

USDA. FOREST SERVICE
 COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA
 902 WASCO AVENUE, SUITE 200
 HOOD RIVER, OR 97031

Telephone: 541-308-1700
 Fax: 541-386-1916

PROJECT REVIEW APPLICATION

DATE OF APPLICATION: **August 20, 2007**

Project # **CD-07-07-G**

APPLICANT(S)			PROPERTY OWNERS		
USDA Forest Service			USA		
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area					
MAILING ADDRESS			MAILING ADDRESS		
902 WASCO Avenue, Suite 200			902 WASCO Avenue, Suite 200		
Hood River, OR 97031			Hood River, OR 97031		
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE AND DATE			PROPERTY OWNER'S SIGNATURE AND DATE		
<i>/s/ Mark Kreiter</i>			<i>/s/ Mark Kreiter</i>		
PHONE: 541-308-1700			PHONE: 541-308-1700		
E-MAIL: mkreiter@fs.fed.us			E-MAIL: mkreiter@fs.fed.us		
LOCATION OF PROPERTY			PROPERTY ADDRESS (IF APPLICABLE)		
TOWNSHIP: 2N	RANGE: 7E	SECTION: 16			
QUARTER SECTION: SW		TAX LOT: 202			
PARCEL SIZE (ACRES): 2.2			COUNTY: Skamania		
EXISTING LAND USE: habitat			STATE: WA		

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Describe your proposed project, including details on structures to be built, location and types of utilities and infrastructure, drainfields, accessory buildings, ground leveling, and filling, or any other relevant activity or mitigation measures proposed. Use additional sheets as necessary:

Unauthorized grading and excavation has resulted in the destruction of a wetland on National Forest Service property. The wetland was filled with material from an excavated ditch in an attempt to divert water from adjacent property. The ditch manipulates water flow. Non-native plant species are now abundant throughout the disturbed wetland. This project will restore the wetland as close to its previous state as possible. The plan is based on analysis of pre-alteration aerial photographs and personal recollection.

Sod Removal/ Replanting Native Vegetation

All areas currently planted with non-native sod grass (approximately 19,400 Sq. ft.) on National Forest Service land, which has been surveyed and marked with orange carsonite markers, will be cleared and replanted with native vegetation. Native grasses and bare root trees and shrubs (5 trees & 10 shrubs/ 1,000 Sq. ft.) will be planted after the sod is removed. (See North Bonneville: Planting Plan page)

Fill Ditch

A North/South trending ditch that was excavated into the flood plain will be filled with material excavated from the wetland area. This ditch is located on Longview Fibre owned land. Filling will allow full use of the floodplain by Greenleaf Creek. Alder has grown along the ditch and some fish now inhabit this area although encroaching submerged vegetation is making it more difficult to access. Mitigation measures such as filling the ditch during the in-water work window and staging the work to move fish out of the ditch (filling will begin at the upstream end of the ditch and work downstream) will reduce fish harassment and mortality (See North Bonneville: Mitigation Plan page). Native wetland and riparian vegetation will be planted in this area. (See North Bonneville: Planting Plan page)

Wetland Hydrology Restoration Grading

The wetland that has been filled previously with material excavated from the ditch and other areas in the floodplain will be excavated. The topography will be restored as closely as possible to previous existing contours, enabling previous hydrologic functions. An estimated 2150 cubic yards of material will be removed in the excavation. The wetland excavation will reestablish a seasonal flood regime caused by ground water level and surface flow. The location and depth of the wetland prior to filling is based on older aerial photographs and soil plots. In additionally this area will be planted with native wetland and floodplain vegetation. When possible existing trees will be dug out, stored on site and replanted after grading in order to preserve some existing native vegetation. (See North Bonneville: Excavation Plan page and North Boneville: Excavation Section page)



Looking upstream at newly constructed diagonal ditch. This is a small portion of the ditch that is proposed to be filled in. Person on right is at the approximate elevation of the existing floodplain. Newly graded area is on the left.

Access Road

Currently the only road that allows access to the mitigation site is through Bonneville Hot Springs Property. In the event that access via Bonneville Hot Springs is denied a temporary road that currently exits along the Northwest Pipeline right of way will be reconstructed to provide access for large machinery and vehicles. The Northwest Pipeline right of way is clear of trees and level enough for vehicles to drive on but it is anticipated that some “spot” grading will be necessary to allow vehicle access. Two small wet channels intersect the alternate road route and some brush would need to be

cleared. After project completion the channels will be restored to the existing conditions. The road bed and effected areas will be seeded with native vegetation. (See North Bonneville: Plan)

Application Checklist: the following is required to complete your application:

- Application form completed and signed
- Site Plan
- Key viewing areas checklist (attached)
- Names and addresses of adjacent property owners within 200 feet of parcel
- Any additional information as required:

KEY VIEWING AREAS: Key viewing areas are important public viewpoints and areas that afford opportunities to view the Gorge scenery. Key viewing areas are listed below. Please check those sites which can be seen from your property.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Columbia River Highway | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 14 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy River | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 142 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portland Women's Forum State Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 141 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Point | <input type="checkbox"/> Cook-Underwood Road |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rooster Rock State Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Mountain Trail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multnomah Falls | <input type="checkbox"/> Beacon Rock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain | <input type="checkbox"/> Cape Horn |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highway I-84, including rest stops | <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pacific Crest Trail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sherrard Point on Larch Mountain | <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon Highway 35 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rowena Plateau/Nature Conservancy Viewpoint | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain Road | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wyeth Bench Road | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Road 1230 (Old WA St. Route 14) | |

PROJECT SITE PLAN: A plan drawn in black ink at a scale of about 1 inch equal to 200 feet (1:2400) or at a scale providing greater detail must be included with the application.

If the parcel is very large, you may show the project on the portion of the parcel affected by the proposed use. Be sure, however, to show enough of the parcel or some adjacent features, such as roads, so that the reviewers can orient themselves on your map. A small vicinity map showing the subject parcel and surrounding parcels may help.

At a minimum, you must show the following features:

Applicant(s) name

Location and width of existing and proposed roads, driveways, and trails

Scale and north arrow

Location and size of existing and proposed structures

Boundaries of parcel with dimensions and size

Location of existing and proposed services including wells or other water supplies, structures, power and telephone poles and lines and outdoor lighting.

Significant terrain features or landforms

Location and depth of all proposed grading and ditching

Groupings and species of trees or other vegetation on the parcel

Location and species of vegetation that would be removed or planted

Water courses and bodies of water

North Bonneville: Mitigation Plan

August 16, 2007

According to the CRG-NSA Management Plan a Mitigation Plan (MP I-3-41) shall be prepared when:

- A. The proposed development or use is within a buffer zone
- B. There is no practicable alternative

Buffer Zone

As defined by the MP in the GMA Stream, Pond, and Lake Buffer Zones, a buffer zone is 100 ft for 'streams used by anadromous or resident fish (tributary fish habitat), special streams, intermittent streams that include year-round pools and perennial streams (MP I-3-16). This project is within 100 ft of streams used by anadromous and resident fish.

Practicable Alternative Test (MP I-3-41)

This project meets the criteria and there is no practicable alternative to accomplish the goals

- A. *The basic purpose of the use cannot be reasonably accomplished using one or more other sites in the vicinity that would avoid or result in less adverse effects on wetlands, ponds, lakes, riparian areas, wildlife or plant areas and/or sites. (MP I-3-41)*

The project is recreating a wetland/ riparian area in the same location it previously existed; making alternative locations impracticable. The alternative temporary access road is located along the N/W Pipeline clearing. The clearing has been determined to be the most level and least vegetated access to the restoration site; requiring the least amount of grading and vegetation clearing. The preferred alternative is to use the existing access location to avoid any additional adverse effects due to machinery on site. Permission to use the existing access area is pending.

- B. *The basic purpose of the use cannot be reasonably accomplished by reducing its proposed size, scope, configuration, or density, or by changing the design of the use in a way that would avoid or result in less adverse effects on wetlands, ponds, lakes, riparian areas, wildlife or plant areas and/ or sites. (MP I-3-41)*

The basic purpose of the project will be to provide habitat and plant areas in the same size, scope, configuration and density to the best understanding of previous conditions through recreation of pre-manipulation topography.

- C. *Reasonable attempts were made to remove or accommodate constraints that caused a project applicant to reject alternatives to the proposed use. Such constraints include inadequate infrastructure, parcel size, and land use designations. If a land use designation or recreation intensity class is a constraint, an applicant must request a Management Plan amendment to demonstrate that practicable alternatives do not exist. (MP I-3-41)*

The proposed use is in consistent with the land use designation as a commercial forest in the GMA under (MP II-2-8)

- F *Resource enhancement projects for the purpose of enhancing scenic, cultural, recreation and/or natural resources, subject to the guidelines in the "resource Enhancement Project" (Part II Chapter 7: General Policies and Guidelines). These projects may include new structures (e.g., fish ladders, sediment barriers) and/or activities (e.g., closing and revegetating unused roads, recontouring abandoned quarries).*

This project will restore a wetland; therefore an enhancement of natural resources.

Mitigation Plan

The present wetland has been degraded by the adjacent property owner. The sensitive wetland resources on this site will be restored. The sensitive wetland function and habitat qualities will be enhanced. In the event that the current access road is denied use an alternate temporary road will need improvement to facilitate access. The alternate temporary road existing crosses stream beds which are usually dry in the summer.

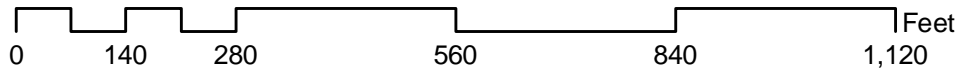
Prior to human alteration the site had been a wetland and riparian area. Aerial photographs dated pre-alteration suggest the area had been primarily a grassy wetland with patches of open water. The wetland was filled and no longer functions as it did previously. A ditch has been dug which significantly restricts the historic water flow onto the site. The ditch now has become habitat for young fish. Non-native plants grow throughout the site now. The use of the site has been and is wildlife habitat. This project will restore the previous conditions; therefore maintaining and enhancing the site use as habitat.

All practicable measures will be taken to protect sensitive resources. Heavy machinery will stay within the marked excavation area or road. The excavation area will be marked as defined by the plan and resource specialists will direct equipment on site. The ditch will be filled in from the upstream end first allowing for fish and other species to move down stream and out into Greenleaf creek. In the event an alternative temporary access road must be improved impact will be minimized on the streams that would be crossed by crossing during the summer when the stream is dry or during the in stream work window as defined by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife.

This project will increase sensitive wetland/ riparian resources, their buffer zones, and associated habitats. Additionally, the disturbed site will be revegetated with native plants.

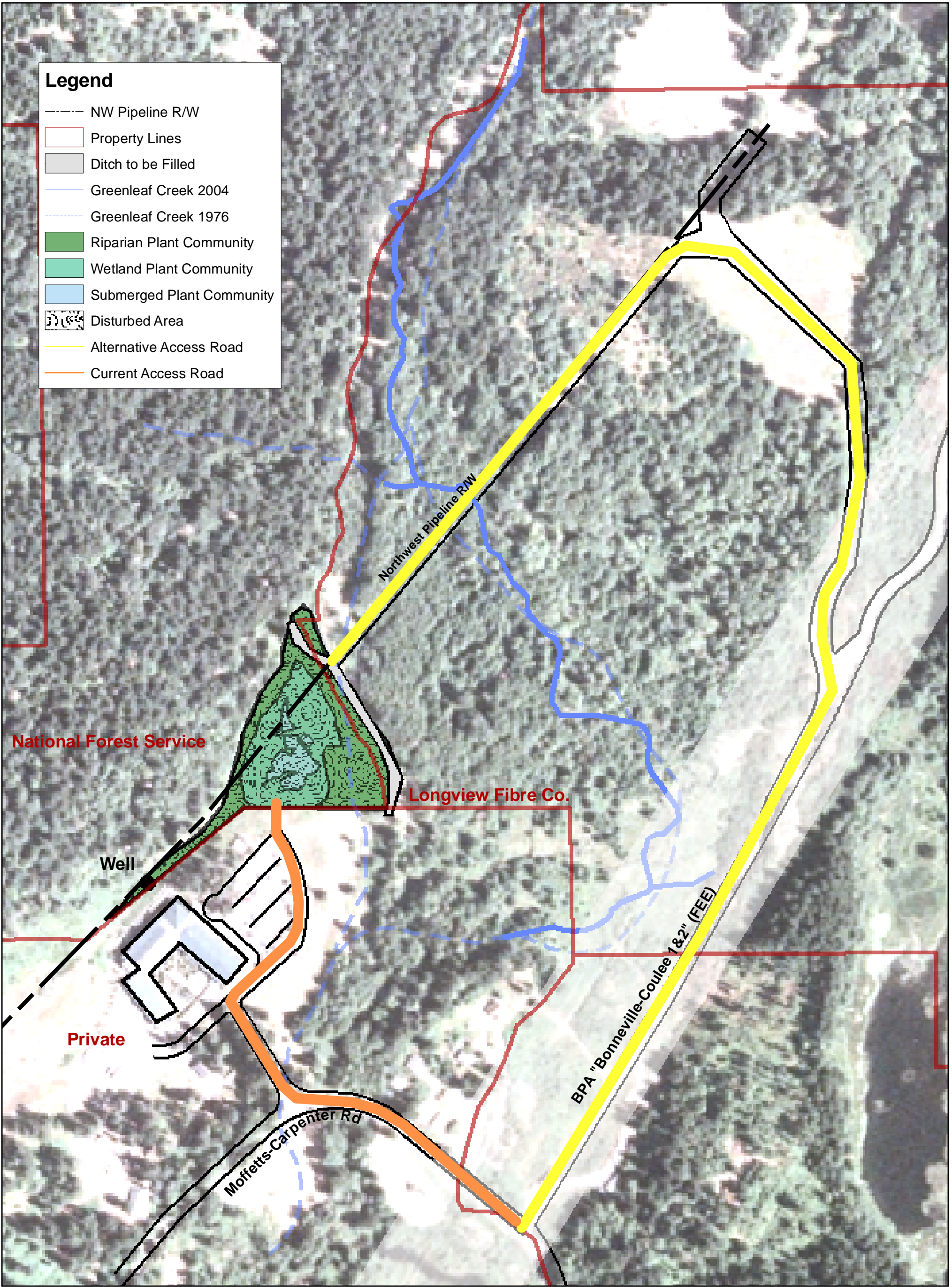
The site location is not an alternative to avoidance in that it restores pre-alteration conditions.

NORTH BONNEVILLE: PLAN

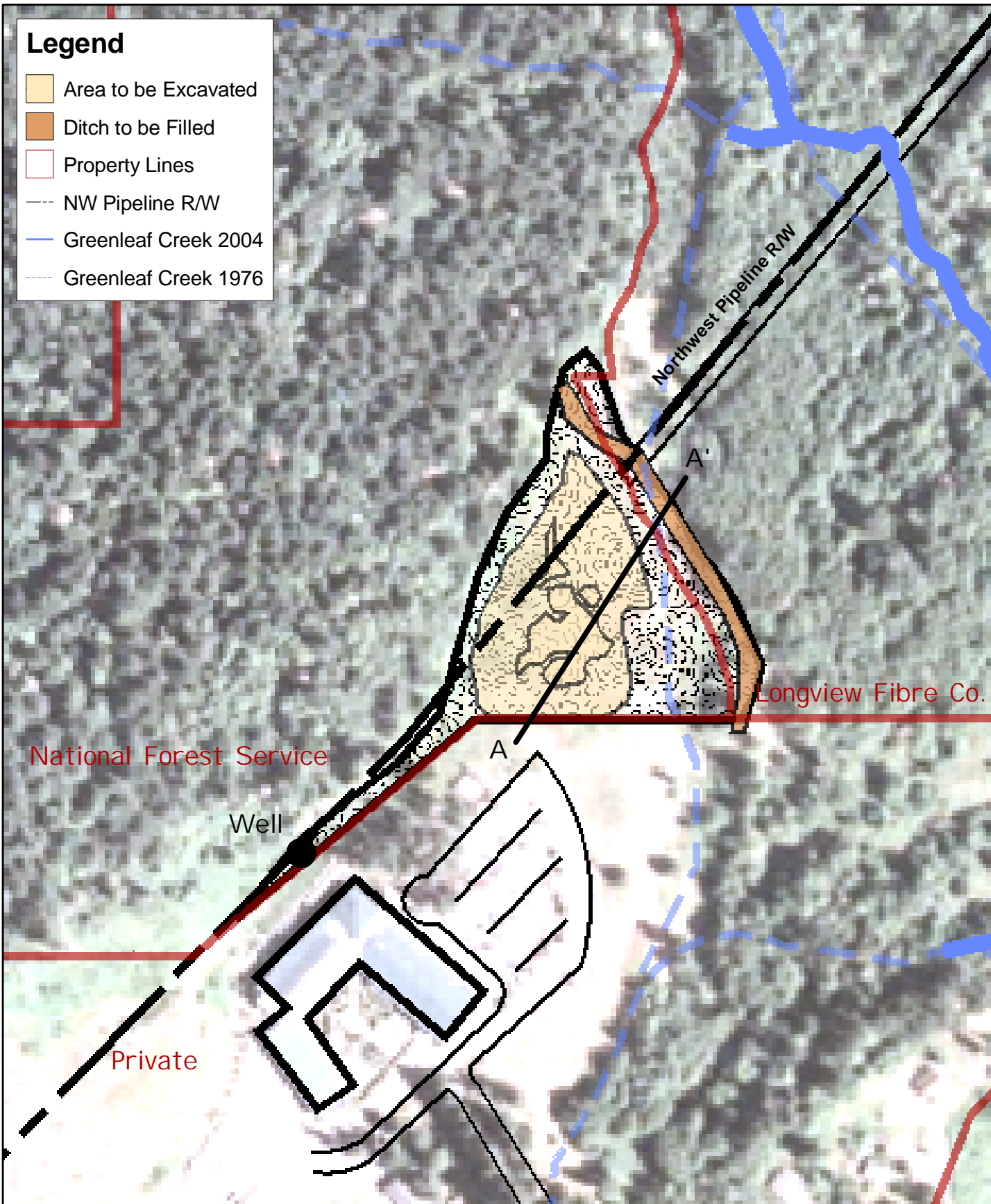
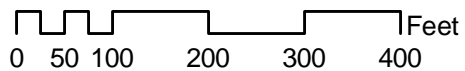


Legend

- NW Pipeline R/W
- Property Lines
- Ditch to be Filled
- Greenleaf Creek 2004
- Greenleaf Creek 1976
- Riparian Plant Community
- Wetland Plant Community
- Submerged Plant Community
- Disturbed Area
- Alternative Access Road
- Current Access Road



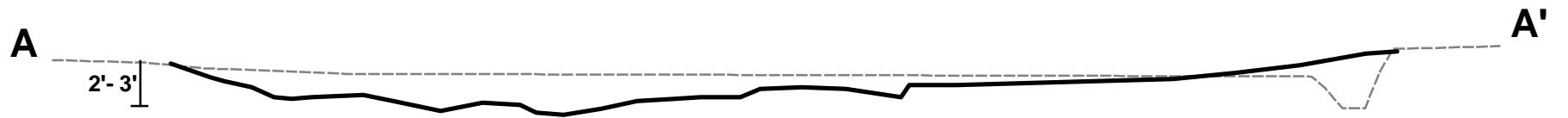
NORTH BONNEVILLE: EXCAVATION PLAN



NORTH BONNEVILLE: EXCAVATION SECTION

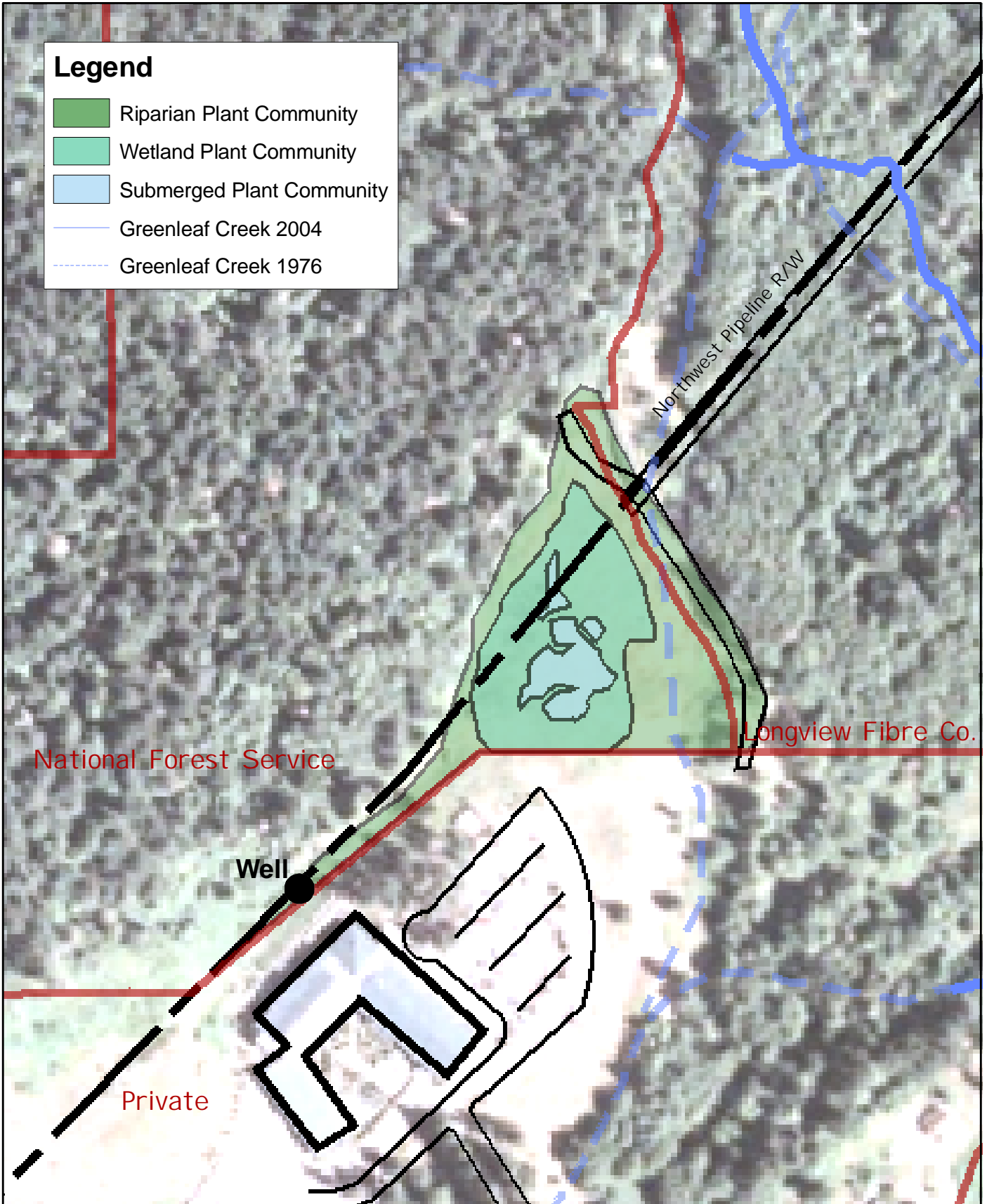
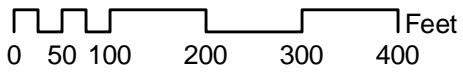
----- Existing

———— Proposed



NTS

NORTH BONNEVILLE: PLANTING PLAN



North Bonneville: Native Planting Plan

The areas for replanting have been designated into three plant communities. Based on pre-excavation aerial photographs the plant communities have been differentiated and will consist of the following species:

Upland Plant Community

Trees

Douglas Fir
(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Big Leaf Maple
(*Acer macrophyllum*)

Red Alder
(*Alnus rubra*)

Western Red Cedar
(*Thuja plicata*)

Black Hawthorn
(*Crataegus douglasii*)

Red Elderberry
(*Sambucus racemosa*)

Shrubs

Western Crabapple
(*Pyrus fusca*)

Pacific Ninebark
(*Physocarpus capitatus*)

Vine Maple
(*Acer circinatum*)

Mock Orange
(*Philadelphus lewisii*)

Serviceberry
(*Amelanchier alnifolia*)

Oceanspray
(*Holodiscus discolor*)

Indian Plum
(*Oemleria cerasiformis*)

Red Flowering Currant
(*Ribes sanguineum*)

Hazelnut
(*Corylus cornuta*)

Nootka Rose
(*Rosa nutkana*)

Cascara
(*Rhamnus purshiana*)

Black Twinberry
(*Lonicera involucrata*)

Sword Fern
(*Polystichum mintum*)

Grasses/ Herbaceous plants

Idaho Fescue
(*Fescuta idahoensis*)

California Brome
(*Bromus carinatus*)

Blue Wild Rye
(*Elymus glaucus* Buckl)

Balsamroot
(*Balsamorhiza sagittata*)

Lupine
(*Lupinus latifolia*)
(*Lupinus bicolor*)

Yarrow
(*Achillea millefolium*)

Oregon Sunshine
(*Eriophyllum lanatum*)

Wetland Plant Community

Trees

Red Alder

(Alnus rubra)

Shrubs

Scouler's Willow
(Salix lasiandra)

Pacific Willow
(Salix scouleriana)

Spirea douglasii

Grasses

Blue Wildrye
(Elymus glaucus)

California Brome
(Bromus carinatus)

Native Red Fescue
(Festuca rubra)

Tufted Hairgrass
(Deschampsia caespitosa)

Submerged Plant Community

Sedges
(Carex voltinoidea)
(Carex vesicaria)
(Carex obnupta)

Small-flowered Bulrush
(Scirpus microcarpus)

Dagger-leaved Rush
(Juncus effuses)

Eleocharis ovata
Eleocharis paulustris

Alisma plantago

Nymphaea odorata

Sagittaria latifolia