result of ODOT's use or activities or of ODOT's agents or contractors. It shall include costs incurred in connection with any investigation of site conditions or any clean-up, remedial, removal, restoration work required by any federal, state, or local government agency or political subdivision because of Hazardous Materials present in the soil or ground water or under the easement property. Without limiting the foregoing, if the presence of any Hazardous Material on the property caused or permitted by ODOT or ODOT's agents or contractors results in any contamination of the property, ODOT shall promptly take all actions at ODOT's sole expense that are necessary to return the property to the condition existing prior to this temporary easement, provided that WPRD's approval of such action shall first be obtained, and approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, as long as such actions would not potentially have any material adverse long-term or short-term effect on the property.
24. ODOT agrees to require the general contractor, as a condition of its contract, to obtain contractor's pollution liability insurance covering ODOT's and the contractor's liability for third-party bodily injury and property damage arising from any environmental damage caused by ODOT or its contractor or their officers, employees, agents or subcontractors while performing work on the easement property. This insurance shall include coverage for all "remedial action costs" as that term is defined by ORS 465.200(23). The policy limits shall not be less than \$1,000,000 each loss/\$1,000,000 aggregate. In addition to ODOT, the general contractor shall include WPRD and its directors, officers, employees and agents as additional named insureds on the policy. ODOT shall not permit the general contractor to commence work in the easement area until the insurance policy has been reviewed and approved by WPRD for conformance with this agreement. WPRD shall have ten days to perform the review and approval.
25. ODOT will not construct any approach road on the property.

EXHIBIT II—ALTON BAKER PARK 6(F) BOUNDARY MAP (2009)

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