

### **3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

Chapter 3 describes the physical and biological environment (e.g., water resources, wildlife) as well as the human (e.g., social and economic) environment, which may be affected by the range of alternatives, as described in Chapter 2. In this FEIS, Chapter 3 also includes the direct, indirect, short-term, long-term, and cumulative impacts associated with the implementation of the alternatives described in Chapter 2 on the physical and biological environment as well as the social and economic environments described. The analysis of these environmental consequences in Chapter 3 forms the basis for comparison of the different alternatives.

This FEIS incorporates by reference additional information on the affected environment and the environmental consequences from technical reports and other analyses prepared by the USFS and the project consultants. Some of these reports are attached to this FEIS as appendices. All reports are available for review as part of the Project File maintained for this project at the Naches Ranger District, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests (OWNF).

The White Pass Study Area includes the existing White Pass Ski Area Special Use Permit (SUP) boundary as well as the proposed SUP boundary modifications. Analyses provided in this FEIS use the common White Pass Study Area boundary; however, at times it is necessary to discuss areas outside the project boundary (e.g., wildlife, watershed resources, socio-economics, etc.) to provide a complete analysis of effects. In each case, the additional area of analysis is defined (e.g., 5<sup>th</sup> field watershed for analysis of effects relating to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy).

This FEIS discloses project specific and cumulative effects that are projected to occur during project build-out, and which would be present at the end of the implementation period. It is important to note that the disclosure of effects in this FEIS is meant to provide the maximum effect of each alternative, based on the assumptions in Chapter 2. The analysis also considers Mitigation Measures, Management Requirements, and Other Management Provisions that would be implemented in order to avoid, minimize, reduce, rectify or compensate for impacts to the physical, biological or human environments. Mitigation Measures and Management Requirements for each resource area are presented in Chapter 2, Table 2.4-2 and Table 2.4-3. Other Management Provisions are presented in Table 2.4-4.

An “impact” or “effect” is described as any change in physical, biological, social or economic factors, which directly or indirectly results from implementation of an action. Impacts may be adverse or beneficial, depending upon the type of change and the resource area being discussed. **To facilitate the reader’s ability to locate adverse impacts in the document, text that describes adverse effects, mitigated adverse effects, or effects that are specifically avoided, is highlighted in bold.** The following impact definitions are used in this FEIS:

**Short-Term Impact** – An impact that occurs during construction and/or for one to two growing seasons thereafter; or an impact that may occur after brief activities associated with operation and maintenance.

**Long-Term Impact** – An impact that continues for an extended period of at least three years, or that may be permanent.

**Direct Impact** – An impact that occurs as the direct result of an action, including construction, operations and maintenance. Direct impacts have immediate effects in the area of activity.

**Indirect Impact** – An impact that develops as the result of a direct impact and that would not have occurred otherwise. Indirect impacts have delayed or unforeseen effects that occur in the future or in a different location than the original action.

*Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions*

In addition to the impact definitions detailed above, CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1508.7) require that cumulative impacts be considered in the analysis of the alternatives. A cumulative effect is defined as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions”(40 CFR 1508.7).

Therefore, the discussion of cumulative effects in Chapter 3 has considered all identified Action Alternatives within the context of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions that may occur in the project and surrounding area. The effects of past activities are represented in the baseline for each issue area consistent with the President’s Council on Environmental Quality’s Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEQ 2005), which is hereby incorporated by reference. This guidance states that “Generally, agencies can conduct an adequate cumulative effects analysis by focusing on the current aggregate effects of past actions without delving into the historical details of individual past actions.”

Current guidance on cumulative effects analyses has been incorporated in the discussions of cumulative effects for each resource. Specifically, the strategy for preparing environmental effects analysis under NEPA and the NFMA provided in the course titled “Environmental Effects Analysis and Documentation” were incorporated (Glassford 2005). Additionally, the temporal and spatial overlap considerations in cumulative effects analysis (Hansen-Murray, pers. comm.) are included in the cumulative effects analysis. Discussion on the impacts to each resource area have been incorporated based on case-study analyses provided by the course “Writing the Perfect Cumulative Impact Assessment” (Schmidt 2006).

Cumulative effects applicable under each resource area of this FEIS are identified, along with an indication of the spatial and temporal scale of the relevant cumulative impact. Projects not related to the Action Alternatives are evaluated to determine whether their effects overlap in time or space with the effects of the Action Alternatives. In order to support the evaluation of cumulative effects in the White

Pass Study Area and to support the analysis of cumulative effects as they relate to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (refer to Section 3.7 – Aquatic Conservation Strategy), cumulative actions and their effects are evaluated at both the White Pass Study Area scale and the 5<sup>th</sup> field watershed scale for the physical and biological resource areas. Specifically, watersheds for the White Pass Study Area are the Clear Fork Cowlitz and the Upper Tieton watersheds (refer to Figure 3-11). A customized 5<sup>th</sup> field watershed area of the Clear Fork Cowlitz watershed was used in the cumulative effects analysis because part of it is located within Mount Rainier National Park. This customized 5<sup>th</sup> field watershed area was termed the Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz within this FEIS. The portion of the watershed within the National Park was eliminated from the analysis area because no projects resulting in cumulative effects would occur within park boundaries. The vegetation and wildlife cumulative effects discussions consider both watersheds as the “Cumulative Effects Analysis Area (CEAA).” The geology and soils, watershed, and fisheries cumulative effects discussions consider effects in each watershed. Project effects that overlap temporally (in time) with the proposed White Pass Expansion or have ongoing effects are evaluated in the cumulative effects analysis. Projects whose effects do not overlap spatially or temporally with the effects of the Action Alternatives may be eliminated from cumulative effect analysis in certain resource areas. For example, the Zig Zag Nordic ski trail construction resulted in short-term impacts to soils (i.e., compaction, displacement) to accommodate the trail clearing. The trail has since effectively stabilized and the short-term soil effects are no longer present. In this case, the effects of the trail on soils would not be included in the cumulative effects analysis because the effects do not overlap in time with the Action Alternatives. However, the Zig Zag Nordic trail would warrant discussion in the analysis of cumulative effects under vegetation (forest remains cleared for the trail) and recreation (the trail has been used through the 2006-07 season) because the effects of the ski trail do overlap with the effects of the Action Alternatives.

Table 3.0-FEIS1 and Table 3.0-FEIS2 summarize the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the vicinity of the White Pass Study Area. The cumulative effects of these projects are evaluated within each specific resource area (e.g., Section 3.2 – Geology and Soils).

**Table 3.0 FEIS1:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz River  
Watershed Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UCFC-1	Coyote Slide/Clear Fork Trail Relocation	A 0.5 mile portion of Trail #61 was rerouted to more stable ground after being obliterated by a landslide. Approximately 0.3 acre of clearing and grading with hand tools occurred in Riparian Reserves for trail construction.	Past (1997-1998)
UCFC-2	Forest Road 4600 Stabilization	A fill slope was stabilized by placing rip rap at the culvert inlet to Lava Creek at Mile Post 7.3. Approximately 0.1 acre was affected.	Past (1998)
UCFC-3a	Palisades Scenic Viewpoint Project	A scenic overlook was reconstructed on approximately 2 acres adjacent to Highway 12 at Mile Post 148. The project resulted in less than 0.5 acre of new impervious surface over the 2 previously disturbed acres.	Past (2004-2005)
UCFC-3b	Palisades Scenic Viewpoint Project Vegetation Mgmt	About 1 acre of trees may be treated in the future to improve the view from this existing viewpoint. Trees would be felled, with boles left on-site. Slash would be lopped and scattered, chipped, or burned.	Future
UCFC-4	Mt Rainier/Goat Rocks Scenic Viewpoint	An existing scenic overlook on Highway 12 at Mile Post 147.2 will be reconstructed to highlight views of Mt. Rainier. Approximately 0.75 acre of late-seral forest will be affected. Trees will be felled and left on-site to improve the view. Improvements include installation of rail fencing, interpretive signs, and improved drainage by spot hardening with rock. The project is scheduled for 2007.	Current or Future
UCFC-5	White Pass Wildfire	A wildfire occurred along the trail to Sand Lake in 1998 within the William O. Douglas Wilderness. Approximately 204 acres of forest was affected.	Past (1998)
UCFC-6	Knuppenberg Lake Bridge Removal	A decommissioned and collapsed bridge was removed from the site at Knuppenberg Lake. The area affected during removal was approximately 0.24 acre within Riparian Reserves.	Past (2004-2005)
UCFC-7	Wilderness Trail Maintenance	Approximately 20.5 miles of trail maintenance occurs on Trails 61, 76, 79, 60 every other year. Maintenance activities include clearing the corridors of downed logs, brushing woody shrubs and herbaceous vegetation and maintenance of drainage structures. All work is accomplished with hand tools. A maximum of 7.5 acres of disturbance would occur with this project.	Ongoing

**Table 3.0 FEIS1:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz River  
Watershed Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UCFC-8	Ongoing Road Maintenance	Approximately 9 miles of road surface maintenance occurs on Roads 46, 1284, 1276 every 5 years. Maintenance activities include brush removal, grading, and repairing stream crossings. Assuming an average road width of 40 feet, approximately 46.3 acres of disturbance would occur with this project.	Ongoing
UCFC-9	Dispersed Camp Site Maintenance	26 inventoried camp sites (approximately 2 acres total) within the Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz drainage are maintained on an annual basis. Maintenance activities include litter removal and removal of incidental structures such as user constructed meat poles and rock fire rings. All work is accomplished with hand tools.	Ongoing
UCFC-10	Clear Fork Trail Puncheon Installation	Approximately 0.1 mile of puncheon (elevated wooden walkway) was constructed using hand tools on Trail 61 within a Riparian Reserve. Approximately 0.07 acres were affected through creation of this semi-impervious surface.	Past (2003-2004)
UCFC-11	Air Quality Monitoring Building	The construction of an air quality monitoring station on Pigtail Peak occurred in 1999. Construction resulted in approximately 0.02 acre of new impervious surface.	Past (1999)
UCFC-12	Rockfall Mitigation (between Mile Posts 143 and 149)	WSDOT mitigated five slopes of rockfall on Highway 12 between Mile Posts 143 and 149. Mitigation was completed in 2004 by removing debris and stabilizing adjacent side slopes on approximately 2.5 acres.	Past (2003-2004)
UCFC-13	Highway 12 Paving Project (between Mile Posts 140.3 to 151.2)	WSDOT resurfaced approximately 10.9 miles of Highway 12 in the Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz watershed in 2004 (18.7 miles total in the vicinity of White Pass-refer to Upper Tieton Table 3.0-FEIS2). Approximately 87 total acres of roadway were resurfaced in this watershed.	Past (2004)
UCFC-14	Unstable Slope Repair Projects (between Mile Posts 145.61 and 145.77)	WSDOT will repair approximately 1 acre of unstable slopes on approximately 0.1 mile of Highway 12 between Mile Posts 145.61-145.71 in 2007.	Current
UCFC-15	Unstable Slope Repair Projects (between Mileposts 141.8 and 144.4)	WSDOT would repair unstable slopes on approximately 0.5 miles of Highway 12 between Mile Posts 141.8 and 144.4. Approximately 4.5 acres of rocky slopes would be affected. These four separate projects would be implemented between 2009 and 2012.	Future (2009-2012)

**Table 3.0 FEIS1:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz River  
Watershed Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UCFC-16	Highway 12 Hazard Tree Removal	Annual hazard tree removal occurs within the 15-mile Highway 12 right-of-way corridor. Over the approximately 545 acres within this corridor, individual trees would be removed as needed for safety and protection of property, both within and outside of Riparian Reserves.	Ongoing
UCFC-17	White Pass Ski Area Yurt Construction	A 30 foot diameter yurt with deck and composting toilet was constructed near the bottom terminal of Chair 4. This resulted in approximately 0.01 acre of new impervious surface.	Past (2002)
UCFC-18	Special Forest Product Permits	Bear grass and boughs are collected under permit on several hundred acres each year.	Ongoing
UCFC-19	Fiber Optics Lin	Approximately 16 miles of fiber optics line were installed on approximately 12 acres within the existing Highway 12 right-of-way corridor. These areas were immediately stabilized.	Past (2003)
UCFC-20	Benton Rural Electric Association (REA) Power Line Maintenance	Approximately 1 mile of power line is maintained annually from the summit of White Pass to the WSDOT maintenance shed. Maintenance includes clearing fallen trees, removing new undergrowth, and line maintenance over the approximately 28 acres within the corridor.	Ongoing
UCFC-21	White Pass Ski Area Day Lodge Remodel	The capacity of the existing day lodge was increased by 180-200 seats. The expansion enclosed much of an existing outdoor concrete patio. Ground disturbance was approximately 0.25 acres within previously disturbed areas, including creation of approximately 0.05 acre of additional impervious surface.	Past (2003)

<sup>a</sup> Timeframes are defined as current – a one time project occurring in 2007; future – a project occurring in 2008 or beyond, ongoing – a project occurring at periodic intervals, or past – a project that occurred in 2006 or before.

**Table 3.0-FEIS2:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Tieton River Watershed  
Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UT-1	White Pass Ski Area Half Pipe Construction	A new half pipe was constructed in a previously disturbed area in 2003 that affected approximately 1 acre. A five foot deep trench was excavated and dirt was backpiled on the perimeter during construction. The area was revegetated after project completion and has stabilized.	Past (2003)
UT-2	White Pass Ski Area Sewer Line Replacement	The proposed replacement of approximately 0.4 miles of existing sewer line from the condominiums to the drainfield would impact approximately 0.73 acre, some of which would occur within Riparian Reserves.	Future
UT-3	White Pass Ski Area Generator Shed and Propane Tank	A new generator shed and propane tank were constructed adjacent to the condominiums, affecting approximately 0.004 acre and converting it to an impervious surface.	Past (2001)
UT-4	White Pass Ski Area Relocation of Chair 3 and Platter Lift	The existing Platter Lift and Chair 3 were realigned to better access terrain. Disturbance occurred within Riparian Reserves as a result of additional clearing and grading to construct lift towers and terminals. This project was completed in 2000. Approximately 0.5 acre of previously disturbed soils within and outside of Riparian Reserves was affected and converted to 0.01 acre of impervious surface.	Past (2000)
UT-5	US Cellular Tower	US Cellular constructed a new tower on Pigtail Peak in 2000. Approximately 0.004 acre of new impervious surface was constructed in association with the 55 foot tall tower base.	Past (2000)
UT-6	White Pass Ski Area Restaurant/Condo Conversion	An existing restaurant was converted into 3 condominiums in 1999. The restaurant building that occupied 0.25 acre was demolished and a new building was constructed on the original building site, including additional sidewalks, resulting in an increase of 0.01 acre of impervious surface.	Past (1999)

**Table 3.0-FEIS2:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Tieton River Watershed  
Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UT-7	White Pass Ski Area Cross Country Yurt	A new 30 foot diameter yurt with a flush toilet was constructed in 2001 in a previously disturbed area. Approximately 0.25 acres were affected, including the creation of approximately 0.02 acre of impervious surface.	Past (2001)
UT-8	White Pass Ski Area Manager's Cabin	A new manager's cabin was constructed in 1998 totaling approximately 1,825 square feet of living space. Approximately 0.25 acre was affected during construction, including the creation of approximately 0.04 acre of impervious surface.	Past (1998)
UT-9	White Pass Ski Area Manager's Office	A 1,094 square foot office was constructed in 1998, affecting approximately 0.25 acre, including the creation of 0.03 acre of additional impervious surface.	Past (1998)
UT-10	Dog Lake Campground/Four Trailhead Reconstruction	The Dog Lake Campground and four trailheads are currently undergoing reconstruction to upgrade and repair existing facilities. The project affects approximately 5.0 acres of previously disturbed soils, some within Riparian Reserves. This project also includes areas that will be rehabilitated. This project will be completed in 2007.	Current
UT-11	Clear Creek Overlook Reconstruction	The Clear Creek scenic overlook will be reconstructed and an interpretive trail will be added. Approximately 1 acre will be affected by the project, primarily on previously disturbed soils, including the creation of approximately 0.1 acre of impervious surface. This project is expected to be completed in 2007.	Current
UT-12	Fiber Optic Line	Approximately 14 miles of fiber optic line were installed within approximately 10 acres of the existing Highway 12 right-of-way corridor.	Past (2003)
UT-13	White Pass Horse Camp CXT Toilets	Existing vault toilets at the camp were replaced with ADA accessible CXT toilets. Approximately 0.25 acre of previously disturbed ground was affected.	Past (2002)
UT-14	Dog Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil Control Project	Divers hand pull milfoil plants from approximately 3 acres of the lake bottom, sending the plants through a suction line onto a boat where fragments can be trapped and appropriately disposed of 2-3 times annually, during mid to late summer.	Ongoing



**Table 3.0-FEIS2:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Tieton River Watershed  
Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UT-15	PCNST Reconstruction	Segments of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail were reconstructed from Highway 12 south to Hidden Springs. Approximately 1 acre of previously disturbed soils was affected during construction, which was completed using hand tools only.	Past (2004)
UT-16	Trail 1106 Water Crossing	An existing 15 foot long trail bridge will be repaired, or removed and the resulting ford hardened with rock. Only hand tools will be used. Any abandoned trail segment would be disguised and allowed to revegetate. Approximately 0.1 acre of Riparian Reserves, including the stream, will be affected during activities. This project is expected to be implemented in 2007.	Current
UT-17	North Fork Tieton System Ski Trail Grooming	Up to 8 miles of grooming occurs between December and March, affecting approximately 16 acres within and outside of Riparian Reserves. All grooming takes place over the snow.	Ongoing
UT-18	Benton Rural Electric Association (REA) Power line Maintenance	Approximately 8 miles of power lines are maintained annually from the summit of White Pass through the Clear Creek drainage to the Study Area boundary. Maintenance includes clearing fallen trees, removing new undergrowth, and line maintenance within the 223 acre corridor, both within and outside of Riparian Reserves.	Ongoing
UT-19	Highway 12 Hazard Tree Removal	Annual hazard tree removal occurs within the 14 mile Highway 12 right-of-way corridor. Individual trees would be removed as needed for safety and protection of property, both within and outside of Riparian Reserves over approximately 509 acres (within this corridor).	Ongoing

**Table 3.0-FEIS2:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Tieton River Watershed  
Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UT-20	Clear Lake Recreation Projects	Several small construction projects are currently being implemented in the vicinity of Clear Lake. Approximately 2 acres of soils will be affected, primarily on previously disturbed ground. Projects include Campground Host site improvements, North Clear Lake Campground access road improvements, and the Three Day Campground camp spur modification. These projects are located within Riparian Reserves.	Current
UT-21	Fish Hawk/Spillway Campground Improvements	Approximately 1 acre of previously disturbed ground within a Riparian Reserve was affected from CXT toilet installation, access road and site improvements during construction.	Past (2001-2002).
UT-22	McCall Basin Trail Reconstruction	Reconstruction of the existing McCall Basin trail included culvert removal and ford hardening on approximately 0.25 acre of trail. All work was completed using hand tools.	Past (2004)
UT-23	System Trail Maintenance	Approximately 48.5 miles of annual trail maintenance occurs within the Upper Tieton River watershed. Maintenance activities include clearing corridors of downed logs, brushing of woody shrubs and herbaceous vegetation, and maintenance of drainage structures. All work is completed with hand tools. Up to approximately 36 acres would be affected within and outside of Riparian Reserves.	Ongoing
UT-24	Snoqueen Mine	The mining operation is located on portions of two patented mining claims (private land) and one unpatented claim immediately west of Dog Lake Campground on the north side of Highway 12. Operations consist of extracting building stone from a quarry that extends into a ridge. The clearing for the quarry is approximately 12 acres with a nearly vertical 75 foot face at the back. Over the past decade, active operations have traditionally been confined to a relatively short season during the summer.	Ongoing

**Table 3.0-FEIS2:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Tieton River Watershed  
Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UT-25	Zig Zag Nordic and Snowshoe Trails	The approximately 2.1 km Zig Zag Nordic Trail and 11.6 km snowshoe trail system have been in use for several years and are currently approved for the 2006-2007 winter season under an annual Special Use Permit. Approximately 4.4 acres of Nordic trail are groomed with machinery and 3.5 acres of snowshoe trail are packed using snow shoes several times weekly.	Past and Current
UT-26	Highway 12 Rock Stabilization (at Mile Post 155)	Removal of debris and stabilization of rocky talus side slopes on Highway 12 at Mile Post 155 is currently under way. Approximately 1 acre will be affected. Project completion is expected in 2007.	Current
UT-27	Highway 12 Rock Stabilization (at Mile Post 155)	WSDOT performed emergency repairs on Highway 12 due to a road washout in 2002. Approximately 0.5 acre, located on rocky talus slopes, was repaired.	Past (2002)
UT-28	Camp Prime Time Accessible Trail, Wagon Ride Route and Tree House	Camp Prime Time has proposed constructing an accessible tree house, improving an existing trail to ADA standards with interpretive signs, and converting approximately one mile of existing closed road into a wagon ride route. These projects will affect approximately 3 acres within and outside of Riparian Reserves. Implementation of these projects is expected in 2007.	Current
UT-29	Clear Lake Boat Launch Heavy Maintenance	The boat launch dock will be repaired in accordance with a hydraulic project approval (HPA) permit issued by WDFW. Less than 1 acre will be affected within a Riparian Reserve.	Current or Future
UT-30	US Cellular Backup power at White Pass Communications Site	Placement of a propane tank adjacent to a building on Pigtail Peak to power a generator (installed inside the building) was completed in 2006, affecting approximately 0.01 acre of previously disturbed soils.	Past (2006)
UT-31	Cellular Phone Carrier Improvements at White Pass Communication Site	A formal proposal to improve cellular phone service has been received for further analysis. The proposal includes possible cell tower replacement and building addition on Pigtail Peak at the White Pass communications site. This project would affect up to 0.3 acre, including less than 0.1 acre of new impervious surface.	Future

**Table 3.0-FEIS2:  
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects in the Upper Tieton River Watershed  
Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis**

Number	Project	Description	Timeframe <sup>a</sup>
UT-32	Camp Site Maintenance	Maintenance, including litter pickup and incidental structure removal occurs annually at approximately 20 dispersed camp sites adjacent to Clear Lake and Dog Lake. A total of approximately 10 acres within Riparian Reserves are affected. Occasional hazard trees are removed at developed sites. Work is done using hand tools.	Ongoing
UT-33	Highway 12 Paving project (between Mile Posts 151.2 and 159)	WSDOT resurfaced approximately 7.8 miles of Highway 12 in the Upper Tieton River watershed (18.7 miles total in the vicinity of White Pass-refer to Upper Clear Fork Cowlitz table). Approximately 63 acres of roadway were resurfaced in this watershed.	Past (2004)
UT-34	Unstable Slope Repair Projects (between Mile Posts 156.32 and 156.56)	WSDOT stabilized approximately 4 acres of unstable rocky talus slopes on approximately 0.24 mile of Highway 12 between Mile Posts 156.32 and 156.56.	Past (2006)
UT-35	Unstable Slope Repair Projects (between Mile Posts 161.93 and 165.02)	WSDOT would repair approximately 0.53 acres of unstable rocky talus slopes on 0.58 miles of Highway 12 between Mile Posts 161.93 and 165.02.	Future (2009-2013)

<sup>a</sup> Timeframes are defined as current – a one time project occurring in 2007; future – a project occurring in 2008 or beyond, ongoing – a project occurring at periodic intervals, or past – a project that occurred in 2006 or before.