



**FEMA**

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**  
Chandler Road (Dryad) Bridge Replacement  
Lewis County, Washington  
Public Assistance Project Worksheet No. 111-1  
FEMA-1734-DR-WA

Lewis County applied through the State of Washington Emergency Management Department (WS-EMD) to the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, to replace the Chandler Road (Dryad) Bridge over the Chehalis River. Lewis County decided to replace the bridge that was destroyed as a result of the severe storms that occurred December 1, 2007 to December 17, 2007. The event was declared a Presidential disaster (FEMA-1734-DR-WA).

Lewis County would replace the destroyed 36-foot wide by 78-foot long bridge by constructing a new single span bridge and abutments about 300 feet west (upstream) of the original bridge. The new bridge will be at a higher elevation to pass the 100 year flood flow (and debris). The construction will require clearing and grubbing, stream realignment, culvert installation, road (Chandler Road) realignment, floodplain fill, rock riprap placement, and erosion/sediment control best management practices (BMPs) implementation.

As a condition of FEMA funding, Lewis County will provide environmental/historic preservation conservation measures and comply with Environmental and Historic Preservation regulations by 1) applying for, securing, and compliance with appropriate federal, state and local permits, 2) selecting, implementing, monitoring, and maintaining BMPs in accordance with those outlined in the Final Environmental Assessment for this project; 3) monitoring construction activities for unexpected discovery of cultural resources, 4) stopping work in the event of unexpected discovery of cultural resources and notify WS-EMD (& FEMA), and 5) notifying WS-EMD and FEMA should the County propose any change to the approved scope of work.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and FEMA's implementing regulations, FEMA prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts resulting from the alternatives presented in the EA and to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Alternatives evaluated in the EA include: 1) Restore the Chandler Road Bridge crossing and 2) No Action. Other alternatives were considered but not carried forth and are described in the EA. The Draft EA was submitted for public review and comment. FEMA did not receive any comment letters on the Draft EA.

1/19/10

Page 2 of 5

**FINDINGS**

Based upon the attached final EA, attached project conditions and conservation measures, the Grant conditions of the Project Worksheet, and in accordance with FEMA's regulations in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10 for environmental consideration, including Executive Orders (EOs) addressing floodplains (EO11988), wetlands (EO11990), and environmental justice (EO 12898), FEMA determined the proposed project will not significantly affect the quality of the natural and human environment. As a result of this FONSI, an EIS will not be prepared (44CFR Part 10.8) and the project, as described in the attached EA may proceed.

**APPROVAL**



Mark G. Eberlein  
Regional Environmental Officer  
FEMA Region 10

1-19-10

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Date

Attachment A. Project Conditions

1. The County is required to obtain and comply with all local, state and federal permit and authorization requirements for the Proposed Action. This includes, but is not limited to, compliance with SEPA, the Lewis County Comprehensive Plan, the Lewis County Shoreline Management and Critical Areas Programs, the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, state and federal Clean Water Acts, and WDFW HPA and USACE permits.
2. The applicant is responsible for following all local, state and federal permit requirements for selecting, implementing, monitoring and maintaining Best Management Practices (BMPs). The BMPs would apply to all aspects of construction throughout the project to minimize effects on natural resources, including ground and surface waters. BMPs would include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - Limiting the area of ground disturbance (clearing, grubbing, grading) to the amount necessary for construction of the project;
  - Timing construction activities that expose large areas of soil to occur during the dry summer or early fall months when the threat of erosion due to storm events is minimal; a
  - Implementing a Spill Prevention Countermeasure Control (SPCC) Plan;
  - Implementing a Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Plan both during and after construction of the project; and
  - After construction, revegetating and/or hydroseeding all disturbed areas with an approved seed mixture.
3. In the event that unrecorded cultural resources are identified during project implementation, all potentially destructive work in the immediate vicinity of a find must cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and if appropriate, provide recommendations for treatment.
4. As a condition of the grant, should the County propose any change to the approved scope of work for the Undertaking, EMD must notify FEMA as soon as practicable, and FEMA will consult with the SHPO and tribes, as applicable, to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800 regulations). As another condition of the grant, if any unexpected discovery of cultural resources occurs during implementation of the Undertaking, EMD will require the County to stop construction activities in the vicinity of the discovery and to avoid or minimize harm to the resource. EMD will notify FEMA as soon as practicable and appropriate steps will be taken.
5. The applicant is responsible for complying with the below listed EFH conservation measures. These conservation measures include, but are not limited to, timing and material restrictions, specific methods required for on-site activities, BMPs, and requirements regarding the removal, staging and disposal of construction materials or debris. If there are any significant changes in the project scope of work the Applicant must resubmit the proposal for environmental review by FEMA.

**EFH Conservation Measures**

CM	1	Schedule non-emergency activities & in-water work to abide by the approved work windows for all relevant species.
CM	3	Design repairs consistent with Washington State Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Program – Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines considering factors including: Setting/Stream Reach Roughness Features Vegetation Diversity.
CM	4	Check with WDFW Biologist to determine whether or not fish are present or likely to be present during the proposed in-water work. Select, implement, & monitor BMPs appropriate for species present.
CM	7	This action shall be covered for no more than once per structure, facility, stream reach, or site during the 5-year span of the PBA.
CM	8	All culverts conveying fish bearing streams will be designed and constructed accordance with WDFW’s Design of Road Culverts for Fish Passage (Bates et al. 2003) or most current document and related Washington Administrative Code criteria. Culverts must be designed to either meet the “no slope” or the “stream simulation” model design, whichever is most appropriate.
CM	10	All disturbed areas shall be protected from erosion using BMPs. Within the first planting season, the banks, including riprap areas, shall be revegetated with native or other approved woody species. Vegetative cuttings shall be planted at a maximum interval of three feet (on center) & maintained as necessary for three years to ensure 80 percent survival.
CM	11	Use only ACZA-treated wood, untreated wood, steel, or cured concrete.
CM	14	Uncured concrete will not come in contacted with any waterbody.
CM	15	Riprap shall be clean and durable, free from dirt, sand, clay and rock fines, and shall be installed to withstand the 100 year flow flood event.
BMP	ii	Obtain all required local, state, tribal, and Federal permits and/or authorizations prior to implementation of the proposed project and comply permit and authorization conditions.
BMP	iii	Select, implement, monitor, and maintain BMPs to control erosion and sediment, reduce spills and pollution, and provide habitat protection. BMPs must meet, at a minimum, the WDOE 2005 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. <a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html">http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html</a>
BMP	v	No disposal of construction materials or debris can occur in a wetland or floodplain.
BMP	vi	No storage of construction materials or debris can occur in a wetland.
BMP	vii	No storage of construction materials or debris can occur in a floodplain during “Flood Season” (Check with local Floodplain Administrator for Flood Season).
Equipment	x	No staging (even temporarily) of construction materials, equipment, tools, buildings, trailers, or restroom facilities within a wetland. No staging (even temporarily) of construction materials, equipment, tools, buildings, trailers, or restroom facilities can occur in a floodplain during “Flood Season” (Check with local Floodplain Administrator for Flood Season).
Equipment	xiii	Machinery and equipment used during work shall be serviced, fueled, and

		maintained on uplands to prevent contamination to surface waters. Fueling equipment and vehicles will be more than 200 feet away from waters of the state. Exceptions to this requirement are allowed for large cranes, pile drivers, backhoes, and drill rigs if they cannot be easily moved. Fueling areas shall be provided with adequate spill containment.
Equipment	xiv	Equipment used for a project shall be free of external petroleum-based products while working around the channel. Equipment shall be checked daily for leaks and any necessary repairs shall be completed prior to commencing work activities adjacent or over waterbodies.
BMP	xxiv	If any vegetation is removed, it will be replaced with native vegetation appropriate to the site upon the completion of the project. All replaced vegetation with must have a guaranteed 100 percent survival within the first three years, and 80 percent survival within five years.