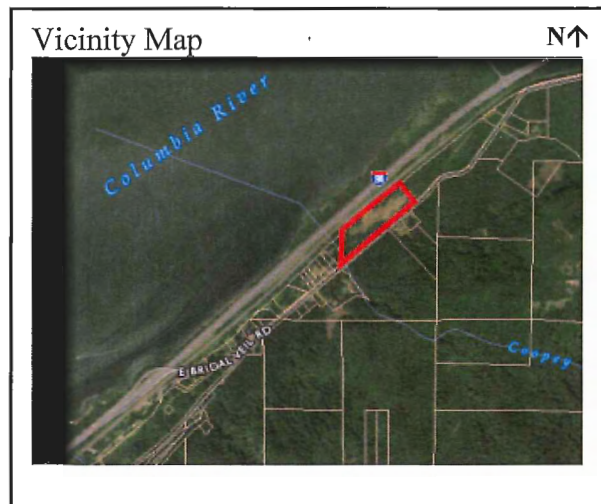


## AGENCY REVIEW

Attached is a site review permit application (as submitted). Please evaluate and comment on these materials so that we can incorporate your feedback into our completeness review. This is not a substitute for public notice of a complete application. Once we determine the application is complete an additional notice will be mailed (with any revised information), offering you the opportunity to comment or informing you of a date for public hearing, as appropriate.

### National Scenic Area Site Review

To: ☒ Gorge Commission/Cultural Advisory Committee  
☒ U.S. Forest Service NSA Office  
☒ Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs  
☒ Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  
☒ Nez Perce Tribe  
☒ Yakama Indian Nation  
☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☒ Oregon Department of Transportation  
☒ PSU/Institute for Natural Resources  
☒ Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife



From: George Plummer, Planner

Case File: T3-2017-9784

Location: No Site Address  
Tax Lot 600, Section 14C, Township 1 North, Range 5 East, W.M.  
Alternative Account #R945140110

Proposal: Request a Conditional Use and NSA Site Review Permit for a Disposal Sites for Spoil Materials from Public Road Maintenance Activities per MCC 38.7350.

Your written comments are needed no later than **4:00 p.m., January 3, 2018.**

Zoning: Gorge Special Forest (Special Management Area)

National Scenic Area resources that may be impacted by this project include:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key Viewing Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resource	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland/Stream/Lake Buffer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sensitive Wildlife Habitat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rare Plants	<input type="checkbox"/> Deer/Elk Wintering Range
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Uses/Structures	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Adjacent to Recreational Uses



Land Use Planning Division  
1600 SE 190<sup>th</sup> Ave, Ste 116  
Portland OR 97233  
Ph: 503-988-3043 Fax: 503-988-3389  
multco.us/landuse

12/06/2017 11:57AM 000001 #8280

0011 KATHY

# NSA Application Form

PERMITS-TYPE 3 \$3204.00  
NOTICE FEE \$159.00  
CR CARD \$3363.00

## PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

Property Address No address, located adjacent to and east of Coopey Creek  
State Identification# b/t HCRH & railroad IN5E14C-00600  
Site Size see enclosed map  
A&T Alternate Account Number R# 945140110

## For Staff Use

505140  
CASE NUMBER

B-2017-9784

LAND USE PERMIT(S)

NSA-CU

DATE SUBMITTED

12/6/17

Compliance  
Related ☐

Potential  
Transportation  
Impact ☐

PF/PA No.

ZONING

GSF-40

Zoning District

Zoning Overlay.

## PROPERTY OWNER(S) ☐ OR CONTRACT PURCHASER(S) ☐

Name ODOT

Mailing Address 123 NW Flanders

City Portland State OR Zip Code 97209 Phone#

I authorize the applicant below to make this application.

Property Owner Signature #1

Property Owner Signature #2

NOTE: By signing this form, the property owner or property owner's agent is granting permission for Planning Staff to conduct site inspections on the property.

If no owner signature above, a letter of authorization from the owner is required. ☐

## APPLICANT'S NAME AND SIGNATURE

Applicant's Name Sarah Eastman for Tora Peltz

Mailing Address 123 NW Flanders

City Portland State OR Zip Code 97209 Phone # 503.731.3103

Fax 503 731-3266 e-mail sarah.eastman@odot.state.or.us

tora.peltz@odot.state.or.us

Applicant's Signature

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLICATION (REQUIRED)

Please provide a brief description of your project.

Please see attached application

Site for

Coopey Quarry Disposal

## KEY VIEWING AREAS: Check all the following sites from which your property can be seen.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cape Horn   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Columbia River Highway     | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy River                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crown Point | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portland's Women's Forum State Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Crest Trail                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highway I-84, including rest stops  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain Road (SMA only) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multnomah Falls        | <input type="checkbox"/> Rooster Rock State Park                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Sherrard Point on Larch                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia River         | <input type="checkbox"/> Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers                 | (if in SMA)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beacon Rock            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 14           |  |

Exhibit  
A.1




**MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON  
PROPERTY RECORDS**

Property Information

Property  
InformationTax  
SummaryAssessment  
HistoryImprovement  
InformationNew  
SearchSearch  
ResultsPrintable  
Summary

Logoff

**Search Results for R322887****Pay Now****Owner Name**

OREGON STATE OF(HWY COMM

**Property ID Number**

R322887

**Owner Address**725 SUMMER ST #C  
SALEM, OR 97301-1266**Situs Address**

CORBETT, OR 97019

**Alternate Account Number**

R945140110

**Neighborhood**

R010

**Map Tax Lot**

1N5E14C -00600

**Levy Code Area - Taxing Districts**

203

**Portland Maps**[Click to Open Map](#)**Information on Ordering Copies**[Click to Open Order Form](#)**Property Description****Exemption**

(2) STATE

**Expiration Date****Tax Roll Description**

SECTION 14 1N 5E, TL 600 10.84 ACRES

**Map Number**

141N5E 1N5E14C -00600

**Parcel****Account Status**

A - Active

**Property Use**

A - VACANT LAND

**Year Built Acreage**

10.84

**Related Accounts****Linked Accounts****Split/Merge Account****Split/Merge Account Message**

**Special Account Information****Sales Information**

Deed	Grantor (Seller)	Grantee (Buyer)	Instrument	Date	Consideration Amount
INST	OREGON STATE OF(HWY COMM	OREGON STATE OF(HWY COMM	BP04800413		\$0

**2018 Land Information (Unedited and Uncertified)**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Sq Ft</b>
L1	RES - RESIDENTIAL LAND	10.84	

INFORMATION SUBJECT TO DISCLAIMER - SEE [HOME PAGE](#)

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# COOPEY DISPOSAL SITE PROPOSAL

Oregon Department of Transportation

T1N R5E Section 14, TL 00600

Zoning: GSF

Chapter 38: Columbia River Gorge Management Area

## APPLICABLE MULTNOMAH COUNTY LAND USE CODES AND RESPONSES

Submittal November 9, 2017

APPLICABLE MULTNOMAH COUNTY CODE	PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS	APPLICABILITY AND ODOT RESPONSES
<b>CHAPTER 38; GORGE MANAGEMENT AREA</b>		
<b>§ 38.1000- GENERAL MANAGEMENT AREA AND SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA</b>	The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act ("Act") divides the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area into two categories of land: General Management Area (GMA) and Special Management Area (SMA). The Act authorizes the Columbia River Gorge Commission to plan for the GMA and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service to plan for the SMA. GMA lands are shown on Multnomah County zoning maps with the prefix "GG" and SMA lands are shown as "GS". These prefixes are followed by a letter and/or numerals identifying the specific type of zoning (e.g. GGA-20 for GMA Agriculture, GSO for SMA Open Space, etc.) (Ord. 1064, Add, 06/23/2005)	<b>Applies.</b> The location of ODOT's property is located in a Special Management Area (SMA). The zoning is GSF 40 as shown on the attached CRGNSA zoning map.
<b>PART 3 - ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURES</b>		
<b>§ 38.0045 REVIEW AND CONDITIONAL USE APPLICATIONS -</b>	(A) The following additional information shall be submitted for all review and	<b>Applies.</b> ODOT proposes to use a state owned parcel previously used as a quarry, internally referred to as the Coopey Quarry, as a

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS	conditional uses:	disposal site for material generated by landslides and other maintenance activities. Coopey Quarry was active before 1940, and was likely used to produce crushed rock during the construction of Interstate 84. Old survey maps suggest portions of the site were likely quarried by the UPRR during the realignment of the railroad in the 1930s. The site will be reclaimed and restored to match existing landforms and generally conform with the topographic survey dating from the late 1930s (pre-quarry state). The National Scenic Area zoning provisions that apply for the proposed disposal site are listed in the following applicable Chapter 38 provisions table. The required information is attached as Appendices.
	(1) A list of Key Viewing Areas from which the proposed use would be visible.	<p><b>Applies.</b> During the pre-application conference with George Plummer, Multnomah County Land Use Planner, the applicant was provided a map with the list of applicable KVAs. The KVAs that are applicable are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cape Horn</li> <li>• SR-14</li> <li>• Columbia River</li> <li>• Crown Point</li> <li>• Portland Women's Forum</li> <li>• Larch Mtn. Road</li> <li>• I-84</li> <li>• Historic Columbia river Highway</li> </ul>
	(2) A map of the project area. The map shall be drawn to scale. The scale of the map shall be large enough to allow the reviewing agency to determine the location and extent of the proposed use and evaluate its effects on scenic, cultural, natural, and recreation resources. The map shall be prepared at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (1:1,200), or a scale providing greater detail. If a parcel is very large, the map does not have to show the entire parcel. Rather, it may show only those portions of the parcel affected by the proposed use. The map shall include the following elements:	<p><b>Applies.</b> A site map prepared at the appropriate scale that shows all the listed information and is included in the Visual Resource Assessment that is attached as Appendix B and E.</p>

	<p>(a) North arrow;</p> <p>(b) Map scale;</p> <p>(c) Boundaries, dimensions, and size of the subject parcel;</p> <p>(d) Significant terrain features or land-forms;</p> <p>(e) Groupings and species of trees and other vegetation on the parcel;</p> <p>(f) Location and species of vegetation that would be removed or planted;</p> <p>(g) Bodies of water and watercourses;</p> <p>(h) Location and width of existing and proposed roads, driveways, and trails;</p> <p>(i) Location and size of existing and proposed structures;</p> <p>(j) Location of existing and proposed services, including wells or other water supplies, sewage disposal systems, power and telephone poles and lines, and outdoor lighting; and</p> <p>(k) Location and depth of all proposed grading and ditching.</p>	
	<p>(l) Proposed uses in streams, ponds, lakes, and their buffer zones shall include the exact boundary of the ordinary high water-mark or normal pool elevation and the prescribed buffer zone; and a description of actions that would alter or destroy the stream, pond, lake, or riparian area.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The site map shows the locations of all water resources as identified by qualified natural resource staff. The Reclamation Plan shows all the prescribed buffers and the proposed activities on the site. Implementation of the Reclamation Plan will not result in any activities that will adversely impact any water resources on the site.</p>
	<p>(m) Proposed uses in wetlands or wetlands buffer zones shall include the exact boundary of the wetland and the wetlands buffer zone; and a description of actions that would alter or destroy the wetland.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The site map shows the locations of all wetlands and wetland buffers as identified by qualified ODOT natural resource staff. The Reclamation Plan shows all the prescribed buffers and the proposed activities on the site. Implementation of the Reclamation Plan will not result in any activities that will adversely impact any water resources on the site.</p>
	<p>(n) Proposed uses on parcels contiguous to established recreation sites shall provide a buffer between the proposed use and recreation site sufficient to insure that the</p>	<p><b>Does not apply.</b> No established recreation sites are contiguous to the proposed use area. While USFS-owned land abuts the ODOT property on the east side of the quarry, no recreational use occurs on the USFS-owned land. ODOT is proposing to limit future</p>



	proposed use will not detract from the use or enjoyment of the recreation site.	access from the USFS managed lands to prevent unauthorized OHV use. A berm will separate the two parcels and is included as part of this proposal. USFS Resource Staff have been involved and informed of this proposal.
	<p>(o) New uses located in, or providing recreation river access to the Columbia River or its fish bearing tributaries shall include the following supplemental information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The site plan shall show adjacent river areas at least 1/2 mile upstream and downstream from the project site, the locations at which river access is planned, and the locations of all tribal fishing sites known to the project applicant.</li> <li>2. The site plan text shall include an assessment of the potential effects that new uses may have on Indian treaty rights. The assessment shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Describe the type of river access and uses proposed, estimated period when the development would be used, and anticipated levels of use (people, boats, and other uses) during peak-use periods.</li> <li>b. List tribal commercial fishing seasons in the project vicinity, as established by the four treaty tribes.</li> <li>c. List tribal ceremonial fishing seasons in the project vicinity.</li> <li>d. Based on the above factors, assess the potential effects that the proposed uses may have on Indian treaty rights.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed use is not located in an existing recreational Columbia River access nor is a new recreational river access, so does not apply.
	(3) Elevation drawings shall show the appearance of proposed structures and shall include natural grade, finished grade, and the geometrical exterior of at least the length and	<b>Does not apply.</b> No structures are associated with the proposed use, however, the Reclamation Plan for the quarry shows the existing grade and the proposed finished grade for the restoration/disposal material drawn to scale. The Reclamation Plan

	width of structures as seen from a horizontal view. Elevation drawings shall be drawn to scale.	is attached as Appendix B, sheet 1 and 2 of 5.
<b>§ 38.0045 REVIEW AND CONDITIONAL USE APPLICATIONS - SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	(A), The following information shall be submitted for all review and conditional uses: (1) A list of key viewing areas.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposal is a conditional use. During the pre-application conference with George Plummer, Multnomah County Land Use Planner, the applicant was provided a map with the list of applicable KVAs. The KVAs that are applicable are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cape Horn</li> <li>• SR-14</li> <li>• Columbia River Crown Point</li> <li>• Portland Women's Forum</li> <li>• Larch Mtn. Road</li> <li>• I-84</li> <li>• Historic Columbia river Highway</li> </ul>
	(2) A map of the project area. The map shall be drawn to scale. The scale of the map shall be large enough to allow the reviewing agency to determine the location and the extent of the proposed use and evaluate its effects on scenic, natural, cultural, and recreation resources.....	<b>Applies.</b> See Appendix A Location Map and Site Concept Plan and Appendix B Reclamation plan for map of the project area.
	(3) Elevation drawings shall show the appearance of proposed structures and shall include natural grade, finished grade, and geometrical exterior of at least the length and width of structures seen from a horizontal view. Elevation drawings shall be drawn to scale.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No structures are proposed, however, cross sections are included in the Reclamation Plan to illustrate existing grade versus finished grade. See Appendix A Location Map and Site Concept Plan and Appendix B Reclamation plan.
	(B) Supplemental information will be required for: (1) Forest practices in the Special Management Area,	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed use is not a forest practice.
	(2) Production and development of mineral resources in the General Management Area,	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposal will not produce or develop mineral resources. § 38.7350 (8) requires addressing (2) of this section, Production and development of mineral resources in the General Management Area. These provisions are addressed in the application.
	(3) Proposed uses visible from Key Viewing	<b>Applies.</b> The existing quarry site is visible from the I-84 Key

	Areas, and	<p>Viewing Area for a very short period of time primarily from the westbound travel lanes. The existing quarry site is also visible from the Cape Horn KVA and the SR-14 KVA. Using the site as disposal site will reduce visual impacts over time and will enhance its visual sub ordinance in the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Analysis of appearance of Proposed Use with perspective of site from Key Viewing Areas is attached in Appendix X and Appendix B sheet 1 or 5.</p>
	(4) Proposed uses located near cultural resources, wetlands, streams, ponds, lakes, riparian areas, sensitive wildlife habitat, and sensitive plant sites. (Ord. 1125, Amended, 12/11/2008; Ord. 1064, Amended, 06/23/2005; Ord. 997, Repealed and Replaced, 10/31/2002; Ord. 953 §2, Reorg&Renum, 11/30/2000)	<b>Applies.</b> Information on locations of cultural resources (Appendix G), wetlands (Appendix D), streams, ponds, lakes, riparian areas (Appendix C & E), sensitive wildlife habitat, and sensitive plant sites (Appendix C & E) is attached. While the use is in the GSF40 zone, the provisions of §38.7350 apply since the site is a former quarry and is proposed for use as a road maintenance disposal site.
<b>§ 38.0570 – PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE MEETING</b>	<p>(A) A pre-application conference is optional for uses eligible for Type II expedited review. For all other Type II or Type III applications, the applicant shall schedule and attend a preapplication conference with County staff to discuss the proposal. The pre-application conference shall follow the procedure set forth by the Planning Director and may include a filing fee, notice to neighbors, neighborhood organizations, and other organizations and agencies.</p> <p>(B) To schedule a pre-application conference, the applicant shall contact the Land Use Planning Division and pay the appropriate conference fee. The purpose of the pre-application conference is for the applicant to provide a summary of the applicant's development proposal to staff and in return, for staff to provide feedback to an</p>	<b>Applies.</b> The proposal is a Type II use and requires a Pre-application conference that took place on June 15, 2017 at Multnomah County Department. The notes are attached as Appendix I.



	<p>applicant on likely impacts, limitations, requirements, approval standards, fees and other information that may affect the proposal. The Planning Director may provide the applicant with a written summary of the pre-application conference within 10 days after the pre-application conference.</p> <p>(C) Notwithstanding any representations by County staff at a pre-application conference, staff is not authorized to waive any requirements of the County Code. Any omission or failure by staff to recite to an applicant all relevant applicable land use requirements shall not constitute a waiver by the county of any standard or requirement.</p> <p>(D) A pre-application conference shall be valid for a period of 6 months from the date it is held. If no application is filed within 6 months of the conference or meeting, the applicant must schedule and attend another conference before the County will accept a permit application. The Planning Director may waive the pre-application requirements if, in the Director's opinion, the development does not warrant these</p>	
<b>PART 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS</b>		
<b>FOREST DISTRICTS – GGF AND GSF</b>		
<b>§ 38.2005 AREA AFFECTED</b>	MCC 38.2000 through 38.2095 shall apply to those areas designated GGF and GSF on the Multnomah County Zoning Map. (Ord. 997, Repealed and Replaced, 10/31/2002; Ord. 953 §2, Reorg&Renum, 11/30/2000)	<b>Applies.</b> The ODOT site is mapped GSF on the Multnomah County Zoning Map.
<b>§ 38.2013 – ALLOWED USES</b>	(B) (1) – (18)	<b>Does not apply.</b> ODOT's use is not an outright allowed use listed in (b) (1) through (18).
<b>§ 38L.2015 - USES</b>	References 38.1005 and 38.1015	<b>Does not apply.</b> ODOT's use is not an outright allowed use listed in either of these codes sections.

§ 38.2020– ALLOWED USES	(A) Allowed uses without review - (1) – (8)	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed ODOT use does not fit within any of the listed categories of allowed uses.
§ 38.2023 – EXPEDITED USES –		<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed use is not listed.
§ 38.2025 – REVIEW USES	(A), (B), and (C)	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed use is not listed.
§ 38.2030 CONDITIONAL USES	(A) The following conditional uses may be allowed on lands designated GGF, pursuant to the provisions of MCC 38.0045 and 38.7300 - (1) through (11).	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed use is in an area zoned GSF40, not GGF.
	(B) The following conditional uses may be allowed on lands designated GSF, pursuant to the provisions of MCC 38.0045.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposal is located on GSF 40 lands.
	(9) Disposal sites managed and operated by the Oregon Department of Transportation or the Multnomah County Public Works Department for earth materials and any inter-mixed vegetation generated by routine or emergency/disaster public road maintenance activities within the Scenic Area, subject to MCC 38.7350.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposal is for a disposal site that will be operated by the Oregon Department of Transportation. Responses to MCC 38.7350 are listed in the table in PART 7 – SPECIAL USES.
<b>PART 6 - APPROVAL CRITERIA</b>		
§ 38.7010 APPLICABILITY	With the exception of Primary Uses, no building, structure or land shall be used and no building or structure shall be hereafter erected, altered or enlarged in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area except when approved pursuant to MCC 38.0530 (B) or (C) or 38.7090. (Ord. 997, Repealed and Replaced, 10/31/2002; Ord. 994, Amended, 09/26/2002)	<b>Applies.</b> This is a new use on the site. As a conditional use this application will be considered using the Type II (Hearings Officers) approval process. These decisions are appealable to the Columbia River Gorge Commission.
§ 38.7015 APPLICATION FOR NSA SITE REVIEW AND CONDITIONAL USE REVIEW	An application for NSA Expedited Development Review, Site Review or Conditional Use Review shall address the applicable criteria for approval, under MCC 38.7035 through 38.7100. (Ord. 1064, Amended, 06/23/2005; Ord. 997, Repealed and Re-placed, 10/31/2002; Ord. 953 §2, Reorg&Renum, 11/30/2000)	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed use is a conditional use.

<p><b>§ 38.7020 REQUIRED FINDINGS</b></p>	<p>A decision on an application for NSA Expedited Development Review, Site Review or Conditional Use Review shall be based upon findings of consistency with the criteria for approval specified in MCC 38.7035 through 38.7100 as applicable. (Ord. 1064, Amended, 06/23/2005; Ord. 997, Repealed and Re-placed, 10/31/2002; Ord. 953 §2, Reorg&amp;Renum, 11/30/2000)</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> ODOT has submitted all information to meet the required findings. The County will review this information and make appropriate findings based on the available information.</p>
<p><b>§ 38.7040 SMA SCENIC REVIEW CRITERIA</b></p>	<p>The following scenic review standards shall apply to all Review and Conditional Uses in the Special Management Area of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area with the exception of rehabilitation or modification of historic structures eligible or on the National Register of Historic Places when such modification is in compliance with the national register of historic places guidelines: (A) All Review Uses and Conditional Uses visible from KVAs. This section shall apply to proposed development on sites topographically visible from KVAs::</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The proposed use has been evaluated to ensure compliance with the scenic standard that applies for the proposed use and location.</p> <p>The proposed use has been evaluated from the following list of KVAs, also listed in § 38.0045 REVIEW AND CONDITIONAL USE APPLICATIONS - SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS A (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cape Horn</li> <li>• SR-14</li> <li>• Columbia River</li> <li>• Crown Point</li> <li>• Portland Women's Forum</li> <li>• Larch Mtn. Road</li> <li>• I-84</li> <li>• Historic Columbia river Highway</li> </ul> <p>Analysis of appearance of Proposed Use with perspective of site from Key Viewing Areas is attached in Appendix X and Appendix B sheet 1 or 5.</p>
	<p>(1) New developments and land uses shall be evaluated to ensure that the scenic standard is met and that scenic resources are not adversely affected, including cumulative effects, based on the degree of visibility from Key Viewing Areas.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The site is located on ODOT lands within the Coniferous Woodland, Oak-Pine Woodland Landscape Setting with a Forest Designation. According to the Required SMA Scenic Standards Table in 38.7040 the scenic standard is VISUALLY SUBORDINATE.</p> <p><i>Visually Subordinate Definition: The relative visibility of a structure or use where that structure or use does not noticeably</i></p>



		<p><i>contrast with the surrounding landscape, as viewed from specified vantage point (generally a Key Viewing Area). Structures which are visually subordinate may be partially visible, but are not visually dominant in relation to their surroundings. Visually subordinate forest practices in the Special Management Area shall repeat form, line, color, or texture common to the natural landscape, while changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. shall not dominate the natural landscape setting.</i></p> <p>The existing quarry is presently visually evident from Cape Horn and SR 14 Columbia River, Crown Point, Women's Forum Larch Mountain Rd, I-84, HCRH, Appendix F. The proposal to develop a disposal site and eventual reclamation/ restore the landscape of the quarry will minimize the visual evidence and enhance visual sub ordinance of the site through contouring and planting and thus enhancing the National Scenic Area.</p>
	<p>(2) The required SMA scenic standards for all development and uses are summarized in the following table.</p> <p>REQUIRED SMA SCENIC STANDARDS</p> <p>LANDSCAPE SETTING</p> <p>LAND USE DESIGNATION</p> <p>SCENIC STANDARD</p> <p>Coniferous Woodland,</p> <p>Oak-Pine Woodland</p> <p>Forest (State Owned Lands), VISUALLY SUBORDINATE</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The applicable SMA scenic standard for the Landscape Setting is <u>Coniferous Woodland, Oak-Pine Woodland</u>. The zoning district is Forest. The SMA standard to meet is <u>VISUALLY SUBORDINATE</u>.</p>
	<p>(3) In all landscape settings, scenic standards shall be met by blending new development with the adjacent natural landscape elements rather than with existing development.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The scenic standard of "Visual Subordinance" will be achieved through land contours and plantings. The proposal to develop a disposal site and eventual reclamation of the quarry will minimize the visual evidence and enhance visual sub ordinance of the site through contouring and planting and thus enhancing the National Scenic Area.</p> <p>Visual Assessment attached as Appendix F.</p>

	(4) Proposed developments or land use shall be sited to achieve the applicable scenic standards. Development shall be designed to fit the natural topography and to take advantage of vegetation and land form screening, and to minimize visible grading or other modifications of landforms, vegetation cover, and natural characteristics. When screening of development is needed to meet the scenic standard from key viewing areas, use of existing topography and vegetation shall be given priority over other means of achieving the scenic standard such as planting new vegetation or using artificial berms.	<b>Applies.</b> The scenic standard of “Visual Subordinance” has been met through design of the proposed use of the site as a disposal and quarry reclamation site as described in the Visual Assessment attached as Appendix F. Berms will be used to visually buffer the most existing viewsheds from KVAs namely I-84. These berms will be planted with native trees and shrubs.
	(5) The extent and type of conditions applied to a proposed development or use to achieve the scenic standard shall be proportionate to its degree of visibility from key viewing areas.	<b>Applies.</b> The scenic standard of “Visually Subordinance” has been met through design of the proposed use of the site as a disposal and quarry reclamation site as described in the Visual Assessment attached as Appendix XX.
	(6) Sites approved for new development to achieve scenic standards shall be consistent with guidelines to protect wetlands, riparian corridors, sensitive plant or wildlife sites and the buffer zones of each of these natural resources, and guidelines to protect cultural resources.	<b>Applies.</b> <u>Visually Subordinance</u> has been met by introducing berms to limit view corridors into the quarry floor from KVAs namely Interstate 84. The berms are located within the identified buffers but will enhance the wetland, riparian functions.
	(7) Proposed developments shall not protrude above the line of a bluff, cliff, or sky-line as seen from Key Viewing Areas.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed contours associated with the proposed disposal site will help blend with existing topography. The existing quarry is visually evident from SR 14 and Cape Horn. The rim of the quarry presents an unnatural horizontal band within the broader landscape setting. The existing quarry contrasts noticeably with surrounding environment. The proposal to recontour the site and fill the quarry will contribute to the site overall visually sub ordinance.
	(8) Structure height shall remain below the average tree canopy height of the natural	<b>Does not apply.</b> No structures are proposed.

	vegetation adjacent to the structure, except if it has been demonstrated that compliance with this standard is not feasible considering the function of the structure.	
	<p>(9) The following guidelines shall apply to new landscaping used to screen development from key viewing areas:</p> <p>(a) New landscaping (including new earth berms) to achieve the required scenic standard from key viewing areas shall be required only when application of all other available guidelines in this chapter is not sufficient to make the development meet the scenic standard from key viewing areas. Development shall be sited to avoid the need for new landscaping wherever possible.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b></p> <p>The primary means to meet the visually subordination standard will be through the use of topography and the introduction berms. The berms will include large boulders and will be designed to mimic the surrounding landscape. The site will be sculpted to generally match the original topography shown in the 1930s survey. This historic survey demonstrates the pre-quarry condition. The slope was generally undulating and sloping to the north to the Columbia River.</p> <p>The proposed use, reclamation of an inactive quarry through use as a disposal site for material from various ODOT maintenance activities, will require berms to achieve the scenic standard of Visual Subordination from the I-84 KVA. The berms will be planted with native vegetation. Please see Appendix F, which includes the Visual Assessment for the proposed use and identifies areas for screening through documentation and analysis of existing visual conditions and exposure. The Reclamation Plan (Appendix B) includes construction of berms in designated locations to provide the most effective screening from key viewing areas.</p>
	<p>(b) If new landscaping is necessary to meet the required standard, existing on-site vegetative screening and other visibility factors shall be analyzed to determine the extent of new landscaping, and the size of new trees needed to achieve the standard. Any vegetation planted pursuant to this guideline shall be sized to provide sufficient screening to meet the scenic standard within</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The berms will be planted/landscaped with native trees and shrubs to provide more effective screening of the site from the I-84 KVA. The Reclamation Plan has been developed by the ODOT Region 1 Landscape Architect. The planting proposal concept is to provide the maximum amount of vegetative screening in the shortest growing time, and to include evergreen/coniferous species to provide every season screening of the disposal site. The planting plan can be found in Appendix B.</p>



	five years or less from the commencement of construction.	
	(c) Landscaping shall be installed as soon as practicable, and prior to project completion. Applicants and successors in interest for the subject parcel are responsible for the proper maintenance and survival of planted vegetation, and replacement of such vegetation that does not survive.	<b>Applies.</b> The berms will be seeded and planted as part of the phase I development. Ideally, ODOT staff would like to plant the berms this coming fall to ensure vitality of the plant material pending approval of the conditional use application.
	(d) The Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook shall include recommended species for each landscape setting consistent with the Landscape Settings Design Guidelines in this chapter, and minimum recommended sizes of new trees planted (based on average growth rates expected for recommended species).	<b>Applies.</b> The Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook has been referenced during the development of the planting plan. Additionally, ODOT staff have been coordinating with the USFS Landscape Architect, Morai Hefflen to ensure compatible species.
	(10) Unless expressly exempted by other provisions in this chapter, colors of structures on sites visible from key viewing areas shall be dark earth-tones found at the specific site or the surrounding landscape. The specific colors or list of acceptable colors shall be included as a condition of approval. The <i>Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook</i> will include a recommended palette of colors as dark or darker than the colors in the shadows of the natural features surrounding each landscape setting	<b>Does not apply.</b> No constructed structures are proposed.
	(11) The exterior of structures on lands seen from key viewing areas shall be composed of non-reflective materials or materials with low reflectivity. The <i>Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook</i> will include a recommended list of exterior materials. These	<b>Does not apply.</b> No constructed structures are proposed.

	recommended materials and other materials may be deemed consistent with this guideline, including those where the specific application meets approval thresholds in the “Visibility and Reflectivity Matrices” in the <i>Implementation Handbook</i> . Continuous surfaces of glass unscreened from key viewing areas shall be limited to ensure meeting the scenic standard. Recommended square footage limitations for such surfaces will be provided for guidance in the <i>Implementation Handbook</i> .	
	(12) Any exterior lighting shall be sited, limited in intensity, shielded or hooded in a manner that prevents lights from being highly visible from Key Viewing Areas and from noticeably contrasting with the surrounding landscape setting except for road lighting necessary for safety purposes.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No lighting is proposed.
	(13) Seasonal lighting displays shall be permitted on a temporary basis, not to exceed three months duration.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No seasonal lighting is proposed.
	(B) The following shall apply to all lands with-in SMA landscape settings regardless of visibility from KVAs (includes areas seen from KVAs as well as areas not seen from KVAs):	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed use is in an SMA; the landscape setting is Coniferous-Oak Woodland.
	(2) Coniferous Woodlands and Oak-Pine Woodland: Woodland areas shall retain the overall appearance of a woodland landscape. New developments and land uses shall retain the overall visual character of the natural appearance of the Coniferous and Oak/Pine Woodland landscape.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed use of the site for disposal of material from emergency landslide events and maintenance activities. Use of the former quarry site as a disposal site requires a Reclamation Plan that once filled the reclaimed site will blend with the surrounding coniferous and oak-pine woodland landscape. See the Reclamation Plan attached as Appendix B.
	a) Buildings in the Coniferous Woodland landscape setting shall be encouraged to have a vertical overall appearance and a	<b>Does not apply.</b> No buildings are proposed.

	horizontal overall appearance in the Oak-Pine Woodland landscape setting.	
	(b) Use of plant species native to the landscape setting shall be encouraged. Where non-native plants are used, they shall have native appearing characteristics.	<b>Applies.</b> Only native plant material has been listed for use in the reclamation site. See Appendix B.
	(C) SMA Requirements for KVA Foregrounds and Scenic Routes (1) All new developments and land uses immediately adjacent to the Historic Columbia River Highway, Interstate 84, and Larch Mountain Road shall be in conformance with state or county scenic route standards.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed is immediately adjacent to or within the foreground of the I-84 and HCRH KVAs. The proposal is in conformance with the HCRH Master Plan as the proposed use is not visible from the HCRH Scenic Route. Additionally, the proposal is consistent with the I-84 Corridor Strategy. See attached Analysis of appearance of Proposed Use with perspective of site from Key Viewing Areas is attached in Appendix F and Appendix B sheet 1 or 5.
	(2) The following guidelines shall apply only to development within the immediate foregrounds of key viewing areas. Immediate foregrounds are defined as within the developed prism of a road or trail KVA or within the boundary of the developed area of KVAs such as Crown Pt. and Multnomah Falls. They shall apply in addition to MCC 38.7040(A).	<b>Does not apply.</b> The proposed use is not immediately adjacent to or within the foreground of the listed KVAs. The site is immediately adjacent but is not topographically visible.
	(3) Right-of-way vegetation shall be managed to minimize visual impact of clearing and other vegetation removal as seen from Key Viewing Areas. Roadside vegetation management should enhance views out from the highway (vista clearing, planting, etc.).	<b>Does not apply.</b>
	(4) Encourage existing and require new road maintenance warehouse and stockpile areas to be screened from view from Key Viewing Areas.	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed use will not include a warehouse, but may include stockpiles as part of the disposal of native material generated by landslide events and maintenance activities that impact I-84 and the HCRH. The disposal site will be screened from all views from KVAs through the use of berms and landscaping.
	(5) Development along Interstate 84 and the	<b>Applies.</b> The proposed use is consistent with the scenic corridor

	<p>Historic Columbia River Highway shall be consistent with the scenic corridor strategies developed for these roadways.</p>	<p>strategies for I-84 and the HCRH.. The strategies can be reviewed at <a href="http://gorgevitalsigns.org/Misc/I84_201201.pdf">http://gorgevitalsigns.org/Misc/I84_201201.pdf</a></p> <p>The HCRH Master Plan at <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Regions/Documents/HCRH/Master-Plan-Intro-History-HCRH.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Regions/Documents/HCRH/Master-Plan-Intro-History-HCRH.pdf</a></p>
	<p>(D) SMA Requirements for areas not seen from KVAs</p> <p>Unless expressly exempted by other provisions in MCC 38.7040, colors of structures on sites not visible from key viewing areas shall be earth-tones found at the specific site. The specific colors or list of acceptable colors shall be approved as a condition of approval, drawing from the recommended palette of colors included in the Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook.</p> <p>(Ord. 1125, Amended, 12/11/2008; Ord. 1064, Amended, 06/23/2005; Ord. 997, Repealed and Replaced, 10/31/2002; Ord. 953 §2, Reorg&amp;Renum, 11/30/2000)</p>	<p><b>Does not apply.</b> No structures will be constructed on the proposed disposal site and reclamation project.</p>
<p><b>§ 38.7075 SMA NATURAL RESOURCE REVIEW CRITERIA</b></p> <p>All new developments and land uses shall be evaluated using the following standards to ensure that natural resources are protected from adverse effects. Comments from state and federal agencies shall be carefully considered.</p>	<p>(A) All Water Resources shall, in part, be protected by establishing undisturbed buffer zones as specified in MCC 38.7075 (2)(a) and (2)(b). These buffer zones are measured horizontally from a wetland, stream, lake, or pond boundary as defined in MCC 38.7075 (2)(a) and (2)(b).</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> Appendix C &amp;D includes the Wetlands and Waters Delineation Report for Coopey Quarry. This report identifies three wetlands and one pond (waters of the state) on the property. Much of the site is a former quarry and highly disturbed with little soil and was not considered buffer. The rest of the site is mostly buffer for water resources and the man-made quarry wall/cliff.</p> <p>The Mitigation report (Appendix E) identifies buffer impacts, mitigation and site restoration.</p>
	<p>(1) All buffer zones shall be retained undisturbed and in their natural condition, except as permitted with a mitigation plan.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b></p> <p>To access the proposed disposal site, ODOT will impact 0.15 acre of buffer. Appendix E contains a mitigation report that discusses impacts to natural resources, their buffers and proposes mitigation for these impacts. This one lane road with a turn out is the</p>



		minimum necessary for site access.
	<p>(2) Buffer zones shall be measured outward from the bank full flow boundary for streams, the high water mark for ponds and lakes, the normal pool elevation for the Columbia River, and the wetland delineation boundary for wetlands on a horizontal scale that is perpendicular to the wetlands, stream, pond or lake boundary. On the main stem of the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam, buffer zones shall be measured landward from the normal pool elevation of the Columbia River. The following buffer zone widths shall be required:</p> <p>(a) A minimum 200 foot buffer on each wetland, pond, lake, and each bank of a perennial or fish bearing stream, some of which can be intermittent.</p> <p>(b) A 50-foot buffer zone along each bank of intermittent (including ephemeral), non-fish bearing streams.</p> <p>(c) Maintenance, repair, reconstruction and realignment of roads and railroads within their rights-of-way shall be exempted from the wetlands and riparian guidelines upon demonstration of all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The wetland within the right-of-way is a drainage ditch not part of a larger wetland outside of the right-of-way.</li> <li>2. The wetland is not critical habitat.</li> <li>3. Proposed activities within the right-of-way would not adversely affect a wetland adjacent to the right-of-way.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Applies.</b> Appendix E contains the Coopey Quarry Mitigation Report which identifies natural resources and their buffers. The pond, wetlands, Coopey Creek and the quarry wall (cliff) were all considered to require a 200 foot NSA buffer. Previously developed areas (the quarry) were excluded from buffers similar to the NSA analysis used for ODOT's HCRH Trail: Wyeth to Starvation Creek which excluded gravel parking lots and existing roads.</p>
	<p>(3) The buffer width shall be increased for the following:</p>	<p><b>Does not apply.</b> The buffer width will not be increased; none of the listed conditions (a) through (c) are present in the proposed use</p>

	<p>(a) When the channel migration zone exceeds the recommended buffer width, the buffer width shall extend to the outer edge of the channel migration zone.</p> <p>(b) When the frequently flooded area exceeds the recommended riparian buffer zone width, the buffer width shall be extended to the outer edge of the frequently flooded area.</p> <p>(c) When an erosion or landslide hazard area exceeds the recommended width of the buffer, the buffer width shall be extended to include the hazard area.</p>	area.
	<p>(4) Buffer zones can be reconfigured if a project applicant demonstrates all of the following:</p> <p>(a) The integrity and function of the buffer zones is maintained.</p> <p>(b) The total buffer area on the development proposal is not decreased.</p> <p>(c) The width reduction shall not occur within another buffer.</p> <p>(d) The buffer zone width is not reduced more than 50% at any particular location. Such features as intervening topography, vegetation, man-made features, natural plant or wildlife habitat boundaries, and flood plain characteristics could be considered.</p>	<b>Does not apply.</b> The buffer zones will not be reconfigured.
	<p>(5) Requests to reconfigure buffer zones shall be considered if an appropriate professional (botanist, plant ecologist, wildlife biologist, or hydrologist), hired by the project applicant (1) identifies the precise location of the sensitive wildlife/plant or water resource, (2) describes the biology of the sensitive wildlife/plant or hydrologic condition of the water resource, and (3)</p>	<b>Does not apply.</b> The buffer zones will not be reconfigured.

	demonstrates that the proposed use will not have any negative effects, either direct or indirect, on the affected wildlife/plant and their surrounding habitat that is vital to their long-term survival or water resource and its long term function.	
	(6) The local government shall submit all requests to re-configure sensitive wild-life/plant or water resource buffers to the U.S. Forest Service and the appropriate state agencies for review. All written comments shall be included in the project file. Based on the comments from the state and federal agencies, the local government will make a final decision on whether the reconfigured buffer zones are justified. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the federal and state agencies, the local government shall justify how it reached an op-posing conclusion.	<b>Does not apply.</b> The buffer zones will not be reconfigured.
	(B) When a buffer zone is disturbed by a new use, it shall be replanted with only native plant species of the Columbia River Gorge.	<b>Applies.</b> Native plants are shown on the planting plan see Appendix B.
	(C) The applicant shall be responsible for identifying all water resources and their appropriate buffers.	<b>Applies.</b> Qualified ODOT staff has identified the water resources in the Wetlands and Waters Delineation Report for Coopey Quarry Appendix D.
	(D) Wetlands Boundaries shall be delineated using the following: (1) The approximate location and extent of wetlands in the Scenic Area is shown on the National Wetlands Inventory (U. S. Department of the Interior 1987). In addition, the list of hydric soils and the soil survey maps shall be used as an indicator of wet-lands. (2) Some wetlands may not be shown on the	<b>Applies.</b> Qualified ODOT staff have identified the water resources in the Wetlands and Waters Delineation Report for Coopey Quarry (Appendix D) using the methods described here.

	<p>wetlands inventory or soil survey maps. Wetlands that are discovered by the local planning staff during an inspection of a potential project site shall be delineated and protected.</p> <p>(3) The project applicant shall be responsible for determining the exact location of a wetlands boundary. Wetlands boundaries shall be delineated using the procedures specified in the '1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (on-line Edition)'.</p> <p>(4) All wetlands delineations shall be conducted by a professional who has been trained to use the federal delineation procedures, such as a soil scientist, botanist, or wetlands ecologist.</p>	
	<p>(E) Stream, pond, and lake boundaries shall be delineated using the bank full flow boundary for streams and the high water mark for ponds and lakes. The project applicant shall be responsible for determining the exact location of the appropriate boundary for the water resource.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> Qualified ODOT staff have identified the water resources in the Wetlands and Waters Delineation Report for Coopey Quarry (Appendix D) using the methods described here.</p>
	<p>(F) The local government may verify the accuracy of, and render adjustments to, a bank full flow, high water mark, normal pool elevation (for the Columbia River), or wetland boundary delineation. If the adjusted boundary is contested by the project applicant, the local government shall obtain professional services, at the project applicant's expense, or the county will ask for technical assistance from the U.S. Forest Service to render a final delineation.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The local government may verify the accuracy of the Wetlands and Waters Delineation Report for Coopey Quarry (Appendix D).</p>
	<p>(G) Buffer zones shall be undisturbed unless the following criteria have been satisfied:</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> To access the proposed disposal site, ODOT will impact 0.15 acre of buffer. Appendix E contains a mitigation report that</p>



	(1) The proposed use must have no practicable alternative as determined by the practicable alternative test. Those portions of a proposed use that have a practicable alternative will not be located in wetlands, stream, pond, lake, and riparian areas and/or their buffer zone.	discusses impacts to natural resources, their buffers and proposes mitigation for these impacts. This one lane road with a turn out is the minimum necessary for site access.
	(2) Filling and draining of wetlands shall be prohibited with exceptions related to public safety or restoration/enhancement activities as permitted when all of the following criteria have been met: (a) A documented public safety hazard exists or a restoration/ enhancement project exists that would benefit the public and is corrected or achieved only by impacting the wetland in question. (b) Impacts to the wetland must be the last possible documented alternative in fixing the public safety concern or completing the restoration/enhancement project. (c) The proposed project minimizes the impacts to the wetland.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No wetland draining or filling is proposed.
	(3) Unavoidable impacts to wetlands and aquatic and riparian areas and their buffer zones shall be offset by deliberate restoration and enhancement or creation (wetlands only) measures as required by the completion of a mitigation plan.	<b>Applies.</b> The project will remove 1,000 linear feet of man-made quarry wall/cliff and 0.15 acre of NSA buffer.  As mitigation for these impacts ODOT will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore Coopey Quarry creating 7.26 acres of buffer</li> <li>• Restore the original 0.15 acre of buffer impact.</li> <li>• Utilize large wood cut from the site as downed logs</li> <li>• Remove English Ivy and Himalayan blackberry from 2.60 acre of existing NSA buffer. See Appendix E Coopey Quarry Mitigation Report..</li> </ul>
	(H) Protection of sensitive wildlife/plant areas and sites shall begin when proposed new developments or uses are within 1000	<b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.

	<p>feet of a sensitive wildlife/plant site and/or area. Sensitive Wildlife Areas are those areas depicted in the wildlife inventory and listed in Table 2 of the Management Plan titled "Types of Wildlife Areas and Sites Inventoried in the Columbia Gorge", including all Priority Habitats Table. Sensitive Plants are listed in Table 3 of the Management Plan, titled "Columbia Gorge and Vicinity Endemic Plant Species." The approximate locations of sensitive wildlife and/or plant areas and sites are shown in the wildlife and rare plant inventory.</p>	
	<p>(I) The local government shall submit site plans (of uses that are proposed within 1,000 feet of a sensitive wildlife and/or plant area or site) for review to the U.S. Forest Service and the appropriate state agencies (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for wildlife issues and by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program for plant issues).</p>	
	<p>(J) The U.S. Forest Service wildlife biologists and/or botanists, in consultation with the appropriate state biologists, shall review the site plan and their field survey records. They shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Identify/verify the precise location of the wildlife and/or plant area or site.</li> <li>(2) Determine if a field survey will be required.</li> <li>(3) Determine, based on the biology and habitat requirements of the affected wild-life/plant species, if the proposed use would compromise the integrity and function of or result in adverse affects (including</li> </ul>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The US Forest wildlife biologists and state biologist may review site plans and field survey documentation to verify its accuracy.</p>

	<p>cumulative effects) to the wildlife or plant area or site. This would include considering the time of year when wildlife or plant species are sensitive to disturbance, such as nesting, rearing seasons, or flowering season.</p> <p>(4) Delineate the undisturbed 200 ft buffer on the site plan for sensitive plants and/or the appropriate buffer for sensitive wildlife areas or sites, including nesting, roosting and perching sites.</p> <p>(a) Buffer zones can be reconfigured if a project applicant demonstrates all of the following: (1) the integrity and function of the buffer zones is maintained, (2) the total buffer area on the development proposal is not decreased, (3) the width reduction shall not occur within another buffer, and (4) the buffer zone width is not reduced more than 50% at any particular location. Such features as intervening topography, vegetation, man-made features, natural plant or wildlife habitat boundaries, and flood plain characteristics could be considered.</p>	
	<p>(b) Requests to reduce buffer zones shall be considered if an appropriate professional (botanist, plant ecologist, wildlife biologist, or hydrologist), hired by the project applicant, (1) identifies the precise location of the sensitive wildlife/plant or water resource, (2) de-scribes the biology of the</p>	<p><b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants or their buffers were found within the project area.</p>

	sensitive wildlife/plant or hydrologic condition of the water resource, and (3) demonstrates that the proposed use will not have any negative effects, either direct or indirect, on the affected wild-life/plant and their surrounding habitat that is vital to their long-term survival or water resource and its long term function.	
	(c) The local government shall submit all requests to re-configure sensitive wildlife/plant or water resource buffers to the U.S. Forest Service and the appropriate state agencies for review. All written comments shall be included in the record of application and based on the comments from the state and federal agencies, the local government will make a final decision on whether the reduced buffer zones is justified. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the federal and state agencies, the local government shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.
	(K) The local government, in consultation with the State and federal wildlife biologists and/or botanists, shall use the following criteria in re-viewing and evaluating the site plan to ensure that the proposed developments or uses do not compromise the integrity and function of or result in adverse effects to the wildlife or plant area or site: (1) Published guidelines regarding the protection and management of the affected	<b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.



	<p>wildlife/plant species. Examples include: the Oregon Department of Forestry has prepared technical papers that include management guidelines for osprey and great blue heron; the Washington Department of Wildlife has prepared similar guidelines for a variety of species, including the western pond turtle, the peregrine falcon, and the Larch Mountain salamander (Rodrick and Milner 1991).</p> <p>(2) Physical characteristics of the subject parcel and vicinity, including topography and vegetation.</p> <p>(3) Historic, current, and proposed uses in the vicinity of the sensitive wildlife/plant area or site.</p> <p>(4) Existing condition of the wildlife/plant area or site and the surrounding habitat and the useful life of the area or site.</p> <p>(5) In areas of winter range, habitat components, such as forage, and thermal cover, important to the viability of the wildlife must be maintained or, if impacts are to occur, enhancement must mitigate the impacts so as to maintain overall values and function of winter range.</p>	
	<p>(6) The site plan is consistent with the "Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources" (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2000).</p>	<p><b>Does not apply.</b> There is no in water work for this project.</p>
	<p>(7) The site plan activities coincide with periods when fish and wildlife are least sensitive to disturbance. These would include, among others, nesting and brooding periods (from nest building to fledgling of</p>	<p><b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.</p>

	young) and those periods specified.	
	(8) The site plan illustrates that new developments and uses, including bridges, culverts, and utility corridors, shall not interfere with fish and wildlife passage.	Applies. The disposal site once completed will improve wildlife passage. Fish passage is not affected by the proposal.
	(9) Maintain, protect, and enhance the integrity and function of Priority Habitats (such as old growth forests, talus slopes, and oak woodlands) as listed in the Priority Habitats Table. This includes maintaining structural, species, and age diversity, maintaining connectivity within and between plant communities, and ensuring that cumulative impacts are considered in documenting integrity and function.	<p>The man-made quarry wall / cliff face will be lost when the disposal site is filled. The quarry wall is about 30-40 feet high and extends 1,000 feet along the southern edge of the project. The quarry wall, although man-made, provides cliff habitat. The cliffs are approximately 1,000 linear feet long, of which approximately 500ft is vegetated by several species of fern, English ivy and blackberry and transitions into a vegetated steep slope. The remaining 500ft are relatively unvegetated and contain a fissure running horizontally approximately 15ft from the top.</p> <p>The overall project will have a net environmental benefit discussed in the Coopey Quarry Mitigation Report, Appendix E.</p>
	(L) The wildlife/plant protection process may terminate if the local government, in consultation with the U.S. Forest Service and state wild-life agency or Heritage program, determines (1) the sensitive wildlife area or site is not active, or (2) the proposed use is not within the buffer zones and would not compromise the integrity of the wildlife/plant area or site, and (3) the proposed use is within the buffer and could be easily moved out of the buffer by simply modifying the project proposal (site plan modifications). If the project applicant accepts these recommendations, the local government shall incorporate them into its development review order and the wildlife/plant protection process may	<b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.

	conclude.	
	(M) If the above measures fail to eliminate the adverse effects, the proposed project shall be prohibited, unless the project applicant can meet the Practicable Alternative Test and prepare a mitigation plan to offset the adverse effects by deliberate restoration and enhancement.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.
	(N) The local government shall submit a copy of all field surveys (if completed) and mitigation plans to the U.S. Forest Service and appropriate state agencies. The local government shall include all comments in the record of application and address any written comments submitted by the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage programs in its development review order. Based on the comments from the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage program, the local government shall make a final decision on whether the proposed use would be consistent with the wildlife/plant policies and guidelines. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage program, the local government shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.	
	(O) The local government shall require the project applicant to revise the mitigation plan as necessary to ensure that the proposed use would not adversely affect a sensitive wildlife/plant area or site.	<b>Does not apply.</b> No sensitive wildlife or plants were found within the project area.
	(P) Soil productivity shall be protected using the following guidelines: (1) A description or illustration showing the mitigation measures to control soil erosion and stream sedimentation.	

	<p>(2) New developments and land uses shall control all soil movement within the area shown on the site plan.</p> <p>(3) The soil area disturbed by new development or land uses, except for new cultivation, shall not exceed 15 percent of the project area.</p> <p>(4) Within 1 year of project completion, 80 percent of the project area with surface disturbance shall be established with effective native ground cover species or other soil-stabilizing methods to prevent soil erosion until the area has 80 percent vegetative cover.</p>	
	<p>(Q) An alternative site for a proposed use shall be considered practicable if it is available and the proposed use can be undertaken on that site after taking into consideration cost, technology, logistics, and overall project purposes. A practicable alternative does not exist if a project applicant satisfactorily demonstrates all of the following:</p> <p>(1) 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.</p> <p>(2) 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.</p>	



	(3) Reasonable attempts were made to remove r 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.	
	<p>(R) The Mitigation Plan shall be prepared when:</p> <p>(1) The proposed development or use is within a buffer zone (wetland, pond, lakes, riparian areas, wildlife or plant areas and/or sites).</p> <p>(2) There is no practicable alternative as determined by MCC 38.7075 (Q).</p>	To access the proposed disposal site, ODOT will impact 0.15 acre of buffer. Appendix E contains a mitigation report that discusses impacts to natural resources, their buffers and proposes mitigation for these impacts. This one lane road with a turn out is the minimum necessary for site access.
	(S) In all cases, Mitigation Plans are the responsibility of the applicant and shall be prepared by an appropriate professional (botanist/ecologist for plant sites, a wildlife/fish biologist for wildlife/fish sites and a qualified professional for water resource sites).	<b>Applies.</b> The mitigation report was prepared by a group of qualified biologist, professional wetland scientist and a landscape architect.
	(T) The primary purpose of this information is to provide a basis for the project applicant to re-design the proposed use in a manner that protects sensitive water resources, and wild-life/plant areas and sites, that maximizes his/her development options, and that mitigates, through restoration, enhancement, and replacement measures, impacts to the water resources and/or wildlife/plant area or site and/or buffer zones.	<p>Applies. The proposed project minimized impacts to 1,000 linear feet of man-made quarry wall/cliff and 0.15 acre of NSA buffer.</p> <p>As mitigation for these impacts ODOT will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore Coopey Quarry creating 7.26 acres of buffer .</li> <li>• Restore the original 0.15 acre of buffer impact.</li> <li>• Utilize large wood cut from the site as downed logs</li> <li>• Remove English Ivy and Himalayan blackberry from 2.60 acre of existing NSA buffer. See Appendix E Coopey quarry Mitigation Report.</li> </ul>

	(U) The applicant shall submit the mitigation plan to the local government. The local government shall submit a copy of the mitigation plan to the U.S. Forest Service, and appropriate state agencies. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage program, the local government shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.	
	(V) A project applicant shall demonstrate sufficient fiscal, technical, and administrative competence to successfully execute a mitigation plan involving wetland creation.	Does not apply. No wetlands will be created.
	<p>(W) Mitigation plans shall include maps, photographs, and text. The text shall:</p> <p>(1) Describe the biology and/or function of the sensitive resources (e.g. Wildlife/plant species, or wetland) that will be affected by a proposed use. An ecological assessment of the sensitive resource to be altered or destroyed and the condition of the resource that will result after restoration will be required. Reference published protection and management guidelines.</p> <p>(2) Describe the physical characteristics of the subject parcel, past, present, and future uses, and the past, present, and future potential impacts to the sensitive resources. Include the size, scope, configuration, or density of new uses being proposed within the buffer zone.</p> <p>(3) Explain the techniques (W) Mitigation plans shall include maps, photographs, and text. The text shall:</p> <p>(1) Describe the biology and/or function of</p>	See Appendix E, Coopey Quarry Mitigation Report. The report includes the information requested.

<p>the sensitive resources (e.g. Wildlife/plant species, or wetland) that will be affected by a proposed use. An ecological assessment of the sensitive resource to be altered or destroyed and the condition of the resource that will result after restoration will be required. Reference published protection and management guidelines.</p> <p>(2) Describe the physical characteristics of the subject parcel, past, present, and future uses, and the past, present, and future potential impacts to the sensitive resources. Include the size, scope, configuration, or density of new uses being proposed within the buffer zone.</p> <p>(3) Explain the techniques that will be used to protect the sensitive resources and their surrounding habitat that will not be altered or destroyed (for examples, delineation of core habitat of the sensitive wildlife/plant species and key components that are essential to maintain the long-term use and integrity of the wildlife/plant area or site).</p> <p>(4) Show how restoration, enhancement, and replacement (creation) measures will be applied to ensure that the proposed use results in minimum feasible impacts to sensitive resources, their buffer zones, and associated habitats.</p> <p>(5) Show how the proposed restoration, enhancement, or replacement (creation) mitigation measures are NOT alternatives to avoidance. A proposed development/use must first avoid a sensitive resource, and only if this is not possible should restoration, enhancement, or creation be considered as mitigation. In reviewing mitigation plans, the</p>	
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	local government, appropriate state agencies, and U.S. Forest Service shall critically examine all proposals to ensure that they are indeed last resort options.	
	(X) At a minimum, a project applicant shall provide to the local government a progress re-port every 3-years that documents milestones, successes, problems, and contingency actions. Photographic monitoring stations shall be established and photographs shall be used to monitor all mitigation progress.	<b>Applies.</b> ODOT will quantitatively monitor the restoration site on years 1, 3 and 5 after completion of the disposal site. If all the performance standards are achieved in less, ODOT may terminate monitoring with approval of the review agencies after year 3. Qualitative assessments of the will occur on years 2 and 4.
	(Y) A final monitoring report shall be submitted to the local government for review upon completion of the restoration, enhancement, or replacement activity. This monitoring report shall document successes, problems encountered, resource recovery, status of any sensitive wildlife/plant species and shall demonstrate the success of restoration and/or enhancement actions. The local government shall submit copies of the monitoring report to the U.S. Forest Service; who shall offer technical assistance to the local government in helping to evaluate the completion of the mitigation plan. In instances where restoration and enhancement efforts have failed, the monitoring process shall be extended until the applicant satisfies the restoration and enhancement guidelines.	
	(Z) Mitigation measures to offset impacts to resources and/or buffers shall result in no net loss of water quality, natural drainage, fish/wildlife/plant habitat, and water resources by addressing the following: (1) Restoration and enhancement efforts shall be completed no later than one year	(1)The Coopey Quarry Disposal Site Restoration will start with planting berms along I-84. These initial berms are designed to hide disposal activity from I-84 travelers. The berms will be planted on the north slopes with native tree species shortly after construction. Other initial restoration activities will include removal of English Ivy and Himalayan blackberry from the retained buffers, restoration of the pond shoreline, and placement of some downed logs in the

after the sensitive resource or buffer zone has been altered or destroyed, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

(2) All natural vegetation within the buffer zone shall be retained to the greatest extent practicable. Appropriate protection and maintenance techniques shall be applied, such as fencing, conservation buffers, live-stock management, and noxious weed control. Within five years, at least 75 percent of the replacement vegetation must survive. All plantings must be with native plant species that replicate the original vegetation community.

(3) Habitat that will be affected by either temporary or permanent uses shall be rehabilitated to a natural condition. Habitat shall be replicated in composition, structure, and function, including tree, shrub and herbaceous species, snags, pool-riffle ratios, sub-strata, and structures, such as large woody debris and boulders.

(4) If this standard is not feasible or practical because of technical constraints, a sensitive resource of equal or greater benefit may be substituted, provided that no net loss of sensitive resource functions occurs and provided the County, in consultation with the appropriate State and Federal agency, determine that such substitution is justified.

(5) Sensitive plants that will be destroyed shall be transplanted or replaced, to the maximum extent practicable. Replacement is used here to mean the establishment of a particular plant species in areas of suitable habitat not affected by new uses.

existing buffer.

ODOT will restore the quarry site continuously as it gets filled. ODOT proposes to fill the quarry from the east to the west in phases. We are anticipating about five phases that create cells within the disposal site. When a cell is completely filled, it will be restored with a foot of topsoil, compost and native forest plantings within one year. When the final phase is complete and the cell is filled, ODOT will remove the access road and replant the access route. ODOT estimates this could take from 5-30 years.

(2) The proposal will enhance and retain 2.6 acres of buffer while only impacted 0.15 acre. In addition ODOT will create 7.26 acres of buffer planted with native species.

(3) The 0.15 acre of buffer impact will be restored once the disposal site is completed.

(4) The proposed mitigation report demonstrates an ecological lift from the proposed mitigation plan (Appendix E)

(5) No sensitive plants will be destroyed.

(6) The one lane road with a turn out is the minimum necessary for site access. The road does not cross a stream or wetland.

(7) The project is not impacting or creating wetlands.



Replacement may be accomplished by seeds, cuttings, or other appropriate methods. Replacement shall occur as close to the original plant site as practicable. The project applicant shall ensure that at least 75 percent of the replacement plants survive 3 years after the date they are planted

(6) Nonstructural controls and natural processes shall be used to the greatest extent practicable.

(a) Bridges, roads, pipeline and utility corridors, and other water crossings shall be minimized and should serve multiple purposes and properties. (b) Stream channels shall not be placed in culverts unless absolutely necessary for property access. Bridges are preferred for water crossings to reduce disruption to hydrologic and biologic functions. Culverts shall only be permitted if there are no practicable alternatives as determined by MCC .38.7075 (Q).

(c) Fish passage shall be protected from obstruction.

(d) Restoration of fish passage should occur wherever possible.

(e) Show location and nature of temporary and permanent control measures that shall be applied to minimize erosion and sedimentation when riparian areas are disturbed, including slope net-ting, berms and ditches, tree protection, sediment barriers, infiltration systems, and culverts.

(f) Groundwater and surface water quality will not be degraded by the proposed use. Natural hydrologic conditions shall be maintained, restored, or enhanced in such a manner that replicates natural conditions,

including current patterns (circulation, velocity, volume, and normal water fluctuation), natural stream channel and shoreline dimensions and materials, including slope, depth, width, length, cross-sectional profile, and gradient.

(g) Those portions of a proposed use that are not water-dependent or that have a practicable alternative will be located outside of stream, pond, and lake buffer zones.

(h) Streambank and shoreline stability shall be maintained or restored with natural revegetation.

(i) The size of restored, enhanced, and replacement (creation) wetlands shall equal or exceed the following ratios. The first number specifies the required acreage of replacement wetlands, and the second number specifies the acreage of wetlands altered or destroyed.

Restoration: 2: 1

Creation: 3: 1

Enhancement: 4: 1

(7) Wetland creation mitigation shall be deemed complete when the wetland is self-functioning for 5 consecutive years. Self-functioning is defined by the expected function of the wetland as written in the mitigation plan. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the local government to ensure compliance. The U.S. Forest Service, in consultation with appropriate state agencies, shall extend technical assistance to the local government to help evaluate such reports and any subsequent activities associated with compliance.

	(8) Wetland restoration/enhancement can be mitigated successfully by donating appropriate funds to a non-profit wetland conservancy or land trust with explicit instructions that those funds are to be used specifically to purchase protection easements or fee title protection of appropriate wetlands acreage in or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge meeting the ratios given above in MCC 38.7075 (Z) (6) (i). These transactions shall be explained in detail in the Mitigation Plan and shall be fully monitored and documented in the monitoring report.	
<b>§ 38.7300- REVIEW AND CONDITIONAL USES</b>	(B) Forestry	<b>Applies.</b> The use is in a GSF40 zone.
	(1) The owners of land designated GGF or GGA within 500 feet of the perimeter of the subject parcel have been notified of the land use application and have been given at least 10 days to comment prior to a final decision;	<b>Does not apply.</b> The zone is GSF40, not a GGF or GGA zone.
	(2) The use will not interfere seriously with accepted forest or agricultural practices on nearby lands devoted to resource use;	<b>Does not apply.</b> The site currently has no utility as a forest use. The proposed use will not interfere with accepted forest or agricultural uses on nearby lands.
	(3) The use will be sited in such a way as to minimize the loss of forest or agricultural land and to minimize the chance of interference with accepted forest or agricultural practices on nearby lands; and	<b>Does not apply.</b> The site does not have any forest resources and the proposed use as a disposal site for highway maintenance materials generated by slide or other geo-environmental events.
	(4) The use will not significantly increase fire hazard, fire suppression costs or risks to fire suppression personnel and will comply with MCC 38.0085.	<b>Does not apply.</b> The use will not generate any increase in fire hazard, fire suppression costs or risks to fire suppression personnel than the existing condition of the site.
<b>PART 7 - SPECIAL USES</b>		

<p><b>§ 38.7350 DISPOSAL SITES FOR SPOIL MATERIALS FROM PUBLIC ROAD MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES</b></p>	<p>(A) Application Requirements. In addition to other applicable requirements, land use applications for disposal sites shall include the same information that applicants are required to submit for expansion of existing quarries and production and/or development of mineral resources in the GMA, including, but not limited to:</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> The proposed ODOT use of the site is as a disposal site for public road maintenance activities so this provision applies to the proposed use.</p>
	<p>(1) A reclamation plan that includes:</p> <p>(a) A map of the site, at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet (1:2,400) or a scale providing greater detail, with 10-foot contour intervals or less, showing pre-reclamation existing grades and post-reclamation final grades; locations of topsoil stockpiles for eventual reclamation use; location of catch basins or similar drainage and erosion control features employed for the duration of the use; and the location of storage, processing, and equipment areas employed for the duration of the use.</p> <p>(b) Cross-sectional drawings of the site showing pre-reclamation and post-reclamation grades.</p> <p>(c) Descriptions of the proposed use, in terms of estimated quantity and type of material removed, estimated duration of the use, processing activities, etc.</p> <p>(d) Description of drainage/erosion control features to be employed for the duration of the use.</p> <p>(e) A landscaping plan providing for re-vegetation consistent with the vegetation patterns of the subject landscape setting, indicating species, number, size, and location of plantings for the final reclaimed grade, as</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> A reclamation plan is attached in Appendix B that includes all the information detailed in (a) through (e).</p>

	well as a description of irrigation provisions or other measures necessary to ensure the survival of plantings.	
	(2) Perspective drawings of the site as seen from key viewing areas.	<b>Applies.</b> Photos are included in the Visual Analysis completed for the application and attached as Appendix F.
	(3) Cultural resource reconnaissance and historic surveys, as required by MCC 38.7045(A). Disposal sites shall be considered a “large-scale use” according to MCC 38.7045 (D)(2).	<b>Applies.</b> The cultural and historic resource surveys required have been completed and are under review by the appropriate agencies. The review of both the archaeological resource survey and the historic resource survey are being conducted concurrently. Letters of Concurrence will be forwarded to Multnomah County as soon as the review is completed.
	<p>(4) Written reports of field surveys to identify sensitive wildlife areas or sites and sensitive plants.</p> <p>(a) Field survey reports identifying sensitive wildlife sites shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cover all areas affected by the proposed use or recreation facility;</li> <li>2. Be conducted by a professional wildlife biologist hired by the project applicant;</li> <li>3. Describe and show all sensitive wildlife areas and sites discovered in a project area on the site plan map.</li> </ol> <p>(b) Field survey reports identifying sensitive plant sites shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cover all areas affected by the proposed use or recreation facility;</li> <li>2. Be conducted by a person with recognized expertise in botany or plant ecology hired by the project applicant;</li> <li>3. Identify the precise location of the sensitive plants and delineate a 200-foot buffer zone;</li> </ol>	<b>Applies.</b> The results of the biological field surveys are attached as Appendix C. The surveys have been conducted in compliance with all provisions of (a) and (b). Both the wildlife and plant surveys were conducted by ODOT qualified staff. All sensitive resources have been identified and mapped according to the listed provisions and are attached in Appendix C.

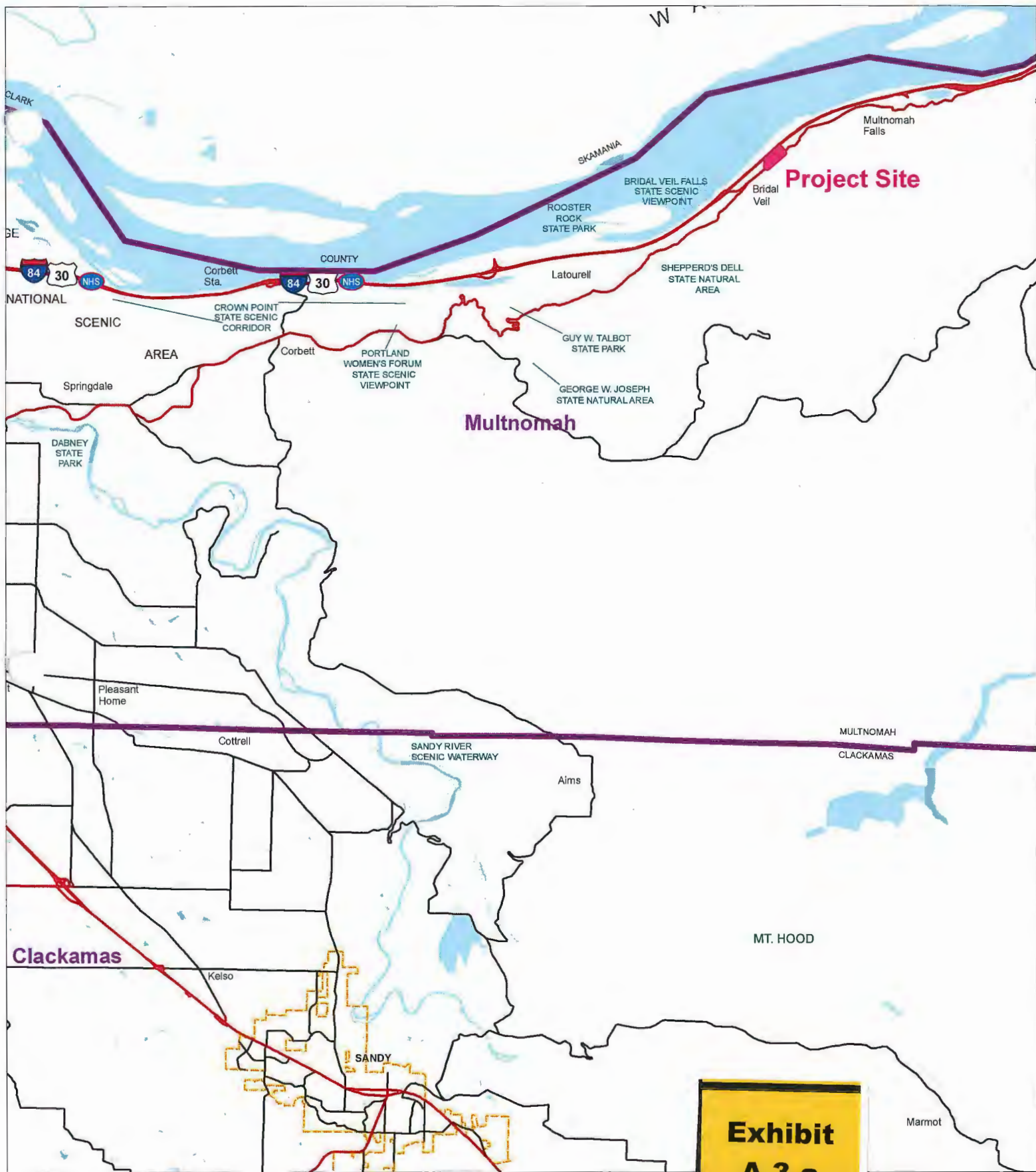


	4. Show results on the site plan map.	
	<p>(B) Siting Standard. The proposed disposal site shall only be approved if the applicant demonstrates it is not practicable to locate the disposal site outside the Scenic Area or inside an Urban Area. At a minimum, the applicant shall submit a feasibility and suitability analysis that compares the proposed disposal site to existing or potential disposal sites located both outside the Scenic Area and inside an Urban Area.</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b></p> <p>Feasibility and Suitability Analysis Coopey Disposal Site Oregon Department of Transportation, <b>Appendix H.</b></p> <p>The Coopey Quarry is a state owned abandoned quarry used during the development of Interstate 84 through the 1940s and 1950s as a gravel source for the construction of the water level route through the Gorge. The site sits between Interstate 84 and UPRR and the Historic Columbia River Highway. The site is zone GSF 40. Disposal sites are allowed as conditional uses within this zone. According to Chapter 38 of MCC. ODOT is required to demonstrate that it is not practicable to locate the site outside the Scenic Area or inside an Urban Area. ODOT is proposing to use the abandoned quarry as a disposal site with the intent of reclaiming the quarry to its pre-quarry condition using native material produce during geologic events and maintenance activities within the Gorge Area.</p> <p>ODOT maintenance staff identified the need for a new disposal site in the Columbia River Gorge due to the geologic activities. Severe weather cause rock fall and tree to fall across the roadway. Existing disposal site are at capacity and permitted for temporary storage. A long term solution to store debris is needed within the Columbia River Gorge. The Coopey Quarry was identified as a practicable alternative due to its size, ability access, scenic subordination, location (its close proximity to where much of the debris is being generated).</p> <p>ODOT geologists have prepared a survey of existing ODOT owned lands that could provide opportunities to store materials (spreadsheet attached Appendix H).</p> <p>There are presently 8 ODOT managed disposal sites within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. These sites are</p>

		<p>presently at capacity.</p> <p>The Gorge is a geologically dynamic place. Transportation through the Gorge is critical. Removal of debris that fall on or across the road is an important function of the Oregon Department of Transportation to maintain access through the Gorge. Expedited removal of debris is paramount during emergency events. This site is located in an area prone to landslides and geologic events. During severe weather events multiple slides or flows may occur. Proximity between the event and the disposal site is paramount. The faster the trucks can haul and remove the debris the faster the road can be opened for emergency vehicles and police.</p> <p>Sites outside the scenic area would require extensive travel time. ODOT staff reached out to Multnomah County Road Maintenance Crews. Multnomah County presently trucks their road debris to a disposal site in the West Hills site. Trucking debris to the West Hills of Portland is not practicable assuming the life line function of ODOTs facilities. Geologic events most often occur during winter. Keeping the transportation corridors open is critical during these times. Access for police and emergency vehicles is very important to public safety. Interstate 84 and the Historic Columbia River Highway are critical transportation corridors though the Gorge. Closures of these facilities require long detours which may also be impacted by slides and rock fall during severe weather conditions.</p> <p>During winter operations maintenance crews have access to one dump truck. The other trucks in the fleet are set up with plows and sanding equipment necessary to maintain access through the Gorge. During these times maintenance staffing is limited and often spread across the region plowing or sanding to maintain access on the interstate or along the Historic Columbia River Highway.</p> <p>With one truck available, a flagger and loader operator, would need to sit idle waiting for the truck to return from a sites located outside the National Scenic Area.</p>
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<p><b>§ 38.7045 GMA CULTURAL RESOURCE REVIEW CRITERIA</b></p>	<p>(A) through (M).</p>	<p><b>Applies.</b> Criteria A through M have been satisfied. ODOT has contracted with appropriate technical professionals to complete all required surveys, research and coordination with the appropriate agencies. The contracts and the results have been reviewed by qualified ODOT professional staff.</p> <p>The results of the Cultural Resource Review (Built and Archaeology) have been submitted to the appropriate state and federal staff for their review and concurrence. Copies of the appropriate concurrence/clearance letters are attached in Appendix G.</p>
<p><b>§ 38.7350 DISPOSAL SITES FOR SPOIL MATERIALS FROM PUBLIC ROAD MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES</b></p>	<p>(C) Scenic Resource Standards. Disposal sites shall comply with the same scenic resources protection standards as expansion of existing quarries and production and/or development of mineral resources in the GMA, including, but not limited to:</p>	
	<p>(1) Sites more than 3 miles from the nearest key viewing area shall be visually subordinate as seen from any key viewing area, according to MCC 38.7035 (B) (25). An interim period to achieve compliance with this requirement shall be established before approval. The period shall be based on site-specific topographic and visual conditions, but shall not exceed 3 years beyond the start of on-the-ground activities.</p>	<p>See applicant findings for SMA Scenic Criteria.</p>
	<p>(2) Sites less than 3 miles from the nearest key viewing area shall be fully screened from any key viewing area, according to MCC 38.7035 (B) (26). An interim period to achieve</p>	

	<p>compliance with this requirement shall be established before approval. The period shall be based on site-specific topographic and visual conditions, but shall not exceed 1 year beyond the start of on-the-ground activities. Disposal activity occurring before achieving compliance with full screening requirements shall be limited to activities necessary to provide such screening (creation of berms, etc.).</p>	
	<p>(3) Reclamation plans shall restore the site to a natural appearance that blends with and emulates surrounding landforms and vegetation patterns to the maximum extent practicable. (Ord. 1064, Add, 06/23/2005)</p>	



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
Coopey Quarry  
**Figure 1**  
Overview

0 4,350 8,700 17,400 Feet



### Legend

- County
- Coopey Quarry





# COOPET QUARRY-EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY

ODOT- PRE-APP 6.15.17

1"=100'



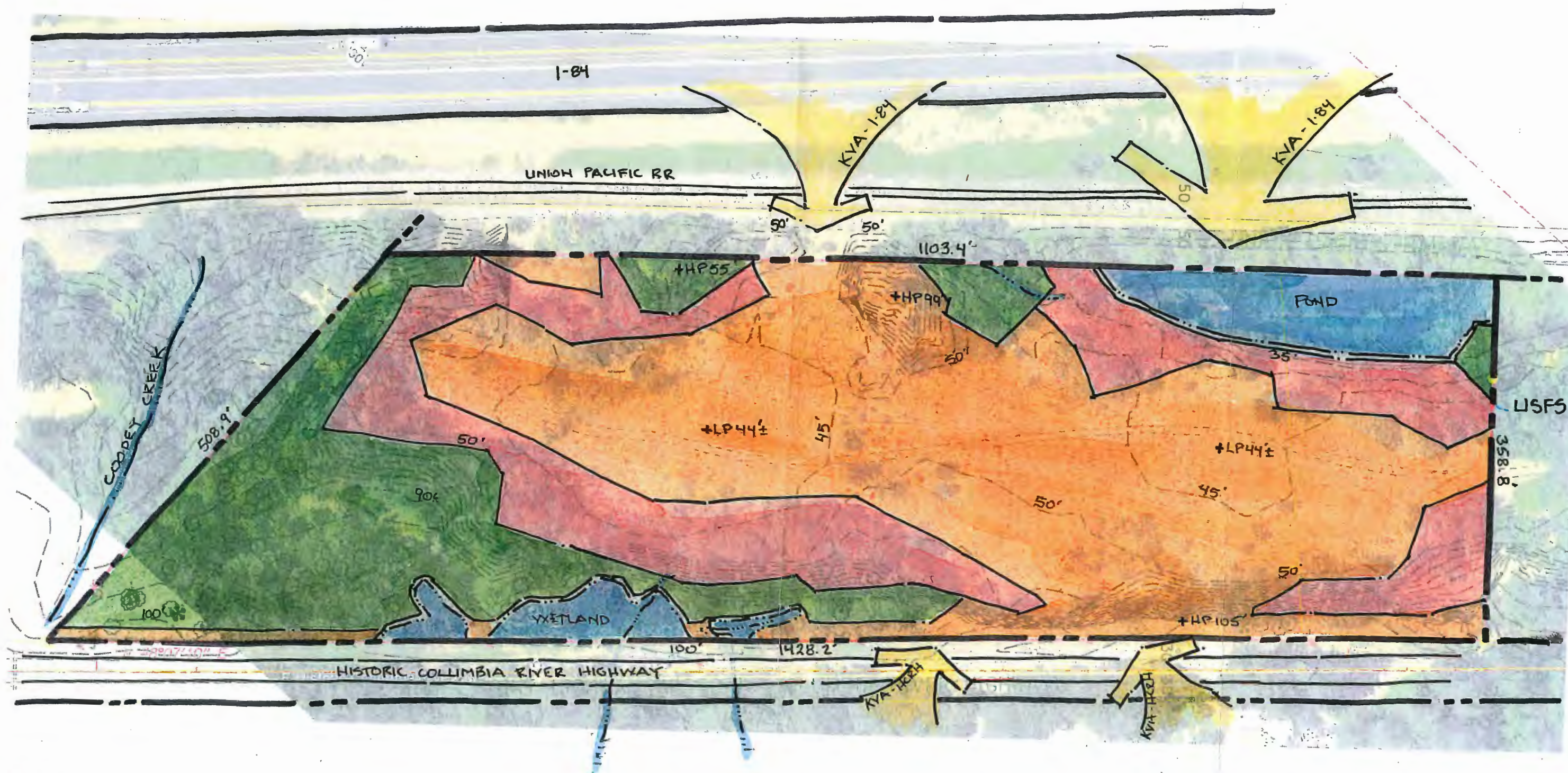
NOTE: CONTOUR INTERVALS 5'



## LEGEND

-  SECOND GROWTH FOREST
  POND/WETLAND  
 STUNTED OPEN FOREST
  WESTLAND  
 HERBACEOUS/GRAVEL
  DRAINAGE/STREAM

- 5' CONTOURS
- |     |            |
|-----|------------|
| +HP | HIGH POINT |
| +LP | LOW POINT  |



## COOPEY QUARRY - EXISTING CONDITIONS

ODOT - PRE-APP - 6.15.17

$$1'' = 100'$$




# LEGEND



PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD  
BERM/SCREEN/RESTORATION AREA  
POND/WETLAND



FILL/RESTORATION PHASES & AREAS



NO WORK AREA



EXIST. PLANT COMMUNITIES  
5' CONTOURS (EXISTING)



KEY VIEWING AREAS (ADJACENT TO SITE)

NOTE: BERM/SCREEN TO BE INSTALLED IN PHASES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF FILL AREAS. BERM HEIGHT WILL INCREASE WITH FILL HEIGHT.

1-84

UNION PACIFIC RR

KVA - 1-84

KVA - 1-84

A+ 1103.4'

POND

USFS

358.8'

508.9'

PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

COOPEY CREEK

HISTORIC COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY

1428.2'

KVA

KVA



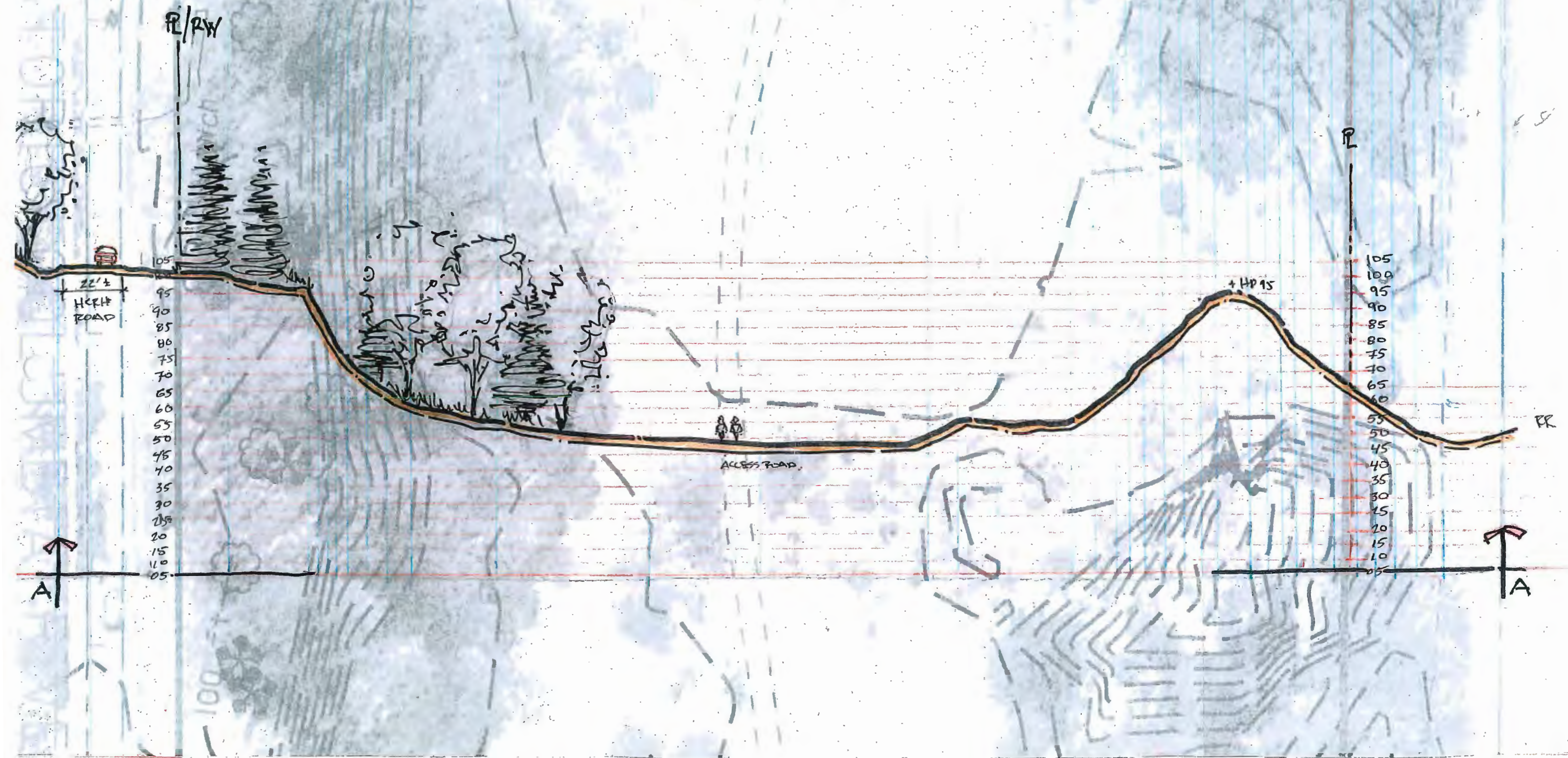
COOPEY QUARRY - PROPOSED PLAN CONCEPT


ODOT - PRE-APP - 6.15.17

1" = 100'



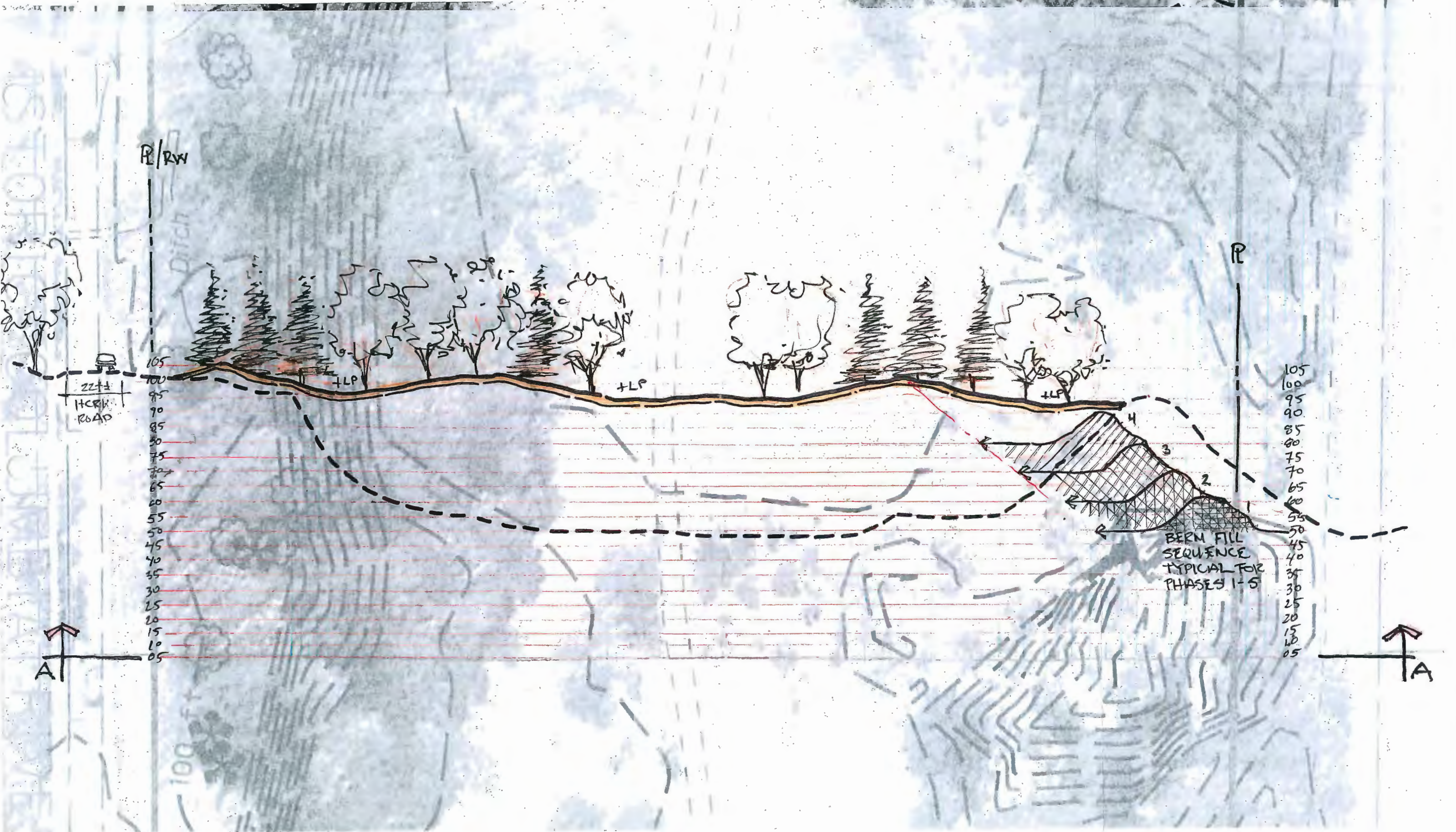




 COOPEY QUARRY - EXISTING CONDITIONS  
 ODOT - PREAPP - 6.15.17 SECTION A/A







COOPEY QUARRY - PROPOSED FILL CONCEPT  
OPOT- PREAPP- 6/15/17 SECTION A/A





DOPEY

4+00-30" Pipe

N 44° 36' 30" E SEE RR 351

L 1097+43.67 P.C. N 11° 17' 18.7" E 666.89 P.S.

L 1099+08.2

+00-24"

L 1109+60.1 P.S.

E.R.R. R/W.  
See RR 313

L 1096+69.24 P.S.C.

1° C.R.  
Δ 5° 29'  
73° 47' 44"  
L 148.77

L 1098+17.57 P.C.

153.9

L 1100+87.90 C.

150.2

L 1101+22.91 C.

L 1102+17.57 P.C.

S 50° 05' W 562.5'

213.0'

Deed Q-630-B  
Org No. 1R-2-778

Deed Q-630 A  
Org No. 1R-2-778

R.R. CURVE  
1° C.R.  
Δ 7° 21'  
73° 17' 11"

Timber in Ground  
Hollow Corner

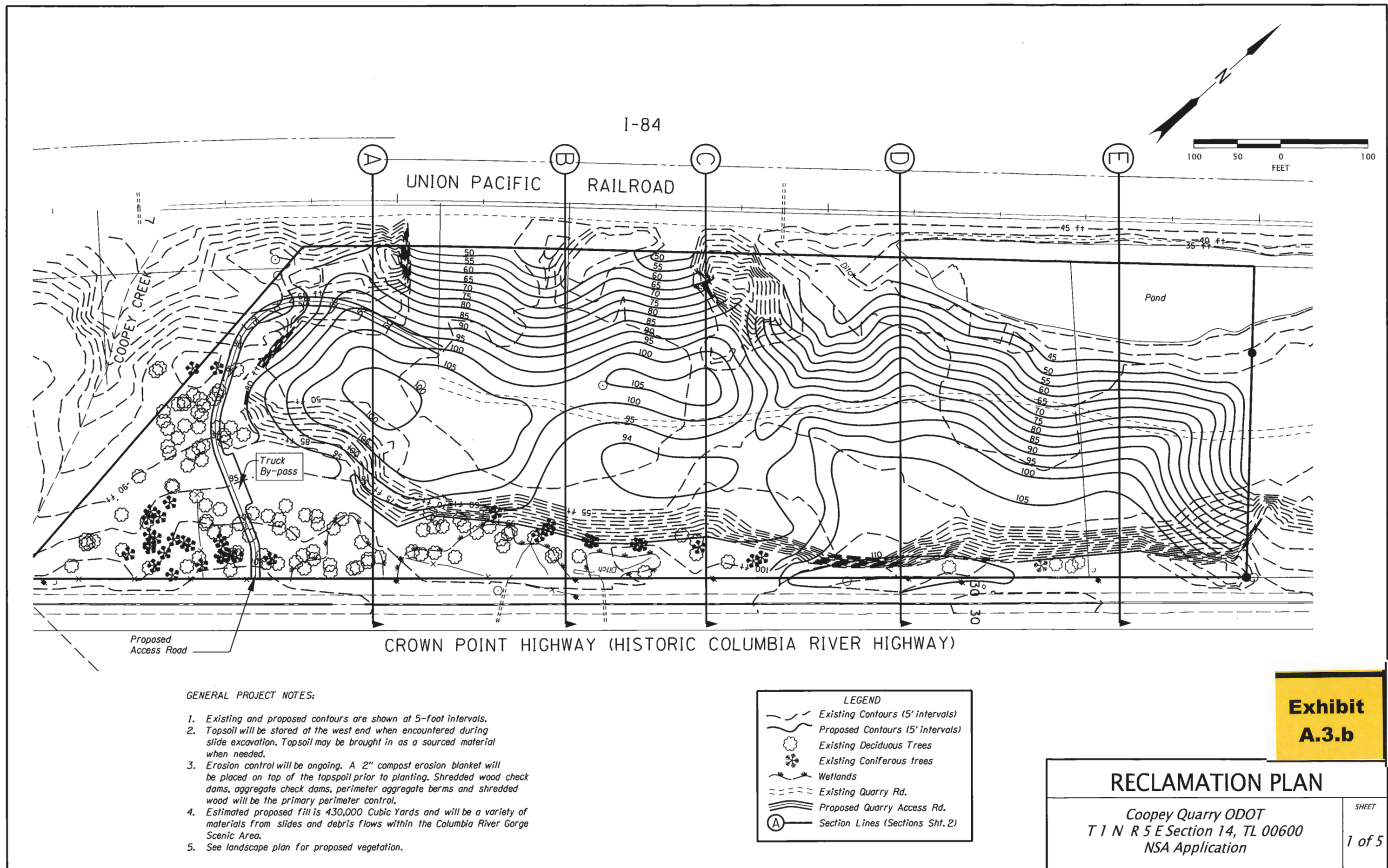
ROCK QUARRY

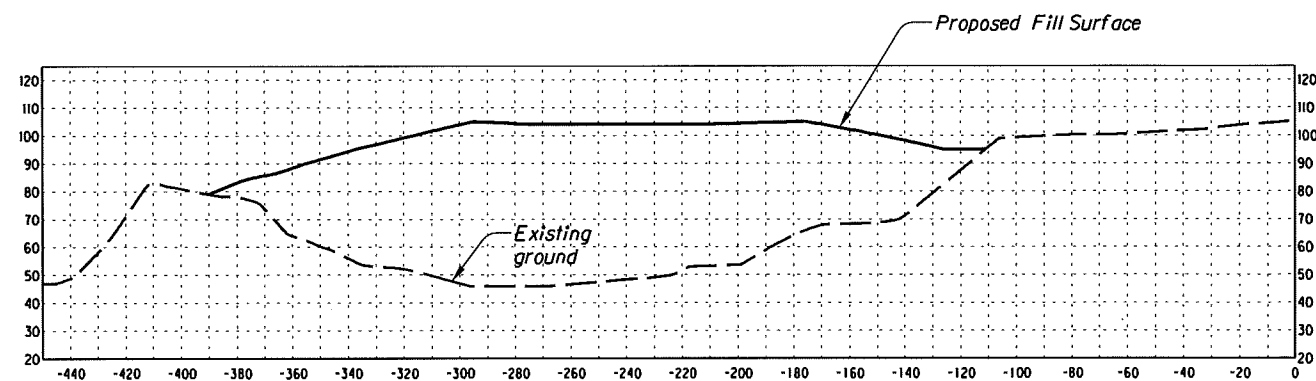
Load Point

181.0'

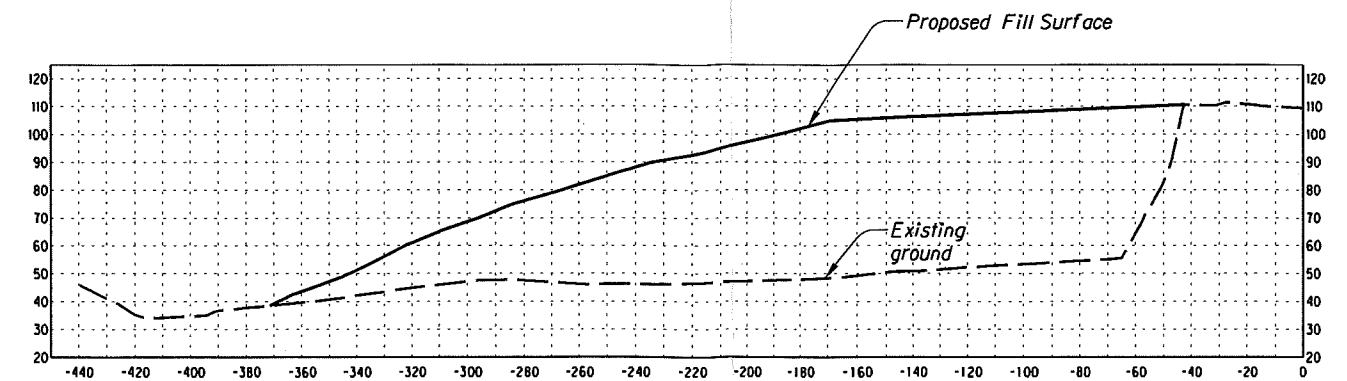
N 48° 32' 1" E 1247.8'



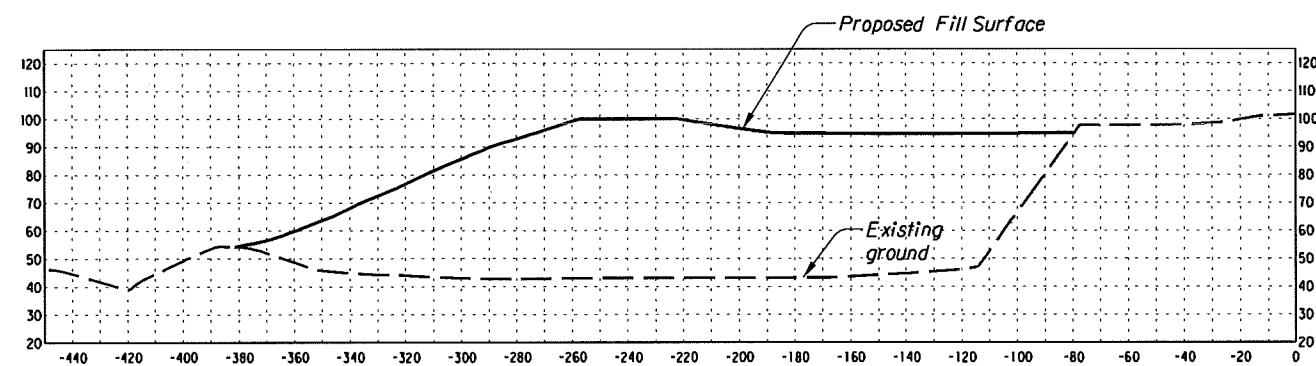




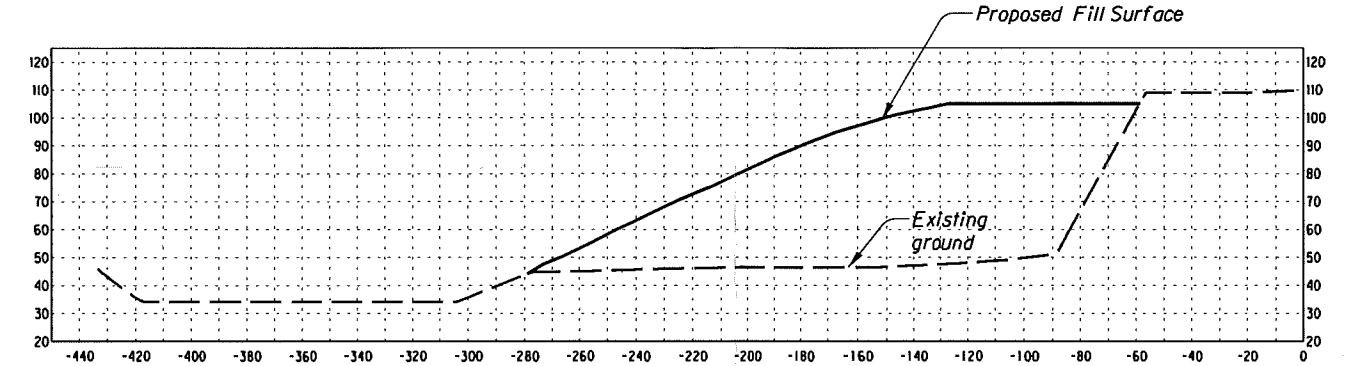
Cross Section A



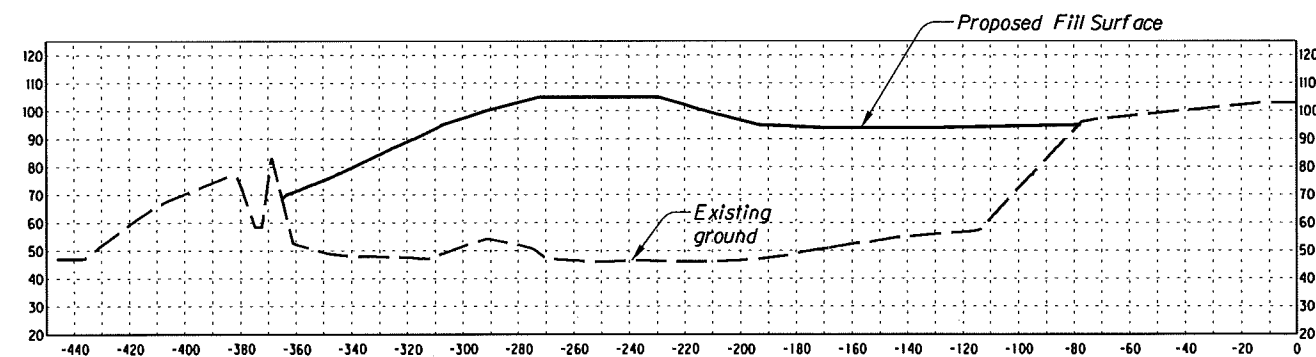
Cross Section D



Cross Section B



Cross Section E



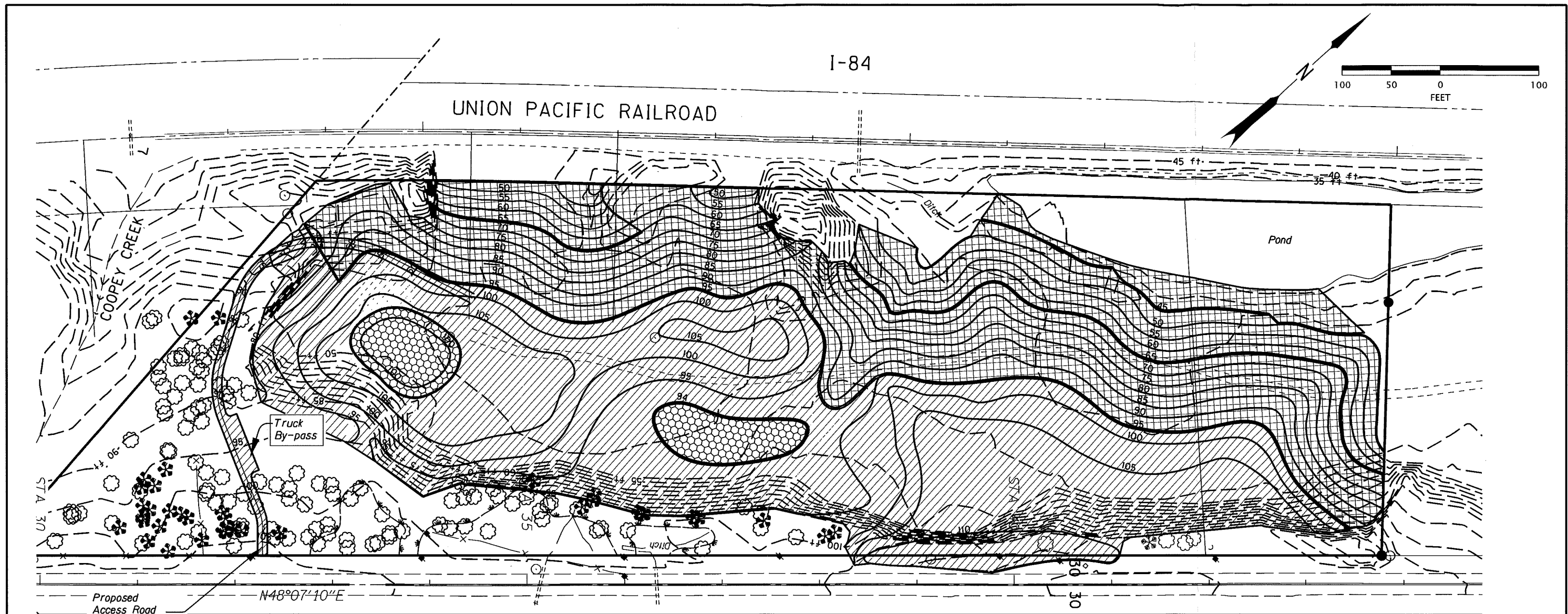
Cross Section C

## CROSS SECTIONS

Coopey Quarry ODOT  
T 1 N R 5 E Section 14, TL 00600  
NSA Application

SHEET

2 of 5



**LEGEND**  
RESTORATION LANDSCAPE TYPES

	<b>Mix 'A' -</b> Riparian upland - 157,000 S.F. (3.6 ac)
	<b>Mix 'B' -</b> Mixed Woodland Oak Dominate - 185,300 S.F. (4.25 ac)
	<b>Mix 'C' -</b> Vernal Pools - 13,700 S.F. (0.32 ac)
	Existing Contours (5' intervals)
	Proposed Contours (5' intervals)
	Existing Deciduous Trees
	Existing Coniferous trees
	Wetlands
	Existing Quarry Rd.
	Proposed Quarry Access Rd.

- NOTES:**
1. Permanent Seeding Mix No.1 to be applied to all landscape types, except vernal pools.
  2. Vernal pools to receive Permanent Seeding Mix No.2.
  3. For Plant & Material Schedule, see Sheet 4 and 5.

<b>Landscape Plan for Revegetation</b>	
Coopey Quarry ODOT T 1 N R 5 E Section 14, TL 00600 NSA Application	
SHEET	3 of 5

PLANT and MATERIAL SCHEDULE - Coopey Quarry - Mixed Coniferous Woodland												
Plant Type	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Spacing	Root Type	Percent Mix	Plant Condition	A.S.N.S.	Layout	Notes	Irrigation	TOTAL
Mix 'A'	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	vine maple	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Multi-branched		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	15%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		210
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	serviceberry	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	20%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		270
	<i>Quercus garyana</i>	Oregon white oak	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	25%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		350
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	15%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		210
	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western red cedar	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved	Contract grown		70
	Total Trees In Mix A											1,390
	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	hazelnut	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 3-5	Contract grown		560
	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	15%			Groups 3-5	Contract grown		840
	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	15%			Groups 4-7	Contract grown		840
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	osoberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		560
	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	red flowering current	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		560
	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	baldhip rose	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	blue elderberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 5-7	Contract grown		560
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 5-7	Contract grown		560
	Total Shrubs In Mix A											5,600
Mix 'B'	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	10%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved			160
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	serviceberry	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	10%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved			160
	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	dogwood	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved			80
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	20%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved			330
	<i>Quercus garyana</i>	Oregon white oak	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	50%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved			820
	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	westernr red cedar	D60L	12' O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Staked/Approved			80
	Total Trees In Mix B											1,630
	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	20%			Groups 3-9	Contract grown		1,320
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		330
	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	ninebark	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	20%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		1,320
	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	osoberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		330
	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	red flowering current	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	20%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		1,320
	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	nootka rose	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	15%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		990
	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	blue elderberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 3-5	Contract grown		330
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		660
	Total Shrubs In Mix B											6,600
Mix 'C'	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	30%			Groups 5-9			120
	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmonberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	30%			Groups 5-9			120
	<i>Salix spp.</i>	salix spp.	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	40%			Groups 7-12			120
	Total In Shrubs Mix C											360

## PLANT AND MATERIALS

Coopey Quarry ODOT  
T 1 N R 5 E Section 14, TL 00600  
NSA Application

SHEET

4 of 5



PLANT and MATERIAL SCHEDULE - Coopey Quarry - Mixed Coniferous Woodland (Cont'd.)												
Plant Type	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Spacing	Root Type	Percent Mix	Plant Condition	A.S.N.S.	Layout	Notes	Irrigation	Sheet Number & Quantity
Permanent Seeding Mix No.1	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.14			N/A	
	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.08			N/A	
	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	showy milkweed	Seed				PLS/Acre	7.36			N/A	
	<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	aster spp.	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.91			N/A	
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	mountain brome	Seed				PLS/Acre	16.58			N/A	
	<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	giant blue-eyed Mary	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.33			N/A	
	<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.87			N/A	
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	Seed				PLS/Acre	4.37			N/A	
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.79			N/A	
	<i>Heuchera glabra</i>	piggyback plant	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.31			N/A	
	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	riverbank lupine	Seed				PLS/Acre	41.44			N/A	
	<i>Poa secunda var. secunda</i>	Sandberg's bluegrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.16			N/A	
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	self-heal	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.30			N/A	
	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	baldhip rose	Seed				PLS/Acre	2.68			N/A	
	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	goldenrod	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.10			N/A	
	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	creeping fescue	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.58				Acre 7.9
Permanent Seeding Mix No.2	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	nodding onion	Seed				PLS/Acre	4.79			N/A	
	<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	spike bentgrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.28			N/A	
	<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	Douglas aster	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.43			N/A	
	<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	great Camas	Seed				PLS/Acre	9.90			N/A	
	<i>Carex stipata var. stipata</i>	sawbeaked sedge	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.22			N/A	
	<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	giant blue-eyed Mary	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.00			N/A	
	<i>Delphinium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's larkspur	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.29			N/A	
	<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.41			N/A	
	<i>Downingia elegans</i>	elegant calicoflower	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.14			N/A	
	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	riverbank lupine	Seed				PLS/Acre	19.50			N/A	
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	Seed				PLS/Acre	6.58			N/A	
	<i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i>	fragrant popcorn flower	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.51			N/A	
	<i>Plectritis congesta</i>	sea blush	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.99			N/A	
	<i>Poa secunda var. secunda</i>	Sandberg's bluegrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.49			N/A	
	<i>Saxifraga oregana</i>	Oregon saxifrage	Seed				PLS/Acre	2.76			N/A	
	Total In Mix											Acre 0.32

## PLANT AND MATERIALS

Coopey Quarry ODOT  
T 1 N R 5 E Section 14, TL 00600  
NSA Application

5 of 5



# Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

## Department of Transportation

Region 1 Headquarters  
123 NW Flanders St  
Portland, OR 97209-4012  
Phone: (503)731-8200  
Fax: (503) 731-8259

July 7, 2017

To: Dan Bacon, District 2 C Manager

From: Ben White, ODOT Region 1 Biologist

RE: Biological Resources Impact Memo  
Coopey Quarry Disposal Site Maint Number: 17016  
Multnomah County, Oregon

The following Biological Resources report satisfies Oregon Department of Transportation's (ODOT) requirement to address potential effects on the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area designated species for the land-use permit application administered by Multnomah County. The proposed disposal project is located between I-84 and the Historic Columbia River Highway (HCRH), approximately 2.5 miles west of Multnomah Falls at HCRH mile-post (MP) 15.3, in Multnomah County. The work will occur within Coopey Quarry parcel and adjacent ODOT right-of-way (ROW). The location is classified as a Special Management Area (SMA) in the Columbia River Gorge Management Plan (US Forest Service 1999). The report addresses species and resources only identified in the USFS Region 6 Sensitive Species (2015) as cited in the management plan.



Figure 1. Project Location Map and API

**Exhibit  
A.3.c**

## Project Scope and Area

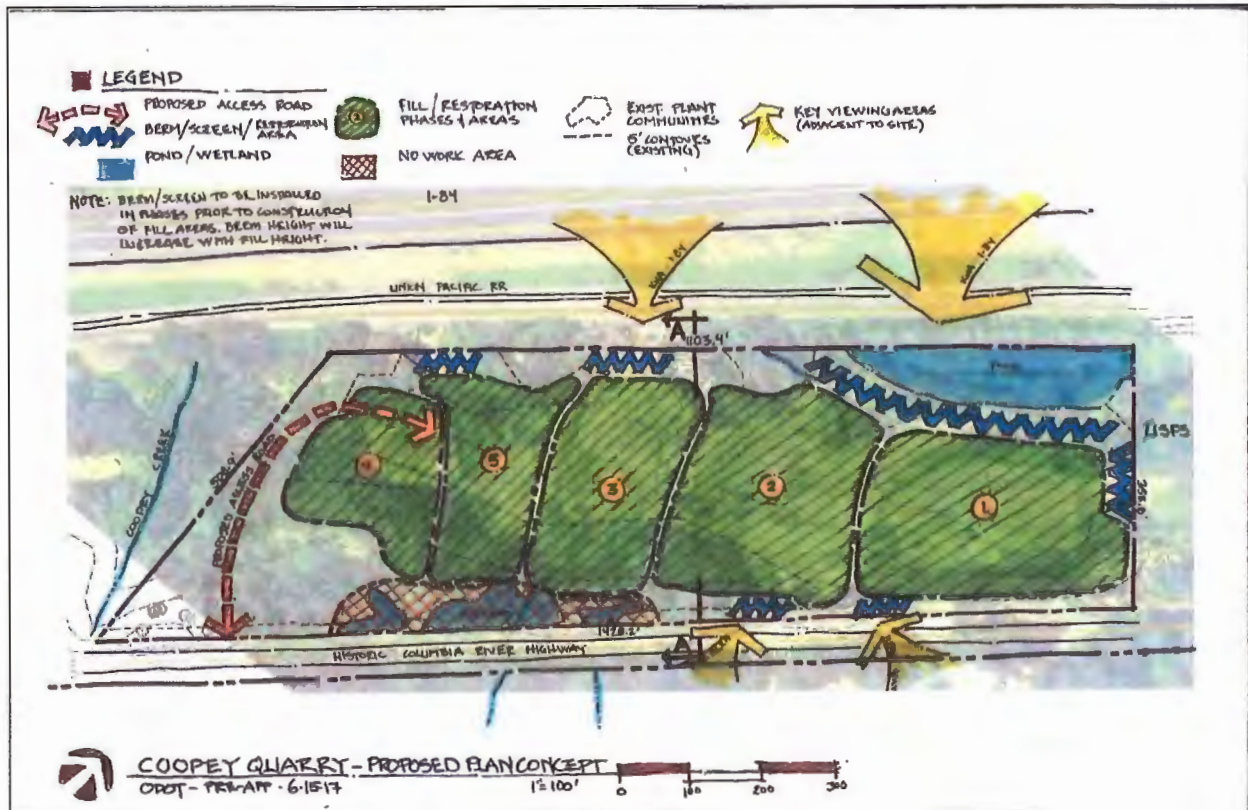


Figure 2. Preliminary disposal fill plan and sequencing showing work zones and berm locations.

The proposed project will create a local disposal site for slide material coming from ODOT owned facilities within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. In preliminary design, ODOT is planning for planted berms to visually screen the project from both the HCRH and I-84 as well as to act as a sediment barrier between the Beaver Pond and construction. Debris from local landslides will then be deposited in zones as marked in figure 2, starting on the east end of the property with disposal phase 1, and moving east to phase 4 as each area is filled to the final grade.

Access will be improved to the site location. An unimproved, existing access road will be improved for approximately 250 feet from the base of the quarry to up to the top of the hill and then approximately 12ft x 250ft of new roadway will be cut along the western end of the parcel to avoid wetlands to the east to connect to the HCRC. A small 24ft x 30ft truck bypass will be constructed approximately 30 yards from the highway to screen from HCRH view.

After the disposal activities are completed, the site will be graded and planted with native vegetation to mimic the surrounding mixed forest. Water draining from ephemeral wetlands above the quarry will be kept on site in ephemeral ponds as shown in the final grading plan (Figure 3, attached to document)



# Sensitive Species and Available Habitat

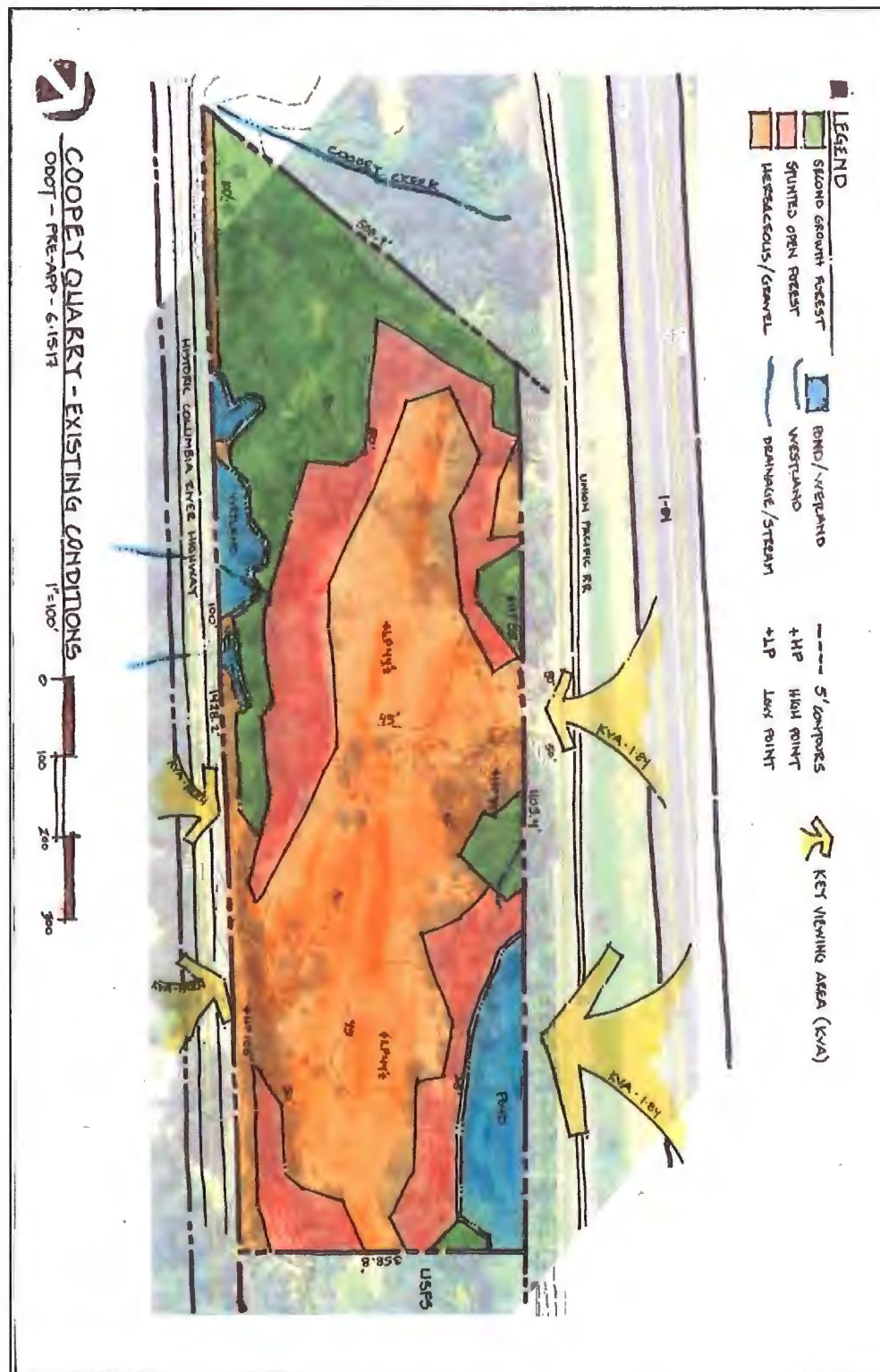


Figure 4. Existing Vegetated Habitat Types



**Figure 5.** Representative photos of habitat within the quarry site including damage from recent mudding scars. Foreground has quarry bottom of mainly gravels over bedrock, background shows the limited cliff habitat and scrub forest. Secondary forest is restricted to above cliff face. Ephemeral runoff ponding from shallow bedrock shown.

The project is located within a quarry site owned by ODOT that was discontinued around 1970 and is bounded on the south by the HCRH and on the north by the railroad and I-84. Vegetative habitat within the project area consists predominantly of three habitat types (Figure 4), secondary forest above the rim of the old quarry consisting of Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) and some big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). The understory is patchy made up of predominantly poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) with blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) and multiple species of fern being common. Invasives and poison oak were dominant closer to the road, transitioning to a higher native component as you move north.

The stunted forested grows along the base of the cliffs ringing the quarry. This area is mainly comprised of Black cottonwood and Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) with blackberry and grasses, and provides minimal cover and foraging for species in the area.



The majority of the quarry area is sparse. Due to compacted gravels and extremely shallow, poor soils mosses and grasses dominate this area. Seasonal inundation occurs from run-off and ponds seasonally on the quarry floor.

A March 24, 2017 review of the Oregon Biodiversity Index Center (ORBIC) records (GIS) lacked sensitive species occurrences within 1000ft of the project area. The nearest record was for the Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in Coopey Creek just over 1000 feet to the west of the project. In addition, occurrences of, Howells Daisy (*Erigeron howellii*) and Oregon Daisy (*Erigeron oregonus*), approximately 0.35 and 0.45 miles respectively, southeast of the project at the Angel's Rest viewpoint.

The project area contains features have the potential to provide habitat for several sensitive species found in the Columbia River Gorge (Table 1). This assessment is based on potential species distribution and habitat availability. Site visits made on March 3, 2017, April 11, 2017, June 1, 2017, June 20, 2017 and June 27, 2017 did not locate any sensitive, or federally threatened or endangered species within the project with the exception of black swifts (*Cypseloides niger*).

On several site visits, black swifts were seen flying through the project site. Four individuals in total were seen flying in and out of the quarry over I-84. A fissure running along the cliff face could provide nesting habitat for this species, however after an exhaustive binocular search and stationary monitoring during the June 1, 2017 site visit, no signs of nesting by any species was located.

The only terrestrial federally threatened species in this part of the gorge is the Northern Spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). Though critical habitat is located 1.35 miles southeast of the project site, the nearest recorded nest location is approximately 3.8 miles southeast of the project location.

**Table 1. List of USFS Region 6 Forester Special Status Species with potential habitat within the project API.**

Species	Status (Fed/OR/ORBIC)	Habitat Potentially Impacted	Species Presence
<b>Avian</b>			
Northern spotted owl ( <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> )	FT/ST/1	Mixed old growth forests with high canopy structure.	No suitable habitat
Black Swift ( <i>Cypseloides niger</i> )	-/-/2	Cliffs and crevice	No nesting at location
<b>Vascular Plants</b>			
Howell's bentgrass ( <i>Agrostis howellii</i> )	-/SC/1	Moist Shady cliffs/canyon walls/ talus slopes/Waterfalls	No
Nuttall's larkspur ( <i>Delphinium nuttallii</i> )	-/-/2	undisturbed dry cliffs/open ground/moist lowlands	No
Howell's daisy ( <i>Erigeron howellii</i> )	-/SC/1	Most Rocky Sites	No
Oregon daisy ( <i>Erigeron oreganus</i> )	-/SC/1	wet basalt outcroppings / waterfalls	No
Columbia lewisia Lewisia ( <i>columbiana</i> var. <i>Columbiana</i> )	-/-/2	grassy balds/rocky/talus/slopes	No
Suksdorf's desert parsley ( <i>Lomatium suksdorfii</i> )	-/SC/1	Semi-open to open dry rocky hillsides	No
White fairpoppy ( <i>Meconella oregana</i> )	-/SC/1	Open Grasslands/ moist spring/dry summer	No
Barrett's penstemon ( <i>Penstemon barrettiae</i> )	-/SC/1	dry rocky places/basalt cliffs	No
Violet suksdorfia ( <i>Suksdorfia violacea</i> )	-/-/2	wet shady areas/ rocks, cliffs, sandy banks	No
Oregon sullivania ( <i>Sullivania oregana</i> )	-/SC/1	Moist shaded cliffs	No

**Fed:** (-) = no special status, FE = federally endangered, FT = federally threatened, FC = federal candidate. **OR State:** (-) = no special status, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SC = state candidate, SV = state vulnerable. **USFS:** (-) = no special status, FE = federally endangered, FT = federally threatened, SEN = USFS Region 6 sensitive species.

## Priority Habitats

The only special habitats found on the parcel include cliffs on the south boundary of the quarry, and including three above the quarry along the southern boundary and one beaver pond in the northeast corner of the parcel. The cliffs are approximately 1,000 linear feet long, of which approximately 500ft is vegetated by several species of fern, English ivy and blackberry and transitions into a vegetated steep slope. The remaining 500ft are relatively unvegetated and contain a fissure running horizontally approximately 15ft from the top. These cliffs are during the excavation of the quarry and were likely created in their final form sometime in the early 70s. As of yet, they do not appear to be providing habitat for any endemic or sensitive species.

Of the wetlands, three are located between the HCRH and the quarry. These wetlands fed from the highway runoff and local groundwater and eventually drain over the cliff onto the quarry floor. The beaver pond is located on the NE corner of the parcel. It is bounded on the north by the RR embankment, and the south and west by the quarry floor and on the east by the USFS property. The banks are dominated with reed canary grass, red alder, and yellow flag iris. No sensitive species were found utilizing this area and this portion of the parcel will not be impacted by disposal activities.

## **Potential Impacts**

Multiple site visits were made to survey for species that either had recorded occurrences or possible habitat within the general area. Neither sensitive nor endangered floras were encountered on site. Several vertebrate species are also known to occur in the general area including the Northern Spotted owl and the Black swift. The site does not include any large old growth conifers/ nor large snags and therefore it is not anticipated that Northern Spotted owl will be impacted.

In addition, there was no bird activity along the cliff face throughout spring and early summer site visits and the project is not expected to impact cliff nesting birds such as black swifts. Finally, Construction noise levels are not expected to exceed current levels due to the project's location between the highways and the railroad. Lastly, ODOT best management practices (BMPs) and erosion control measures will ensure that effects will not exceed the immediate project area.

Project impacts to priority habitats are relegated to the 1000 feet of cliff face, which will be removed by the filling and restoration of the quarry. No removal or fill will occur within any of the wetlands on site. For impacts to the wetland buffers, please see provided mitigation memo.

In conjunction with ODOT's standard and special specifications, ODOT utilize the following actions to will minimize impacts to and enhance habitat within the quarry site.

1. Retain felled trees. All trees that are cut down during construction will be left on the parcel as downed woody debris.
2. New disturbances to upland forest habitat will be minimized by using existing skid roads where practical. The roadway will be the bare minimum required for equipment access.
3. Noxious weed treatment. In accordance with ODOT specifications, noxious weeds within the project site will be treated and removed.
4. Once disposal activities are complete, the quarry site will be regraded and restored to a natural setting mimicking the surrounding native vegetated communities, including mixed Oak-Conifer forests and shallow ephemeral ponds. See Restoration plan in permit.

No impacts are expected to Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive species with this project. Though potential cliff habitat will be lost, it was created as recently as the early 70s and is not currently being utilized. The ephemeral ponding will be replaced with a new shallow ponding complex which will be protected from local access (currently from the forest service property). Altogether, at the end of this project, it is anticipated that there will be a net benefit to endemic gorge species and their habitats.

## **References**

USDA Forest Service. 1991. Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. USDA forest Service, Hood River, Oregon.

Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center. March 2017. Biotics, Element Occurrence Record Digital Data Set.

USDA Forest Service. 1999, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2015. Regional Forester's (R-6) Sensitive Species List.

**Coopey Quarry.  
ODOT M17016  
Wetland and Waters Delineation Report  
Multnomah County, Oregon**



*Prepared by:*

**Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)**  
123 NW Flanders  
Portland, OR 97209-4012  
503-731-8233

**July 2017**

**Exhibit  
A.3.d**



## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
A) Landscape Setting and Land Use .....	1
B) Site Alterations.....	1
C) Precipitation Data and Analysis .....	1
D) Methods .....	2
E) Description of All Wetlands and Other Non-Wetland Waters .....	2
F) Deviation from LWI or NWI.....	4
G) Mapping Method.....	4
H) Additional Information .....	4
I) Results and Conclusions .....	5
J) Disclaimer .....	5
K) List of Preparers.....	5

### Tables and Figures

Table 1. Precipitation Data

Table 2. Monthly Precipitation Data

Table 3. Wetlands and Ponds

Table 4. Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination for Wetlands and Ponds

### Appendices

Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: Photos

Appendix C: Wetland Data Forms

Appendix D: References

## Introduction

ODOT is considering Coopey Quarry as a disposal site for landslide debris. The winter of 2016-2017 saw heavy rains in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA). The rain combine with the steep topography and frequent freezing and thawing resulted in a series of landslides. These landslides have filled ODOT's current permanent and temporary disposal sites. Coopey Quarry represents ODOT's best option for a permanent disposal site in the Gorge. This delineation report documents the locations of wetlands on the Coopey Quarry project site. ODOT current plans will avoid these wetlands.

### A) Landscape Setting and Land Use:

Coopey Quarry is located north of the Historic Columbia River Highway (HCRH) and south of the railroad tracks, just south of I-84 (see Appendix A, Figure 1). The quarry is east of the Bridal Veil exit and east of Bridal Veil Creek. The Columbia River is just to the north of the site about 500 feet. The old quarry bottom is at about the same elevation as I-84 and the railroad tracks. Steep sloped quarry walls extend up from the quarry bottom to the south and west. Above the quarry wall is Garry Oak and Douglas fir dominated forest. The HCRH runs along the southern boundary of the property at about the same elevation as the top of the quarry wall.

The land use is primarily a transportation corridor, with single family homes on large lots and US forest service land as the primary neighbors to the quarry. The quarry has not been used since the 1960s or 1970s. The forested area has a heavily disturbed understory with large amounts of non-native plants. Many of the trees are large and could date back to the 1950s or before.

### B) Site Alterations:

Historic site alterations include construction of the HCRH to the south and the railroad and I-84 to the north. A topographic map from 1935 shows what is likely the pre-quarry topography (Appendix A Figure 5). Since then the site was excavated significantly and leveled creating a steep cliff face. The quarry is identified on ROW maps from late 1930s. Construction workers may have used the rock from the quarry for road or railroad base or for retaining walls. The site was used on and off into the 1960s or 1970s. Today the floor of quarry is basically rock or gravel and has soils no deeper than 4 inches. Vegetation grows in spots particularly near the shaded edge of the floor where there tends to be more soil sluffed from above. The top of the cliff wall is rimmed with forest on native soils. A large pond is located in the north east corner of the property and may have been dug or was once part of the Columbia River floodplain.

### C) Precipitation Data Analysis:

Precipitation data was gathered from the National Weather Service Forecast Office – Portland Oregon web site, using the Daily Climate Report weather information for Troutdale, OR. The rainfall year to date was above normal (Table 1). That was primarily from high rainfall, about 50% above normal, for the three months before the April 18<sup>th</sup> Sampling Date (Table 2). Seasonal effects on hydrologic indicators were considered during the delineation. The WETS table for Bonneville Dam indicated that the growing season extends from February 7 to December 22.

Table 1. Precipitation Data				
Field Dates	Observed Rainfall on Field Date(s) (in.)	Observed Rainfall Two Weeks Prior to Field Date (in.)	Percent of Normal Rainfall for the Water Year to Date (4/18/2017)	Percent of Normal Precipitation for Three Months Prior to the Field Date
January 15, 2015	0.09	2.45	113%	112%

Table 2. Monthly Precipitation Data			
Month	Precipitation	Normal	%/Normal
Feb-17	8.01	5.09	157%
Mar-17	7.38	4.64	159%
Apr-17	5.41	3.85	141%

#### D) Methods:

The routine methodology was used in determining the presence of wetlands and delineating wetland boundaries as described in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the *Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Regional Supplement to the Army Corps of Engineers Manual* (ACOE 2010).

Prior to on-site investigation, the NRCS Soil Mapping data base was reviewed for soil types in the project area (Appendix A, Figure5). The NWI maps for the site were also reviewed (Appendix A, Figure 4). Research was conducted on whether other delineations had been conducted, or if the project area was included in any Local Wetland Inventory. The API was reviewed for evidence of areas that would meet the three wetland field criteria.

Paired plots, and sometimes a row of three, were located close to the wetland boundary to determine key characteristics that differentiated the upland from the wetland. Scattered upland plots documented potential wetland sites that did not meet all three criteria.

Plant communities were evaluated in three foot by three foot square plots for all vegetation classes. These small plots are useful for finding the small details that separate the upland plant community from the wetland plant community and allow for a more accurate delineation. Larger plots are useful for effectively sampling the diversity of trees, but the goal for delineating wetlands is not to characterize the overstory plant community but to find the wetland boundary within a few feet.

Potentially regulated waterways were also identified and flow duration and connections to regulated waters were reviewed during the site investigation. The Ordinary High Water line for each waterway was flagged for survey with blue and white flagging. Wetland boundaries were flagged with pink flagging.

Preliminary Jurisdictional Determinations for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) were based on guidance in *Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States*. Preliminary Jurisdictional determinations for the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) were made based on Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 141-085-0515.

#### E) Wetlands and Waters:

The Coopey Quarry site is highly disturbed. The site was extensively excavated from 1930-1970s creating a flat rock quarry floor and cliff walls. Two wetlands (A and B) above the top of the quarry wall have had three ditches trenched through them that drain into the quarry. This water drops from the quarry wall onto piles of rocks, created from freeze and thaw actions over the years and from these piles of rock the water spreads out onto the quarry floor. A seep at the base of the western cliff face drains east to meet the flow from the ditches which spreads out and infiltrates or ponds temporarily in depressions. The soils on the quarry floor are lacking and did not have a depth greater than four inches and therefore did not meet the hydric soil criteria. Even though water is found on the quarry floor during the spring the absence of hydric soils, disqualifies this site from meeting all three wetland criteria. Wetlands that lack hydric soils, need to be analyzed further to see if they meet the criteria for wetlands with problematic (absent hydric soil characteristics) soils (Regional Supplement for Western Mountain Valleys and Coast Problematic Hydric Soils

procedure). Of the problematic soil types, only "recently formed soils" had the potential to apply to this site. To qualify as a recently formed wetland without hydric soils, the wetland by definition has to be recently formed. The ponding on the quarry floor does not qualify as recent, having been in place seasonally for over 40 years. Further, if hydric soils indicators have not developed in that time, they are not likely to develop. Therefore, the ponding on the quarry floor does not qualify as a recently formed wetland and does not meet the criteria for wetlands with problematic (lacking hydric soil characteristics) soils. See datasheets 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 for the conditions on the quarry floor.

The flow of water across the quarry floor was dispersed enough to prevent formation of channel. In a few instances the water was routed in a tire track. Therefore there was no stream determined to occur in the quarry.

## Wetlands

Four areas on the project site met the three criteria for wetlands (Table 3 and Appendix A Figure 2). These are all small depressions located above the quarry wall.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Cowardin Class<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>HGM Class<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Lat-Long</b>	<b>Size in API (ac)</b>	<b>Sample Plots</b>
Wetland A	PEM	Depressional closed nonpermanent	45.56529 -122.16512	0.02	SP 16-17
Wetland B	PEM	Depressional closed nonpermanent	45.56502 -122.16563	0.20	SP 1-2
Wetland C	PEM	Depressional closed nonpermanent	45.56476 -122.16606	0.04	SP 3-4
Wetland D	PFO	Depressional closed nonpermanent	45.56478 -122.16665	0.002	SP 7-8
Pond E	POW		45.46701 -122.16429	0.58	Not Applicable

<sup>1</sup> Cowardin et al 1979

<sup>2</sup> Adamus et al 2001

Wetland A: Wetland A is a narrow ditched wetland. It receives water from stormwater runoff from the HCRH and a small depressional wetland south of the HCRH. Water flows north through the wetland and over the quarry wall. The wetland is seasonally wet, drying out on most years by the end of June. The wetland is dominated by reed canarygrass with water parsley in the wetter portions and Douglas spirea along the edge. Large black cottonwood trees are found outside of the wetland to the north. A high water table in April demonstrated the presence of wetland hydrology. The soils are a mottled silt loam indicating seasonal saturation. The Wetland was delineated by a sharp topographic break, soil saturation, presence of mottles and a change from vegetation dominated by reed canary grass to one dominated by Armenian blackberry and Wood's rose.

Wetland B: Wetland B is a narrow ditched wetland. It receives water from stormwater runoff from the HCRH through a culvert under the roadway. Ditches direct water from the wetland to two locations where the water flows north over the quarry wall. The wetland is seasonally wet drying out on most years by June. The wetland is

dominated by reed canarygrass and velvetgrass, with some willow, and black cottonwood. A high water table in April demonstrated the presence of wetland hydrology. The soils are a mottled silt loam indicating seasonal saturation. The Wetland was delineated by a sharp topographic break, soil saturation, presence of mottles and a change from vegetation dominated by reed canary grass to one dominated by Armenian blackberry and Wood's rose.

Wetland C: Wetland C is a small shallow isolated depression. Water collects seasonally from rainfall and runoff from HCRH. The wetland is seasonally wet drying out on most years by June. The wetland is dominated by common broadleaf lupine and common camas. A high water table in April demonstrated the presence of wetland hydrology. The soils are a mottled silt loam indicating seasonal saturation. The Wetland was delineated by a sharp topographic break, soil saturation, presence of mottles and a change from vegetation dominated by Lupine and camas to one dominated by Oak and Snowberry.

Wetland D: Wetland D is a very small shallow isolated depression. This wetland was created when a road to the Quarry prevented water from flowing north. It collects water seasonally from rainfall and runoff. The wetland is seasonally wet drying out on most years by June. The wetland is dominated by Oregon ash and nootka rose. A high water table in April demonstrated the presence of wetland hydrology. The soils are a mottled silt loam indicating seasonal saturation. The Wetland was delineated by a sharp topographic break, soil saturation, presence of mottles and a change from vegetation dominated by Oregon ash to one dominated by Ox-eyed Daisy.

### **Ponds**

The northeast corner of the quarry is a pond. On the property, the pond has formed on gravel with large boulders on its shore. It appears that it was excavated at some time in its past prior to 1935. The pond extends offsite and wetland conditions, including hydric soils likely exist on adjacent parcels. The pond is fringed with reed, red alder and yellow flag iris. The OHWM was identified by clear debris racks and changes in vegetation from reed canarygrass and red alder to Armenian blackberry.

### **F) Deviation from LWI or NWI:**

The NWI and LWI map identified the pond but not the wetland areas (Appendix A, Figure 3).

### **G) Mapping Method:**

The on-site wetland boundaries and all plots were flagged in the field by ODOT wetland professionals using the most appropriate methods to capture the wetland boundaries and locations of wetland data plots accurately. The mapping accuracy of the wetland boundaries is less than 1 meter.

### **H) Additional Information:**

Preliminary Jurisdictional determinations were made by ODOT staff on the four areas meeting the wetland criteria and the pond (Table 3). Per the DSL regulation (OAR 141-085-0515(6 and 7)), artificially created wetlands and ponds created entirely in uplands are exempt. We have a topographic map of the quarry site in 1935. This map compared to the current topography shows the site was extensively excavated. Any wetland that would have formed on the quarry floor, would be considered exempt by DSL because it was formed in upland by surface mining (OAR 141-085-0515(7)(g)). The small Wetland D formed in the upland areas when a road was created blocking a natural drainage. This wetland was created artificially and should not be regulated by DSL. The other three wetland appear to have formed naturally and should be considered jurisdictional to DSL (OAR 141-85-0515(4)). Ponds are regulated by DSL to their OHWM (OAR 141-85-0515(3)).

Per USACE guidance, all four wetlands areas are isolated and not connected to traditional navigable waters. The four wetlands, which are small and poorly functioning, are unlikely to have a significant nexus or effect on the very



large Columbia River the closest traditional navigable waterway. It is unlikely that the USACE would take jurisdiction over these wetlands. The pond could have been part of the Columbia River. The geomorphologic location would suggest that the pond was once connected to the Columbia River, wetland and floodplain complex and therefore regulated by the USACE. There is no other evidence suggest that it is not. Additional evidence of how the historic nature of the site could change this determination.

<b>Table 4. Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination for Wetlands and Ponds</b>				
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Cowardin Class<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>HGM Class<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>DSL Determination</b>	<b>USACE Determination</b>
Wetland A-C	PEM	Depressional closed nonpermanent	Regulated Wetland(OAR 141-085-0515 (4))	Non Jurisdictional – small low functioning wetland that does not meet nexus.
Wetland D	PFO	Depressional closed nonpermanent	Exempt (Not regulated)– as a an artificially created wetland (OAR 141-085-0515 (6))	Non Jurisdictional – small low functioning wetland that does not meet nexus.
Pond E	POW		Regulated Pond (OAR 141-085-0515 (3))	Jurisdictional – potential historic connection to the Columbia River

#### **I) Results and Conclusions:**

Preliminary jurisdictional determinations made by ODOT staff identified a pond regulated by the USACE and DSL and three wetland regulated by DSL. If impacts are expected to any of these wetlands the USACE and DSL can verify and formalize this preliminary determination.

#### **J) Disclaimer:**

This report documents the investigation, best professional judgment, and conclusions of the investigators. It is correct and complete to the best of our knowledge. It should be considered a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination of wetlands and other waters and used at your own risk unless it has been reviewed and approved in writing by the Oregon Department of State Lands in accordance with OAR 141-090-0005 through 141-090-0055.

#### **K) List of Preparers**

Ken Sargent	Wetland Specialist, ODOT Region 1	Lead Author
Ben White	Biologist, ODOT Region 1	Technical Reviewer
Mary Young	REC, Region 1	Technical Reviewer



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
Coopey Quarry  
**Figure 1**  
Overview

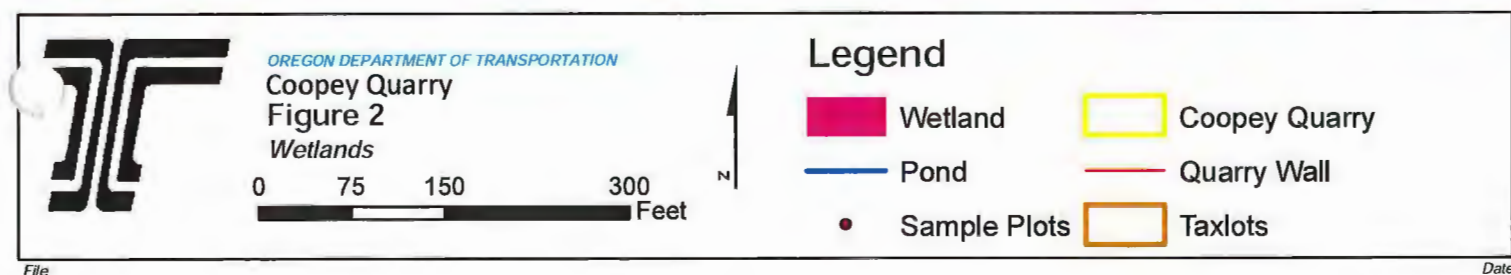
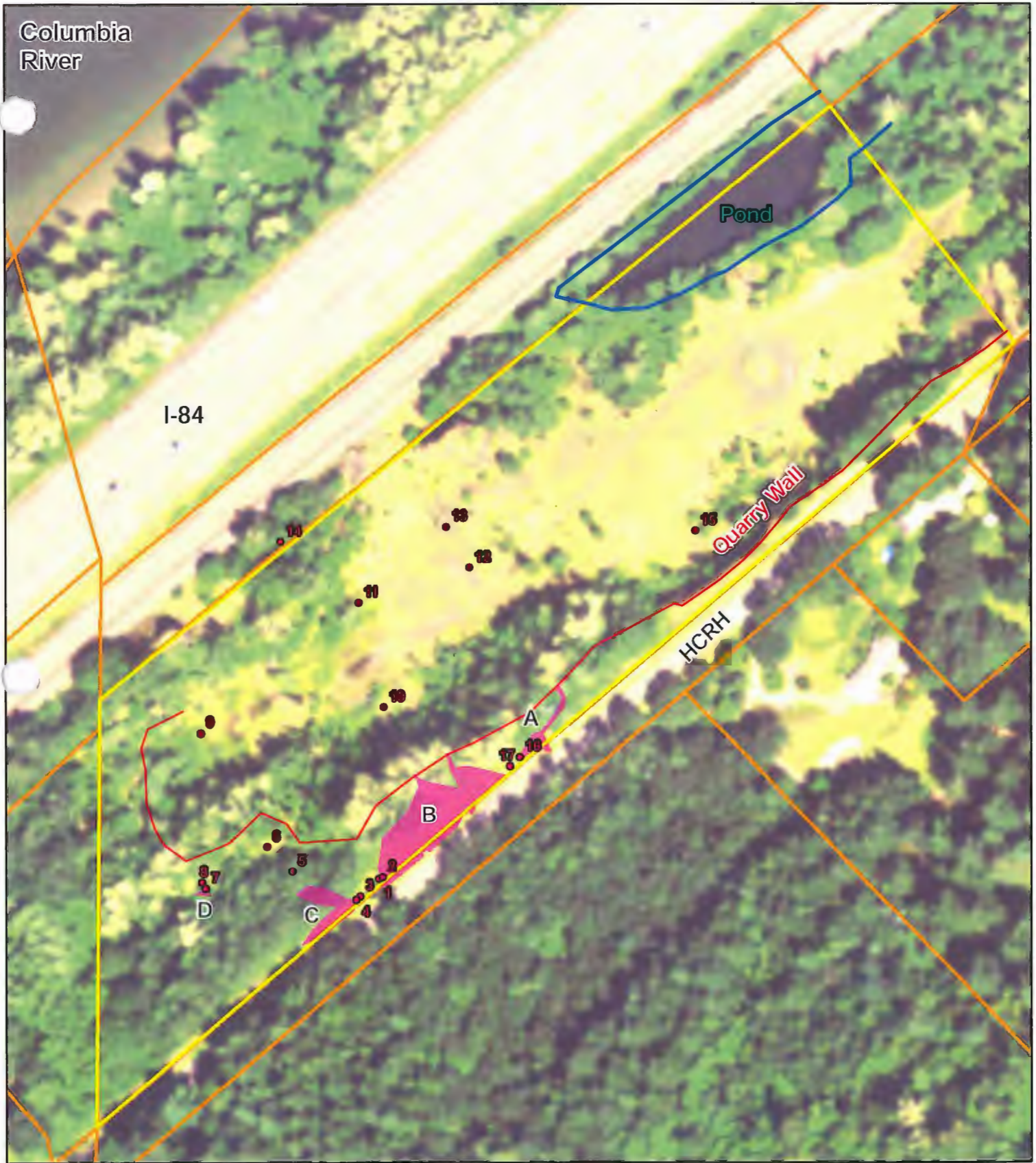
0 4,350 8,700 17,400 Feet



### Legend

- County
- Coopey Quarry









OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
Coopey Quarry  
Figure 3  
Wetland Inventory

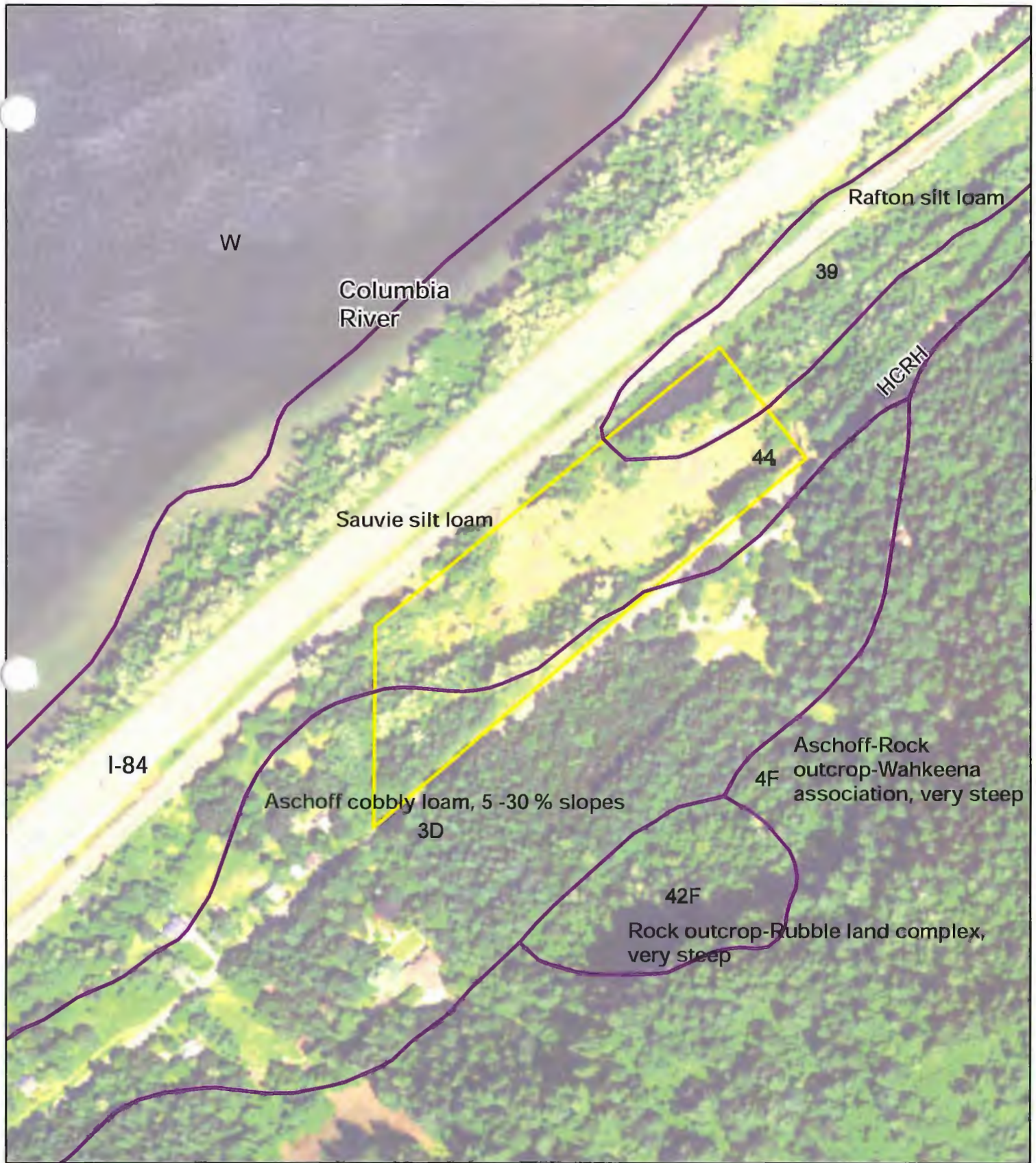
0 280 560 1,120 Feet



## Legend

- Wetland (NWI and LI)
- Coopey Quarry





OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coopey Quarry  
Figure 4  
Soil Survey

0 162.5 325 650 Feet



## Legend

- soilmu\_a\_or051
- Coopey Quarry



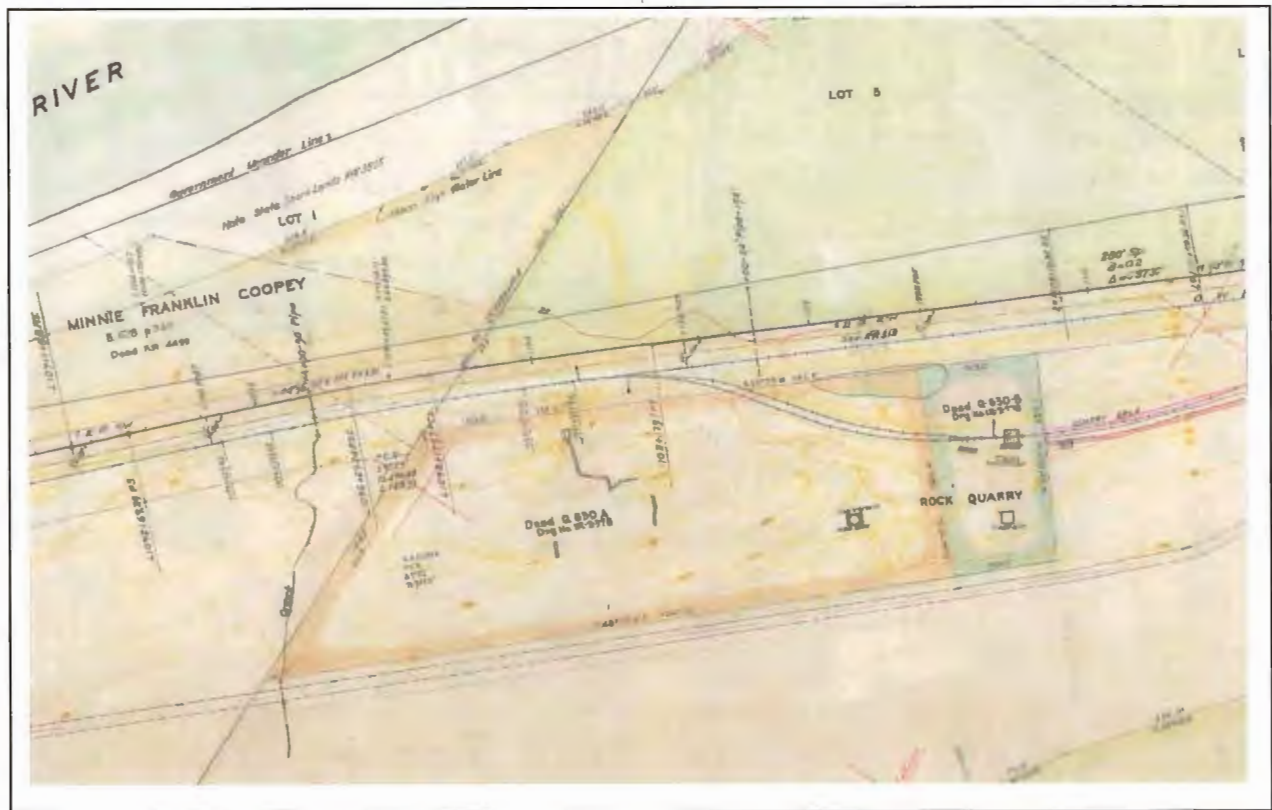


Figure 5. 1935 Topographic Map of Coopey Quarry,



Photo 1. Wetland A looking north from HCRH. June 1, 2017



Photo 2. Wetland B looking North from near the HCRH. April 18, 2017



Photo 3. Wetland C taken from near the HCRH looking northwest. April 18, 2017





Photo 4. Wetland D  
looking north west from  
edge of wetland.  
5/31/2017

Photo 5. Pond. Showing debris  
rack at OHWM. 6/1/2017



Photo 6. Pond from western tip  
looking east. 6/1/2017



Photo 7. Quarry Floor on June 1, 2017. Looking west from quarry floor

Photo 8. Quarry floor on April 18, 2017. From above quarry wall looking east.



Photo 9. Rock face below wetland ditch.



**Coopey Quarry  
ODOT M17016  
Mitigation Report**

**Multnomah County, Oregon**



*Prepared by:*

**Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)**  
Region 1  
123 NW Flanders  
Portland, OR 97209-4012  
503-731-8427

**November 8, 2017**

**Exhibit  
A.3.e**

Table of Contents

1. Introduction..... 1

2. Priority Habitats ..... 3

3. Buffers ..... 3

4. Impacts ..... 5

5. Mitigation ..... 5

6. Performance Standards and Monitoring ..... 7

Tables and Figures

Table 1. Proposed Vegetation

- Figure 1. Vicinity
- Figure 2. Coopey Quarry Topographic Map circa 1935
- Figure 3. Buffers and Impacts
- Figure 4. Coopey Quarry restoration concept

Appendices

Appendix A: Coopey Quarry Reclamation Plan

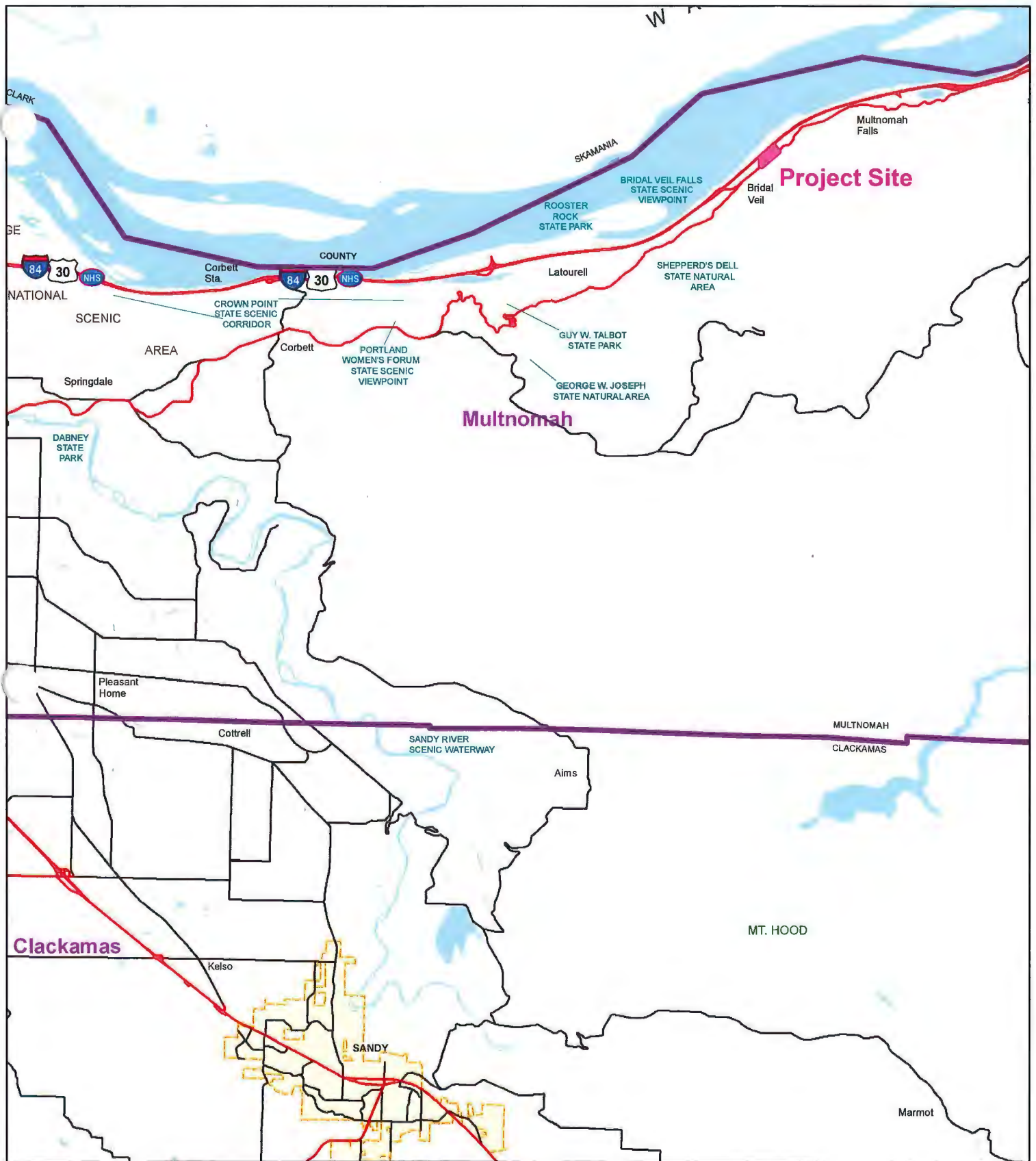
## 1. Introduction

ODOT is considering Coopey Quarry as a disposal site for landslide debris (**Figure 1, next page**). The winter of 2016-2017 saw heavy rains in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA). The rain combined with the steep topography and frequent freezing and thawing resulted in a series of landslides. These landslides have filled ODOT's current permanent and temporary disposal sites. In addition, the Eagle Creek fire of this past summer has created more slides and debris. Barren slopes have increased the potential for more slides this coming winter. Coopey Quarry represents ODOT's best option for a permanent disposal site in the Gorge. It could take five to thirty years to fill the quarry. This will depend on how much slide debris is produced in the Gorge which fluctuates considerably from year to year. To access the old quarry site, a new roadway is proposed through existing buffer around priority habitats. This mitigation report documents impacts to the priority habitats and buffers and proposes mitigation for these impacts in compliance with Multnomah County's CRGNSA Ordinance, Chapter 38.

Coopey Quarry was chosen as a potential disposal site in part because of its disturbed nature. Historic site alterations include construction of the Historic Columbia River Highway (HCRH) to the south and the railroad and I-84 to the north. A topographic map from 1935 shows the likely pre-quarry topography (**Figure 2**). Since then, the site was excavated significantly creating a steep cliff face and flat quarry floor. The quarry is identified on ROW maps from late 1930s. The site was used on and off into the 1960s or 1970s. Today the floor of the quarry is rock or gravel with some interstitial soils; where soils are no deeper than 4 inches. Grasses, weeds, moss and lichen cover most of the quarry floor. Within the quarry floor, woody vegetation grows in spots particularly near the shaded southern edge of the floor where there tends to be more soil sluffed from above (**Photo 1**). Red alder (*Alnus rubra*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), California brome (*Bromus carinatus*) are the common dominants with patches of chickory (*Cichorium intybus*), common camas (*Camassia quamash*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) saplings. The top of the cliff wall is rimmed with forest on native soils. This forest is dominated by Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) with some big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). The understory is patchy made up of predominantly poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) with blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) and multiple species of fern being common.

**Photo 1.** Photo of Coopey Quarry from center of site looking southeast.





OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coopey Quarry  
**Figure 1**  
Overview

0 4,350 8,700 17,400 Feet



### Legend

- County
- Coopey Quarry



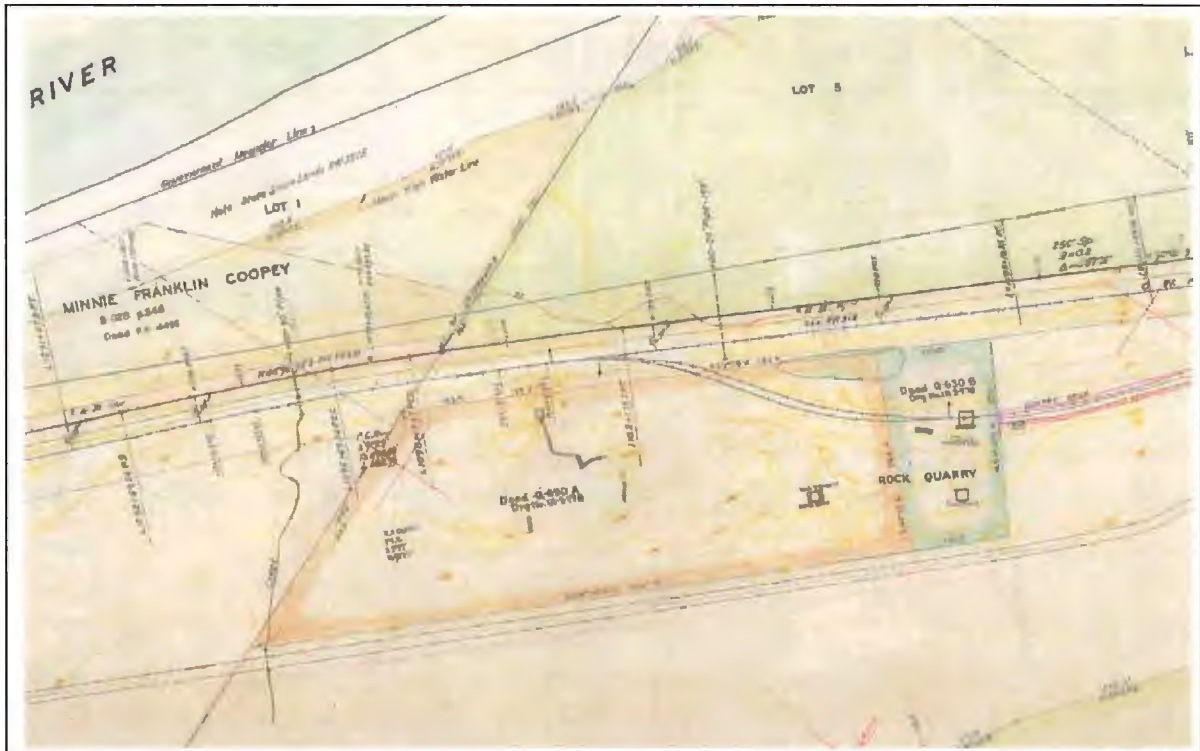


Figure 2. 1935 Topographic sketch of Coopey Quarry.

## 2. Priority Habitats

Several Priority Habitats, as defined by Multnomah County Code (MCC Chapter 38) are located on the project site (**Figure 3**). A large pond is located in the northeast corner of the property and may have been dug in what once was part of the Columbia River floodplain. The shores of the pond are gravel with large boulders indicating that the pond was excavated. Three seasonal wetlands are located along the southern property line, adjacent to the HCRH (See Wetland Delineation Report). Coopey Creek is located off site to the west and appears to be perennial.

The quarry wall, although man-made, provides cliff habitat. The cliffs are approximately 1,000 linear feet long and 20-50 feet tall, of which approximately 500 feet is vegetated by several species of fern, English ivy and blackberry and transitions into a vegetated steep slope. The remaining 500 feet are relatively un-vegetated and contain a fissure running horizontally approximately 15 feet from the top. There are no sensitive plant or wildlife sites on the property (See Biological Resource Impact Memo).

## 3. Buffers

The pond, wetlands, Coopey Creek and the quarry wall (cliff) were all considered to require a 200 foot NSA buffer. Previously developed areas that provide few if any buffer functions were excluded. This is similar to the NSA analysis used for ODOT's HCRH Trail: Wyeth to Starvation Creek. For the Wyeth to Starvation Creek Trail, existing but abandoned roadways (HCRH) and a gravel parking area were considered existing structures and not buffer. For the Coopey Quarry site, the old quarry was considered and previously developed existing structure. This area is mostly gravel and after fifty years has had some regrowth of vegetation in some areas that may provide "de minimis" buffer functions. Without intervention to restore the site establishment of soils, forest growth and a functioning buffer are centuries away. Excluding the wetlands, pond, and Quarry, the remaining area is mostly buffer (Appendix A, Figure 2). The buffers for different resources overlapped and merged with other buffers. Buffers were not separated by resource.





OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coopey Quarry

### Figure 3

Buffers and Impacts

0 80 160 320 Feet



### Legend

- |  |                   |   |             |
|--|-------------------|---|-------------|
|  | Regulated Wetland |  | Quarry Wall |
|  | Stream            |  | Quarry Area |
|  | Combined Buffer   |  | Impact Area |

#### 4. Impacts

No impacts are proposed to wetlands or the pond.

The man-made quarry wall / cliff face will be lost when the disposal site is filled. The quarry wall is about 20-50 feet high and extends 1,000 feet along the southern edge of the project. The wall is not currently used by nesting birds and does not support sensitive cliff dwelling plant species. However, there is potential for this quarry wall to support nesting birds and support cliff dwelling sensitive plant species in the future.

Buffer impacts were determined by calculating the area of the access road passing through the existing buffer. This includes a ten foot lane plus two feet on each side for additional impacts from fill slopes and grading. The access road will impact 0.15 acre of buffer. This impact is not permanent and ODOT will restore the roadway once the disposal site is filled, which is estimated to take between 5-30 years.

The buffer is second growth forest consisting of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and black cottonwood and some big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) (**Photo 2**). The understory is patchy made up of predominantly poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) with blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*).



Photo 2. Photo of buffer habitat.  
4/11/2017

#### 5. Mitigation

The project will remove 1,000 linear feet of man-made quarry wall/cliff and 0.15 acre of NSA buffer.

As mitigation for these impacts ODOT will

- Restore Coopey Quarry creating 7.26 acres of buffer
- Restore the original 0.15 acre of buffer impact.
- Remove English Ivy and Himalayan blackberry from 2.60 acre of existing NSA buffer

##### *Approach*

The overall goal is to restore a forested hillslope on the current quarry site. Key design elements include

- 1) Retaining pond and wetlands
- 2) Using vegetated berms to hide disposal activity from I-84 travelers
- 3) Creating topography similar to what the site was like in 1935
- 4) Creating ephemeral ponds to increase plant community and habitat diversity



The Coopey Creek Disposal Site Reclamation Plan (**Appendix A**) will start with planting berms along I-84. These initial berms are designed to hide disposal activity from I-84 travelers. The berms will be planted on the north slopes with native tree species shortly after construction. Other initial restoration activities will include removal of English Ivy and Himalayan blackberry from the retained buffers.

The existing pond shoreline is ringed with smaller red alder, willow, Douglas fir and black cottonwood trees with an understory of Himalayan blackberry (Photo 3). The rocky very shallow soils limit plant growth. ODOT proposes to remove the Himalayan blackberry and retain the larger trees.

ODOT will restore the quarry site continuously as it gets filled. ODOT proposes to fill the quarry from the east to the west in phases (Figure 4). We are anticipating about five phases that create cells within the disposal site. The berms along I-84 will be increased as the cells are filled. When a cell is completely filled, it will be restored with a foot of topsoil, compost and native forest plantings. When the final phase is complete and the cell is filled, ODOT will remove the access road and replant the access route.

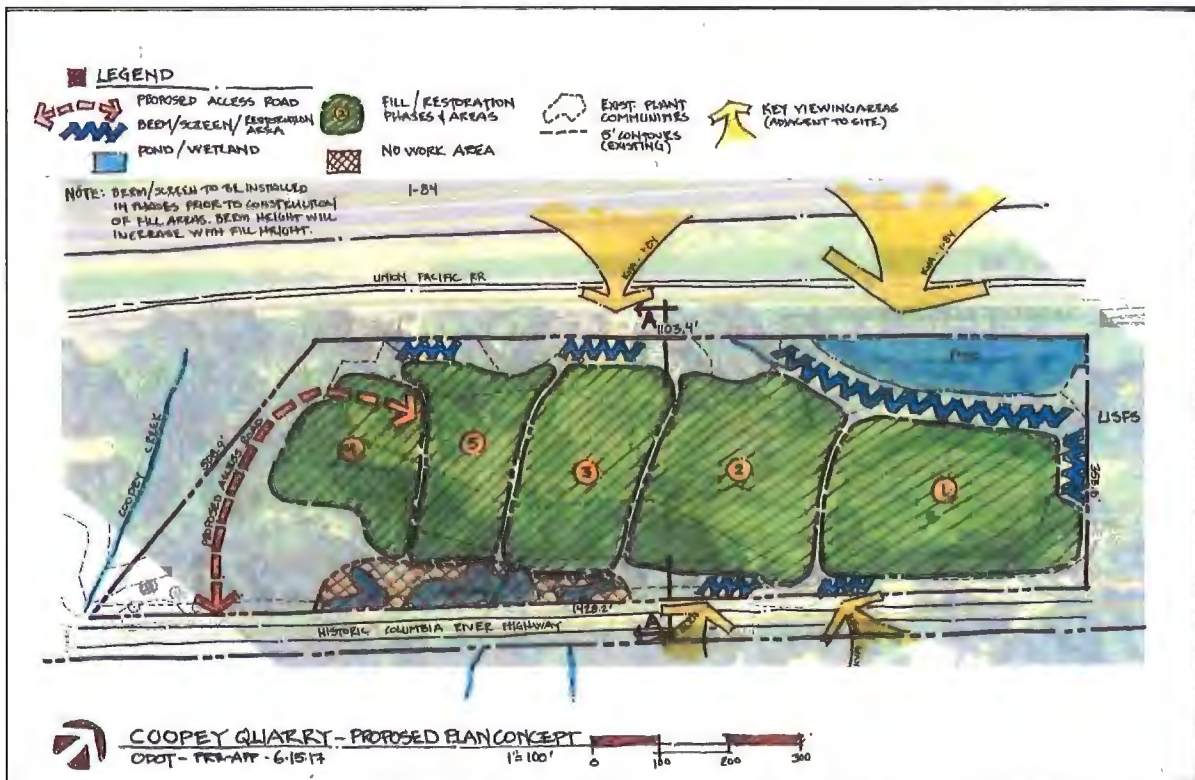


Figure 4. Coopey Quarry restoration concept.



Photo 3. Pond edge. 3/30/2017

ODOT will create some shallow depressions on top the restoration site. These depressions will have hard compacted subspoil with only a shallow soil layer (<6") on the surface to favor herbaceous growth. These shallow depressions will be fed by rainfall and runoff. At least one will receive runoff from the existing wetlands. These ponds will hold water seasonally increase the hydraulic diversity of the site and increase plant diversity. These depressions will be seeded with a variety of native grasses and herbs including common camas (*Camassia quamash*) and Lupine (*Lupinus latifolius*). See Reclamation Plan for more details.

The Reclamation Plan (Appendix A) identifies the initial palette of woody plant species selected for the site. The landscape to the south and upslope of the HCRH near the site was the reference landscape that was used to help direct plant selection. The Reclamation Plan shows the proposed grades and includes a landscaping plan identifying the final plant species selected and shows the general planting locations. ODOT will plant the native overstory with Oregon White Oak and Douglas fir. Western red cedar and black cottonwood will increase the diversity of the overstory. High habitat quality shrub species (hazelnut, thimbleberry, snowberry, Oregon grape, oso berry, and serviceberry) were chosen to provide good wildlife food sources. Vine maple and oceanspray were selected to provide habitat for small passerine birds.

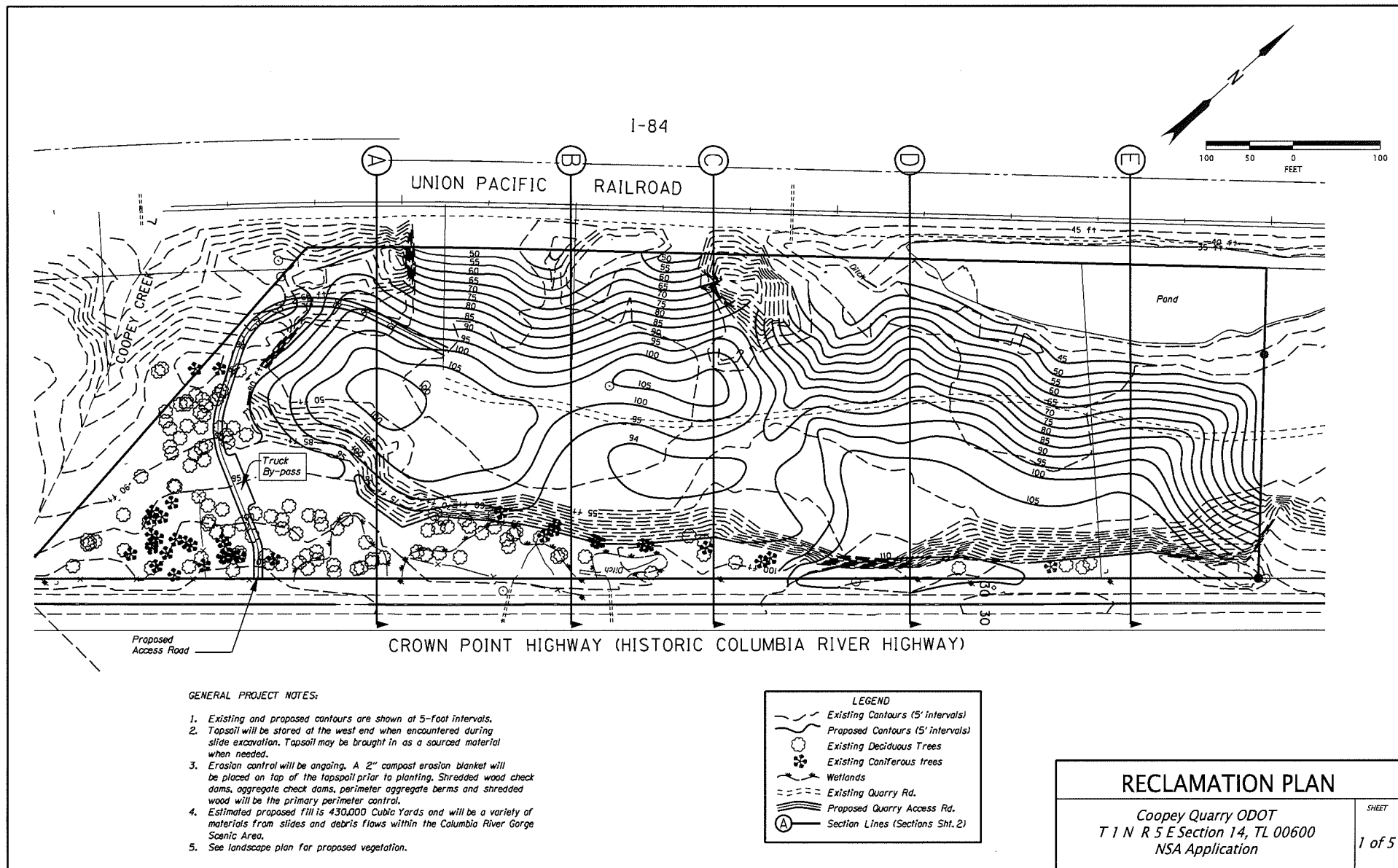
Downed large wood along the pond edge and within the buffer could be placed to provide wildlife habitat. It was not included because there was concern the wood could be considered a fire hazard. Further discussion of wood use on the site is warranted before a final decision.

## **6. Performance Standards and Monitoring**

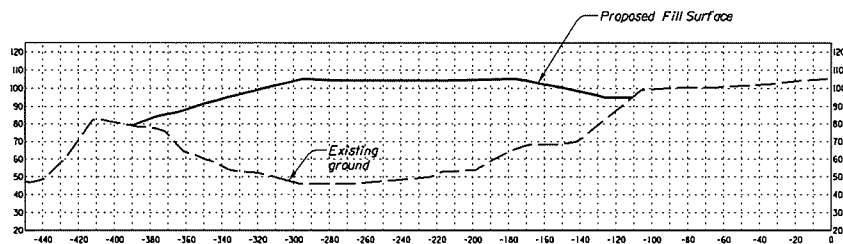
The performance standards described below provide benchmarks for measuring achievement of the goals and objectives of the mitigation site on year five.

1. Cover. Percent Cover of native species shall exceed 70 percent.
2. Diversity. Five or more species will be present in native plant cover and contribute to at least 5 percent of total cover.
3. Noxious weed cover. Noxious weed cover (see Oregon Noxious Weed Lists A and B) will be reduced below 10%.
4. Planting Density. Initial plantings within the restoration site shall total 200 native woody stems per acre.

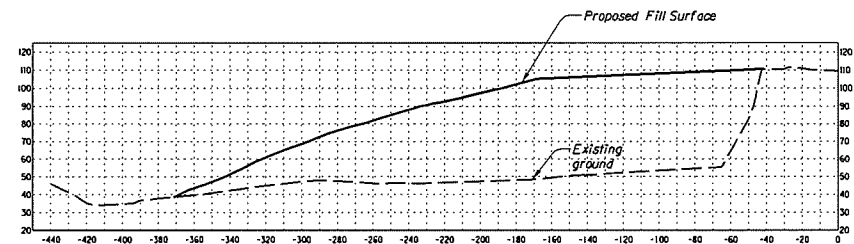
ODOT will quantitatively monitor the restoration site on years 1, 3 and 5 after completion of the disposal site. If all the performance standards are achieved in less, ODOT may terminate monitoring with approval of the review agencies after year 3. Qualitative assessments of the will occur on years 2 and 4. Restoration site maintenance may be necessary and could occur each year.



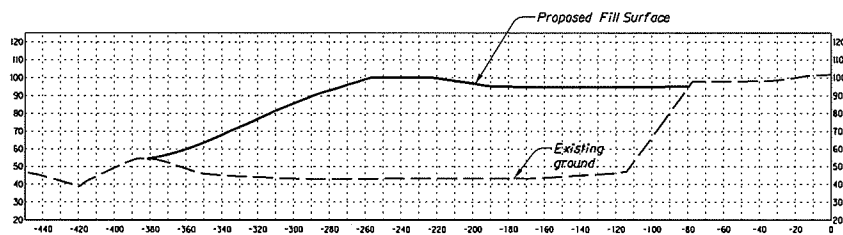




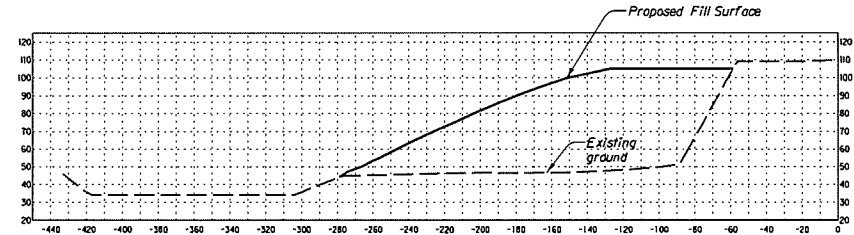
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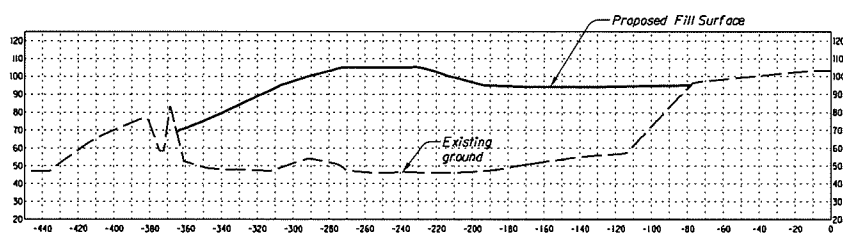
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Cross Section B



Cross Section E



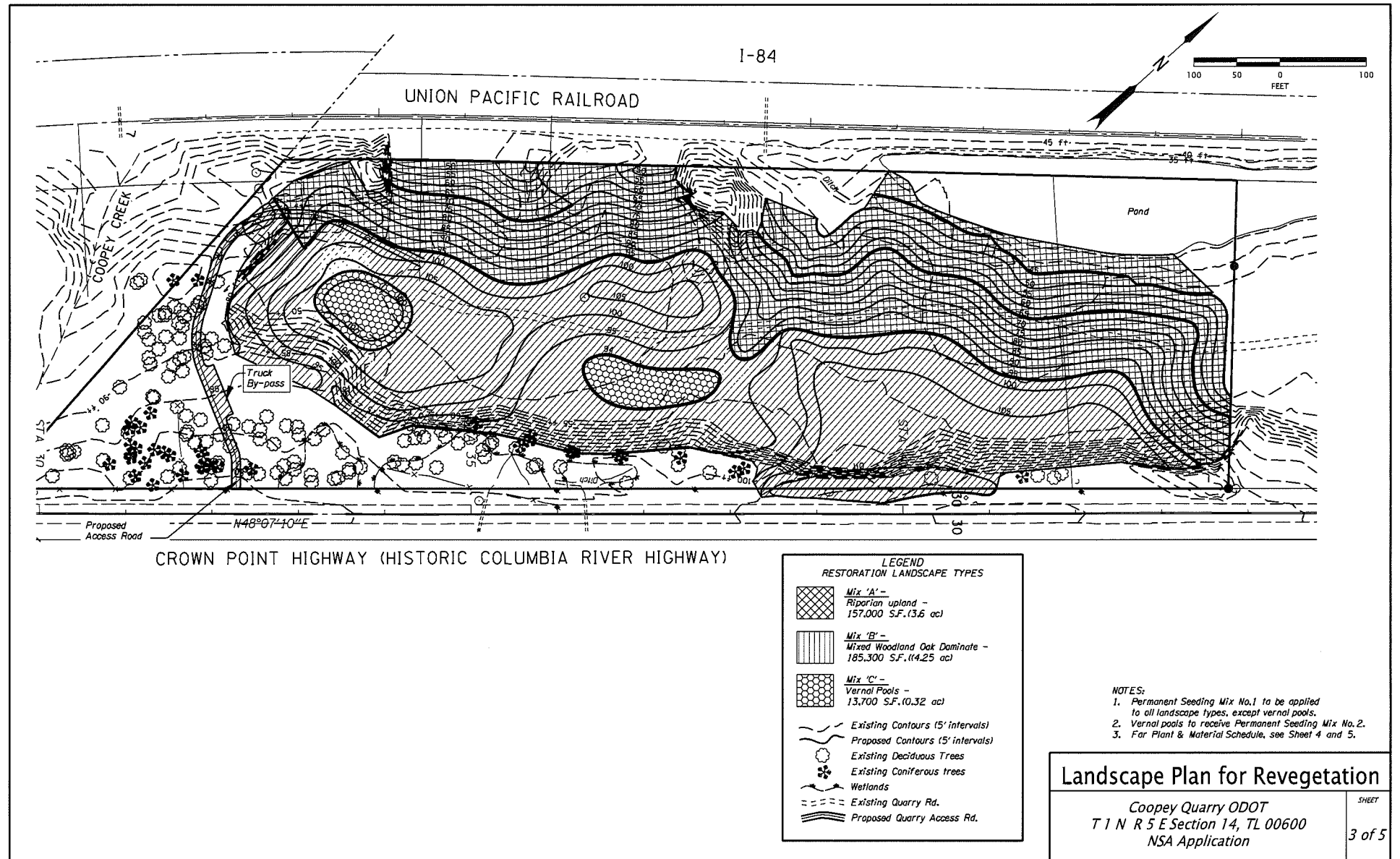
Cross Section C

## CROSS SECTIONS

Coopey Quarry ODOT  
T 1 N R 5 E Section 14, TL 00600  
NSA Application

SHEET

2 of 5



**PLANT and MATERIAL SCHEDULE - Coopey Quarry - Mixed Coniferous Woodland**

Plant Type	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Spacing	Root Type	Percent Mix	Plant Condition	A.S.N.S.	Layout	Notes	Irrigation	TOTAL
Mix 'A'	<i>Acer circinnatum</i>	vine maple	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Multi-branched		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	15%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		210
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	serviceberry	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		70
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	20%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		270
	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	25%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		350
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	15%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		210
	<i>Thuja alata</i>	western red cedar	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved	Contract grown		70
	Total Trees In Mix A											1,390
	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	hazelnut	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 3-5	Contract grown		560
	<i>Halodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	15%			Groups 3-5	Contract grown		840
	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	15%			Groups 4-7	Contract grown		840
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	osoberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		560
	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	red flowering current	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		560
	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	baldfish rose	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		280
	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	blue elderberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 5-7	Contract grown		560
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 5-7	Contract grown		560
	Total Shrubs In Mix A											5,600
Mix 'B'	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	10%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved			160
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	serviceberry	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	10%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved			160
	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	dogwood	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved			80
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	20%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved			330
	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	50%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved			820
	<i>Thuja alata</i>	western red cedar	D60L	12" O.C.	D60L Container	5%	Single trunk		As Stated/Approved			80
	Total Trees In Mix B											1,630
	<i>Halodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	20%			Groups 3-9	Contract grown		1,320
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		330
	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	ninebark	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	20%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		1,320
	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	osoberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		330
	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	red flowering current	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	20%			Groups 4-3	Contract grown		1,320
	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	noddy rose	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	15%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		990
	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	blue elderberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	5%			Groups 3-5	Contract grown		330
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	D40L	5' O.C.	D40L Container	10%			Groups 5-9	Contract grown		660
	Total Shrubs In Mix B											6,600
Mix 'C'	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	30%			Groups 5-9			120
	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmonberry	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	30%			Groups 5-9			120
	<i>Salix spp.</i>	salix spp.	D40L	6' O.C.	D40L Container	40%			Groups 7-12			120
	Total In Shrubs Mix C											360

**PLANT AND MATERIALS**

Coopey Quarry ODOT  
T I N R 5 E Section 14, TL 00600  
NSA Application

SHEET  
4 of 5



**PLANT and MATERIAL SCHEDULE - Coopey Quarry - Mixed Coniferous Woodland (Cont'd.)**

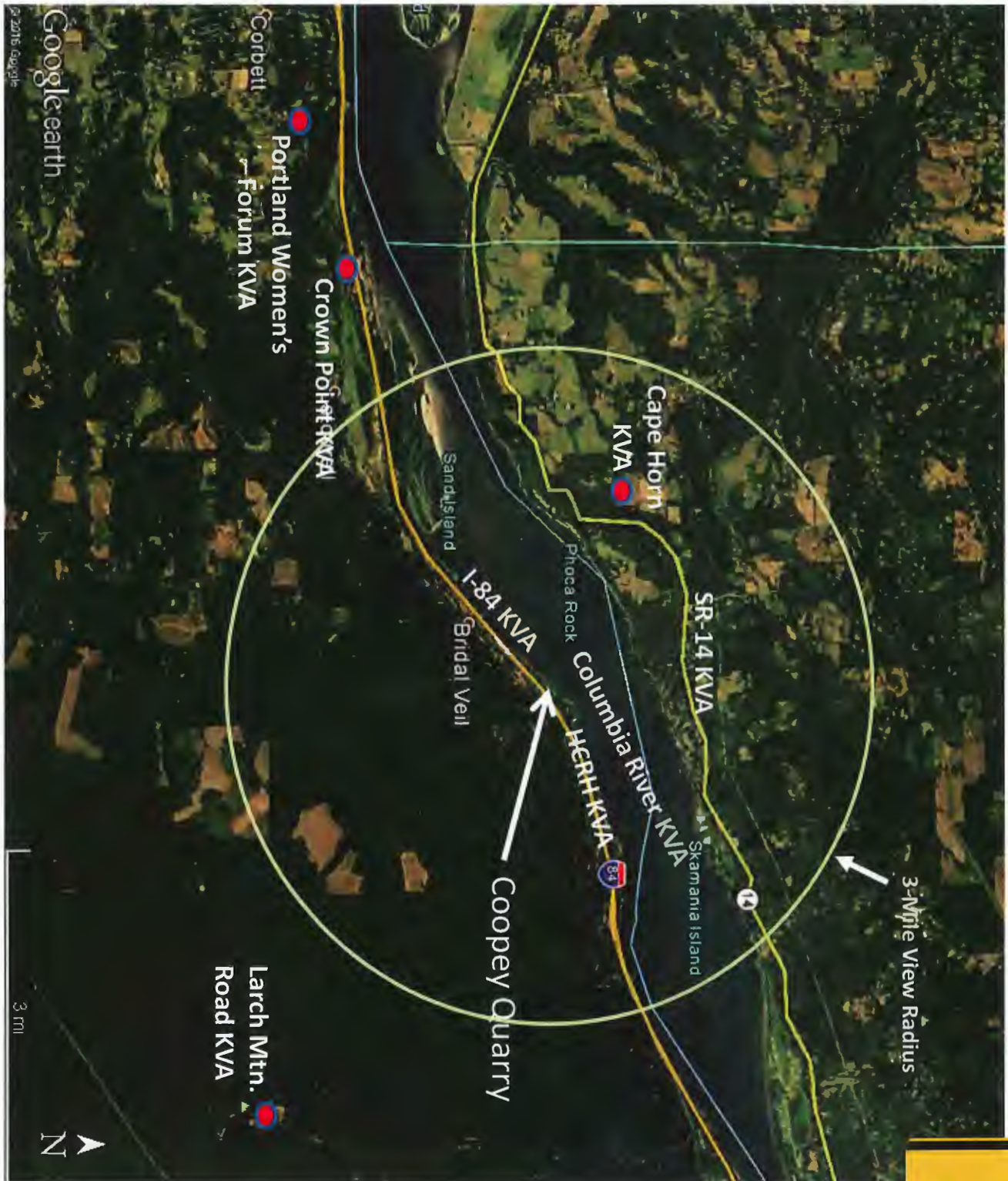
Plant Type	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Spacing	Root Type	Percent Mix	Plant Condition	A.S.N.S.	Layout	Notes	Irrigation	Sheet Number & Quantity	TOTAL
Permanent Seeding Mix No.1	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.14			N/A		7.9
	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.08			N/A		
	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	showy milkweed	Seed				PLS/Acre	7.36			N/A		
	<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	aster spp.	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.91			N/A		
	<i>Bromus cernuus</i>	mountain brome	Seed				PLS/Acre	16.58			N/A		
	<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	giant blue-eyed Mary	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.33			N/A		
	<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.87			N/A		
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	Seed				PLS/Acre	4.37			N/A		
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.79			N/A		
	<i>Heuchera alba</i>	plantain plant	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.31			N/A		
	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	riverbank lupine	Seed				PLS/Acre	41.44			N/A		
	<i>Poa secunda var. secunda</i>	Sandberg's bluegrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.16			N/A		
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	self-heal	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.30			N/A		
	<i>Rosa cymnocarpa</i>	holddip rose	Seed				PLS/Acre	2.68			N/A		
	<i>Salix canadensis</i>	goldenrod	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.10			N/A		
	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	creeping rescue	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.58			N/A	Acre	7.9
Permanent Seeding Mix No.2	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	nodding onion	Seed				PLS/Acre	4.79			N/A		0.32
	<i>Acrostis exarata</i>	spike bentgrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.28			N/A		
	<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	Douglas aster	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.43			N/A		
	<i>Camassia leichlinii</i>	great Camas	Seed				PLS/Acre	9.90			N/A		
	<i>Carex stipata var. stipata</i>	sawbeaked sedge	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.22			N/A		
	<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	giant blue-eyed Mary	Seed				PLS/Acre	1.00			N/A		
	<i>Delphinium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's larkspur	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.29			N/A		
	<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.41			N/A		
	<i>Downingia elegans</i>	elegant calico flower	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.14			N/A		
	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	riverbank lupine	Seed				PLS/Acre	19.50			N/A		
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	Seed				PLS/Acre	6.58			N/A		
	<i>Platycodon frugatus</i>	fragrant popcorn flower	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.51			N/A		
	<i>Plectritis congesta</i>	sea bluish	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.99			N/A		
	<i>Poa secunda var. secunda</i>	Sandberg's bluegrass	Seed				PLS/Acre	0.49			N/A		
	<i>Saxifraga oreana</i>	Oregon saxifrage	Seed				PLS/Acre	2.76			N/A	Acre	0.32
	Total In Mix												

**PLANT AND MATERIALS**

Coopey Quarry ODOT  
T 1 N R S E Section 14, TL 00600  
NSA Application

5 of 5

# KEY VIEWING AREAS



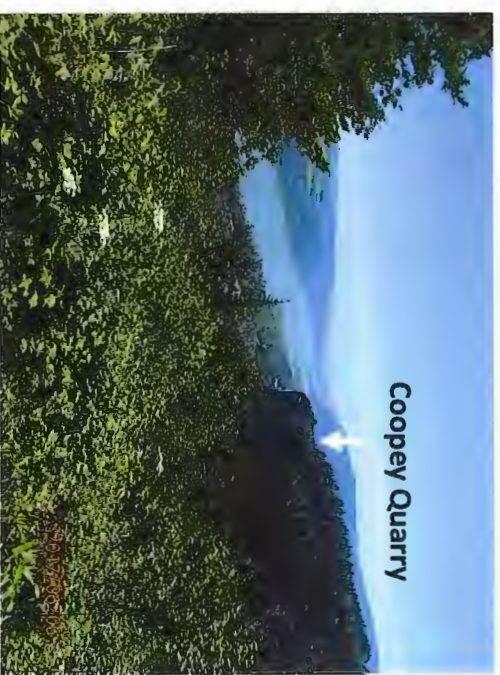
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Panoramic photo from Portland Women's Forum

## **KEY VIEWING AREA Portland Women's Forum**







Panoramic photo from Crown Point

# **KEY** **VIEWING** **AREA** **Crown** **Point**





## KEY

### VIEWING

#### AREA

#### Cape Horn

#### SR-14 Pull-out





# KEY VIEWING AREA

## Cape Horn

### SR-14 and Trail Viewpoints







Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

# KEY VIEWING AREA

## Cape Horn

### SR-14 Views –Eastbound

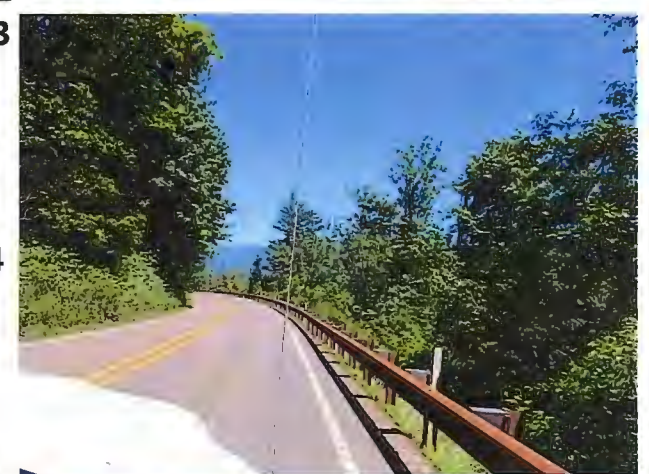


Photo 4

Photo 7

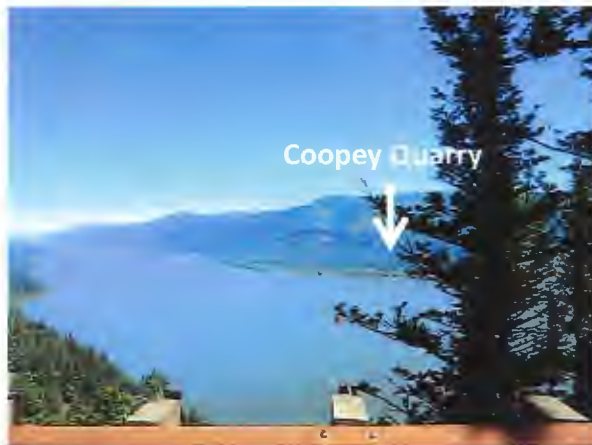


Photo 6



Photo 5





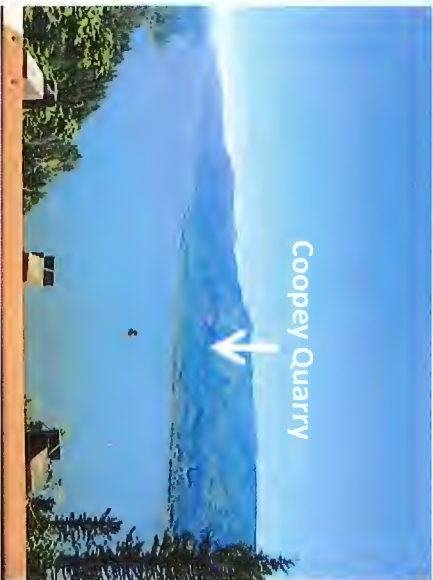


Photo 8

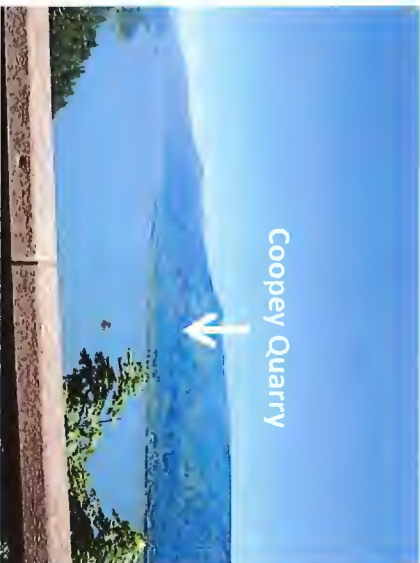


Photo 9



Photo 10

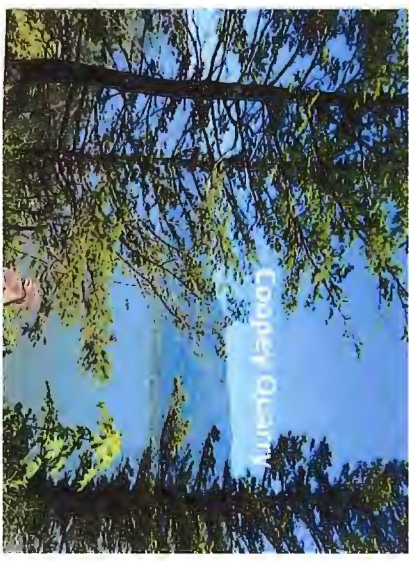


Photo 11

# **KEY VIEWING AREA** **Cape Horn** **SR-14 Views –Eastbound**

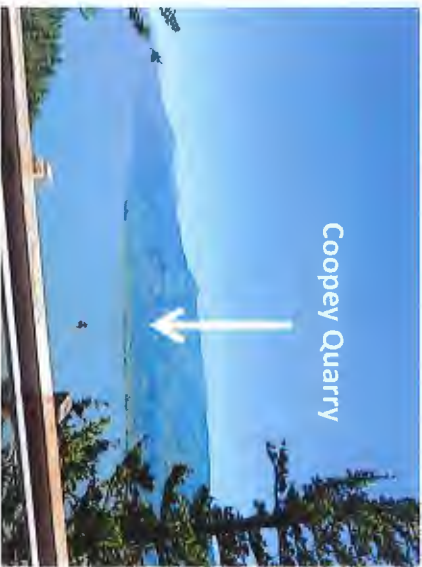


Photo 14

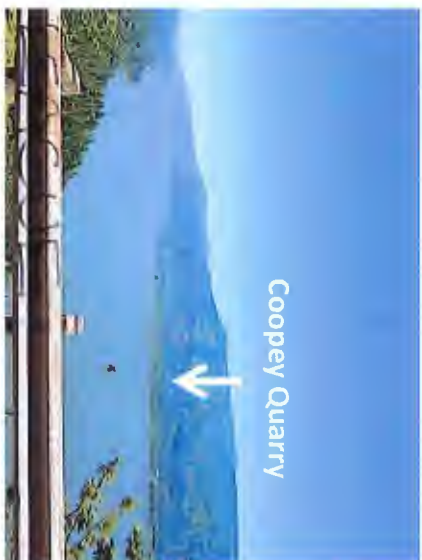


Photo 13



Photo 12





Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17

# KEY VIEWING AREA

## Cape Horn

## SR-14 Views –Eastbound



Photo 18



Photo 21



Photo 20

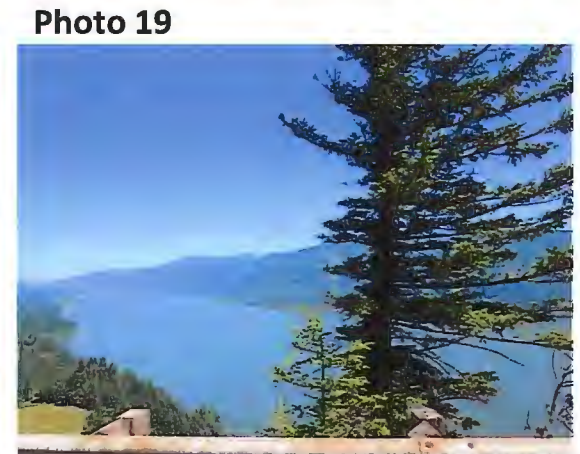


Photo 19





Photo 22



Photo 23



Photo 24

## KEY VIEWING AREA

### SR-14

Views along the highway-Eastbound



Photo 25

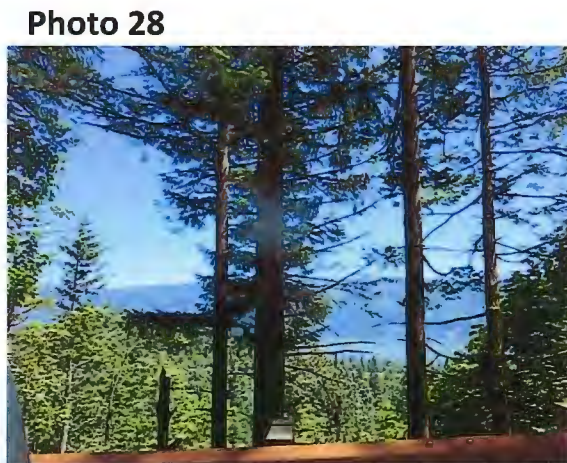


Photo 28

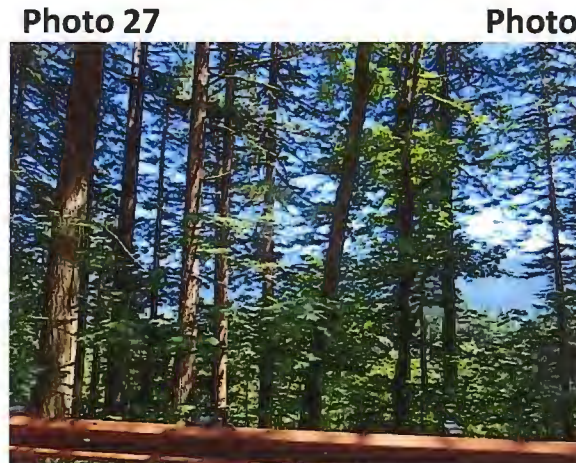


Photo 27



Photo 26





# KEY VIEWING AREA Cape Horn Nancy Russell Overlook







**KEY**  
**VIEWING**  
**AREA**  
**Cape Horn**  
**Pioneer Point**  
**Viewpoint**





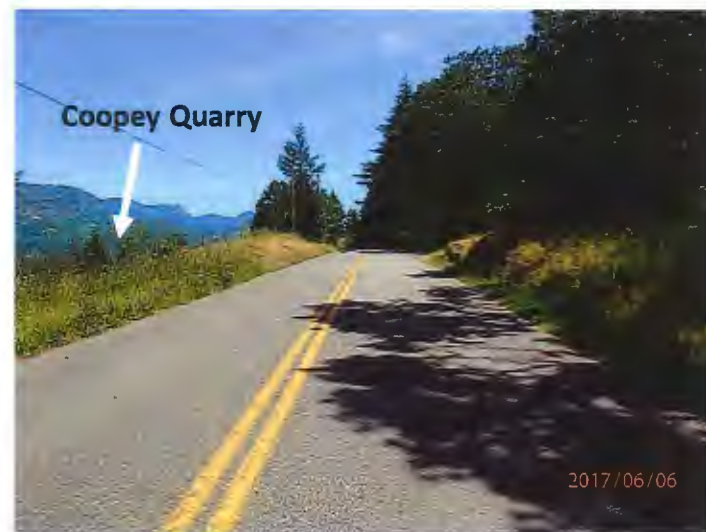
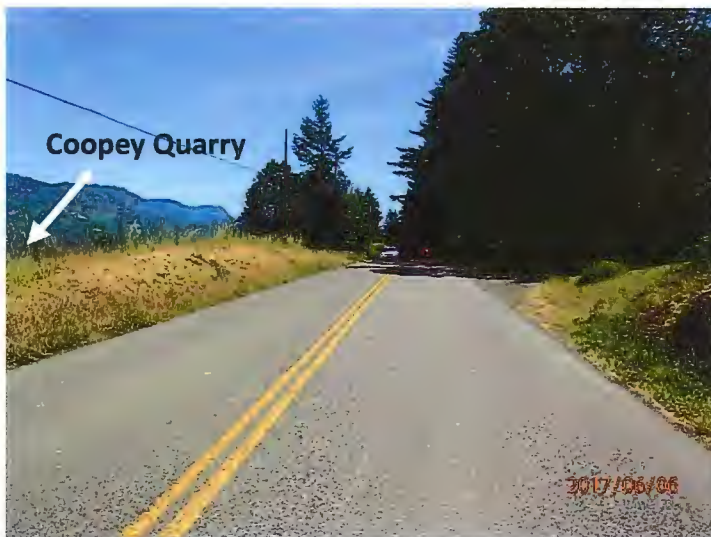
# KEY VIEWING AREA

## HCRH Eastbound



EB HCRH - Approach to Coopey Quarry

EB HCRH - Coopey Quarry – Berm conceals quarry



EB HCRH - Coopey Quarry is below edge of highway

EB HCRH – Past Coopey Quarry location





# KEY VIEWING AREA

## HCRH Westbound



WB HCRH - Approach to Coopey Quarry

WB HCRH - Coopey Quarry is below the highway, screened by the rock cut



WB HCRH - Coopey Quarry is below edge of highway

WB HCRH - Coopey Quarry is below the elevation of the highway, screened by the trees



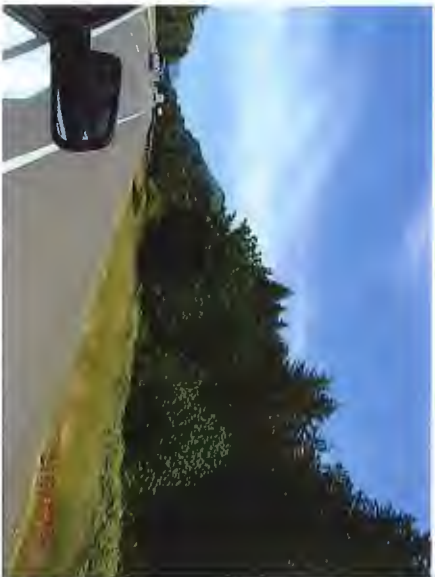


# KEY VIEWING AREAS

## I-84 KVA Eastbound







PP 1



PP 2

# KEY VIEWING AREAS

## I-84 KVA Eastbound

PP 5



PP 4



PP 3



# KEY VIEWING AREAS

## I-84 KVA Westbound







# KEY VIEWING AREAS

PHOTOS - I-84 KVA

Westbound








# Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

**Department of Transportation**  
Highway Division/Technical Services  
Geo-Environmental Section, MS#6  
4040 Fairview Industrial Dr SE  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone: (503) 986-3252  
Fax: (503) 986-3249

November 8, 2017

To: Mary Young  
Region 1 Environmental Coordinator  
Oregon Department of Transportation

From: Roy Watters   
ODOT Archaeologist

RE: **Maintenance Memo – No Effect**  
**Coopey Quarry Disposal Site**  
**T1N, R5E, Section 14; Bridal Veil Quad**  
**Multnomah County, Oregon**  
**ODOT Key No. M17016**

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) proposes to convert Coopey Quarry, a state-owned parcel previously used as a material source, into a disposal site for material generated by landslides and other maintenance activities within the Columbia River Gorge. ODOT is planning on restoring the quarry to match the existing landscape contours and to restore the vegetation as each segment of the quarry is filled to capacity (Project Area Map). ODOT Maintenance will need to cut a 12-foot wide, 250-foot long access road from the Historic Columbia River Highway (HCRH) into the quarry to obtain access to the quarry floor (APE Map). The quarry is located within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA).

Following the NSA General Management Area (GMA) Cultural Resources Review Criteria (MCC 38.7045) for large-scale uses, the Museum of Natural and Cultural History (OSMA) was contracted to conduct a cultural resource inventory of the project area on August 7 and 8, 2017. Their survey identified that previous operation of the quarry has disturbed more than 90% of the APE (McAlister and Connolly 2017). The surface survey identified domestic debris, appearing to be late 1960s to the 1970s in age, which was dumped in the southwest portion of the quarry. Materials noted include a trailer, tires, refrigerators, galvanized pipe, garden equipment, carpeting, and domestic refuse. A subsurface investigation was conducted along the proposed access road leading from the HCRH into the quarry. No historic sites or features were noted during the current investigation. No further work was recommended.

Given the scope of the project, the highly disturbed context and negative survey results, impacts to archaeological resources are unlikely. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are required and the project can proceed.

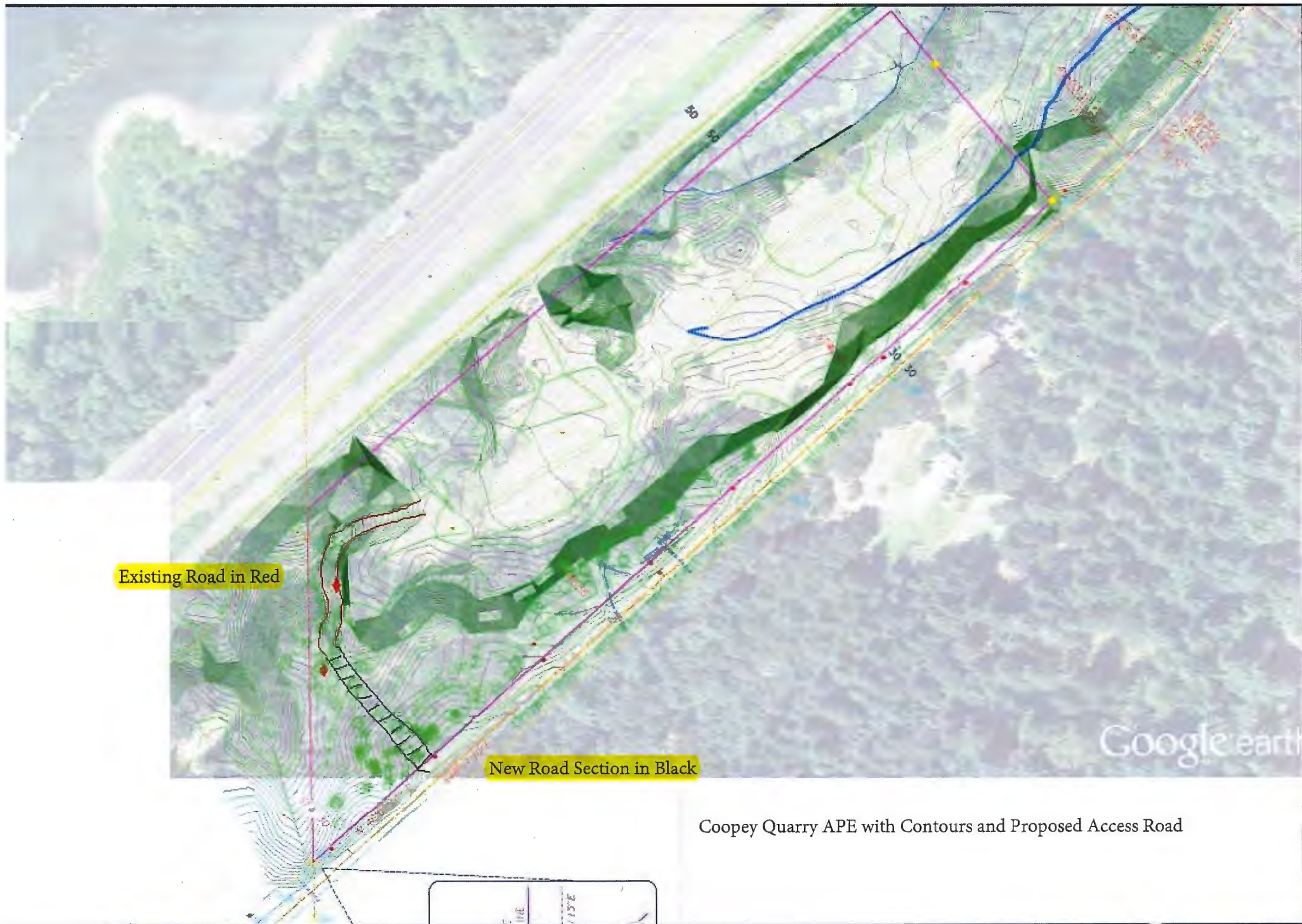
**Exhibit**  
**A.3.g**

If you have any questions, please contact Roy Watters, ODOT Archaeologist, at 503-986-3375, or [roy.watters@odot.state.or.us](mailto:roy.watters@odot.state.or.us).

**Attachments:**

McAlister, Kaylon, and Thomas Connolly

2017 Coopey Quarry: Archaeological Investigation with Technical Report, Multnomah County (ODOT Key M17016; Museum Report No. 2017-051). Museum of Natural & Cultural History, University of Oregon.



Existing Road in Red

New Road Section in Black

Coopey Quarry APE with Contours and Proposed Access Road









## UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

County:	Multnomah
Legal location:	Sec. 14 of T1N R5E
USGS quads:	Bridal Veil 7.5' series USGS
Project type:	Pedestrian survey, Subsurface Reconnaissance
Survey area:	Approx. 10.6 acres
Permit:	AP-2377
Findings:	Negative
Records:	OSMA

September 15, 2017

TO: Roy Watters, Archaeologist  
Oregon Department of Transportation  
Geo-Environmental Services  
4040 Fairview Industrial Drive SE  
Salem, OR 97302-1142

FR: Kaylon McAlister and Thomas Connolly

RE: **Coopey Quarry: Archaeological Investigation with Technical Report, Multnomah County (ODOT Key M17016; Museum Report No. 2017-051)**

The Coopey Quarry is located in Multnomah County, bordering the north side of the Historic Columbia River Highway (HCRH) between MP 15.15 and MP 15.4 (Figures 1 and 2). It was established as a quarry in 1906 for railroad construction, and later purchased by a private construction company for use during building of the HCRH. The quarry was purchased by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) in 1939 and used as a material source for building the water-level highway and interstate highway during the 1950s and '60s. Its use as a quarry was abandoned by the early 1970s, and ODOT now intends to use the 10.6 acre parcel as a disposal site, and to eventually reclaim the property to a more natural condition. As part of the planned project to fill and rehabilitate the quarry, the ODOT will build an access road in the southwestern corner of the parcel, which will link to an existing access ramp cut into the western edge of the quarry wall.

The quarry is within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA), and a cultural resource inventory of the parcel must follow the General Management Area (GMA) Cultural Resources Review Criteria (MCC 38.7045) for large-scale uses, including subsurface exploratory survey in areas of potential impact to previously undisturbed terrain.

It is expected that for most of the project area, structures or artifacts associated with the 1906-1960s quarry operations will be the most likely cultural expressions present. Based on historic aerial photos (Figure 3), it is estimated that less than two acres of the 10.6 acre property, primarily in the southwest corner, have potential for earlier historic or prehistoric cultural materials.

### Project Setting

The project area is located just east of the historic community of Bridal Veil, in Multnomah County. It is bordered on the south by the Historic Columbia River Highway and on the north by the Union Pacific Railroad and I-84 corridors. It appears on the Bridal Veil USGS map in section 14 of Township 1N, Range 5E, Willamette Meridian. The project area is located on a secondary terrace above the Columbia River, and is bounded to the west by Coopey Creek. Coopey Creek, though displaying large

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Figure 1. General location of the Coopey Quarry parcel east of Portland (Bridal Veil USGS map).



Figure 2. Aerial view of the 10.6 acre Coopey Quarry parcel, Multnomah County.





Figure 3. Map showing the mapped soil units within the current project area.

variations in seasonal flow rates, is a perennial stream. The terrain rises steeply to the south of the project area, gaining 2000 ft. in less than a half mile along the Coopey Creek watershed, to an overlook named Angels Rest. The Columbia River is located 500 feet to the north of the project area and may have periodically inundated portions of the project area prehistorically, prior to the massive water control efforts upriver during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The physiography of the Columbia Gorge greatly affects local climate and vegetation, and provides a unique corridor for plant and animal migration between the typically arid east and maritime west. The high relief created by the deeply eroded Columbia River Gorge also places varied botanical zones in close proximity. The current project APE lies at the northern extent of the Western Cascades physiographic region. Vegetation cover is mapped as a forested region in the *Tsuga heterophylla* Zone, the mesic Douglas fir/western hemlock forests typical of the west side of the Cascades. Within the current project vicinity, the steep hills extending to the south of the APE consist of Douglas fir-dominated conifer forests. Interspersed with Douglas fir, within and continuing to the north of the project APE to the Columbia River, are riparian areas with cottonwood, Oregon ash, big leaf maple, western red cedar, and various shrubs. Thickets of blackberry, wild hazelnut, and English ivy, burdock and fern occupy much of the understory within the project area at present (Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

Soils in the project area have been mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (Figure 3; NRCS 2017). The majority of the project area has been previously excavated by quarrying

activities, but the soil mapping provides information on the original setting. Most of the parcel is mapped as Sauvie silt loam (soil unit 44) and Rafton silt loam (soil map unit 39), which form on flood plains from a parent material of recent alluvium with some mixing of volcanic ash in areas experiencing season flooding. The relatively undisturbed southwest corner of the parcel is mapped as Aschoff cobbly loam (soil map unit 3D) which forms in parent material of colluvium derived from andesite and basalt mixed with volcanic ash, eroding from the steep canyon walls to the south.

### **Cultural Background**

The Five Mile Rapids site near The Dalles provides the most complete cultural record for the Columbia River corridor, spanning some 11,000 years. The site contained thousands of salmon bones in its earliest levels, providing evidence that salmon harvesting has been important from the time of the earliest human presence in the region (Cressman et al. 1960; Butler 1993). Within the Columbia Gorge proper, however, the archaeological record is largely limited to more recent times, a legacy of the extensive landslide and flooding processes which have combined to inhibit the preservation and discovery of more ancient sites.

Excavations have shown that archaeological sites in the vicinity of Cascade Locks tend to post-date the Bonneville Landslide, which is believed to post-date ca. AD 1425 (O'Connor and Burns 2009) and probably occurred as late as AD 1700 (Orr et al. 1992:154; Pringle et al. 2002). At all but two sites, Bradford Island and Clahclehlah Village (45SA11), occupations appear to have ceased prior to historic contact. This apparent population decline is likely the result of the introduction of exotic infectious diseases (Boyd 1999), which devastated populations and precipitated consolidation of some formerly independent bands into composite communities. The work at Clahclehlah suggests that the earliest occupants built oval pithouses, indistinguishable from those found throughout the Columbia Plateau. Overlying these oval pithouses are rectangular plank houses, more consistent with Chinookan houses found downstream and along the Pacific coast. This change in house form may signal increasing Chinookan influence up the Columbia River corridor in late pre-contact times (Beckham et al. 1988).

Chinookans occupied the project corridor in the nineteenth century. On the Oregon side, villages were documented in the Cascades-Bonneville Dam vicinity (Cascades Chinook), and in the neighborhood of Hood River (Hood River/Dog River Chinook). Winter villages—typically featuring oblong, gabled-roofed, upright-cedar plank houses aligned in rows parallel to the river—were connected to one another through trade, political ties, and marriage (Silverstein 1990). The Chinook diet was balanced primarily between fishing and root/berry gathering. Fishing was productive from March to November. Hunting of large and small game was often coordinated with root and berry harvests, when these activities would not conflict with salmon fishing (Silverstein 1990:533-546). The Cascades Chinook Indians, who controlled the Cascades area, exacted tolls from river travelers (Ruby and Brown 1992).

The first contact between Indians and whites in the project vicinity was in 1805, when the Lewis and Clark party made its way down River. In 1806 they passed upstream on their return trip. By 1811 fur trappers of the Northwest Company had descended the Columbia River from Canada, and trappers for the Pacific Fur Company had ascended the river from Fort Astoria.

Smallpox swept through the region in the latter 1700s, and again just prior to the Lewis and Clark visit in 1805-06. Another devastating wave of disease swept through the Lower Columbia region in the 1830s, eliminating entire villages (Beckham 1984:39-44). Estimated to have had a population exceeding 10,000 in the 1770s, only 233 Chinookans were listed on reservation rolls in the 1930s (French and French 1998:374). Other epidemics may have preceded these historically documented diseases by centuries; introduced to the Americas by the Spanish Conquest or by trade ships plying the coasts, Native



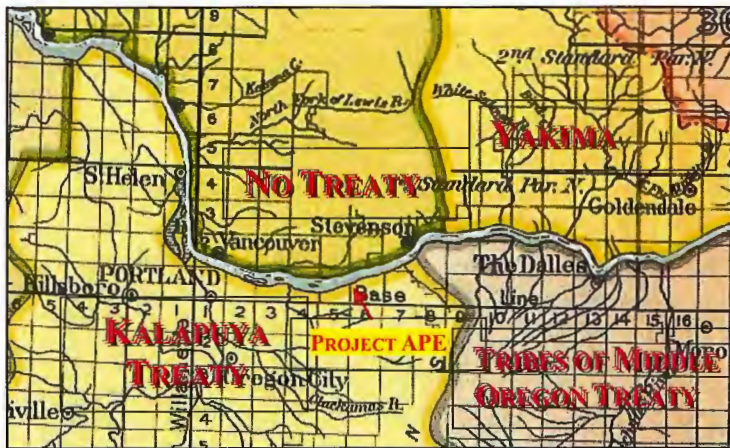


Figure 4. Ceded lands in the project area; base map after Royce (1899).

populations may have experienced devastating population declines beginning in the 16th century (Campbell 1990; Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1987).

The great population movement associated with the Oregon Trail began in the 1840s, and by 1845 5000 people had made their way down the Columbia to take up land in Oregon. By 1850 the town of Cascades was established on the river's north bank at the upper Cascades, with construction of a store.

The year 1855 was pivotal for the area's native groups. The Oregon shore from the Cascades downriver to the Portland Basin was ceded in 1855 under terms of the "Treaty with the Kalapuya, Etc." executed at Dayton, Oregon (Figure 4). Participants included the "Wah-lal-la band of Tum-waters," commonly identified as Cascades Indians, who controlled the Columbia shore downriver from the Cascades of the Columbia (Kappler 1904). Also in 1855, the area from the Cascades and upstream was ceded under terms of the "Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon," which included The Dalles, Dog (Hood) River and "Ki-gal-twal-la band of Wascoes" who occupied the Columbia shore between the Cascades and Hood River.

The Yakama Treaty was also signed in 1855, which ceded lands on the north side of the river approximately east of Wind Mountain. The Yakama Treaty included the Wishram, as well as the Sahaptin-speaking Klickitat, Cayuse, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Nez Perce, and Yakama. Treaty negotiations with groups north of the Columbia and downriver from Wind Mountain (including Chinook and Chehalis) failed, and the U.S. took possession of these lands without any treaty; the Shoalwater Bay and Chehalis reservations were established by executive order in 1866 to accommodate these groups.

Though divided by the treaties, most of the people who lived in the Columbia River corridor spoke Kiksht, the Upper Chinook language. Following the treaties, some Wishram and Wascos continued to live near their traditional homes along the river. Most Wishram were enrolled at Yakama, and "most of the others were assigned to the Warm Springs Reservation in central Oregon" (French and French 1998:360). The Cascades Indians who participated in the Dayton Treaty went initially to the Oregon Coast (Siletz) Reservation, then to Grand Ronde when the reservation was created by executive order in 1857. Because of the dispersal of the people of the Columbia River corridor, descendants with ancient ties and enduring interest in the project area are now affiliated with multiple modern tribal communities.

The treaties did not resolve conflicts. The Yakama Treaty called for the relocation of treaty participants "within one year after the ratification of this treaty" (the 1855 treaty was ratified in 1859), but Washington governor Isaac Stevenson declared Indian lands open for white settlement within two weeks of the treaty signing. And, in spite of assurances that white miners and settlers would not be allowed to



trespass on tribal lands, the discovery of gold on the newly formed Yakama Reservation lured invading miners; some stole Indian horses or greatly mistreated Indian women. Some treaty participants, under the Yakama leader Kamiakin, actively opposed this betrayal. A number of violent encounters, initially with trespassing miners, escalated to a series of raids and counter raids known as the Yakama War.

In 1856 the Cascades portage became a target, as development of the portage was regarded as an unlawful usurpation of one of the Indians' most important fisheries. Military officers soon came to recognize that their control of the Cascades denied the Indians critical food and economic stability, significantly weakening their position. The Indians attacked on March 26, killing 17 and burning the Bradford sawmill and lumberyard, as well as several houses and a warehouse under construction. The following day a contingent of dragoons under Lt. Philip Sheridan arrived; most of the Natives scattered, but some surrendered without a fight. Nine of the prisoners who had surrendered were executed by hanging (Wilma 2007; Healy 2010). According to one eye witness, "The local Indians who were hung had been on friendly terms to the white locals. . . . They were of the Cascade tribe. The motive behind the hangings was anger and racism. Quite a few of the white settlers had lost relatives besides homes in the attack and there was some kind of revenge wanted, and as the Yakimas had all returned back to their land, the Cascades were the only Indians to take revenge on, even though they were innocent" (Iman 2008).

As part of the treaties ratified in 1859, the right to fish at "usual and accustomed" places was reserved for the tribes. These fishing rights were upheld in 1905 and 1919 by the U. S. Supreme Court. Construction of the Bonneville Dam began in 1933, and the Bonneville pool inundated approximately 37 traditional fishing sites. In 1939, an agreement was negotiated to provide in-lieu fishing areas. Although implementation was delayed by World War II, by the 1950s five sites had been developed by the Army Corps of Engineers for preferential priority use by tribal fishers. The Bonneville Power Administration expanded the Bonneville Dam by constructing the second powerhouse on the north side of Bradford Island. As part of the feasibility studies for the increased capacity, the level of the Bonneville pool was raised further, which prompted the lawsuit *Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. Callaway* in 1972. At issue was the effect on certain of the in-lieu sites and on fish migration. The settlement of the lawsuit, and subsequent lawsuits, led to the development of additional fishing access and support facilities (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1994).

A pack trail was reportedly present through the Columbia Gorge along the Oregon side by the mid-1850s (likely following an older Indian trail), but this was impractical for moving serious quantities of freight. The federal government began to explore a route through the gorge in 1855 for a wagon road from Fort Vancouver to The Dalles, favoring the north bank of the river; the head surveyor for the project characterized the south bank as a "wild & broken range of country, untrod by man or beast" (George H. Derby 1856, cited in Beckham et al. 1988). By 1855, Col. Joseph S. Ruckel (Ruckle in some sources) and a partner were operating the steamboat *Fashion* between Portland and the Cascades, and an allied steamboat operator was running the *Wasco* above the Cascades which allowed them to avoid the difficult terrain while still moving goods and people (Gill 1924:177-178). Ruckel can also be credited for building the first of several portage roads to help move goods around several dangerous sections of the river.

The discovery of gold in eastern Oregon in the early 1860s lured thousands to the gold fields, as well as others intent on farming and ranching to support the growing numbers. As developments progressed east of the Cascade Range, the need for a reliable connecting road became more acute, and public sentiment for a public road rose as rates charged by the ferry and portage monopolies increased.

The Territorial legislature passed legislation to build a road from The Dalles to the Sandy River as early as 1856, but the sections built by Ruckel and his partners around the Cascades were the only elements realized. Building the wagon road was a growing concern, especially to people east of the Cascades who were eager for better—and more economical—links to the lower Columbia and Willamette

Valley. The Dalles *Weekly Mountaineer* ran articles complaining about the monopoly of the Oregon Steam and Navigation Co., whom owned the steamships and controlled access to the portages, characterizing the company as “vampires of commerce,” and eastern Oregonians launched a “free the Columbia River” movement to advocate for better transportation options.

Efforts to build a road were renewed by the state legislature in 1870, but it was not until October of 1872 that the first \$50,000 (in the form of promissory warrants) “for the purpose of constructing a road up the south bank of the Columbia River, from near the mouth of Sandy, in Multnomah county, to The Dalles, in Wasco county” was authorized (Oregon, State of 1872). A route was surveyed from September 1 to October 1 of 1873, and work commenced in 1874. An additional \$50,000 appropriation was made by the legislature during the 1876 session. The Portland *Oregonian* (August 6, 1878) reported that the road was finished and in use from The Dalles to a point one mile below the lower Cascades, and again on Jan 6, 1879, characterized the road as finished except for the segment from Sandy to the lower Cascades.

The catalyst for completion of an updated road came with the development of the automobile. In 1913, after viewing the private experimentation and development of road building technique carried out by entrepreneur Samuel Hill, a Good Roads supporter and a principal advocate for a quality road through the gorge, and assisted by noted road engineer Samuel Lancaster and Major H. L. Bowlby (who would become the first State Highway Engineer), the Oregon State Highway commission was born. Portions of the new Columbia River Highway would follow the original wagon road and the segment from Sandy to Hood River, which passes just south the current project area, was completed in 1915 (Davison and Knapp 2010; Hadlow 2000).

By the 1930s, the limitations of a touring highway for commercial truck traffic were increasingly apparent, and designs for a faster, water-level route were started. The new two-lane road (US Highway 30) was completed by 1953. The Interstate Highway system, now considered the largest public works project in history, was launched in 1956. Design standards were focused on speed, safety, and efficiency, including features such as controlled access and lane separations. The new freeway partially incorporated the earlier US 30 roadbed. The section between Portland and The Dalles, initially designated as Interstate 80N and later renamed Interstate 84, was largely in place by 1963, but not completed to interstate standards until 1969 (Hadlow 2000; Kramer 2004). The construction of these later, water-level roads damaged or destroyed large portions of the original Columbia River Highway, particularly between Dodson and Hood River.

The current project area is just east of the historic community of Bridal Veil. Legend has it that while traveling on the Columbia River a passenger on the sternwheeler, *Baily Gatzert*, saw Bridal Veil Falls and remarked that it looked like a “delicate, misty bride’s veil.” As the years went by people began to refer to this spot along the Columbia River Gorge as Bride’s Veil, Oregon. When the first post office opened in about 1886, and the railroad built a small station there, the community was officially named Bridal Veil. McArthur and McArthur (2006) credit the name of Bridal Veil to no one in particular, only noting that “the romantically inclined never fail to name at least one water fall in the state Bridal Veil.”

Bridal Veil was established in 1886, beginning with the Bridal Veil Falls Lumbering Company sawmill, located about a mile up Larch Mountain. The company operated in Bridal Veil and the surrounding area from 1886-1936. A mile and half up the timber-rich mountain was the logging town of Palmer. Palmer and Bridal Veil shared common ownership as company mill towns. Together, the two towns produced lumber and were codependent. A V-shaped log flume was built for the rough cut timber to get down the mountain to the planing mill at the railroad tracks in Bridal Veil (Nesbit 2006). After timber was logged on the mountain, it was brought to the Palmer sawmill. As the rough-cut lumber exited the Palmer mill it traveled down the flume the mile and a half to the finishing mill in Bridal Veil. The dependency between the two towns ended in 1936 when the mill at Palmer was shut down.

In 1936, fire struck the mill as the timber resources on Larch Mountain were running out. The Bridal Veil Falls Lumbering Company ended its ownership of the mill and ceased to operate in the town. In 1937, the entire town and its mills were bought by a company that became Bridal Veil Lumber and Box Company, which made wooden cheese boxes for Kraft Food Company. The company continued to operate in Bridal Veil until 1960 when it closed its doors. Today the boxes made in Bridal Veil are considered collectible antiques (Nesbit 2006). From 1955 to 1960, the company's president, Leonard Kraft, published a newsletter that covered such issues as business and prospects but also provided society information about potluck dinners, who was sick, who was visiting in Bridal Veil, and who had marked a recent anniversary with the company. Bridal Veil Lumber & Box Co. News Letter was the company newsletter, it also became a general newspaper for Bridal Veil and its 100 residents. The mill continued to operate under various owners through 1988.

In 1990, the Trust for Public Land acquired Bridal Veil and its buildings. Despite a ten-year fight from the Crown Point Country Historical Society to preserve the mill houses and buildings in Bridal Veil, the trust had them demolished in 2001.

### **Previous Archaeology in the Project Vicinity**

There have been no previous archaeological investigations within or overlapping the current project APE and there are no previously recorded archaeological resources within the project area. There are, however, several archaeological sites recorded within close proximity of the quarry.

Site 35MU108, the Coopey Creek Site, is a lithic scatter and possible temporary camp located high above the Columbia River on an upper terrace of the canyon walls approximately 0.2 miles to the south of the quarry location (Boyton 1997). Thick ground cover obscures much of the site which is only visible due to the exposure provided by the hiking trail to Angels Rest.

Site 35MU132 is the historic town side of Bridal Veil located approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest of the project APE. Features noted on the site form include historic structural remains of the logging camp and sawmill, a refuse scatter, and the presence of the historic cemetery (Fagan 1988a). The site was revisited and subjected to subsurface testing in 1999 and 2001; a site record update was created at that time (McIlrath 2002). During the 1999 investigation five shovel probes and 73 shovel tests were excavated around the margins of 16 buildings slated for demolition. During the 2001 investigation 51 shovel tests and 10 backhoe trenches were excavated in areas not previously investigated.

Site 35MU137, the Dead Horse Site, is located approximately 0.2 miles to the northeast of the project area on the shores of the Columbia River. The site is normally inundated by the river so when the water level is low, there is very little vegetation obscuring the surface of the ground. The site consists of a complex arrangement of wooden slats, wooden stakes and posts, historic debris, and the remains of a horse in a confined area on the flat, silty beach. The site is historic aged and is comprised of domestic refuse (Fagan 1988b).

### **Current Investigation**

Prior to the investigation a background literature search of documents, site forms, and survey records was conducted and aerial photographs were scrutinized. Archaeological pedestrian survey of the proposed project area was conducted August 7 and 8, 2017 by the University of Oregon's Museum of Natural and Cultural History archaeologists Kaylon McAlister and Rick Jensen. During the course of the



field work portion of the investigation 100% of the project area was subjected to pedestrian survey with additional subsurface exploration, in the form of exploratory shovel probes, conducted along a proposed access road near the west rim of the quarry pit.

The quarry was established as a quarry in 1906 for railroad construction, and later purchased by a private construction company for use during building of the Historic Columbia River Highway. The Final Report on Real Property Negotiations, by the Oregon State Highway Commission in 1939, indicates that the pit had been operated for years by the Warren Construction Co.

The first aerial photograph of the project area dates to 1935 and shows an access road to the northern portion of the parcel from the railroad bounding the northern edge of the quarry, as well as an access road entering the quarry from the east (Figure 5). The photograph also indicates that the earlier excavations began in the eastern portion of what would be become the much larger quarry pit. Soon after this, in 1939, the property was purchased from Minnie Franklin Coopey (9.24 acres for \$2,755) and First National Bank of Portland (1.6 acres and easement for \$495) by the Oregon State Highway Commission.

In 1951 a request to utilize a spring on the State's quarry property, which included the installation of a water line, was made by Mrs. W. J. Butcher of Corbett. The request was granted though was revocable at any time at the request of the Highway Commission should they need use of the area.

The next available aerial photograph of the project area dates to 1961 and indicates a vastly expanded quarry pit, as well as the new two lane interstate highway to the north (Figure 6). It shows stockpiled rock/gravels and a well developed access road on the eastern edge of the excavation and continuing to the northeast before intersecting with Highway 30 (the Historic Columbia River Highway), well outside the project area.

The next available aerial photograph of the project area dates to 1977; the quarry appears to be no longer in use at this time, as vegetation has begun to reclaim many portions of the southern and western

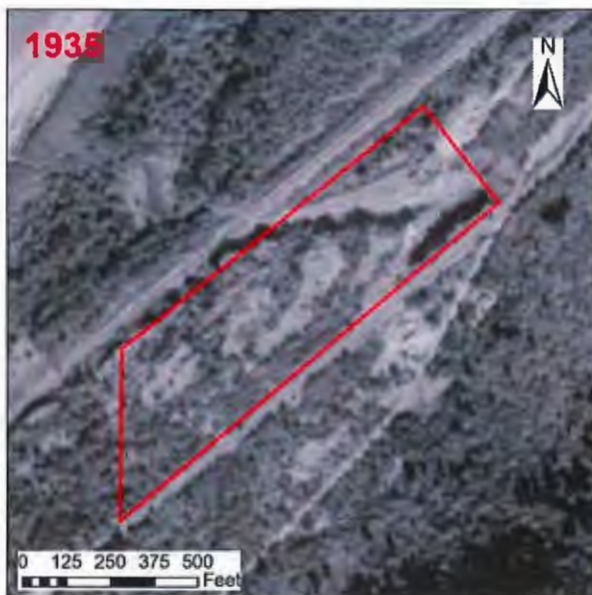


Figure 5. 1935 aerial photograph showing minimal excavations in the Coopey Quarry.

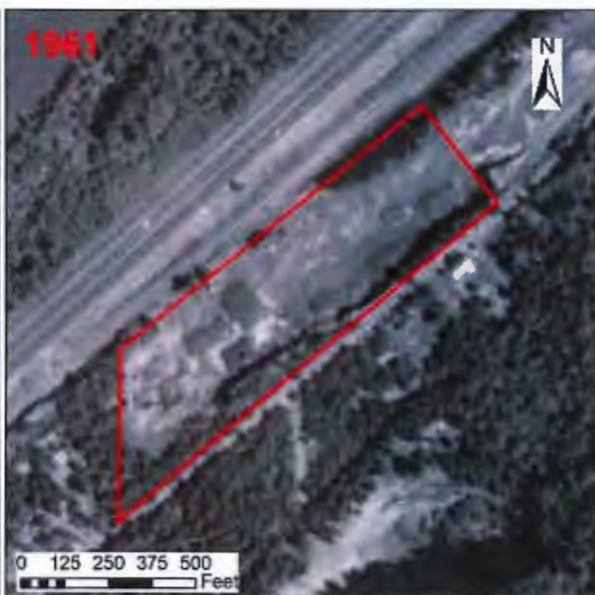


Figure 6. 1961 Photograph showing extensive quarrying of Coopey Quarry.



Figure 7. 1977 photograph appearing to show excavations at the quarry had ceased.



Figure 8. Modern satellite imagery showing additional vegetation growth in the quarry.

portion of the quarry (Figure 7). The access road connecting the eastern portion of the quarry to Highway 30 is still visible, but vegetation has increased substantially in this area as well. The primary change between the 1977 photograph and modern satellite imagery (Figure 8) is additional vegetation growth along the boundaries of the quarry pit.

### ***Pedestrian Survey***

Prior to the subsurface investigation, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted. Transects were walked at 20 meter intervals where possible with additional scrutiny in the southwestern corner of the APE as this appeared to be the only portion of the current project area not previously impacted by quarrying activities. Surface visibility ranged from excellent within the quarry, in areas of exposed gravel, and in the access roadbeds, to poor and non-existent areas to the west and south of the quarry (Figures 9 and 10). Dense vegetation along the periphery of the quarry floor and in the forest surrounding the quarry created the limited surface visibility in these areas.

Vegetation noted includes a mixed canopy of cottonwood, Big Leaf maple, Douglas fir, birch, ash, and wild hazelnut. The under story in the forested areas was very dense and included ferns, Burdock, poison oak, blackberry, trillium, and ivy. Within the quarried areas grows various field grasses, cattails near the areas with standing water, blackberries thickets, and dense moss.

Disturbances to the project area are cover more than 90% of the APE due to the previous quarrying activities conducted here. These include the removal of a large quantity of gravels and rock, and construction of east and west access roads. Dumping of domestic debris, appearing to be late 1960s to the 1970s in age, has occurred in the southwest portion of the quarry. Materials noted include a trailer, tires, refrigerators, galvanized pipe, garden equipment, carpeting, and domestic refuse (Figure 11).





Figure 9. Dense vegetation limited surface visibility in the southwest portion of the APE.



Figure 10. The quarry floor offered many areas of exposed ground surface.



Figure 11. A large pile of modern debris has been dumped over the quarry edge and rests in the southwest portion of the quarry.

Among the domestic items recorded were two bottle bases, which have an Owen-Illinois “I-in-an-O” logo used from the 1950s into the 21<sup>st</sup> century (Figure 12). The “21” left of the logo is a factory code for the Portland, Oregon plant which has operated continuously since 1956; the “2” to the right of the logo is a date code, indicating production in a year ending in 2 after 1960, but the decade is uncertain (Lockhart 2004; Lockhart and Hoenig 2015). Another artifact identified is part of a Mattel Toy Co. VRROOM! X-15 recumbent trike from the mid 1960s (Figure 13). In summary, dumped items may date as early as the mid 1960s, but the dumping episode certainly post-dates that time, likely after the quarry was abandoned in the early 1970s.

Additional cultural material noted during the pedestrian survey is limited to a length of cable rope near the ponds in the northern portion of the quarried area, and shattered glass bottles as a result of target shooting in the central portion of the project area (Figure 14). Neither of these items could be identified as having antiquity to classify as historic.





Figure 12. Bottle bases with the Owens-Illinois plant in Portland, Oregon produced during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 13. Part of a Mattel Co. VRROOM! X-15 trike from the mid 1960s.

### *Subsurface Exploration*

The subsurface investigation of the proposed route of the new access road to the quarry was conducted on August 8, 2017. Five 30x30 cm exploratory probes were excavated in the southwest portion of the project area, along the proposed access road alignment. Probes were placed at 10 meter intervals along the proposed route. All excavated sediments were passed through 1/8" hardware screen. All exploratory probes were excavated to at least 50 cm depth, in 10 cm intervals, and only terminated upon reaching two consecutive sterile levels when applicable.

Sediment encountered during the subsurface investigation is consistent with those mapped by the NRCS (mapped as 3D); cobbly and very cobbly loam capped by an organic layer of decomposing plant material. Rock was subrounded to subangular and ranged from pebble to cobble in size in a medium brown loam matrix (Figure 15). Excavations began in the south, adjacent to the highway right-of-way and continued to the north, toward an existing quarry access road. Sediment became increasingly rocky and



Figure 14. Location of probes and cultural material noted within the current project area.



Figure 15. Probes 1, 2, and 3, showing the cobbly loam sediment matrix.

shallow as the subsurface investigation approached the existing quarry access road and the land surface, while completely obscured by thick ground cover, appeared hummockier and was likely disturbed by historic quarry activities. Exploratory 4 was terminated at level 4 due to a rock impasse while probe 5, just adjacent to the existing access road, was terminated at level two because of rock impasse. During the course of the subsurface investigation a single artifact, a short piece of non-diagnostic metal strapping, was recovered from Level 1 of Probe 2.



### **Summary and Recommendations**

Archaeological pedestrian survey and subsurface exploration of the proposed project area was conducted on August 7 and 8, 2017 by the University of Oregon's Museum of Natural and Cultural History archaeologists Kaylon McAlister and Rick Jensen. With plans to rehabilitate the quarry, and to use the quarried area as a possible fill disposal site, the ODOT requested the archaeological investigations to ensure no cultural materials would be impacted. While the vast majority of the project area has been previously impacted by historic quarrying activities, plans include building an access road through an area in the southwest corner of the parcel which appears only minimally disturbed. Subsurface exploration using 30x30 cm exploratory probes, was conducted along the proposed road corridor.

No historic sites or features were noted during the current investigation. A dump of domestic debris was identified. Although a few of the items present could date as early as the mid-1960s, the dump episode itself likely dates from the early 1970s or later.

No additional subsurface archaeological investigations are recommended prior to the current planned construction project. If, however, in the course of construction activity, previously unidentified prehistoric or historic cultural remains are exposed in areas not previously mentioned—such as concentrations of fire-cracked rock, charcoal, chipped or ground stone tools, animal bones, bottles and cans, or building foundations—work should be halted immediately at that location until a qualified archaeologist can be consulted. This caution applies especially to Indian burials, which are specifically protected under Oregon law (ORS 97.745). Disturbance to such graves is prohibited, even “through inadvertence, including construction.”

#### **Distribution:**

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Ms. Catherine Dickson, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla  
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**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM**

<b>Agency/Project:</b> Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
<b>Property Name:</b> Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District, NRIS 83004168	
<b>Street Address:</b> Historic Columbia River Highway Historic Mile Post 29.4	<b>City, County:</b> Bridal Veil vic., Multnomah
<b>Preliminary Finding of Effect:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No Historic Properties Affected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Historic Properties Adversely Affected <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Properties Adversely Affected	
<b>State Historic Preservation Office Comments:</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"><div><input type="checkbox"/> Concur      <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur:</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> No Historic Properties Affected <input type="checkbox"/> No Historic Properties Adversely Affected <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Properties Adversely Affected</div></div>	
<b>Signed</b> _____ <b>Date</b> _____	
<b>Comments:</b>	

**INTRODUCTION**

**This statement of finding is made pursuant to the requirements of Oregon Revised Statute 358.653.** It discusses the effect of the Coopey Disposal Site Project on the Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District, NRIS 83004168. It is the finding of the Oregon Department of Transportation that the project will have No Adverse Effect on the Columbia River Highway (CRH) National Historic Landmark (NHL) District. ORS 358.653 states that "Any state agency or political subdivision responsible for real property of historic significance in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer shall institute a program to conserve the property and assure that such property shall not be inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered or allowed to deteriorate." The owners of the CRH NHL district include the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and the USDA Forest Service.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

ODOT proposes to convert Coopey Quarry, a state owned parcel previously used as a quarry for basalt, into a disposal site for material generated from landslides and other maintenance activities. Coopey Quarry was active as far back as the first decade of the 20th century, when it provided rock for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company for reworking its nearby mainline, which dated from 1882. By the teens, a private contractor obtained some from the quarry to construct the Columbia River Highway. The quarry's south boundary butts up against the north right-of-way line of the Historic Columbia River Highway, which is the northern boundary of the CRH NHL district at this location.

Right-of-way maps and land sale records indicate that the Oregon State Highway Department acquired the quarry parcel in 1939 and used rock from it to construct Interstate 84. By the 1970s, the quarry had been mined out and an access easement through a nearby private parcel to the east had expired. The Coopey Disposal Site Project will reclaim and restore the quarry to match existing landforms and generally conform with the topographic survey data from the ODOT right-of-way map from the 1935. Since historical access to the quarry from the parcel to the east is no longer available, the Coopey Disposal Site Project calls for a new access road coming directly north from the HCRH near the west end of the quarry parcel. Coopey Quarry is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ODOT is planning to create planted berms to visually screen the project area from both the CRH NHL district and Interstate 84. The agency's crews will deposit debris from local landslides as marked in Figure 3, starting on the eastern end of the property with disposal phase 1, and generally moving west as each area is filled to the final grade.

The project will also cut a 12-foot-wide, 250-foot-long access road from the HCRH into the quarry. The location, at the western end of the quarry, avoids wetlands to the east to connect to the highway.

After the disposal activities are completed, ODOT will grade the site and plant it with native vegetation to complement the surrounding mixed forest.

**IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTY**

***Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District***

The CRH NHL district is located in the state of Oregon, along the south side of the Columbia River between the cities of Troutdale (14.2 miles east of Portland) and The Dalles (88 miles east of Portland). The Columbia River Highway was the first modern highway in the Pacific Northwest and the first scenic highway in the United States. The road became a trunk route from Portland's large commercial center to eastern Oregon and points beyond. The highway's alignment remains true to the plan that Samuel C. Lancaster, Samuel Hill, and others envisioned for its original configuration. The road was the pinnacle of early-20th-century rural highway design created to take visitors to the Columbia River Gorge's most breathtaking and beautiful

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM  
Continuation Sheet**

<b>Agency/Project:</b> Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
<b>Property Name:</b> Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District	
<b>Street Address:</b> Historic Columbia River Highway Historic Mile Post 29.4	<b>City, County:</b> Bridal Veil vic., Multnomah

natural wonders and scenic vistas. Construction on the CRH took place from 1913 to 1922. The Keeper of the National Register listed the "Columbia River Highway Historic District" on December 12, 1983 (NRIS 83004168). On May 16, 2000, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt designated major portions of the Columbia River Highway as a National Historic Landmark. The project location is within both the NR and NHL districts.

The CRH NHL district is narrow and linear shaped. It runs 73.8 miles, the length of the original highway from the Sandy River to The Dalles. The nominated highway within that 73.8-mile distance is 51 of the extant 55 miles. The NHL district is divided into three discontinuous segments. Segment 1 includes the road and contributing features from the Sandy River to Warrendale (HMP 14.2 to 38.5). Segment 2 includes the road and contributing features from Tanner Creek to Cascade Locks (HMP 41.7 to 45.8). Segment 3 includes the road and contributing features from Hood River to The Dalles (HMP 65.8 to 88.4).

The 1983 National Register nomination for the Columbia River Highway Historic District defined a linear resource that was 60-foot wide (30-foot either side of the roadway's centerline) and equal to its original right-of-way. The district was wider at several locations to incorporate slopes, other geological or highway-related engineering features, and the public recreation areas intertwined with the route's history. The district also traversed cities and communities on the streets where the CRH passed. There, the district was confined to the curb line or edge of pavement. The NHL district relies on the same general boundary definitions, but has excluded short, isolated segments of the NR district in Multnomah and Hood River counties that did not possess high integrity. (This accounts for the 51 vs. 55 miles of extant road noted above.) The NHL district has 54 contributing features (buildings, structures, and objects). Coopey Quarry is not a contributing feature of the NHL district.

The CRH NHL district meets **NHL Criterion 1** as an outstanding example of modern highway development in 20th-century America for its pioneering advances in road design. These include the adherence to grade and curve standards, and the use of comprehensive drainage systems, dry and mortared masonry walls, reinforced-concrete bridges, and asphaltic concrete pavement on a rural, mountain road during the formative years of modern highway building in the United States. The district meets **NHL Criterion 4** as the single most important contribution to the fields of civil engineering and landscape architecture by Samuel C. Lancaster and as an exemplar example of American landscape architecture, specifically as the first scenic highway in the United States. The CRH's aesthetic and engineering achievements greatly influenced the design and construction of other scenic highways, including national park roads, in the 1920s and 1930s. A combination of advanced engineering with landscape architectural elements as embodied in the CRH put in practice the concept of "landscape engineering" in modern highway design a decade before it was employed by the National Park Service on the Going-to-the-Sun Road and throughout the national park system.

The CRH, and its associated designed landscape, was a technical and civic achievement of its time, successfully mixing sensitivity to the magnificent landscape with ambitious engineering. In the CRH, Lancaster emulated the European style carriage roads in the Columbia River Gorge, while also designing and constructing a highway to advanced engineering standards. Throughout the route, Lancaster and subsequent locating engineers held fast to a design protocol that he developed after years of practical engineering experience and experimentation. It included accepting no grade greater than 5 percent, nor laying out a curve with less than a 200-foot turning radius. The use of reinforced-concrete bridges, combined with masonry guard walls and retaining walls, both on the road and on associated pedestrian trails, brought together the new with the old—the most advanced highway structures with the tried and tested, and all made by hand.

Multnomah County constructed the portion of the CRH within its jurisdiction, under the direction of Lancaster, from the Sandy River to the Hood River County line, beginning in the fall of 1913. It opened for traffic in 1915 and a patented Warrenite asphaltic concrete pavement in 1916. The rest of the highway, in Hood River and Wasco counties, opened a few miles at a time, from west to east, through 1922.

**AVOIDANCE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED  
(including No Build Alternative and Minimization Efforts)**

**EVALUATION OF EFFECTS**

**No Build Alternative**

The No Built Alternative does not meet the Coopey Disposal Site Project's purpose and need statement. Without an access road from the CRH, ODOT cannot reclaim and restore the quarry, which is the purpose of the project.

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
ORS 358.653\_LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM  
Continuation Sheet**

<b>Agency/Project:</b> Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
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**Build Alternative**

**Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36 CFR 800.5)**

An application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect required evaluating the project for both how it affects Segment 1 of the CRH NHL district and how it affects the entire NHL district.

**Affects to Segment 1 of the Columbia River Highway National Register Historic District**

The activities called out in the Coopey Disposal Site Project include reclaiming Coopey Quarry and building an access road. ODOT will accomplish the quarry reclamation over an indeterminate amount of time that could range from a few years to a few decades, depending on the availability of fill material. Much more definite is the need for direct access to the quarry from the CRH. The project will accomplish this with a single-lane gravel road that heads north from the north shoulder of the highway. (See Figure 1). Reclaiming the quarry will have No Effect on the NHL district. Construction of the road will result in No Adverse Effect on Segment 1 of the CRH NHL district, which includes about 24.3 miles of CRH roadway from Troutdale to Warrendale.

The project will affect a twelve foot-wide segment of the NHL district from the edge of pavement of the Columbia River Highway to the north edge of the 60-foot-wide right-of-way (30 feet either side of roadway centerline). The project will preserve those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give this Columbia River Highway NHL segment its historic character.

The Coopey Disposal Site Project will not introduce any atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the significant historic features of this segment of the NHL district. It will not neglect this segment of the district, nor will it transfer the property out of federal ownership [the portion of the NHL district within the project's Area of Potential Effect is not under federal ownership].

**Affects to the entire Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District**

The reclamation activities called out in the Coopey Disposal Site Project will have No Effect on the CRH NHL district, which includes 51 of the 74 original miles of roadway from Troutdale to The Dalles. Construction of the access road to the quarry will result in No Adverse Effect on the CRH NHL district. (See activities called out above.)

The project will affect a twelve foot-wide segment of the NHL district from the edge of pavement of the Columbia River Highway to the north edge of its 60-foot-wide right-of-way (30 feet either side of roadway centerline). The project will preserve those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give the CRH NHL district its historic character.

The Coopey Disposal Site Project will not introduce any atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the significant historic features of the NHL district as a whole. It will not neglect the district, nor will it transfer the property out of federal ownership [the portion of the NHL district within the project's Area of Potential Effect is not under federal ownership].

**COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

ODOT informed the neighbors and interested parties, including the Tribes and agencies, of its pre-application conference for its Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area permit with the Multnomah County Land Use Planning Department. The project will be on the agenda for upcoming Historic Columbia River Highway Advisory Committee meetings, which take place quarterly.

**CONCLUSION**

It is the determination of the Oregon Department of Transportation that pursuant to ORS 358.653, the Coopey Disposal Site Project will have No Adverse Effect on the Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District (Segment 1 of the NHL district or the entire NHL district). ODOT recommends a Finding of No Historic Properties Adversely Affected for the Coopey Disposal Site Project.

**REFERENCES**

National Historic Landmark Nomination, Columbia River Highway Historic District, Multnomah, Hood River, and Wasco counties, Oregon, National Register #83004168, by Robert W. Hadlow, 2000.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Columbia River Highway Historic District, Multnomah, Hood River, and Wasco counties, Oregon, National Register #83004168, by Dwight A. Smith, 1983.

Surveyor/Agency: Robert W. Hadlow, Ph.D., Oregon Dept. of Transportation Date Recorded: August 2017  
Section 106 Level of Effect



**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
**ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM**  
 Continuation Sheet

Agency/Project: Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
Property Name: Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District	
Street Address: Historic Columbia River Highway Historic Mile Post 29.4	City, County: Bridal Veil vic., Multnomah

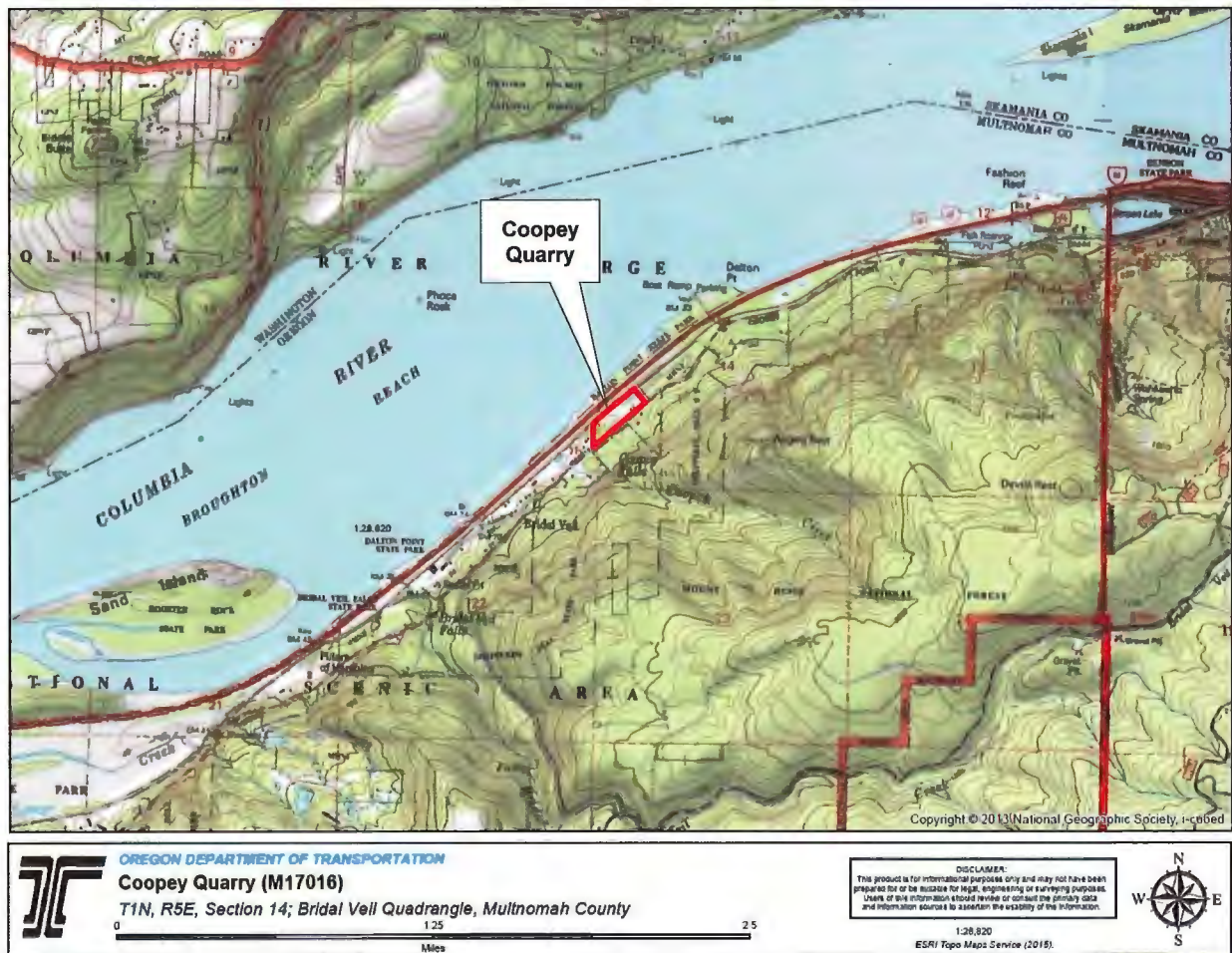


Figure 1. Project Location Map.

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
**ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**Agency/Project:** Oregon Department of Transportation/Cooley Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016

**Property Name:** Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District

**Street Address:** Historic Columbia River Highway  
 Historic Mile Post 29.4

**City, County:** Bridal Veil vic., Multnomah

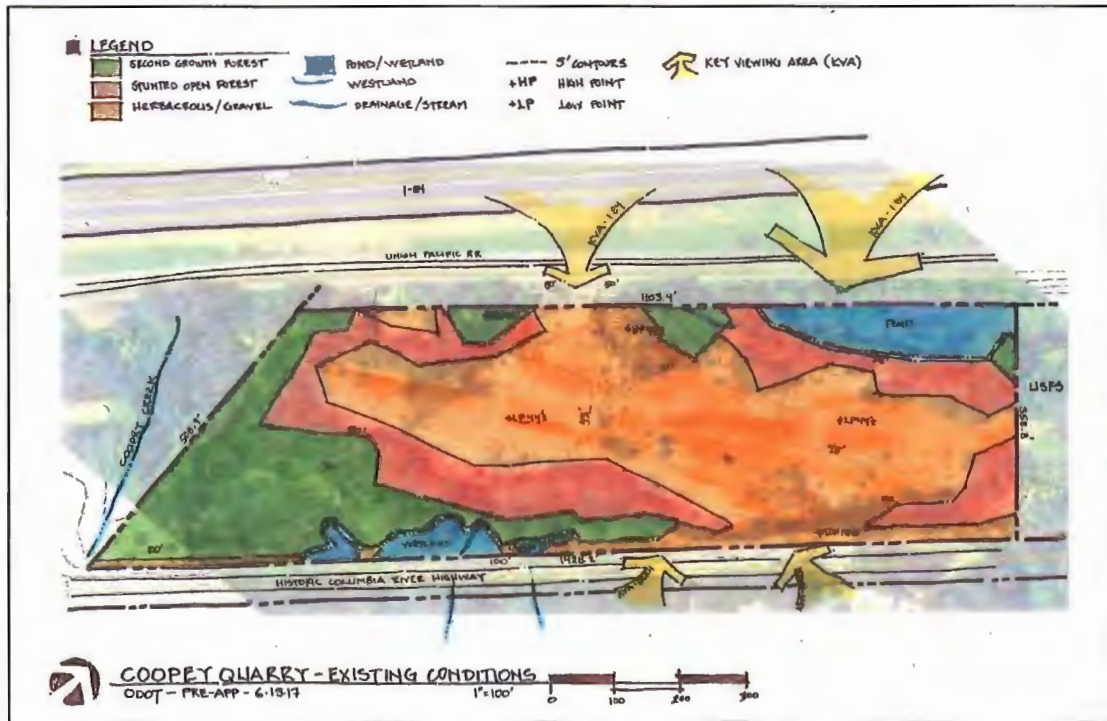


Figure 2. Existing Conditions at Cooley Quarry.

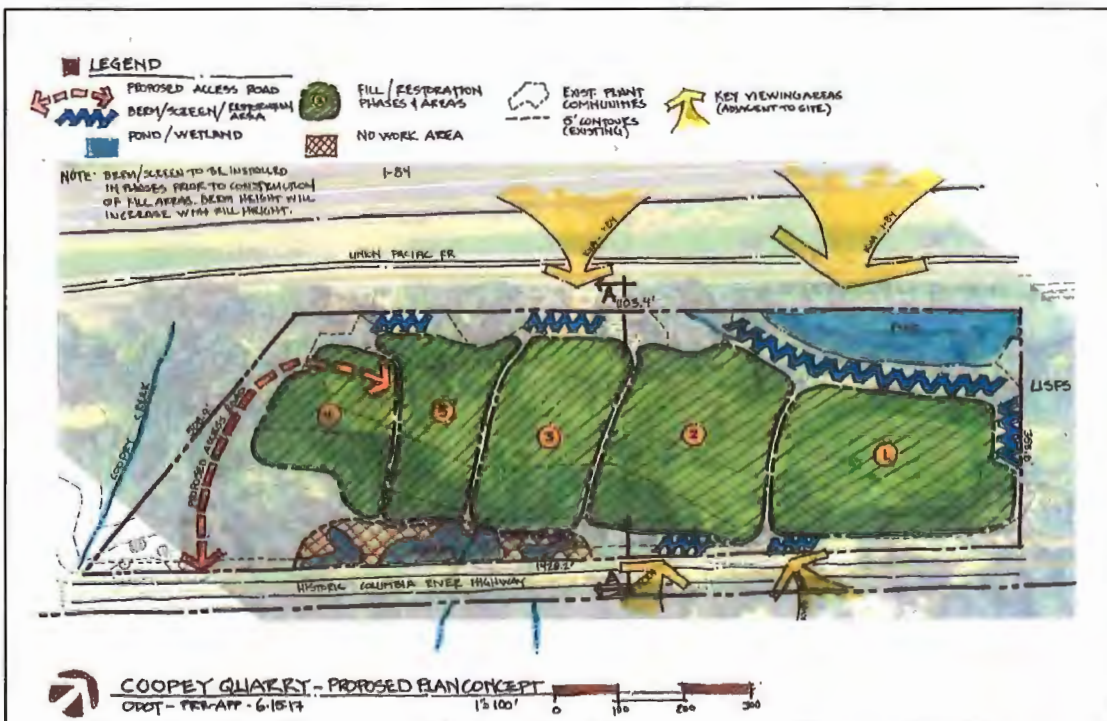
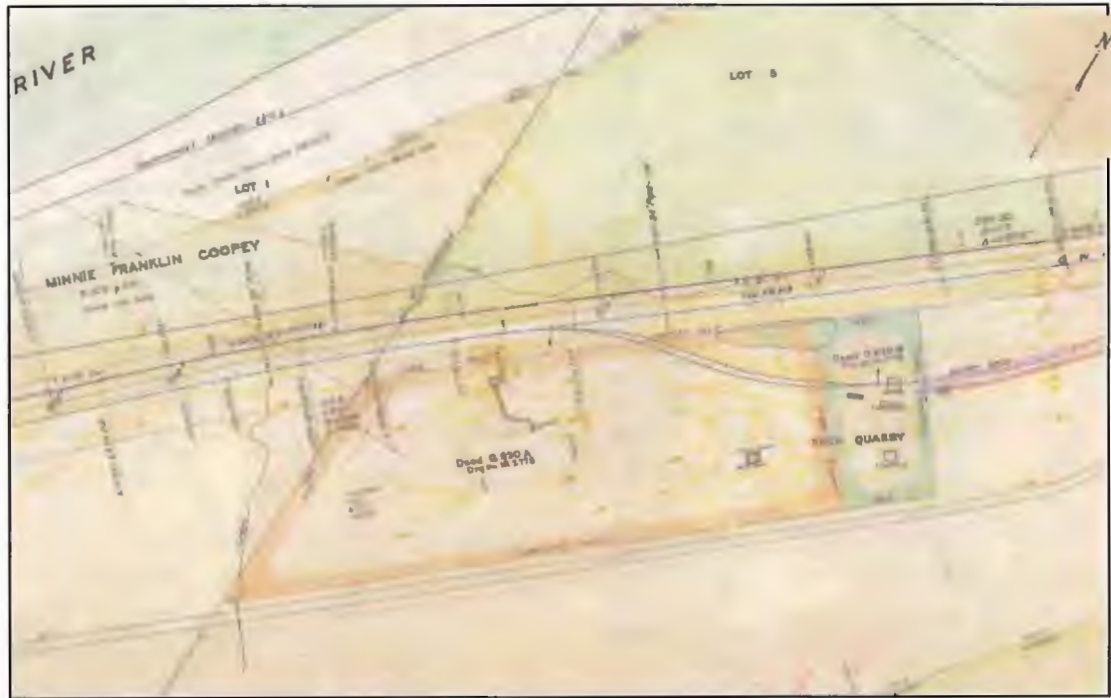


Figure 3. Proposed Plan Concept at Cooley Quarry showing location for the access road at west end of the quarry.



**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM  
Continuation Sheet**

<b>Agency/Project:</b> Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
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<b>Street Address:</b> Historic Columbia River Highway Historic Mile Post 29.4	<b>City, County:</b> Bridal Veil vic., Multnomah



**Figure 4. Topographic Map of Coopey Quarry from 1935.**



**Figure 5. Existing Topography at Coopey Quarry.**



**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
**ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Agency/Project: Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
Property Name: Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District	
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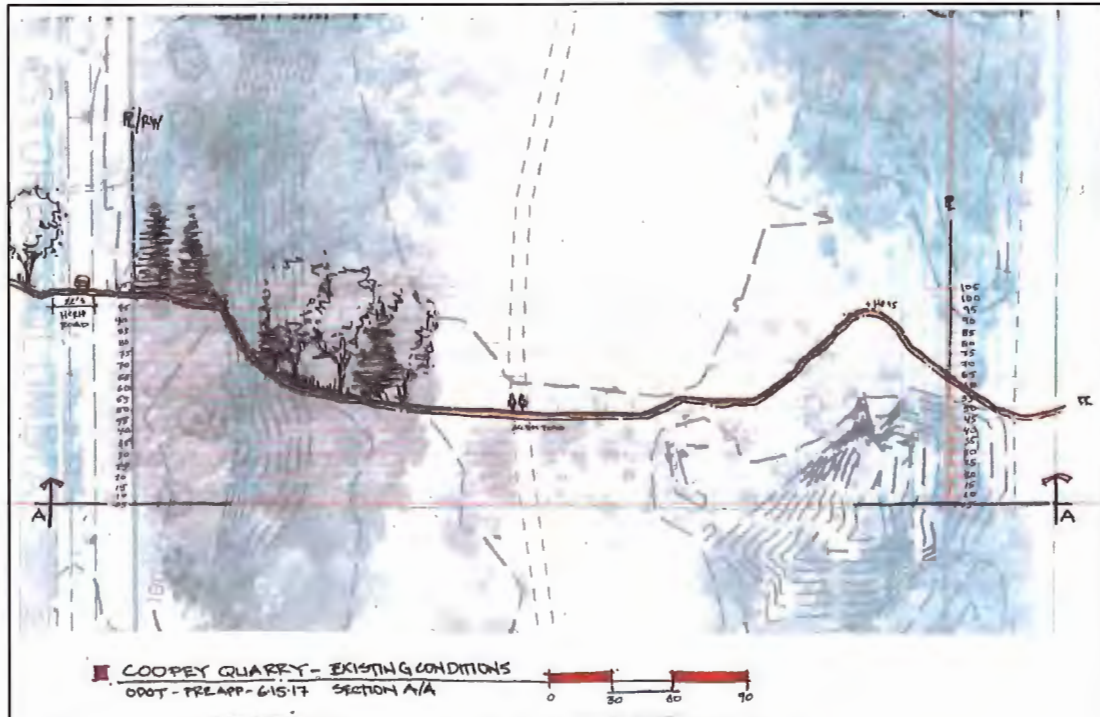


Figure 6. Existing Conditions at Coopey Quarry

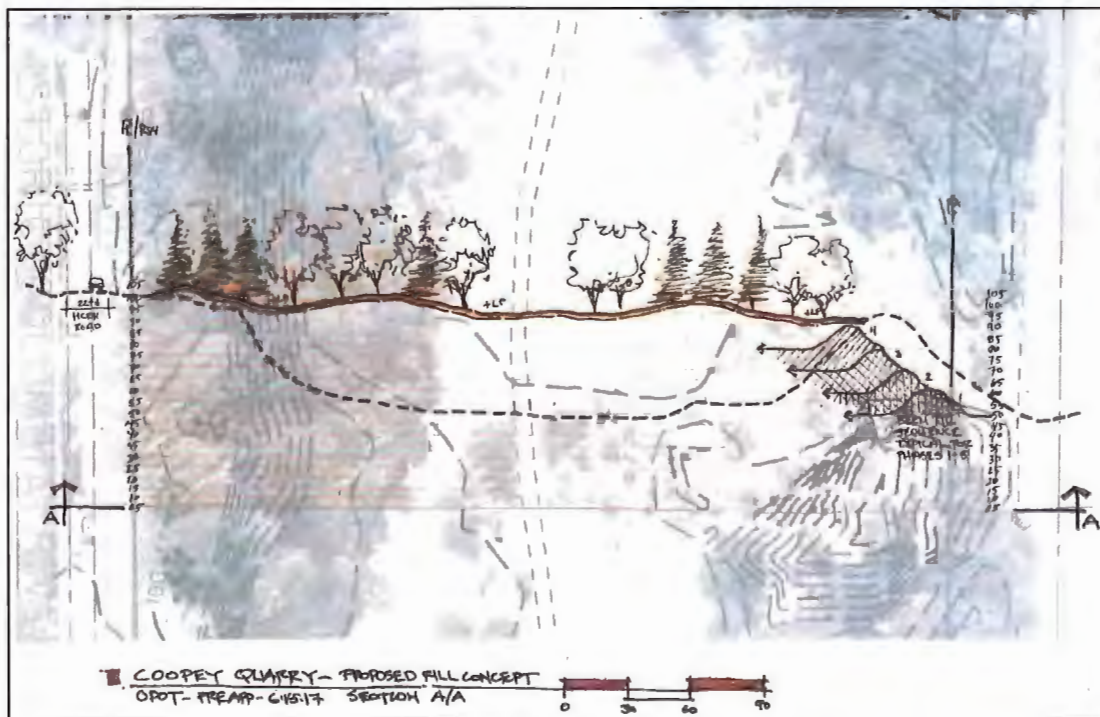


Figure 7. Proposed Fill Concept for Coopey Quarry

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
ORS 358.653\_LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM  
Continuation Sheet**

<b>Agency/Project:</b> Oregon Department of Transportation/Coopey Disposal Site Project. ODOT Maintenance No. M17016	
<b>Property Name:</b> Columbia River Highway National Historic Landmark District	
<b>Street Address:</b> Historic Columbia River Highway Historic Mile Post 29.4	<b>City, County:</b> Bridal Veil vic., Multnomah



**Photo 1.** Looking north at the proposed Coopey Quarry access road, where it will connect with north side of CRH NHL District.



**Photo 2.** Looking west along the Historic Columbia River Highway (in the CRH NHL) showing location where quarry access road will enter highway.



OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
**ORS 358.653 LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM**  
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 3. Looking SE at Coopey Quarry floor, CRH NHL beyond vegetation above basalt cliffs at the right.



Photo 4. Looking West at Coopey Quarry floor. Cliffs and vegetation and CRH NHL to the left.



**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
**ORS 358.653\_LEVEL OF EFFECT FORM**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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**Photo 5.** Looking NW from CRH NHL district toward Coopey Quarry. Vegetation obstructs view of quarry.



**Photo 6.** Looking North from CRH NHL towards Coopey Quarry.

**Coopey Disposal Site**  
**Feasibility and Suitability Analysis**  
**Oregon Department of Transportation**  
**Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Application**

The Coopey Quarry is a state owned abandoned quarry used during the development of Interstate 84 through the 1940s and 1950s as a gravel source for the construction of the water level route through the Gorge. The site sits south of Interstate 84 and UPRR and north of the Historic Columbia River Highway. The site is zone GSF 40. A disposal site can be permitted as a conditional use within this zone. According to Chapter 38 of MCC the applicant is required to demonstrate that it is not practicable to locate the site outside the Scenic Area or inside an Urban Area.

ODOT is proposing to use the abandoned quarry as a disposal site with the intent of eventually reclaiming the site to its pre-quarry condition using native fill material. The material used to fill the quarry will be native to the Gorge generated from during geologic events and subsequent maintenance activities within the roadway prism. Material will include rocks, soil and woody material.

ODOT maintenance staff identified the need for a new disposal site in the Columbia River Gorge following recent geologic activities and extreme weather conditions. Winter weather causes rock fall and trees to fall across the roadway requiring removal by ODOT staff.

All ODOT managed existing disposal sites are at capacity and/or are permitted for temporary storage. A long term solution to store debris is needed within the Columbia River Gorge. The Coopey Quarry was identified as a practicable alternative due to its size, ability access, scenic subordination, location (its close proximity to where much of the debris is being generated) and the opportunity to reduce scenic impacts.

Just this past spring a major slide event occurred in the vicinity of the Coopey Quarry which closed the Historic Columbia River Highway for several weeks. On March 15, 2017 a debris flow at milepost 16.63 blocked the highway. The highway was closed overnight and several weeks following. While clearing the roadway on March 16, 2017, two more debris flows occurred in close succession. Work was suspended. The highway remained closed and ODOT staff scheduled a helicopter reconnaissance the following day to locate and evaluate the source of the debris flow. The flight revealed that the source was a large, shallow landslide located at the top of the drainage. ODOT is monitoring this slide but it is likely that future debris flows will

occur in this vicinity necessitating the need for a nearby disposal site in preparation for the upcoming rainy season.

ODOT geologists have prepared a survey of existing ODOT owned lands that could provide opportunities to store materials. Seven sites were identified within the I-84 corridor. The matrix is attached. Additionally, ODOT has a stock pile "bone yard" area within the city limits of Cascade Locks. This area is not ideal for long term storage because it is required for temporary storage of sanding and sweeping material and construction staging.

The Columbia River Gorge is a geologically dynamic place. Transportation through the Gorge is critical. Removal of debris that falls on or across the road is an important function of the Oregon Department of Transportation to maintain access for life and safety through the Gorge. Expedited removal of debris is paramount during emergency events. The Coopey Quarry is located in the Gorge, an area prone to landslides and geologic events. During severe weather events multiple slides or debris flows may occur impacting the transportation corridors. Proximity between the event and the disposal site is critical. The faster the ODOT maintenance trucks can haul and remove the debris from the travel way the faster the road can be opened for emergency vehicles and police.

Sites outside the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area would require extensive travel time. ODOT staff reached out to Multnomah County Road Maintenance Crews. Multnomah County presently trucks their road debris to a disposal site in the Portland West Hills. Trucking debris to the West Hills of Portland is not practicable assuming the life line function of ODOT's facilities. Geologic events most often occur during winter. Keeping the transportation corridors open is critical during these times. Access for police and emergency vehicles is very important to public safety especially during emergency events. Interstate 84 and the Historic Columbia River Highway are critical transportation corridors through the Gorge.

Closures of these facilities (I-84 and HCRH) require long detours (SR-14/Hwy 26 around Mt Hood) which may also be impacted by slides and rock fall during severe weather conditions. During winter operations maintenance crews have access to only one dump truck. The other trucks in the fleet are set up with plows and sanding equipment necessary to maintain access through the Gorge. During these times maintenance staffing is limited and often spread across the region plowing or sanding to maintain access on the Interstate or along the Historic Columbia River Highway. With one truck available, a flagger and loader operator would need to sit idle waiting for the truck to return from a site located outside the National Scenic Area. The Coopey Quarry is ideally located near I-84 and the Historic Columbia River Highway. The site has limited scenic visibility and provides an area to store debris which will allow the degraded site to be reclaimed over time.



**COOPEY DISPOSAL SITE FEASIBILITY AND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS OF COMPARABLE ODOT SITES IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NSA**

	Quarry/Site Name	Location	Description		Impacts	Visible from I-84, SR 14, or HCRH?	Size	Access	Applicant Findings
RW file #43519	Fountain Slide	I-84 MP 49.4, Hood River County	Currently an active site - disturbed area is 200 feet wide by 400 feet long/Used for temporary storage by ODOT maintenance.	3N 8E 34	Not visible	No		Via gated access road (locked) that connects to an abandoned section of the Historic Columbia River Highway. The easement was temporary and expired in 1971	Not practicable. Active slide area not appropriate for disposal.
RW file #17802, Q01365	Mitchell Point Talus	I-84 MP 58.8, Hood River County. 100 meters south of I-84	Original easement to site is no longer available - would need to get another (?) easement/Future location of the HCRH State Trail.	3N 10E 31	Recreation Impacts	Yes - from I-84, SR 14, Columbia River, and Union Pacific mainline/future HCRH State Trail	12.93 acres	0.71 acre Haul Road easement - original easement to the site is no longer available	Not practicable. Future alignment of HCRH State Trail.
RW# 1R-2-803	Corbett Quarry	I-84 MP 21.89, Multnomah County. Take Exit 22 to Corbett Hill Road, proceed 177 feet. Site is on right and visible from Highway.	Site is currently used. Presently the site is at capacity. Maintenance crews are storing here.	1N 4E 27	visible from I-84	I-84	25.48 acres	Access by locked gate	Not practicable. Quarry floor is not large enough. Maintenance currently uses it as temporary storage area.
RW# 1R-4-538	Dodson Material Source	I-84, east and take the Dodson Exit MP 35. The site is located on the south side of Frontage Road near Tumalt Creek.	Potential crushed aggregate and riprap source. Inactive mine plan permit as of 1976. The site is strewn with fragments of basalt talus ranging size from 3" to 6" in size.	1N 6E 1	Visible from I-84 and HCRH	I-84 HCRH		Site is located on south side of 160 Frontage Road.	Not for debris storage. Active slide location.
1R-5-1117	Good Earth Talus	Take Exit 28, 2 miles east of Coopey Quarry	Access from HCRH on tight corner just west of Multnomah Falls. Purchased in 1958 from Stebco, Inc. Mature trees stand in the borrow area. Property is an area that is very steep and overgrown.	1N 5E 13	Visible from HCRH	HCRH			Not practicable. Steep. Vegetated. Owned by OPRD
1R-1-1008	Yeon Talus Pit	On the south side of 84 east of Moffett Creek	Property is really just a talus slope next to I-84. The HCRH State Trail traverses the site.	2N 7E 31	visible from I-84/recreation impacts	HCRH state Trail	284.48	HCRH State Trail	Not practical. HCRH State Trail has been developed in this location.
1R-2-959	Wilhelm Filler Pit	Take I-84 east from Portland to milepost 17.82. Take 18 towards Lewis and Clark State Park and proceed .002 miles. Turn left at Jordan Road and proceed 138 to site. Site is located on the south side of I-84 and adjacent to the Union Pacific mainline.	Site is used as stock pile and waste site. Maintenance has placed a berm of slide material along the north side of property. Site is flat and partially wooded. This berm was built a visual buffer from I-84.	1N 3E 25	visible from I-84	HCRH		86.24 From Jordan Road	Applicable. Permitted for temporary storage of materials following the 1996 Dodson debris flow.

**Cascade Locks Bone Yard**

WaNaPa, Cascade Locks across from  
Cascade Locks maintenance facility.

Used for temporary storage for  
sanding and sweeping material  
and construction staging.

Partially visible from I-  
84

WaNaPa

No additional capacity. Construction  
staging, sanding and sweeping material  
storage in addition and storage of road  
maintenance supplies.