The Hood River Ranger District on the Mt. Hood National Forest has identified you as an individual, agency, or organization that might be interested in commenting on the Middle Fork Irrigation District (MFID) proposals. MFID is a permit holder on the Forest that operates water diversions, pipelines, irrigation canals and Clear Branch dam at Laurance Lake. Four projects will be completed by MFID within the permit area: (1) Clear Branch Dam Parapet Wall Refurbishment; (2) Right-of-Way Bushing; (3) Sediment Basin Cleaning; and, (4) Wood Placement Below Clear Branch Dam. The legal description for these projects is T1S, R9E, Sections 23, 24 and 27. Appendix A contains maps for each project. Each proposed project is detailed below.

**Clear Branch Dam Parapet Wall Refurbishment**

**Purpose and Need for Action**

The overall purpose of this project is to meet Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (FERC) direction to refurbish the parapet wall. FERC is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. This includes licensing and inspecting private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects.

A 50 to 75-foot section of the parapet wall (concrete wall) on top of the Clear Branch Dam has been degrading (see Figure 1 for photos of the degradation). The degradation has been accelerating in recent years due to freeze/thaw activity. As such, there is an underlying need to repair the wall to comply with FERC’s direction.

**Proposed Action**

A 50 to 75-foot section of the parapet wall (concrete wall) on top of the Clear Branch Dam has been degrading (see Figure 1 for photos of the degradation). The degradation has been accelerating in recent years due to freeze/thaw activity. As such, there is an underlying need to repair the wall to comply with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (FERC’s) direction. MFID proposes to remove approximately one foot off the top of the parapet wall in the degraded area with impact hammers and concrete saw, exposing the rebar, then forming up and pouring a new concrete cap. This work will require two to three yards of concrete to be delivered to the dam by a ready-mix company. Wet concrete will not be located anywhere near the water. Material removed from the wall will be broken into gravel sized pieces and graded onto the top of the dam using hand tools.
Figure 1: Photos of Parapet Wall on Clear Branch Dam. Photo 1 of Parapet Wall and Photo 2 of Degradation to be Repaired.
Wood Placement Below Clear Branch Dam

Purpose and Need for Action
The overall purpose of the project is to meet a FERC safety requirement as well as an agreement between MFID and the Forest Service. As such, there is an underlying need to remove the accumulated wood from the face of the dam for safety purposes as required by FERC. Also, there is a need to mimic natural large wood movement by placing the wood in Clear Branch below the dam per an agreement between MFID and the Forest Service.

Proposed Action
This project involves placing wood gathered by MFID from the upstream face of Clear Branch Dam on the stream bank below the dam so high flows can carry the wood downstream. This activity was identified in the MFID Fisheries Management Plan. The district has been stockpiling wood pieces below the dam since 2008 and now has approximately 40 pieces, ranging in length from 10-30 feet, ready to be placed in Clear Branch.

MFID will use its own equipment (rubber tired backhoe and/or extendable fork lift) to carefully place the wood pieces on the stream bank above the water level, but below the normal high water mark. No equipment will enter water, but wood could slide off the bank into the water when it is placed on the stream bank. This activity will be ongoing as wood is removed from the dam, and anticipated to occur on an annual basis.

Project timing and duration: This project will take place during the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife in-water work window (July 15 – August 15) on an annual basis.

Right-of-Way Bushing

Purpose and Need for Action
The overall purpose of this project is to maintain the pipeline route from U.S. Forest Service boundary to MFID settling pond adjacent to Laurance Lake, and between Coe Creek and Eliot Creek pipe crossing. As such, there is an underlying need to remove brush and trees along the routes in order to maintain equipment access for maintenance and inspection purposes and to prevent any damage to installed facilities.

Proposed Action
MFID proposes to use a track hoe to travel along the pipeline route from the U.S. Forest Service boundary to the MFID settling pond adjacent to Laurance Lake, and between Coe Creek and Eliot Creek pipe crossing. The track hoe will remove woody vegetation (brush and trees) by the roots along the routes. Existing brush and small deciduous and conifer trees will be cut along the pipeline corridor. Small conifer trees less than 5-feet tall will be removed. The brushing will take place on approximately 6000 lineal feet. The right-of-way is typically 20 to 25 feet wide. The debris will be piled and covered during implementation, and burned the following winter. This is an ongoing maintenance activity within the permit area.
Project timing and duration: This project will be implemented in Spring of 2013 prior to fire season and will take approximately two to four days.

**Sediment Basin Cleaning**

**Purpose and Need for Action**
The overall purpose of this project is to ensure continued efficient water delivery to the irrigation district patrons. As such, there is an underlying need to remove the accumulated sediment from the sediment basin and repair or replace a 16-inch butterfly valve. The butterfly valve needs to be repaired before it becomes inoperable during a critical period of time when the irrigation water is needed.

**Proposed Action**
MFID proposes to use a wheeled front end loader and dump trucks to remove accumulated sediment from the sediment basin. The sediment basin will be drained into the MFID pipe system. Equipment will enter from the eastside of the sediment basin and accumulated sediment will be deposited in the existing berm-surrounded storage area on the eastside of the sediment basin. While the sediment basin water level is down, MFID personnel will excavate with a backhoe the north side of the sediment basin in order to a repair or replace a stubborn 16 inch butterfly valve that has become increasing difficult to operate.

Project timing and duration: This project will be implemented in October 2013, and will take approximately one week to complete.

**Project Design Criteria and Mitigation Measures**
The National Environmental Policy Act defines “mitigation” as avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, eliminating or compensating project impacts. The following project design criteria and mitigation measures (PDC) are an integral part of this project and will be carried out if the project is implemented. PDC are a mandatory component of a project, and are required as part of the implementation. PDC are considered part of all action alternatives, and are included when analyzing the effects all action alternatives.

**Aquatics**
- The Forest Service will identify a project contact for Pollution and Erosion Control Measures (PCEM). This person will ensure that materials for hazardous materials control are onsite (i.e. spill kit materials such as diapers and oil-absorbing floating booms).
- Brush piles that will be burned as part of the right-of-way project will be located at least 100 feet from the Coe Branch and Eliot Branch stream channels.
- The sediment basin will be drained slowly and a small pool will be retained before completely draining the basin to prevent any aquatic organisms present in the basin from being stranded. Fisheries personnel from the Forest Service, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWS), or ODFW will rescue the fish and other
organisms from the remnant pool before the sediment basin is completely drained and removal of sediment begins.

- All PDC included in *Biological Opinions for Aquatic Habitat Restoration Activities in Oregon and Washington, CY2013-indefinite end point* (ARBO) from both the National Marine Fisheries Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service under the Large Wood, Boulder, and Gravel Placement activity category will be followed during the wood placement project in Clear Branch:

  o Heavy Equipment Use
    - Choice of Equipment – Heavy equipment will be commensurate with the project and operated in a manner that minimizes adverse effects to the environment (e.g., minimally-sized, low pressure tires, minimal hard turn paths for tracked vehicles, temporary mats or plates within wet areas or sensitive soils).
    - Fueling and Cleaning and Inspection for Petroleum Products and Invasive Weeds
      - All equipment used for instream work will be cleaned for petroleum accumulations, dirt, plant material (to prevent the spread of noxious weeds), and leaks repaired prior to entering the project area. Such equipment includes large machinery, stationary power equipment (e.g., generators, canes, etc.), and gas-powered equipment with tanks larger than five gallons.
      - Store and fuel equipment in staging areas after daily use.
      - Inspect daily for fluid leaks before leaving the vehicle staging area for operation.
      - Thoroughly clean equipment before operation below ordinary high water or within 50 feet of any natural water body or areas that drain directly to streams or wetlands and as often as necessary during operation to remain grease free.

  o Place large wood and boulders in areas where they will naturally occur and in a manner that closely mimic natural accumulations for that particular stream type.

  o Structure types shall simulate disturbance events to the greatest degree possible and include, but are not limited to, log jams, debris flows, wind-throw, and tree breakage.

  o No limits are to be placed on the size or shape of structures as long as such structures are within the range of natural variability of a given location and do not block fish passage.

  o Large wood includes whole conifer and hardwood trees, logs, and rootwads. Large wood size (diameter and length) should account for bankfull width and stream discharge rates. When available, trees with rootwads should be a minimum of 1.5 times bankfull channel width, while logs without rootwads should be a minimum of 2.0 times bankfull width.

  o Structures may partially or completely span stream channels or be positioned along stream banks.
Stabilizing or key pieces of large wood must be intact, hard, with little decay, and if possible have root wads (untrimmed) to provide functional refugia habitat for fish. Consider orienting key pieces such that the hydraulic forces upon the large wood increases stability.

**Noxious Weeds**

- In order to prevent any introduction of noxious weed and/or seeds onto the National Forest, the actions conducted or authorized by written permit by the contractor, that will operate outside the limits of the road prism (including public works and service contracts), require the cleaning of all heavy equipment (bulldozers, skidders, graders, backhoes, dump trucks, etc.) prior to entering National Forest System (NFS) lands. Only construction and maintenance equipment and the equipment necessary to transport said equipment will be allowed to operate within the project area. All subsequent move-ins of equipment to the project area shall be treated in the same manner as the initial move-in. This requirement does not apply to service vehicles, water trucks, pickups, cars, and/or similar vehicles (R6/SPS-601.01 Work). Clean all vehicles with pressurized water prior to entering NFS lands. A Forest Service employee will inspect off-road equipment prior to start of work to ensure it is free of all soil, seeds, vegetative matter, and other debris that could hold or contain seeds (WO-CT6.36).

- Local native grass seed is available via the Forest Service and should be used on NFS lands for all revegetation work. Erosion control material must be certified weed-free. Consult with a Forest Service employee for native seed supply and sources of weed-free mulch.

- The MFID should monitor the project areas annually to detect noxious weeds. Noxious weeds should be hand-pulled when they are found and/or consult with Hood River County Weed and Pest Control and the Oregon Department of Agriculture to assist with approved treatments to control the spread of noxious weeds along the pipeline corridor.

**Wildlife**

- Brushing will occur after July 31st to allow for the end of nesting season for Neotropical migrants.

**Scoping and Public Involvement**

The Forest Service conducted public Scoping and Notice & Comment Period to identify any concerns with the proposed activities. The comment period was provided pursuant to the March 19, 2012, judicial ruling in Sequoia ForestKeeper v. Tidwell, order issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California. The Middle Fork Irrigation District 2013 Maintenance Projects was published on the Mt. Hood National Forest website in December 2012. A legal notice was published in *The Oregonian* (Newspaper of Record) on February 19, 2013. A letter was distributed to approximately 28 individuals and organizations, including local, state, tribal and federal governmental agencies; environmental groups; and local non-profits organizations including watershed groups. No comments were received through these efforts.
Decision

The Hood River District Ranger will decide whether or not to implement these projects within the MFID permit area as described above. This project will be analyzed under a categorical exclusion, category 32.2 (3): “Approval, modification, or continuation of minor special uses of NFS [National Forest System] lands that require less than five contiguous acres of land” [36 CFR 220.6(e)(3)] (FSH 1909.15-2010-1, 32.2, 9/30/2010). The analysis for this project will be undertaken by an interdisciplinary team and documented in a project file. If it is determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist (see FSH 1909.15, Chapter 31.2), the proposed project may be documented in a Decision Memo.

Reasons for Categorical Exclusion

I find the Proposed Action for the maintenance projects within the Middle Fork Irrigation District permit area can be categorically excluded from documentation in an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact State because the action fits into Category 32.2-7 [36 CFR 220.6(e)(3)], described in Forest Service Handbook 1909.15-2010-1, 9/30/2010.

I find the Proposed Action can be categorically excluded because there are no extraordinary circumstances identified by the interdisciplinary team of resource specialists that analyzed this proposal. Resource conditions that were considered in determining whether extraordinary circumstance related to the Proposed Action warrant further analysis and documentation are listed below (A-F). As stated in Section 30.3 of the handbook, “the mere presence of one or more of these resource conditions does not preclude use of a categorical exclusion. It is the degree of the potential effect of a Proposed Action on these resource conditions that determines whether extraordinary circumstances exist” (FSH 1909.15).

A. Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for Federal listing or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires that federal activities do not jeopardize the continued existence of any species federally listed or proposed as threatened or endangered, or result in adverse modification to such species designated critical habitat. Biological Evaluations were prepared for sensitive, threatened or endangered wildlife, fish and botanical species. These are available in the project record, located at the Hood River Ranger District in Parkdale, Oregon.

The wood placement project could result in short-term disturbance to listed fish individuals and would also result in some increased turbidity that could affect adult and juvenile feeding and cause fish to move. The larger mobilized fine sediment would not reduce the number of pools or overall habitat quality. Due to the potential for direct effects to fish and disturbance and slight sediment increases, the wood placement project may affect, and is likely to adversely affect Lower Columbia River steelhead and Columbia River bull trout individuals, with a long-term beneficial effect. Designated or proposed critical habitat in Clear Branch will not be adversely modified. The right-of-way brushing project could result in slight short-term sediment increases in Coe Branch and thus may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect Lower Columbia River steelhead and Columbia River bull trout individuals.
Designated critical habitat for these species in Coe Branch will **not be adversely modified**. The Clear Branch Dam parapet wall refurbishment and sediment basin cleaning projects will have **no effect/impact** on any ESA-listed fish species. None of the proposed projects will adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat.

The wood placement project is in accordance with the Endangered Species Act – Section 7 Programmatic Consultation Conference and Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response for Reinitiation of Aquatic Restoration Activities in the States of Oregon and Washington (ARBOs II) (NMFS Consultation Number: NWR-2013-9664) from both the National Marine Fisheries Service (NFMS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (CY2013 – indefinite end point). The right-of-way brushing project is in accordance with the Road Maintenance and Storm Proofing action category in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Biological Opinion on effects to Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) from ongoing Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Activities in Northwestern Oregon, Fiscal Years 2009 – 2019 (TAILS# 13420-2008-F-0085) and with the Road Maintenance action category in NMFS’ Endangered Species Act Programmatic Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Recommendations for the Programmatic Activities of USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and Coquille Indian Tribe in Western Oregon (2011-2016). The remaining projects have no effect to listed fish species or their critical habitat. As such, no additional consultation is required for these projects.

As stated above, Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, Section 30.3 does not preclude the use of a categorical exclusion because of the mere presence of one or more extraordinary circumstance. Rather, “it is (1) the existence of a cause-effect relationship between a proposed action and the potential effect of a proposed action on these resource conditions that determines whether extraordinary circumstances exist.” A categorical exclusion can be used for projects where long-term beneficial effects to the species outweigh short-term impacts and the degree of the potential effect of the proposed action on other resources in 1909.15 (30.3) does not preclude the use of the categorical exclusion. Based on a Regional Direction (5/24/2007), it was found that for projects covered under ARBO that “the long-term effects of improved stream connectivity and habitat conditions far outweigh the short-term adverse effects associated with sedimentation, ground disturbance, and other environmental consequences of these actions. Most importantly, these long-term benefits are expected to strengthen the survival and recovery of listed fish species.” As such, I find the degree of the potential short-term effects acknowledged in the Biological Evaluation is limited and does not preclude use of the appropriate categorical exclusions.

All projects are outside the disturbance distance for heavy equipment and rock crushing for Northern spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). All projects are a **no effect** to Northern spotted owls because no critical habitat, suitable or dispersal habitat will be removed, and no noise disturbance will occur from these projects. Consultation is not required for wildlife species.

There are no federally threatened or endangered botanical species in the project area. Therefore, there is **no effect** to federally listed species. Consultation is not required for
botanical species.

B. **Floodplains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds.** Instream channel complexity will remain the same, connections to floodplains and wetlands will be unaltered, and water quality (turbidity) will only experience short term increases. None of the proposed projects will impair floodplain function. There are no municipal watersheds or wetlands in any action area.

C. **Congressionally designated areas, such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or national recreation areas.** The project is located within the Middle Fork Hood River Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridor. The Middle Fork Hood WSR was designated in the March 30, 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (P.L. 111.11 The 3.7-mile segment of the Middle Fork Hood River from the confluence of Clear and Coe Branches to the north section line of section 11, township 1 south, range 9 east, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river. This WSR was reviewed as part of the Mt. Hood National Forest Land and Resource Management planning process. At that time (1990), three outstandingly remarkable values (ORV) were identified for this WSR: geologic/hydrologic, ecological/botanical and recreational values. Currently, the ORVs are being reviewed to make sure they are still applicable. Based on this review, only the geologic/hydrologic value will remain an ORV.

Only one of the maintenance projects (right-of-way bushing) is located within the WSR corridor. The project will take place completely on previously disturbed ground and will not impact the glacial processes and hydrology of the Middle Fork Hood River WSR. There are no effects to any of the other ORV. A Wild and Scenic River Evaluation pursuant to Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic River Act is not required because the project proposed is not in the bed or banks of the river below, above or on a stream tributary to a designated river.

The project is not located in any other congressionally designated areas.

D. **Inventoried roadless areas.** The project is not located in inventoried roadless areas.

E. **Research natural areas.** The project is not located in research natural areas.

F. **American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites / Archaeological sites, or historic properties or areas.** A complete heritage resource inventory survey was performed for the proposed projects. The heritage resource survey followed protocol established in the 2004 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the Region 6 USDA Forest Service, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. No new heritage resources were discovered or revealed as a result of the survey for this project. The survey was conducted in a manner deemed adequate to discover historic properties. The project may proceed as proposed with No Effect to archeological properties.

**Findings Required by Other Laws**

**National Forest Management Act:** The interdisciplinary team reviewed the applicable
Standards and Guidelines of this proposal. The analysis demonstrated that this decision is consistent the Mt. Hood Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), as amended, as required by the National Forest Management Act.

Management Indicator Species (MIS): The impacts to MIS are included in the fisheries and wildlife biological evaluations available in the project record. Aquatic MIS within the project area include Lower Columbia River winter steelhead trout, Columbia River bull trout, resident rainbow trout and cutthroat trout. Wildlife MIS within the project area include the northern spotted owl and mule deer and elk. I find that the selected alternative is consistent with the standards and guidelines pertaining to MIS, and that based on the limited effects to any MIS, this project does not contribute towards a negative trend in viability on the Forest.

Regional Forester’s Sensitive Species: I have considered the impacts sensitive species list for aquatic, wildlife and botanical species as disclosed in the aquatic, wildlife and botanical biological evaluations (available in the project record). All resource areas used the Region 6 Regional Forester’s 2011 Sensitive Species list for this analysis. The selected alternative has no significant adverse effects to sensitive species. The project will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species nor will it cause a trend to federal listing or loss of viability for these species. The wood placement project may impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend towards Federal listing or loss of viability to the population or species for the Barren Juga, a Region 6 sensitive aquatic invertebrate. None of the other projects will impact the Barren Juga. The projects will have no impact on the Purple-lipped Juga, the Dalles Juga, the Scott’s Apatanian caddisfly, or on the Caddisfly Namamyia plutonis. There are no wildlife or botanical sensitive species present within the project area.

Northwest Forest Plan: I have determined that the Proposed Action is consistent with the Standards and Guidelines for the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) Record of Decision (USDA and USDI, 1994), including the subsequent decisions regarding the Aquatic Conservation Strategy and Survey and Manage.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy: I find that this project is consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. The ACS analysis is contained in the project record. At the site scale, conditions described in the nine ACS objectives will be maintained because the riparian/stream impacts are negligible. The indicators address water quality, habitat access, habitat elements, channel conditions and dynamics, flow/hydrology, and watershed conditions. This project will improve and restore the nine objectives by restoring floodplain connectivity and function, and the distribution of large woody debris.

Survey and Manage: No habitat for wildlife or botanical survey and manage species was present, within the project area so surveys were not required. It is not probable that two aquatic survey and manage species (Columbia dusky snail and Basalt Juga) are present in the project area. This project will not cause a significant negative effect on the species habitat or the persistence of the species at the site and thus there will be no impact to individuals or populations. Habitat may be present in the wood placement project, but surveys are not required for riparian and stream improvement projects as per Survey and Manage Project Exemptions - Northwest Ecosystem Alliance, et al. v. Mark E. Rey, et al., No. C04-844P
(W.D.Wash). As such, this project is consistent with all survey requirements from the Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (USFS et al. 2001). No habitat was present in the wall refurbishment, right-of-way brushing or sediment basin cleaning projects. As such, surveys are not required.

**Clean Water Act and State Water Quality Laws:** The Biological Evaluation Report has determined that this project complies with the Clean Water Act and state water quality laws, which will protect beneficial uses. With project design criteria and Best Management Practices, water quality will be maintained through implementation of this Proposed Action.

**Invasive Plants:** By considering the prevention of invasive plant introduction, establishment and spread of invasive plants, the planning process is consistent with the Pacific Northwest Invasive Plant Program Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Record of Decision issued in 2005 and the Site-Specific Invasive Plant Treatments for Mt. Hood National Forest and Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Oregon, including Forest Plan Amendment #16 Record of Decision issued in 2008. A noxious weed risk assessment was prepared for this project.

**Other Laws or Requirements:** Finding associated with the Endangered Species Act, Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and National Historic Preservation Act are discussed under the Reasons for Categorical Exclusion section of this document. The Proposed Action is consistent with all other Federal, State, or local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment and cultural resources.

**Implementation**

Middle Fork Irrigation District (MFID) will be implementing the project in coordination with the Forest Service. This decision is not subject to appeal pursuant to Forest Service regulations 36 CFR 215.12(e)(1), because no comments were received during the 30-day comment period, which ran from February 19 through March 19, 2013. Implementation may occur immediately after publication of the legal notice in the Newspaper of Record (The Oregonian) pursuant to 36 CFR 215.9(c)(1).

**Contact Person**

Detailed records of this environmental analysis are available for public review at the Hood River Ranger District. For further information about this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, please contact Jennie O’Connor Card at the Hood River Ranger Station, 6780 Highway 35, Mt. Hood-Parkdale, Oregon 97041; Phone: 541-352-1255; Fax: 541-352-7365; or Email: jennieoconnorcard@fs.fed.us. Also, you may contact Darcy Saiget at 541-352-1222 or darcysaiget@fs.fed.us.
SIGNATURE OF DECIDING OFFICER

/s/ Joy Archuleta
Joy Archuleta
Acting District Ranger, Hood River Ranger District

June 10, 2013
Date

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
APPENDIX A – Project Maps
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
REPAIR CONCRETE ON PARAPET WALL AT CLEAR BRANCH DAM. NO CONTACT WITH RESERVOIR

PROJECT LOCATION:
BETWEEN COE AND ELIOT CK.
T1SR9Esec.27 Willamette Meridian
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
BRUSH CLEARING ALONG RIGHT OF WAY BETWEEN USFS BOUNDARY AND MFID SETTLING POND.

PROJECT LOCATION:
ADJACENT TO LAURANCE LAKE RD.
T1SR9E sec.24 Willamette Meridian
MFID 2013 PROJECT MAP
USFS PROJECT: BRUSH CLEARING

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
BRUSH CLEARING ALONG RIGHT OF WAY
BETWEEN COE CK. AND ELIOT CK.
PIPE CROSSING APPROX. 4000 FT.

PROJECT LOCATION:
BETWEEN COE AND ELIOT CK.
T1SR9Esec.23 Willamette Meridian
**Legend**

- USFS Boundary

---

**Project Description:**

REMOVAL OF GLACIAL SAND FROM MFID SETTLING POND.

**Project Location:**

ADJACENT TO LAURANCE LAKE RD.
T1SR9Esec.24  Willamette Meridian