

## Appendix C

# Environmental and Land Use Supplemental Information

Biology Baseline Memo (December 18, 2006)

Hazmat Baseline Memo (November 2006)

Wetlands and Water Baseline Memo (December 15, 2006)



FROM: Julie Haire (ODOT biologist)

DATE: December 18, 2006

SUBJECT: Biology baseline memo for the Oregon Highway 138E Corridor Solutions Planning Study.

### General

The proposed roadway improvements take place on U.S. Highway 138 in the town of Roseburg, Oregon. The western boundary would be U.S. Interstate 5 at exit 124, and the eastern boundary would be the Roseburg city limits on Diamond Lake Boulevard (U.S. 138). The scope of the project may include a new bridge over the South Umpqua River in the Elk Island area (see attached map). The project takes place in Township 27 south, sections 19, 38, and 45.

### Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Waterways within the project area include the South Umpqua River, Deer Creek, and an unnamed tributary to Deer Creek. Fish species present include wild stocks of fall and spring Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*O. kisutch*), winter steelhead (*O. mykiss*), cutthroat trout (*O. clarki*), and numerous non-game species. The proposed project area is part of the Oregon Coast (OC) Evolutionary Significant Unit of coho salmon. OC coho were recently de-listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)'s Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) assists Eastwood Elementary School in a winter steelhead hatchery program on Deer Creek within the proposed project area. The presence of the northwestern pond turtle (*Emys marmorata marmorata*), a federal species of concern (SOC), has also been documented in Deer Creek.

Streams within the project area are considered Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and coho salmonid species. The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-267), requires federal agencies to consult with NOAA Fisheries on activities that may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). EFH for coho and Chinook has been defined to include all river reaches accessible to coho and Chinook. This habitat includes the stream, streambed, and riparian zone.

The South Umpqua River and Deer Creek are considered Essential Salmonid Habitat by the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL). Essential Salmonid Habitat is defined as the habitat necessary to prevent the depletion of native salmon species (chum, sockeye, Chinook and Coho salmon, and steelhead and cutthroat trout) during their life history stages of spawning and rearing. The presence of Essential Salmonid Habitat may affect permitting needs for the project if in-water work is necessary.

Salmonid habitat provided by the South Umpqua River includes suitable spawning habitat for fall Chinook in the Elk Island area just downstream from the existing Washington Avenue Bridge. The area is also a migration corridor for adult and juvenile Chinook, coho, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. Deer Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat for coho and steelhead within the Area of Potential Impact.

### Terrestrial Wildlife Resources

According to the Oregon Natural Wildlife Heritage Program (ONHP) database, Franklin's bumblebee (*Bombus franklini*) has been documented in the proposed project area. Franklin's bumblebee is a federal SOC. It has one of the narrowest distributions of all known bumblebee species, and all current specimens have been found within a 60 mile radius of Grant's Pass, OR (The Natural History Museum, 2005). The documented presence in the project area is limited to a single specimen collected in 1930.

The Oregon Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2004 list of bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nesting sites does not list any known bald eagle nesting sites within or near the project area. The ONHP database does not list any known occurrences of northern spotted owl near the project area. No nesting or foraging habitat for these species exists for several miles outside of the proposed project area.

The habitat type present is predominately medium density urban and mixed environs. This zone is comprised of light industry and high density residential areas (approximately 3-6 single family homes per acre). Vegetation is primarily non-native species. Overall, vegetative diversity and total amount of overstory are relatively low. Bird species commonly associated with this habitat type include sparrows, starlings, crows, jays, American robins (*Turdus migratorius*), dark-eyed juncos (*Junco hyemalis*), and red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Mammals associated with this habitat type include small burrowing mammals (moles, rabbits, gophers), skunks, deer, Eastern gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*), Common raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and Virginia opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*).

The riparian areas of Deer Creek and the South Umpqua River (including Elk Island) provide important habitat to many wildlife species. Riparian areas are used for food, water, shelter, and dispersal corridors for mammals, and for feeding, breeding, and nesting by birds. Typical wildlife species in the Deer Creek and South Umpqua River riparian areas include American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), nutria (*Myocaster coypus*), Columbian Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), Columbia White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*), and northwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*), as well as various bat species, opossums, raccoons, numerous songbirds, and raptors. Elk Island is a relatively undisturbed area in contrast to its urban surroundings that likely provides valuable roosting habitat for Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) and small raptors. Herptiles in the riparian and remnant wetland areas may

include various native and non-native snakes, frogs, toads, and salamanders (Johnson and O'Neil 2001).

### Botanical Resources

The ONHP database lists the presence of red-root yampah (*Perideridia erythrorhiza*), a federal SOC and state candidate for listing as threatened or endangered. It is found growing in low swales, moist prairies, valleys, and pastureland at lower elevations. It is often found in heavy, poorly drained soils (Center for Plant Conservation). The particular specimen listed in the project area was located immediately west of the proposed project area.

Slender meadow-foam (*Limnanthes gracilis var. gracilis*) is another state candidate listed on the ONHP database, although it has no federal ESA status. It is found growing in serpentine soils in areas that are very wet in early spring (Eastman, 1990). No specific location was listed for the individual or population present in the project area.

The ONHP database lists several other plants that area considered species of interest, but have no state or federal ESA status. These species include Marigold navarretia (*Navarretia tagetina*), coffee fern (*Pellaea andromedifolia*), spring phacelia (*Phacelia verna*), and Cusick's mallow (*Sidalcea cusickii*).

### References:

- Center for Plant Conservation National Collection Plant Profile. Information on habitat type and abundance of rare plant species.  
[URL:http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/ASP/CPC\\_ViewProfile.asp?CPCNum=3301](http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/ASP/CPC_ViewProfile.asp?CPCNum=3301)
- Eastman, Donald C. Rare and Endangered Plants of Oregon. Wilsonville, Oregon: The Beautiful America Publishing Company, 1990.
- Isaacs, F.B. and R.G. Anthony. 2004. Bald Eagle nest locations and history of use in regon and the Washington portion of the Columbia River Recovery Zone, 1971 through 2003. Oregon Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Oregon State University, Corvallis. 24pp, 6 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix. (36 pages total)
- Johnson, David H. and Thomas A. O'Neil. Wildlife-Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, 2001.
- The Natural History Museum, London 2005. Information on distribution and abundance of *Bombus spp*. URL: <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/projects/bombus/bo.html>

**Highway 138E Corridor Solutions Planning Study**  
*Roseburg, Oregon*

**November, 2006**

**Oregon Department of Transportation**

Region 3 Geo/Environmental Section  
Hazardous Materials Group

3500 Stewart parkway.  
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PURPOSE.....	1
1.2	PROJECT SITE LOCATION.....	1
1.3	LIMITATIONS .....	1
1.4	POTENTIAL SOURCES of HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES .....	1
<b>2</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	FEDERAL DATABASES .....	3
2.1.1	<i>National Priority List (NPL)</i> .....	3
2.1.2	<i>NPL Sites</i> .....	3
2.1.3	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)</i> .....	3
2.1.4	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Generators</i> .....	3
2.1.5	<i>Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS)</i> .....	4
2.2	STATE DATABASES.....	4
2.2.1	<i>Environmental Cleanup Site Information System (ECSIS)</i> .....	4
2.2.2	<i>Oregon State Fire Marshal's (OSFM) Hazardous Materials Incidents</i> .....	4
2.2.3	<i>Solid Waste Landfills</i> .....	4
2.2.4	<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs)</i> .....	5
2.2.5	<i>Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)</i> .....	5
<b>3</b>	<b>SIGNATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS .....</b>	<b>6</b>

## Appendices

Appendix A	Maps
Appendix B	References
Appendix C	Environmental Data Base

## 1 Introduction

This Corridor Study Assessment was conducted by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Region 3 Hazardous Materials Group, and evaluates the project:

### **Highway 138E Corridor Solutions Planning Project Study Roseburg, Oregon**

The Corridor Study is intended primarily as an approach to identifying potential sources of contamination that could impact the Project Site. The work performed for this Corridor Study report was done according to generally accepted environmental procedures as outlined in the Hazardous Waste Guide for Project Development, by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Special Committee on Environment, Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard E 1527-00, except where noted.

#### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to identify any known or potential sources of hazardous substances that have the potential to impact the Project Site. Such impacts could affect worker safety, property value, and project costs.

#### **1.2 Project Site Location**

The Project site is located at the intersection of Harvard Boulevard and extends east to the intersection of Diamond Lake Boulevard in Roseburg, Oregon. A project site location map is attached in Appendix A.

#### **1.3 Limitations**

This assessment is for internal ODOT use only and may not be relied upon by any other entity without the written permission of an authorized ODOT representative. This report is presented as current at the time of publication; however, site conditions are subject to change. However, no environmental site assessment can completely eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for environmental conditions in connection with a property. Performance of a Corridor Study is intended to reduce but not eliminate uncertainty regarding the existence of environmental conditions in connection with the Site.

#### **1.4 Potential Sources of Hazardous Substances**

The table below summarizes potential sources of hazardous substances identified at the project site. Potential sources identified are discussed in detail below:

Heating oil tanks	Y
Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)	Y
USTs, fill and vent pipes, fuel dispensers	Y
Other hazardous substance containers	N
Hazardous waste generation	Y

Oil water separators, dry wells or floor/storm drains	Y
Septic systems	Y
Stains or odors	N
Stressed vegetation	N
Solid waste	Y
Suspect asbestos-containing materials	Y
Suspect lead-based paint	Y
Potential PCB-containing equipment	Y
Florescent or high intensity discharge (HID) lamps	Y
Treated timbers	N
Water wells or monitoring wells	Y

***Aboveground Storage Tanks/ Heating Oil Tanks***

The DEQ Facility Profiler indicates that Heating oil tanks have been present within the Corridor Study area.

***Underground Storage Tanks, Pipes and Fuel Dispensers***

The DEQ Facility Profiler indicates that Underground Storage Tanks are located within the Corridor Study area.

***Hazardous Waste Generation***

The DEQ Facility Profiler indicates that Hazardous Waste Generators are located within the Corridor Study area.

***Oil-Water Separators, Water Wells, Monitoring Wells***

It should be assumed that Oil Water separators, Water Wells, or Monitoring Wells may be located with in the Corridor Study area.

***Suspect Building Materials***

Structures built prior to 1974 may contain Asbestos, lead Based Paint, PCBs, and Florescent or High Intensity Discharge Lamps.

**2 Environmental Records**

ODOT reviewed available federal and State records for identified hazardous waste sites using the web-based databases listed in Appendix B. The databases searched and the search radii used are listed in the table below. Search radii are based on ASTM standards, unless otherwise indicated in the Sections below. A copy of the report prepared by DEQ Facility profiler is attached in Appendix C.

Database Record	Search Radius (Miles)	Total Sites Found	On Project Site
Federal NPL	1.0	0	0
Federal CERCLIS	0.5	2	2
Federal RCRA Generators	Site and Adjacent	5	5
Federal RCRA TSD Facilities	0.5	0	0
Federal RCRA CORRACTS	1.0	1	1
Federal ERNS	Site	0	0
State ECSI	1.0		
State Fire Marshal's Spills	0.5	0	0
Oregon Permitted Landfills	0.5	1	0
State LUSTs	0.5	15	15
State Listed USTs	Site and Adjacent	2	2

## 2.1 Federal Databases

### 2.1.1 National Priority List (NPL)

2.1.2 *NPL sites (also known as Superfund sites) have been determined by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to present long-term threats to public*  
No NPL sites are listed within 1 mile of the Project site.

### 2.1.3 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)

CERCLIS is the official repository for federal-listed sites not included in the NPL. One CERCLIS site is listed within ½ mile of the Project site. The one site is unlikely to impact the Project Site.

Site Name and Location	Regulatory Status
Roseburg News Review	Suspect Site/Requiring further Investigation

### 2.1.4 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Generators

RCRA generators are facilities that generate or store a defined amount of hazardous waste in any one calendar month and are subject to regulatory control. Large quantity generators (LQGs) have the following conditions: generate greater than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste or spill cleanup debris containing hazardous waste, generate or have onsite more than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste, or generate more than 220 pounds of spill cleanup debris containing acute hazardous waste. Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 2,200 pounds and 220 pounds of hazardous waste or spill cleanup debris containing hazardous waste. Conditionally exempt small generators (CEG) have the following conditions: generate 2.2 pounds or less of acute hazardous waste, generate less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste or spill cleanup debris, or never had onsite more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste. No Longer Regulated generators

(NLR) are facilities no longer regulated due to site relocation or change in status. Five RCRA generators are located within the Project site.

Site Name and Location	Generator Status
Circle K Store 30076 334 W Harvard ST. Roseburg	CEG
Formally Yours Tuxedos INC 519 SE Jackson ST. Roseburg	CEG
Hansen Motors 606 SE Stephens Roseburg	CEG
Hansen Motors 750 SE Stephens Roseburg	CEG
Ricketts Music INC 444 SE Stephens ST. Roseburg	CEG

### 2.1.5 Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS)

ERNS data includes all releases or potential releases reported to the National Response Center which acts as a reporting center for the EPA and U.S. Coast Guard.

No ERNS are listed within the Corridor Study area that would affect the project.

## 2.2 State Databases

### 2.2.1 Environmental Cleanup Site Information System (ECSIS)

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) ECSIS list contains about 2800 sites in Oregon that may be contaminated and require cleanup. The list includes sites on the Confirmed Release List (CRL) and the CRL Inventory. One ECSIS site is listed within one mile of the Project site

Site Name	Location	Status
Central Oregon & Pacific RR Yard	Roseburg.	Confirmed Release List

### 2.2.2 Oregon State Fire Marshal's (OSFM) Hazardous Materials Incidents

OSFM maintains a database of hazardous material emergency incident reports which lists all hazardous materials incidents to which the Fire Marshal Hazardous Materials Response Teams respond. No OSFM incidents are listed within ½ mile of the Project site that would affect the project.

### 2.2.3 Solid Waste Landfills

The Oregon Landfills list includes all solid waste facilities permitted by the DEQ. There is one landfills listed within ½ mile of the Project Site. This site would not affect the project.

Site Name	Location
Douglas County Landfill	McClain Ave, Roseburg

#### 2.2.4 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs)

DEQ maintains the list of LUST (leaking underground storage tank) facilities, which includes known sites where leaks in buried tanks have been reported. 14 LUST sites are listed within ½ mile of the Project site.

Site Name and Location	DEQ Program	Regulatory Status
Bettis Property / SE Stephens Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Chevron USA, INC / 666 SE Pine St Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Clifford, Bill / 353 W Madrone St Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Clint Newell Motors INC / 504 SE Rose St Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Douglas County Courthouse / 1036 SE Douglas Ave. Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup completed
Fireball Gas / 345 W Harvard, Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Former Chevron Station / 519 SE Jackson Roseburg	LUST	Active Cleanup
Hansen Motor CO / 606 SE Jackson Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Hansen Motors CO / 750 SE Stephens Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Kohlhagen Building / 640 SE Jackson Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Mobil # 230 / 334 W Harvard Ave, Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Rose-Lane Auto Repair / 725 Lane St, Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Ruth Leonnig / 266 SE Stephens Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed
Southern pacific RR Station / . 706 SE Sheridan St, Roseburg	LUST	Cleanup Completed

#### 2.2.5 Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

DEQ maintains the list of certified USTs (underground storage tanks), which includes known sites where buried tanks exist or have existed in the past. In addition, USTs included on DEQ's previous UST list, which is no longer published, are included below. Neither database is complete since many tanks were installed prior to record keeping and their locations remain unknown. Two UST sites are located within or adjacent to the Project site.

Facility Name and Location
Fireball Gas / 345 W Harvard Roseburg
Mobil #230 / 334 W Harvard Ave Roseburg

### 3 Signatures of Environmental Professionals

Report Prepared by

Kenny Camp

Signature: Kenny Camp

Date: 11/23/06

Technical report review was conducted by \_\_\_\_\_

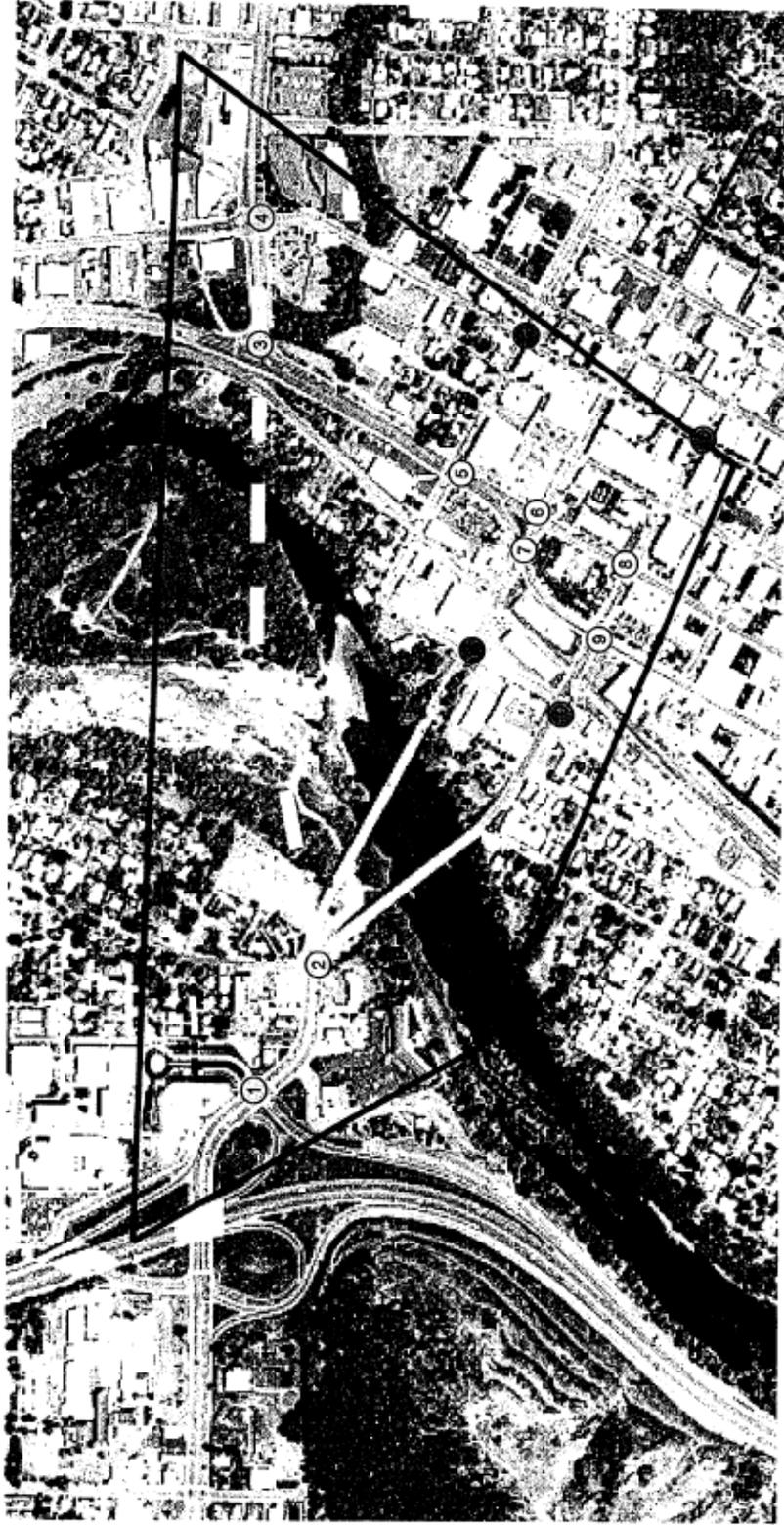
Signature: Kenny Camp

Date: 11/23/06

## **Appendix A**

### **Maps**

Traffic Count Locations



○ 16 hour counts  
● 3 pm peak hour count

- 1. I-5 SB ramps/High School
- 2. Harvard @ Madrone
- 3. Stephens @ Diamond Lake Blvd.
- 4. Diamond Lake Blvd. @ Winchester
- 5. Stephens @ Douglas
- 6. Washington @ Stephens
- 7. Washington @ Pine
- 8. Oak @ Stephens
- 9. Oak @ Pine
- 10. Oak @ Spruce
- 11. Washington @ Spruce
- 12. Douglas @ Jackson
- 13. Jackson @ Oak

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USGS Roseburg, Oregon, United States 01 Jul 1976

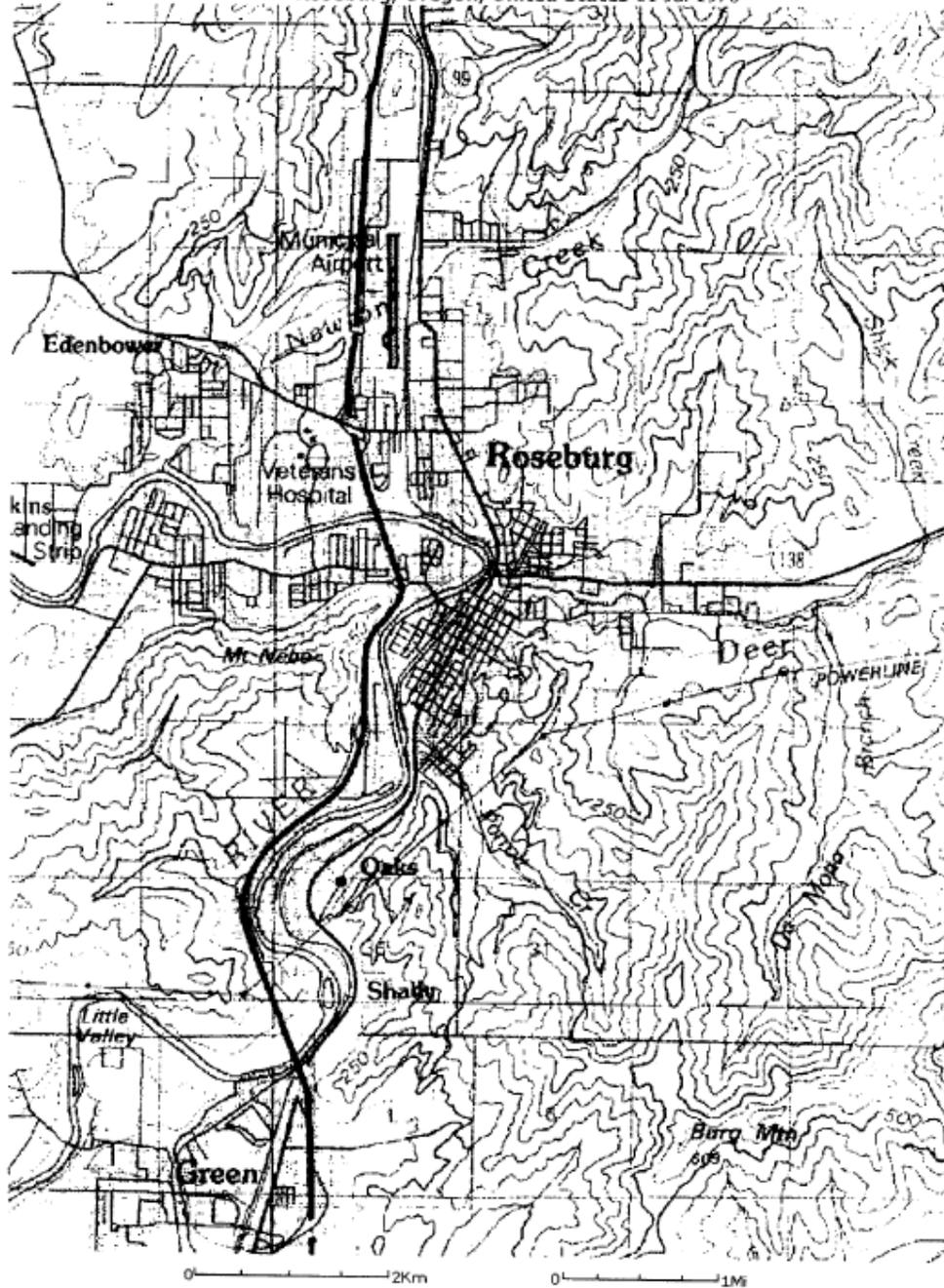
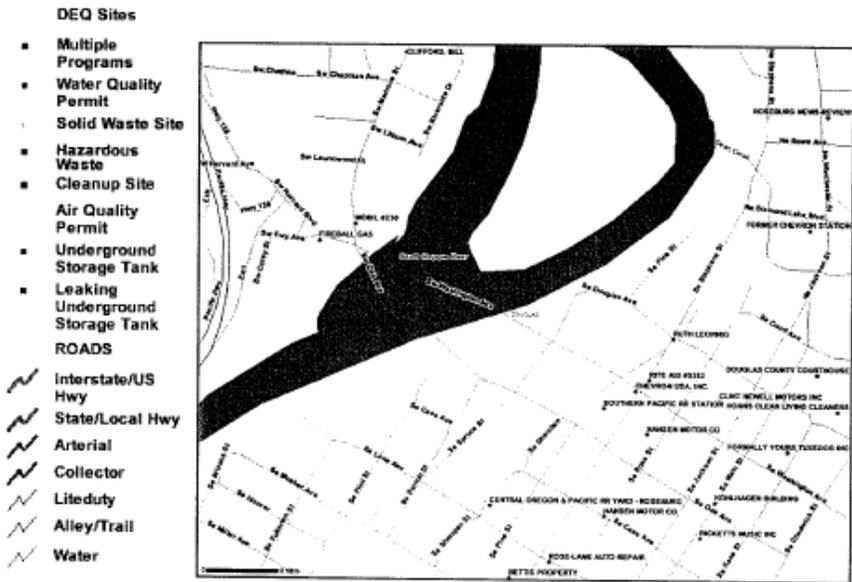


Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey  
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## **Appendix B**

### **References**

- EPA National Priority List (NPL) <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/fii/ez.html> or <http://maps.epa.gov/enviromapper/> or [http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index\\_java.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index_java.html)
- EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability List (CERCLIS) <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/fii/ez.html> or <http://maps.epa.gov/enviromapper/> or [http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index\\_java.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index_java.html)
- EPA and DEQ Resource Compensation and Recovery Act (RCRA) lists <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/fii/ez.html> or <http://maps.epa.gov/enviromapper/> or [http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index\\_java.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index_java.html)
- National Response Center (NRC) Emergency Response notification System (ERNS) database <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.htm>
- DEQ Environmental Cleanup Site Information System (ECSIS) <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/cleanup/listing.htm>
- OSFM Incident Response database [http://www.sfm.state.or.us/CR2K\\_IncDB/Incident\\_Search.html](http://www.sfm.state.or.us/CR2K_IncDB/Incident_Search.html)
- DEQ Permitted Landfill list <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/solwaste/disposal.html>
- DEQ UST Cleanup Sites (LUST) list <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/tank/lustlist.htm>
- DEQ Certified Underground Storage Tank (UST) list <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/tank/faclist.htm>
- USGS Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs <http://mapping.usgs.gov/partners/viewonline.html>
- DEQ Facility Profiler

**Appendix C**

**Oregon DEQ Facility Profiler Database Search Results**

Oregon DEQ Facility Profiler 2.0

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Matching Sites

The following DEQ facilities and sites matched your search.

Select a site below for detailed information.

Page 1 of 1 Total Matches (max 5000): 21 [Print Results](#)

	Facility/Site Information	DEQ Programs	Details
#1	<u>BETTIS PROPERTY</u> 854-864-874-884-894 SE STEPHENS ROSEBURG , 97470	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#2	<u>CENTRAL OREGON &amp; PACIFIC RR YARD - ROSEBURG</u> 27S/6WS24 ROSEBURG , 97470	Cleanup	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#3	<u>CHEVRON USA, INC.</u> 666 SE PINE ST ROSEBURG , 97470	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#4	<u>CIRCLE K STORE 30076</u> 334 W HARVARD ST ROSEBURG , 97470	Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#5	<u>CLIFFORD, BILL</u> 353 W MADRONE ST ROSEBURG , 97470-3059	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#6	<u>CLINT NEWELL MOTORS INC</u> 504 SE ROSE ST ROSEBURG , 97370	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#7	<u>DOUGLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE</u> 1036 SE DOUGLAS AVE ROSEBURG , 97470-3317	UST, Leaking UST, Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#8	<u>FIREBALL GAS</u> 345 W HARVARD ROSEBURG , 97470	UST, Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#9	<u>FORMALLY YOURS TUXEDOS INC</u> 519 SE JACKSON ST ROSEBURG , 97470	Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#10	<u>FORMER CHEVRON STATION</u> 280 SE JACKSON ROSEBURG , 97470	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#11	<u>HANSEN MOTOR CO</u> 806 SE STEPHENS ROSEBURG , 97470	Leaking UST, Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#12	<u>HANSEN MOTOR CO</u> 750 SE STEPHENS ROSEBURG , 97470	Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#13	<u>HONNS CLEAN LIVING CLEANERS</u> 1019 SE DOUGLAS ST ROSEBURG , 97470	Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#14	<u>KOHLHAGEN BUILDING</u> 640 SE JACKSON ROSEBURG , 97470	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#15	<u>MOBIL #230</u> 334 W HARVARD AVE # 15 ROSEBURG , 97470-3055	UST, Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#16	<u>RICKETTS MUSIC INC</u> 702 SE JACKSON ROSEBURG , 97470	Haz Waste	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#17	<u>RITE AID #5382</u> 444 SE STEPHENS ST. ROSEBURG , 97470	Water Discharge Permit	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>

#18	ROSE-LANE AUTO REPAIR 725 LANE AVE ROSEBURG , 97470	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#19	ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW 345 NE WINCHESTER ST ROSEBURG , 97470-3328	Cleanup, Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#20	RUTH LEONNIG 266 SE STEPHENS ST ROSEBURG , 97470-3124	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>
#21	SOUTHERN PACIFIC RR STATION 706 SE SHERIDAN ST ROSEBURG , 97470-3470	Leaking UST	<a href="#">Go &gt;&gt;</a>

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### DEQ Sites

- Multiple Programs
- Water Quality Permit
- Solid Waste Site
- Hazardous Waste Cleanup Site
- Air Quality Permit
- Underground Storage Tank
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank

### ROADS

- ~ Interstate/US Hwy
- ~ State/Local Hwy
- ~ Arterial
- ~ Collector
- ~ Liteduty
- ~ Alley/Trail
- ~ Water



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## ODOT MEMORANDUM

**TO:** MR. JOHN RAASCH, ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT  
MANAGER

**SUBJECT:** WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES BASELINE, OR  
138E: DIAMOND LAKE CORRIDOR STUDY

**FROM:** MR. BRAD LIVINGSTON, ODOT WETLAND SPECIALIST

**DATE:** DECEMBER 15, 2006

**FIGURES:** 1) AREA OF POTENTIAL IMPACT, 2) RESOURCE MAP

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide baseline information on the presence and extent of wetlands and water resources within the OR 138E Diamond Lake Corridor project area, herein referred to as the Area of Potential Impact (API). This report is a first step toward compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedure for assessing potential impacts to the human environment resulting from federal projects, with regards to wetlands and water resources. Recommendations for additional study to be completed regarding the characterization and functional assessment of wetlands and water resources within the API are included.

### METHODS

Information gathering included review of aerial photographs, United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Maps, Official Soil Series Descriptions, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Report and Maps, National Wetland Inventory Maps and classifications, local ordinances and FEMA Floodway Maps. USGS Quadrangle Maps provided topographic information, major drainage features and general land uses. The Official Soil Series Descriptions provided detailed information on soil forming processes, climate, geology and geography. ODOT's GIS system provided aerial photographs, general location/presence of hydrologic features, land use and development information, digitized National Wetland Inventory data, and other spatial data. The FEMA Floodway map indicated the extent of the 100-year floodplain.

Mr. Brad Livingston, ODOT Wetlands Specialist, conducted a site visit on December 14, 2006. The purpose of the site visit was to document land uses and make general observations of plant communities and ecological condition of wetlands and water resources within the API using best professional judgment. Wetlands and water resources viewed during the site visit were characterized by observed vegetation, hydrology, substrate, landscape position, hydrogeomorphology, observed fish and wildlife habitat attributes, adjacent land uses and likely stressors to functional capacity.

## **API DESCRIPTION**

The API traverses a portion of the City Center of Roseburg in Douglas County, Oregon (**Figure 1**). Dominant land uses include commercial, residential and industrial development. Two major water resources, the South Umpqua River and Deer Creek, are identified within the API. Riparian wetlands are identified adjacent to the South Umpqua River.

The API is located at an elevation of approximately 500 feet within the Klamath Mountains Ecoregion. The topography of the API is a relatively level to gently sloping historic stream terrace. The NRCS Soil Survey identifies 9 soil types within the API. Of the 9 identified soils, Bashaw clay was the only listed hydric soil. Several other soil types may contain hydric properties due to landscape features such as low wet spots, swales, alluvial fans, or floodplain associations. Hydric soil inclusions may also be present in soils not identified as hydric. (USDA NRCS 1999)

Two water resources, the South Umpqua River and Deer Creek, traverse the API. Deer Creek is a tributary to the South Umpqua River. The main stem of the South Umpqua River is classified as riverine, upper perennial, rocky shore, permanently flooded (R3RSH). The South Umpqua River also contains a recurring seasonal channel classified as riverine, upper perennial, rocky shore, seasonally flooded (R3RSC) within the API. When flooded the South Umpqua becomes a bifurcated channel divided by Elk Island. This seasonal channel provides valuable fish and wildlife habitat. The confluence of Deer Creek with the South Umpqua River is located within the API. Deer Creek is classified as riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded (R3UBH). Both water resources are designated Essential Salmonid Habitat (ESH) by DSL. Both water resources are listed on DEQ's 303 (d) list of water quality limited water bodies for temperature, fecal coliform and dissolved oxygen. The South Umpqua River is also on the 303 (d) list for aquatic weeds and algae, chlorine, arsenic, cadmium, biological criteria, phosphorous, pH and sedimentation. (2002)

Riparian wetlands associated with the South Umpqua River are located within the API. The riparian wetlands are classified as palustrine, emergent, seasonally flooded (PEMC); palustrine, scrub-shrub, temporarily flooded (PSSA); and palustrine, forested, temporarily flooded (PFOA) using Cowardin classification (1979). The Hydrogeomorphic

classification of the riparian wetlands is Riverine Flow-through (Adamus 2001). The NWI Map for Roseburg East, Oregon (USFWS, 1977) is the basis for the spatial wetlands data presented in **Figure 2**. The primary source of wetland hydrology is the water table of the South Umpqua River. Riparian and wetland vegetation identified within the API includes black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*; FAC), red alder (*Alnus rubra*; FAC), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*; NI), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*; FACU), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*; FACW), various willows (*Salix* spp.), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*; FACW), Douglas' spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*; FACW), Armenian blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*; FACU), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*; FACU), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*; FACW-), blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*; FACU), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*; NI).

The functional capacity of wetlands and water resources identified within the API is impaired by roadways, ditches, and urban land uses. Roadways, ditches and urban impervious surface areas alter natural hydroperiods and surface water movement, and contribute to untreated stormwater runoff, higher peak flows and lower base flows in receiving waters. Channelization of the South Umpqua River and Deer Creek has eliminated connectivity with flood plains and stream terraces. Habitat fragmentation associated with dense urban development impedes wildlife habitat function and migration corridors.

Despite the adjacent stressors to the functional capacity of wetlands and water resources identified within the API, the resources do provide valuable functions. Various waterfowl were observed resting and feeding within the riverine wetlands and seasonal channel of the South Umpqua. Resident and anadromous fish habitat is supported by the riverine wetlands and water resources. The shoreline of the South Umpqua is stabilized by riverine wetlands. Educational opportunities, park lands and open spaces, fishing and swimming, and many other recreational activities are provided by the wetlands, water resources and riparian corridors within the API.

## **REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS**

Federal Regulatory Obligations: The NEPA process requires an alternatives analysis to identify potential environmental, cultural and socio-economic resources within APIs for avoidance, minimization and mitigation planning. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) regulates wetlands and waterways via section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. A section 404 fill permit must be obtained if impacts to regulated wetlands or water resources are proposed. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for protecting anadromous and ocean species protected under the Endangered Species Act and the Magnuson-Stevens Act. NMFS may recommend conditions to protect essential fish habitat if impacts are proposed. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) monitors and regulates water quality via Section 401 and 402 of the Clean Water Act. A section 401 water quality certification must be obtained if impacts to wetlands or waters will occur. A 401 certification will likely require an ODOT stormwater management plan. Project design

must comply with the ODOT's NPDES 1200CA permit, which addresses compliance with section 402. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), acting through the local planning authority, regulates development within floodplains.

State Regulatory Obligations: The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) via the Oregon Removal/Fill Law regulates removal and fill activities within wetland and water resources in Oregon. DSL will require the local planning authority to review and sign the joint removal/fill permit application. All in-stream work must be completed during the in-water work window for the area as established by The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). ODFW may require fish passage in all waters of the State of Oregon in which native migratory fish are currently or were historically present, as long as a portion of their historical range is present upstream and the economical costs are not extreme. Mitigation can be substituted for fish passage, if providing passage is not practical at a given location, subject to the approval of the state Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Local Regulatory Obligations: The API traverses the 100 year floodplain of the South Umpqua River and Deer Creek (FEMA 1986). The project must not result in a rise of the floodplain elevation. Roseburg's land use development ordinances specify a need for riparian setbacks for significant waterways from their respective top of bank, as determined by the planning department. The city has designated a 50' riparian buffer for the South Umpqua River. Deer Creek's riparian setbacks are designated as 25' or 50' depending on zoning and development plans (URL: <http://www.ci.roseburg.or.us/comdev/documentation/LUDO.doc>). A local wetland inventory has not been completed for Roseburg. Roseburg's planning department will require adherence to applicable state and federal rules and regulations prior to signing the joint removal fill authorization and/or conditional use permit.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Wetland Delineation and Functional Assessment: The routine on-site method of delineating wetlands (Environmental Laboratory, 1987), and supporting information, should be used to conduct the field investigation once alternatives to be addressed are known. The wetland delineation and Wetland Delineation Report should then be completed in accordance with OAR 141-090-0005 through 141-090-0055.

Mitigation Planning: Upon completion of the wetland delineation, a functional assessment utilizing a methodology acceptable to DSL and COE should be conducted to determine avoidance, minimization and mitigation priorities. Impacts to wetlands and water resources must be avoided and minimized to the greatest extent practicable via alternatives analysis. Temporary impacts to wetlands, water resources and riparian zones should be addressed via site restoration/rehabilitation plans. If impacts to wetlands and/or water resources are unavoidable, compensatory wetland mitigation will be required.

Compensatory Wetland Mitigation: Compensatory Wetland Mitigation (CWM) need is determined by the area of impact and the functions lost. Typically, CWM is performed in-kind and on-site; however, the urban API may not be a suitable place to mitigate for wildlife habitat. The Cow Hollow Mitigation Bank's service area includes the API; however, they currently do not have wetland credits for sale.

Compensatory Riverine Mitigation: Should impacts to riverine or riparian areas occur compensatory mitigation commensurate with the nature of the impact area should be planned. Common riverine compensatory mitigation concepts include the addition of aquatic habitat complexity by placement of large woody debris or "fish rocks" within the active channel where appropriate, native plant establishment within riparian corridors, in-stream fish passage improvement where needed, creation of hydraulic refugia, or restoration of off-channel habitat.

Stormwater Management: The DEQ will require a Stormwater management plan (SWMP) if there are to be impacts to wetlands or water resources, and there is an increase of impervious surface area. A hydraulics engineer will be needed to develop the SWMP. SWMP's address water quality and quantity.

Joint Permit Application: If wetlands or water resources will be impacted by the project, a Joint Permit Application (JPA) must be submitted to DSL and the COE. Depending on the volume and area of impacts, obtaining authorization from the regulatory agencies may take up to 180 days once the application is submitted and deemed complete.

## REFERENCES

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# Appendix D

## Transportation Supplemental Information

Analysis Area Roadway Inventory



## Appendix D. Analysis Area Roadway Inventory

Roadway/ Highway Name	From	To	ODOT Classification	City/Douglas County Classification	Posted Speed	Vehicle Lanes	Bike Lane <sup>(1)</sup>	On-Street Parking	Sidewalks	School Zone
Harvard	Bellows	Madrone	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	30	5	1	No	Yes	Yes
Washington Avenue	Jackson	Rose	-	Local <sup>(1)</sup>	-	2-WB	0	Yes	Yes	No
Washington Avenue	Rose	Stephens	-	Local <sup>(1)</sup>	-	2-WB	0	No	Yes	No
Washington Avenue	Stephens	Pine	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-WB	0	No	Yes	No
Washington Avenue	Pine	Spruce	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-WB	0	No	Yes	No
Washington Avenue	Spruce	Madrone	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	30	2-WB	1	No	Yes	No
Oak Avenue	Madrone	Parrott	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	2-EB	1	No	Yes	No
Oak Avenue	Parrott	Stephens	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-EB	1	No	Yes	No
Oak Avenue	Stephens	Jackson	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2-EB	0	Yes	Yes	No
Douglas Avenue	Stephens	Jackson	-	Collector <sup>(3)</sup> / Collector <sup>(4)</sup>	-	2-WB/1-EB	0	No	Yes	No
Diamond Lake Boulevard	Stephens	Fulton	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	35	4	2	Yo	Yes	No
Winchester Street	Diamond Lake	Nash	-	Collector <sup>(3)</sup> / Collector <sup>(4)</sup>	35	2	1	No	Yes	No
Jackson Street	Diamond Lake	Douglas	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2	0	Yes	Yes	No
Jackson Street	Douglas	Washington	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2-SB	0	Yes	Yes	No
Jackson Street	Washington	Oak	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2-SB	0	No	Yes	No
Jackson Street	Oak	Cass	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2-SB	0	Yes	Yes	No
Stephens Street	Wright	Diamond Lake	-	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	35	5	0	No	Yes	No
Stephens Street	Cass	Oak	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-NB	0	Yes	Yes	No
Stephens Street	Oak	Washginton	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-NB	0	East side only	Yes	No
Stephens Street	Washington	Douglas	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	2-NB	0	No	Yes	No
Stephens Street	Douglas	Diamond Lake	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-SB	0	No	Yes	No
Stephens Street	Diamond Lake	Wright	-	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	35	5	0	No	Yes	No
Pine Street	Douglas	Washington	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-SB	0	No	Yes	No
Pine Street	Washington	Oak	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	2-SB	0	No	Yes	No
Pine Street	Oak	Cass	-	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	2-SB	0	No	Yes	No
Pine Street	Douglas	Washington	Urban Principal Arterial-other <sup>(2)</sup>	Arterial <sup>(3)</sup> / Minor Arterial <sup>(4)</sup>	-	3-SB	0	No	Yes	No
Spruce Street	Washington	Oak	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2	0	Yes	Yes	No
Madrone Street	Harvard	Laurelwood	-	Local <sup>(3)</sup>	-	2	0	No	Yes	No

### Notes:

- (1) 0=none, 1=lane, 2=shoulder, 3=path. From site visit and Roseburg TSP Appendix A
- (2) Source: Roseburg TSP Figure 3-1.
- (3) Source: ODOT's 2002 Statewide Functional Class Review.
- (4) Source: Douglas County TSP

