ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Fort Egbert Dump Closure
FF091387

Bureau of Land Management
Eastern Interior Field Office
1150 University Ave
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

DOI-BLM-AK-F020–2012–0002–EA

Located in:
Eastern Interior Field Office
Eagle, Alaska

Prepared by:

U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Eastern Interior Field Office
1150 University Ave.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3844

1. Introduction

1.1. BLM Purpose and Need for Action

The BLM plans to close the modern section of the dump located within the Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark in Eagle, Alaska. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) categorizes the dump as a Class III landfill under 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 60. Waste materials within the boundaries of the modern dump site will be consolidated and the area will be capped with approximately 24 inches of mineral material approved by the ADEC.
The need for action is to comply with State of Alaska Solid Waste Management regulations outlined under 18 AAC 60. The BLM Hazardous Management and Resource Restoration Program (HMRR) objectives include maintaining compliance with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and directives. The BLM is also required to minimize the impacts to the environment under the authority of Section 302(d) (2) (A) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act FLPMA) of 1976.

1.2. BLM Decision to be Made

The BLM will make a decision on how to complete the capping of the dump at Fort Egbert and determine what mitigation measures if any would be necessary to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of public lands.

1.3. Scoping and Issues

1.3.1. Internal Scoping

Internal scoping identified the potential for disturbance to cultural, historic, and Paleontological resources within the project site boundary. Wetland impacts and the potential for invasive and non-native plant species to be introduced to the project site were also identified.

1.3.2. External Scoping

On April 23, 2012 a public meeting was held in the City of Eagle at the Eagle public school. Citizens were concerned with the number of trees that would be removed and the amount of gravel that is anticipated to be added to the dump.

On April 24, 2012 a public meeting was held in the Village of Eagle at the Eagle Village community center. Citizens stated that they were happy that the dump was going to be taken care of.

Rebecca Hile (BLM) and Wade Ellis (Marsh Creek, LLC.) were present to provide information about the project and take questions from the public. The poster with information regarding the project was posted in the Eagle Post Office for future reference.

2. Location, Land Status and Conformance with Land Use Plans

2.1. Location

The proposed action will occur on Lot 1 of U.S. Survey 4033 in Eagle, Alaska which is located within NW ¼ of section 31 of Township 1 South, Range 33 East, Fairbanks Meridian.

2.2. Land Status

The subject lands were withdrawn by Public Land Order 753 in September, 1951 to reserve them for "the use of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, as an administrative site".

2.3. Conformance with Land Use Plans

The proposed action is located within the area covered by the Fortymile Management Framework Plan. The following sections apply to the work site.

- Lands Objective 7: Terminate and prevent unauthorized use on public lands in the Resource Area.

- Lands 7.1: Following the establishment of an alternative solid waste disposal site, undertake the cleanup of the present Eagle dumpsite.

3. Proposed Action and Alternatives

3.1. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to cap the modern section of the dump located within the bounds of Fort Egbert. The dump encompasses approximately 0.5 acres along the northern bluff, parallel to the parade grounds. The attached map (Figure 3) outlines the perimeter of the cap area. Marsh Creek, LLC has been awarded the contract to complete this project. Marsh Creek has completed a work plan outlining the steps for closing the dump. The work plan has been reviewed by the BLM and approved by ADEC. The project is scheduled for completion in the summer of 2012.

Project execution has been divided into three phases. Phase I incorporates all of the planning associated with capping the dump. Marsh Creek will complete a work plan and establish working relationships with ADEC, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Regulatory Office, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, City of Eagle and Village of Eagle. The work plan will include a schedule, project team organization, a description of major project tasks, and details for site controls and project work flow. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be completed in accordance with the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES). This project is likely to impact less than half an acre of wetlands (Figure 3). Consultation between Marsh Creek and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Office regarding Section 404 permitting is complete. The Corps of Engineers have approved the Jurisdictional Determination (JD) for the “modern use” section of the dump. The JD is valid until March 2, 2017. Public meetings with the City of Eagle and the Village of Eagle were held on April 23 & 24, 2012.

Phase II, includes implementation of the work plan. Marsh Creek anticipates mobilizing equipment to the site around July 14th, 2012. A 200 series Tracked Excavator, D-4 or D-6 class Dozer, 297 skid steer loader, tow behind compressor, a water tank trailer, crew truck, and a truck van will be utilized. Project execution is tentatively scheduled to begin shortly after July 15, 2012. This date was selected to reduce the chance of taking nesting birds in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Region recommendations for complying with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If conditions in July are not appropriate for field activities then the project will commence later in the summer of 2012.

A BLM Archeologist will be on site prior to the start of field activities to identify the outer limits of the site. Marsh Creek is also planning on mobilizing a survey crew to establish site controls for use during construction. SWPPP controls will be constructed and debris will be collected using a tracked excavator and laborers using hand tools within the "solid waste debris area" (Figure 3). Mineral material (sand and gravel) will be added from the top of the bluff to create access to the lower section of the modern dump. Minimal vegetation clearing will occur to facilitate access to the debris scattered along the dump toe. It is estimated that less than 5 cords of wood will be removed. The wood removed under this contract will be made available to the Eagle community through free use firewood permits.

Mineral material will be sourced from the Eagle area. The cap will be constructed of at least 24" of mineral material that is approved by ADEC. Marsh Creek currently proposes to use pit run as the cap material. The haul route will be established in the work plan and designed to minimize impacts on the road and residents. Dust control measures will include decreased vehicle speed and water spray. The cap material will be pushed from the top of the dump in 2-foot lifts downward to the toe of the dumpsite. Final grades will not exceed a 2:1 slope. The perimeter of the cover shall be graded to a 3:1 slope.

Once grade has been achieved a jute mat cover will be installed. BLM approved seed mixture and fertilizer will be broadcast in the area. The Statement of Work (SOW) outlines the seed specifications and seed tags will be approved by the BLM prior to broadcast. A barrier approximately 300 ft. in length will be installed along the top of the reclaimed dump to discourage motorized use of the site and to facilitate vegetation establishment. The BLM is currently coordinating with the National Park Service's National Historic Landmark office regarding integration of a barrier into the project site.

Upon completion of the project, surveyors will be re-mobilized to complete as-built drawings of the cap topography, limits, and features such as the fencing. The boundaries of the modern section of the dump will be identified on the Master Title Plat for future reference.

Phase III will include final reporting and monitoring plan. Marsh Creek will prepare draft and final closure reports for the modern dump. They will also prepare a draft and final monitoring plan for regulatory compliance and later implementation by the BLM. The BLM is required to complete visual inspections of the cap annually for the first 5 years. The dump location will be annotated on the Master Title Plat.

3.2. No Action Alternative

The no action alternative would leave the dump in its current state of partially covered, resulting in BLM non-compliance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's regulation 18 AAC 60, Solid Waste Management. The BLM is required to maintain compliance with all state and federal regulations; therefore the no action alternative does not meet the purpose and need.

3.3. Alternative Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

Removal of the modern section of the dump was considered as an alternative. This alternative was not analyzed in detail, due to the lack of an ADEC permitted solid waste landfill within a 50 mile radius.

4. Affected Environment

4.1. Proposed Action

4.1.1. Cultural Resources

In 2003 BLM archaeologists surveyed extensively along the long, east-west oriented bluff edge situated north of Eagle, on which the "modern use" dump is situated. Approximately 1100-1200 meters of historic and modern refuse is spread out along the bluff edge, including the ~300 meter long area of the "modern use" dump discussed here. To the east of the "modern use" dump (towards the Yukon River) is an additional ~100 m of refuse. To the west of the "modern use" dump is an additional ~700 meters of refuse. Items found along this entire bluff edge account for generations of dumping episodes, dating back to the founding and occupation of Ft. Egbert (1899-1912) and continuing through to 1989 and the unofficial closure of the "modern use" dump. Subsurface tests along this bluff edge in 2003 were used to identify the chronological attributes of the contents of each portion of the refuse scattered along its entire 1200 meter length.

In summary, immediately west of the "modern use" dump are approximately 500 meters of refuse dating primarily to the 1930s-1940s. Further west beyond that, for about 200 meters, are materials dating ~1900-1920s. The 1930s-1940s material continues right up to the edge of the "modern use" dump, and likely continues underneath it. An archaeological test trench immediately east of the "modern use" dump indicated stratigraphically mixed deposits of 1930s-1970s materials. Materials further east of the "modern use" dump date to the 1960s-1970s.

In addition to the test trenches on the slopes to assess the ages of the 1200 meters of refuse, a series of test pits were dug on the flat, plateau portion of area immediately in front of, or south of, the "modern use" dump. We were testing for the potential presence of buried historic and prehistoric materials, in case work during the proposed capping of the "modern use" dump disturbed shallow deposits by large machinery operation. The test pits dug within 5 meters of the edge of bluff of the "modern use" dump indicated clear disturbance owing to previous heavy machinery operations. Those test pits further away from or south of, the edge of the bluff of the "modern use" dump did not indicate previous disturbance; nor did they display any buried cultural remains.

4.1.2. Invasive and Nonnative Species

Surveys of nonnative invasive plants (invasive plants) have been conducted along the Taylor Highway, along some segments of the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River, within boundaries of 2004 and 2005 wildfires in the Fortymile River drainage and in Eagle. Thirty species of invasive plants have been documented in the survey area described above, including four species of concern in Alaska (AKEPIC 2005). Three of the species of concern, white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), bird vetch (*Vicia cracca*) and smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), occur along the Taylor Highway. The fourth, Siberian peashrub (*Caragana arborescens*), has been detected in the community of Eagle.

Several species of invasive plants been documented in the material site in Eagle (BLM FF0093315). Gravel from this site is the source for capping of the modern dump. BLM FF093315 is infested with nine species of invasive plants. Four of those plants are considered undesirable to introduce at the site of action. They are smooth brome, narrowleaf hawksbeard (*Crepis tectorum*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), and prostrate knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*).

4.1.3. Wetlands

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map Eagle D-1, shows a palustrine forested wetland within the project area. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database includes areas "likely to be wetlands" that have been identified from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service aerial photograph interpretation but typically have not been confirmed by field investigation. The BLM contracted MACTEC Engineering and Consulting to complete a field survey to delineate and map the extent of any wetland ecotypes within the project area (Project Report 56913, June 8, 2004).

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires that there be no practicable alternative to a proposed action and that the project includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands.

According to Project Report 56913 (Figure 3), three palustrine forested wetland areas occur within the project area Wetland 1 (W-1), 5-10 acres, is located approximately 195 feet west of the toe of the modern dump. Wetland 2 (W-2), 5-10 acres, is west of W-1 and essentially the same wetland separated at the base of the bluff by an upland island.

A third linear wetland, designated W-3, less than 1 acre, was delineated along the toe of the modern dump. Common species observed in W-1 and W-2 included black spruce (*Picea mariana*), green alder (*Alnus crispa*), Labrador-tea (*Ledum palustre*), low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), and willow (*Salix* sp.).

Greater than 60 percent of the total vegetation includes species meeting the wetlands vegetation criteria. Saturation of soil in the upper 12 inches was the primary sign of hydrology in these areas, meeting the wetlands hydrology criteria. The soil underlying the areas was a 4- to 5-inch saturated organic layer over permafrost, with a chroma of /1, meeting the hydric soils criteria with the low-chroma color and histic epipedon (a layer of organic soil that is naturally saturated with water) indicators. Because all wetland criteria were met, these areas (W-1 & W-2) were classified as wetlands.

Species observed in the wetland at the base of the modern dump (W-3) included black spruce, bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), green alder, marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), and willow. Greater than 80 percent of the total vegetation met the wetlands vegetation criteria. Saturation of the upper 12 inches of soil was the primary sign of hydrology in this area (W-3), meeting the wetlands hydrology criteria. The soil underlying the area W-3 was a 5-inch saturated organic layer over permafrost, with a chroma of /1, meeting the hydric soils criteria with the low-chroma color and histic epipedon indicators. Because all wetland criteria were met, area W-3 was classified as a wetland. All wetlands identified were classified as PFO4B, palustrine forested wetlands. Wetlands identified as palustrine forested are characterized by a dominance of woody vegetation 20 feet tall or taller with an understory of young trees or shrubs and an herbaceous layer.

5. Environmental Effects, Mitigating Measures, and Cumulative Impacts

5.1. Proposed Action

5.1.1. Cultural Resources

5.1.1.1. Indirect and Direct Effects

The Proposed Action is likely to directly adversely impact historic cultural deposits (i.e., those >50 years old) that likely lie underneath the "modern use" dump, as well as those immediately to the sides of the "modern use" dump (i.e., immediately east and west). Test pits south of the dump, where the proposed fence will be erected, do not indicate buried cultural deposits; no cultural resources are likely to be affected by the fence.

Indirect adverse visual impacts from the fence may occur to the overall Eagle Historic District National historic Landmark.

5.1.1.2. Cumulative Effects

There would be no cumulative Impacts to cultural resources from the Proposed Action.

5.1.1.3. Mitigation and Residual Effects

Owing to the presence of both cultural and paleontological materials in the area of the Proposed Action, a qualified archaeological monitor must be present to observe the capping of the modern dump.

Per agreements between the BLM and the National Park Service(NPS), the NPS is responsible for covering the costs and efforts associated with Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act 1966, as amended) on BLM-managed lands in the Ft. Egbert vicinity on projects that are proposed and spearheaded by the NPS. This is one such project. The NPS Section 106 coordinator for the Eagle area is Thomas Leibscher (907-474-0620). If Tom is not available, the NPS archaeologist responsible for the Eagle area is Dr. Jeffrey Rasic (907-

455-0632). Please call and schedule a time when a qualified archaeologist can meet the applicant at the proposed work site. There will be no residual effects after mitigation measures have been applied.

5.1.2 Invasive and Nonnative Species

5.1.2.1 Indirect and Direct Effects

Any human activity creates the potential for the introduction and spread of invasive plants on BLM-managed lands. The proposed action involves the use of equipment for capping of the dump. Equipment for the project is currently staged in Eagle and will also be imported from Anchorage.

To prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants at the dump site (or along the transportation route to the dump site) it is important to assure that vehicles and equipment do not accidentally transport weed seed. Power washing vehicles before they are moved from the storage site is the best method of prevention. Otherwise, seed from invasive plants at the point of origin or area of most recent use can hitchhike in tire treads and other parts of vehicles and equipment. Seeds can become dislodged from vehicles and equipment during transportation or use at the site of activity and become established.

Equipment brought to the job site from outside the Eagle area is likely to be contaminated with species of greatest management concern, such as Canada thistle, orange hawkweed, yellow toadflax, spotted knapweed, white sweetclover and bird vetch, because those species occur in and around the Anchorage bowl. Since these species are highly invasive and difficult to control, removing debris that might contain seeds from vehicles and equipment before transporting them to the work site is more effective than relying on early detection and rapid control of these species.

Invasive plant seed can also be introduced to a site by contaminated materials. The most likely gravel source is the Eagle gravel pit, which is infested with at least four invasive species that could spread to the area of the Proposed Action. No effective means to assure that the gravel source is weed seed free is currently possible. The best management practice for this phase of the project will be monitoring for early detection and rapidly responding to remove invasive plants as they germinate onsite.

If invasive species become established, indirect effects would occur when natural vectors, such as animals, wind or water, transport seed from these infestations to other areas.

5.1.2.2 Cumulative Effects

Past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions in combination with the proposed action are not likely to significantly contribute to the direct and indirect impacts identified above.

The Eagle area has a long history of human presence and infrastructure development. Additionally other maintenance and construction projects are planned in the Eagle area this

season. All of these factors create vectors for the introduction and spread of invasive plants.

The Proposed Action includes establishing vegetation at the site using specifications developed in the Statement of Work. This action will reduce the opportunity for nonnative invasive plants to become established at the site. Importing only clean equipment and vehicles for the work will mitigate the threat of introduction and spread of invasive plants due to this action. If the mitigation measures and features of the Proposed Action are implemented, the Proposed Action is not expected to add to the cumulative case.

5.1.2.3 Mitigation and Residual Effects

Mitigation measures that would prevent or decrease the possibility of the proposed action leading to introduction or spread of invasive plants are:

1. Equipment and vehicles will be washed at the site of origin before being transported to the dump site. Pressure washing will be of sufficient levels to remove all debris from the undercarriage and any other surfaces that catch and hold soil and plant material.
2. Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) efforts will be conducted by BLM staff at the site at the end of the season and during the growing season for at least two years after completion of capping the dump. Elements of EDRR include monitoring the site and rapidly controlling any invasive plant species found.

The mitigation above and the elements in the Proposed Action are expected to be successful in managing impacts from nonnative invasive plants at the work site. Therefore no residual impacts are expected. If mitigation 1 and 2 are not stipulated in the decision, invasive plants could be established and spread by vectors described above. Future control would be more difficult, costly and could include the use of chemical treatment (depending on the species of invasive plan and the extent of infestation).

5.1.3 Wetlands

5.1.3.1 Indirect and Direct Effects

The proposed refuse area capping involves placing at least 24" of ADEC approved mineral material fill over wetlands located within the dump area. No practicable alternative exists to entirely avoid loss of wetlands within the dump area because, left uncovered, the dump would continue to be a hazard. Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and project design to avoid and minimize wetland disturbance in the project are would help reduce impacts to adjacent wetlands. This includes environmentally sound design to prevent disruption to wetland hydrology, avoidance of wetland areas for stockpiling and construction staging area, and reseeding/planting of disturbed areas with native or other appropriate vegetation. Overall direct impacts to wetlands (wetland loss) would be minor, less than five percent of the approximately 20 acres of mapped wetlands, W1 – W3, would be covered in the process of capping the "modern" dump area. The wetlands are not unique and have been previously impacted, No measurable indirect adverse impacts are expected to occur as a

result of the permanent loss of less than one acre of impaired wetlands.

Benefits of the proposed action would include fencing the area to prevent dumping of additional waste material that could further impair wetlands and potentially contaminate local surface and ground water.

5.1.3.2 Cumulative Effects

Total cumulative loss of wetlands within the project area from the Proposed Action, as well as past, current and foreseeable future activities, would likely be less than 10 percent of the original 20 acres delineated as Wetlands 1, 2 and 3, (Project Report 56913, 2004). The Proposed Action would contribute less than five percent of the overall past wetland loss that resulted from residents using the area for waste disposal. No known future residential or commercial projects are expected to adversely impact local wetlands.

5.1.3.3 Mitigation and Residual Effects

Conduct only hand clearing of trees and vegetation for access routes and on site material stockpiles. Trees would be cleared to the mineral soil and the remaining stumps would be scored by a chainsaw blade to facilitate decomposition. Retain as much vegetation as possible to provide cover, concealment, and minimize erosion.

Where necessary, natural drainage patterns would be maintained by installing culverts of adequate number and size to prevent flooding or excessive drainage of adjacent wetlands.

5.2. No Action Alternative

5.2.1. Cultural Resources

5.2.1.1. Indirect and Direct Effects
There are no effects to cultural resources from the No Action Alternative.

5.2.1.2. Cumulative Effects
There are no effects to cultural resources from the No Action Alternative.

5.2.1.3. Mitigation and Residual Effects
There are no effects to cultural resources from the No Action Alternative.

5.2.2. Invasive and nonnative species

5.2.2.1. Indirect and Direct Effects
Under the No Action Alternative no direct or indirect impacts on the introduction and spread of invasive species are expected.

5.2.2.2. Cumulative Effects

Under the No Action Alternative the introduction and spread of invasive species in the Eagle area would continue to occur from day-to-day activities in the community not related to permit actions.

5.2.2.3. Mitigation and Residual Effects

Under the No Action Alternative no mitigation is proposed and no residual effects are expected because the alternative will not impact the introduction and spread of invasive species.

5.2.3. Wetlands

5.2.3.1. Indirect and Direct Effects

Under the No Action Alternative there would be no loss of wetlands. The BLM would close and secure the modern section of the dump located within the Fort Egbert National Historical Landmark. However, under this alternative the BLM would not be in compliance with State of Alaska Solid Waste Management regulations outlined in 18 AAC 60. BLM Hazardous Management and Resource Restoration Program (HMRR) objectives include maintaining compliance with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and directives. Furthermore, the BLM is required to minimize impacts to the environment under the authority of Section 302(d) (2) (A) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976.

Although the exact nature and extent of the effects is difficult to project, the potential for adverse indirect effects, for example, as an attractive nuisance to wildlife would be greater for this alternative than for the proposed action of capping the dump area.

5.2.3.2. Cumulative Effects

Under the No Action Alternative, the dump area would remain closed with current fence posts and would not be capped. No future dumping on wetlands would be permitted. There are no known future wetland developments planned in the area, thus no significant adverse cumulative impacts to wetlands are expected.

5.2.3.3. Mitigation and Residual Effects

Current fence posts would remain.

Citations:

Alaska Exotic Plant Information Clearinghouse (AKEPIC). 2005. Invasive Plants of Alaska. Alaska Association of Conservation Districts Publication. Anchorage, Alaska.

6. Consultation and Preparers List

6.1. List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted

Marsh Creek, LLC	Project Contractor	Developed work plan and responsible for project execution
State Historical Preservation Officer	Consultation	"Modern use" section of dump is approved for closure
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Regulatory Compliance with Clean Water Act	Jurisdictional Determination (JD) extension
National Park Service	Consultation	Site access
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Regulatory Compliance with 18 AAC 60	Work Plan approval

6.2 List of BLM Prepares

Ruth Gronquist	Wildlife Biologist	Invasive, Nonnative Species, Vegetation,
Robin Mills	Archeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns
Ben Kennedy	Hydrologist	Air Quality, Floodplains, Water Quality, Wetlands/Riparian, Soils
Rebecca Hile	Physical Scientist	Wastes, Hazardous or Solid, EA Initiator
Michael Gibson	Resources Branch Chief	EA Reviewer
Jeanie Cole	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	EA Reviewer

List of Figures and Attachments

Figure 1	Site Location Map (1 p)
Figure 2	Master Title Plat (1 p)
Figure 3	Wetland Sample Points and Boundary Delineation (1 p)
Attachment 1	Assessment of Archeological, Historical, and Paleontological Resources (2 p)
Attachment 2	Compliance with ANILCA Section 810 Evaluation and Findings (1 p)

/s/Rebecca Hile May 3, 2012

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Preparer's Signature Date

Rebecca Hile

Physical Scientist

Decision Record

The capping of the Fort Egbert dump on BLM-managed land results in compliance with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation regulation 18 AAC 60, Solid Waste Management and the lands objectives outlined in the Fortymile Management Framework Plan.

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Decision: It is my decision to implement the proposed action and authorize the closure of the "modern use" section of the dump on BLM- managed lands in Eagle, Alaska.

Rationale/Compliance:

1. The proposed action is consistent with the use of public lands under the authority of Title V of the Federal Land Policy Management Act and the regulations found in 43 CFR 2800.
2. All concerns are appropriately addressed in EA DOI-BLM-AK-F020-2012-0002. This includes cultural resources and subsistence concerns (see attached National Historical Preservation Act Section 106 and ANILCA 810 findings).
3. The proposed action would bring the BLM into compliance with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 18 AAC 60, Solid Waste Management.
4. Consistent with the Clean Water Act, the United States Corps of Engineers Regulatory Office has provided an approved Jurisdictional Determination for this project valid until March 2, 2017.
5. The proposed action is consistent with the Fortymile Management Framework Plan as identified in Section 2.3.

Mitigation and Monitoring Measures:

1. Cultural Resource management will be coordinated with the BLM and the National Park Service to ensure compliance with Section 106 as identified in section 5.1.1.3.
2. Invasive and Nonnative Species prevention and mitigation as identified in section 5.1.2.3.
3. Wetlands mitigation and monitoring as outlined in section 5.1.3.3.

Limitations:

1. The project start date selected is July14, 2012 to reduce the chance of taking nesting birds in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Region recommendation for compiling with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
2. The boundary of the modern use section of the dump will be clearly marked by the Contractor in accordance with BLM Archeologist guidance in order to minimize the disturbance to the historical areas of the dump.

/s/ Michelle Ethun, acting for May 4, 2012

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Lenore Heppler Date
Field Manager, Eastern Interior Field Office

Contact Person

For additional information concerning this decision, contact Rebecca Hile at the Bureau of Land Management Eastern Interior Field Office, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709, or by telephone at 907-474-2371.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Closure of the "modern use" section of the dump on Fort Egbert (FF091387) in Eagle, Alaska on BLM-managed lands meets ADEC regulations and the Fortymile Framework Management Plan land objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact:

I have reviewed Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-AK-F020-2012-0002 and have concluded that the impacts of closing the "modern use" section of the dump on public lands meets compliance with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation regulations 18 AAC 60. There are no impacts that approached the threshold of significance. Therefore, I have determined that a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate and an environmental impact statement is not required.

/s/ Michelle Ethun, acting for — May 4, 2012

Lenore Heppler — Date
Field Manager, Eastern Interior Field Office