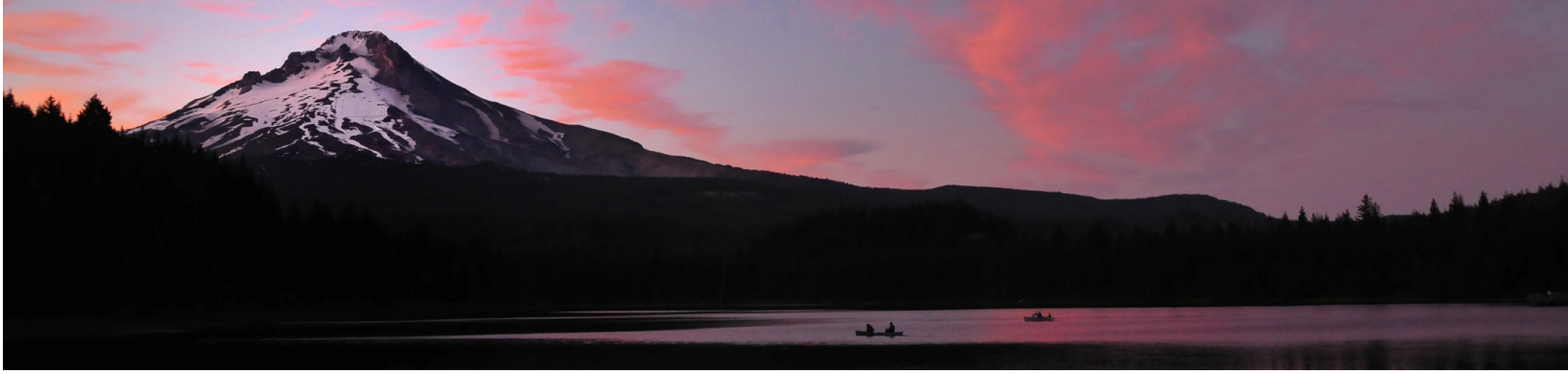
USDA United States Department of Agriculture

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

2014 Annual Report

for the greatest good



2014 ANNUAL REPORT

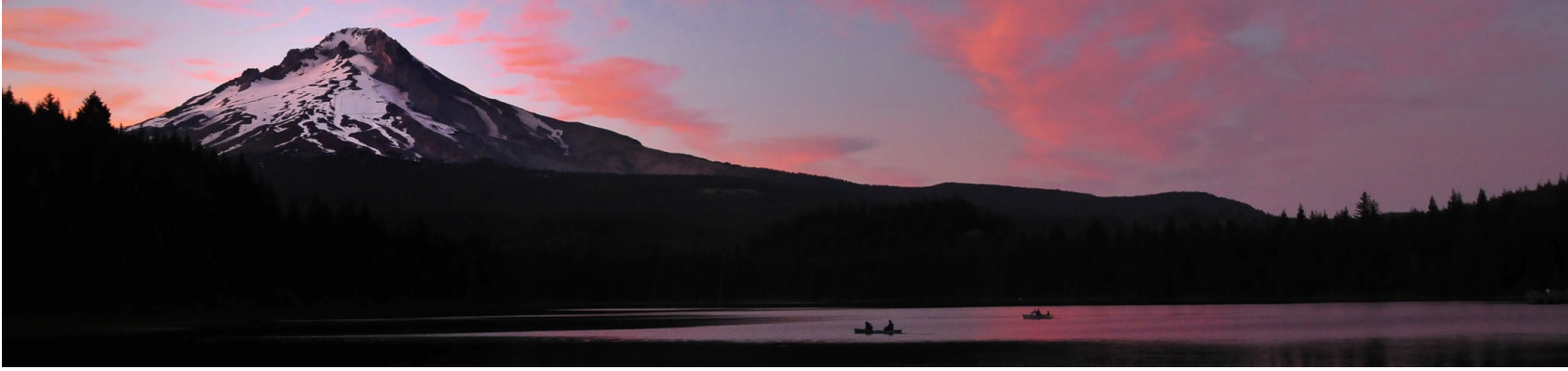
2014 was a year where we had several important on-going initiatives and made significant progress in a variety of areas. It was an exciting year! The array of accomplishments described in the following pages speak to the dedication of our employees and many partners who work together to make the Mt. Hood National Forest a leader in natural resource management and recreation. We exceeded expectations in a number of areas. If you have the chance, visit the forest so you can see for yourself what a great resource we have so close to where we all work and live.

Time and again it has been demonstrated that stewardship of the national forest is not the sole responsibility of government officials but is a shared civic responsibility. Many volunteers help us take care of the forest by giving countless hours in clean-up efforts, trail maintenance, surveys, and education. We couldn't do it without them. The business and non-profit community are also key partners in helping us achieve our goals. In short, we all work together and it isn't always easy. But we share the same vision: The greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. We achieve this by listening to each other and working together to do this complex and sometimes controversial work.

I welcome questions and conversation about the information presented in this report and I hope you are as proud and impressed as I am by what we all achieved together in 2014.

Mt. Hood National Forest Supervisor Lisa Northrop

"The array of accomplishments described in the following pages speak to the dedication of our employees and many partners who work together to make the Mt. Hood National Forest a leader in natural resource management and recreation."



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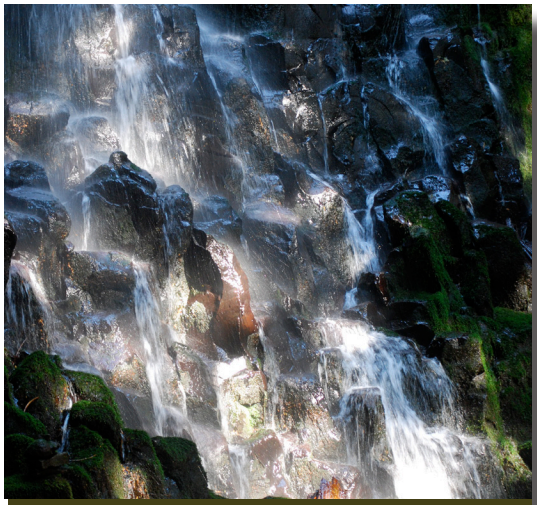

MISSION

Caring for the land and serving people – for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run.

The Mt. Hood National Forest –

We are:

- *a Mountain of possibilities*
- *the Cascades; both east & west*
- *urban, rural & wild*
- *resilient, both our people & the land*
- *rich in history & steeped in traditions*
- *a safe haven for salmon in the NW*
- *clean water & air for Oregonians & all who come to visit*

All centered around iconic Mt. Hood

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Highlights

Recreation Staff strive to provide adequate high-quality outdoor recreational experiences to meet visitor's needs while maintaining the ecological integrity and health of our natural resources. With the assistance of volunteers, partners, and our sister government agencies we provide a diversity of recreation opportunities all year long for forest visitors, who visit the area from all over the U.S. and abroad.

Our Goals:

- Provide a diverse range of quality natural and cultural resource-based recreation opportunities in partnership with people and communities.
- Protect the natural, cultural, and scenic environment for present and future generations to enjoy.
- Partner with public and private recreation benefit providers so that together we meet public needs and expectations.
- Perform and plan by implementing systems and processes to ensure: effective decisions, sound investments, and accountability; collaborative approaches to integrated solutions across the landscape; and enhanced professionalism of our workforce.

2014 Accomplishments

Operations & Maintenance

Trails

- This year, over 105 miles of trails were maintained, including logging out, repairing drainages, rebuilding tread, picking up trash, and some brushing of trailside vegetation
- Two trail crews provided maintenance to trails on the east and west sides of the forest
- Trails maintenance projects were also performed by volunteers, crews, and partners

Trillium Lake Boardwalk

The popular trail that travels around Trillium Lake is constructed of boardwalk in many locations. This allows hikers to travel through the wetland area that is habitat for many animals and plants. The boardwalk has aged and in many locations is deteriorating; decking and stringers in some locations have become rotten and cracked with time. The long term solution is to replace the boardwalk but this would cost much more than the current budget. The trail crew with help of Project YESS (a youth trail crew) was able to fix many of the pieces of the broken decking and rotten sills. They spent many hours brushing back the thick vegetation, cleaning the boardwalk and replacing sections. The boardwalk still needs replacing in the future, but the crew made it safe for another season.

STATS

125 Recreation sites maintained to standard

252 Recreation special uses administered to standard

350 Miles of trail maintained to standard

5 Wilderness Areas passed the 10-year Chief's Challenge

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Highlights Continued...

Facilities

Often time's routine recreation maintenance is not very glamorous, but contributes significantly to a recreation experience. Many sites are located on popular trails and close to dispersed recreation sites, and the developed sites become a place for dumping garbage. Some locations must be checked a couple of times a week for garbage, and some trailheads can accumulate garbage quickly-enough to fill an entire truck bed from one location!

Other operations include:

- Seasonal toilets were provided at 18 trailheads
  Staff patrolled, cleaned and managed 24 trailheads including posting signs, picking up trash, and repairing vandalism
- The damaged trail bridge at Mirror Lake was repaired
- Railings at French's Dome were replaced
- Large trail kiosks were constructed for the Government Camp trail system
- New interpretive signs were installed
- Billy Bob parking lots were plowed during the winter months

Cabin Rental

The recreation rental program is very popular on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Visitors can rent the Clear Lake Lookout, Five-Mile Butte Lookout or Flag Point Lookout for a unique camping experience high above the trees in a fire lookout. For a ground-level cabin, Clackamas Lake Guard Station is a very popular site too. This year the forest used recreation fees to replace the bed, and make repairs to the floor, hearth pad, and chimney in the Five Mile Lookout. In addition, general kitchen supplies and new chairs were replaced. Additionally, a new toilet was installed at Flag Point Lookout, along with new exterior paint, and a new roof on the storage shed. Replacement housekeeping supplies were purchased for use by visitors.

Wilderness Management

The Wilderness Stewards and Forest Service staff participated in numerous events to raise public awareness on designated wilderness, and the 50th anniversary of the Wilderness act. Booths were set up at popular trailheads during the summer.

This year the forest completed information needs assessments for future monitoring that will focus on potential threats to wilderness character. Solitude studies and air quality monitoring studies were conducted and the forest continues with monitoring visitation through the wilderness permit program in the Mt. Hood Wilderness.

Last year we had two wilderness ranger interns that did a great job. They worked eight weeks on the forest, and spent time in the Mt. Hood, Salmon Huckleberry, Roaring River, and Bull of the Woods Wilderness Areas. The rangers helped with a variety projects including: logging out trails, cleaning wilderness campsites, educating the public, collecting campsite data, wilderness 50th displays at trailheads, working with the Mt. Hood Wilderness Stewards, cleaning trailhead parking areas, monitoring for recreation fees and wilderness permit compliance.

Did You Know?

9 Designated Wilderness Areas

14 Designated Wild & Scenic Rivers

967 Miles of trail

5 Downhill Ski Areas

201 Recreation sites (trailheads, campgrounds, picnic areas)

And, an estimated total of 2.6 Million site visits* per year?

* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time (National Visitor Use Monitoring Report, 2011)

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Highlights Continued...

Chief's Challenge

Signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on Sept. 3, 1964, the historic Wilderness Act established the National Wilderness Preservation System and set aside an initial 9.1 million acres of wildlands for the use and benefit of the American people. The 1964 Wilderness Act defines "Wilderness" as areas where the earth and its communities of life are left unchanged by people, where the primary forces of nature are in control, and where people themselves are visitors who do not remain. The Wilderness Act gave wilderness managers a difficult and challenging task. Wilderness areas are to be kept in a wild and natural state—relatively free of human influence and control while at the same time, providing for human use and enjoyment.

The Mt. Hood Wilderness was part of the original designation, and over the years the Mt. Hood Wilderness has been expanded three times. Between 1968 and 2009, Mt. Jefferson, Mark O. Hatfield, Badger Creek, Bull of the Woods, Clackamas, Lower White River, Roaring River and Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness Areas have been designated on the Mt. Hood NF.

The Mt. Hood NF celebrated the anniversary of the Wilderness Act in 2014 with several events and activities. The 50th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act also punctuated the end of the 10-Year Wilderness Challenge. The goal of this national target was to bring every one of the more than 400 Wilderness areas under the USDA Forest Service's care to a minimum stewardship level by 2014, and created a new level of accountability for Forest Service Wilderness Stewardship. The Mt. Hood National Forest met this goal by bringing the six wilderness areas that were designated at the start of the 10-year challenge to standard.

Wilderness Name	Total Acreage	Year of Original Designation
Badger Creek Wilderness	29,057	1984
Bull of the Woods Wilderness	36,731	1984
Clackamas Wilderness	9,181	2009
Lower White River Wilderness	2,806	2009
Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness*	65,822	1984
Mount Hood Wilderness	63,177	1964
Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	104,523	1968
Roaring River Wilderness	36,768	2009
Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness	62,455	1984
*Co-managed with Col. River Gorge NSA ** Co-managed with Willamette NF		

The Mt. Hood National Forest is proud of the legacy of wilderness stewardship in the Pacific Northwest, and we could not do it without help from active and engaged partners, such as the Wilderness Stewards, Backcountry Horsemen, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Trail Keepers of Oregon, Mazamas and countless other supporters.

Events

PCT Days

PCT Days is a public event organized by Oregon Viewfinder and held in Cascade Locks, Oregon to celebrate the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) and PCT hikers. This event was a wonderful opportunity for the Mt. Hood National Forest to connect with the community of PCT hikers. The Forest Service staffed a large booth and shared information on the Wilderness Act and general forest information for visitors.

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RECREATION PROGRAMS

Highlights Continued...

Smokey Bear was also on hand to share his fire prevention message and of course provide lots of bear hugs and pictures with anyone who asked. We had a great representation of employees, students, and interns from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Columbia River Gorge NSA, the R6 Regional Office, Mt. Hood National Forest, and Timberlake Job Corps. We are privileged to manage portions of the Pacific Crest Trail, and we all benefit from the dedication of the volunteers the Pacific Crest Trail Association recruits, coordinates and trains in order to maintain this important trail, and trails in general. During the event, a special award was given to a long-time PCTA volunteer who has contributed greatly preserving wilderness and maintaining trails and access through his leadership in the cross-cut saw program.

Outreach, Interpretive & Education Programs

Timberline Lodge Program

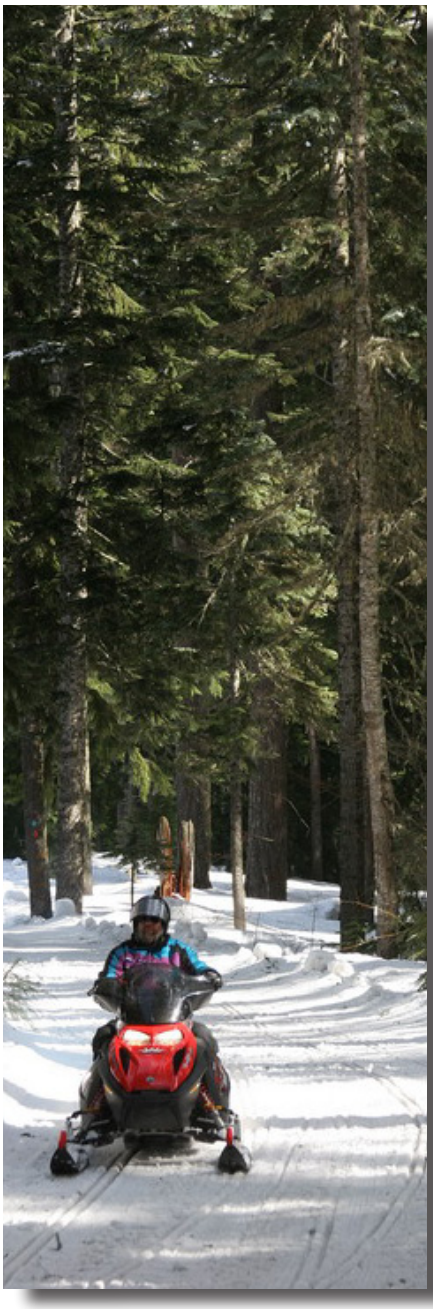
Between May and September, Forest Service volunteers led guided tours of the historic National Landmark lodge for more than 8,000 members of the public, and were the primary point of contacts for an additional 20,000 forest visitors seeking information about visiting the Mt. Hood National Forest. The Interpretive Education program reached a wide demographic of international visitors to the forest representing 24 countries, including China, India, Egypt, Poland, Argentina, South Korea, Iran, and Lebanon. The program also forged new partnerships with Milo McIver State Park and facilitated campfire programs (with guest appearances by Smokey Bear) at high use campgrounds across the forest.

Oregon Archaeological Society:

Forest staff participated in the Oregon Archaeological Society training program by conducting classes in map and compass reading, orientation, survey methodology, and site documentation.

Ski School for the Blind:

The Hood River Ranger District participated in environmental education with the Washington State School for the Blind as part of a cross-country ski day at Tea Cup Lake. The program supports sight-impaired teens to experience winter recreation with a sighted volunteer instructor from the Oregon Nordic Club. After the skiing, students participate in a hands-on program that teaches the students about wildlife using educational props such as molts of animal tracks, pelts, antlers and skulls.



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Highlights Continued...

Accessible Adventures Videos:

As part of an effort to advertise accessible recreation opportunities on the forest, the Mt. Hood National Forest worked with Wheel Chair Destinations to produce videos that highlight the beauty and features of the area, and how the pathways, parking lots, bathrooms, and other features could impact travelers with mobility-impairments. The Mt. Hood Scenic Byway: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6sYfJUUtNsI

Target Shooting

The Mt. Hood National Forest does not have designated target ranges, but target shooting is an allowed use of National Forest System lands in most areas. Most users are very responsible, but there are some areas on the forest, particularly on the Clackamas River Ranger District, where irresponsible shooters have damaged resources and created safety concerns. The forest has been working with partners to clean up areas of the forest where "trigger trash" collects, and increase public awareness of responsible shooting practices. For more information on target shooting laws, please visit: http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/mthood/recreation/?cid=stelprdb5422894

Barlow Road Pioneer History Camp

The Barlow Ranger District sponsored its 22nd annual Pioneer History Camp on September 6-13, 2014. This living history camp, attended by over 600 children, provided many unique hands-on activities to give visitors an inside view of life along the final stretch of the Oregon Trail in the 1840's. Volunteers included members of the Oregon Archaeological Society who put in over 300 hours for the program.

Historic Cloud Cap Inn Tours

In partnership with the Hood River Crag Rats Mountain Rescue Organization, the Hood River Ranger District hosted free interpretive tours of the historic Cloud Cap Inn for over 200 visitors.

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Fisheries and Watershed Programs

Highlights

The goals of the Mt. Hood fisheries and watershed programs are to:

- Maintain and increase fish habitat capability through restoration
- Assure long-term aquatic ecosystem health
- Move watersheds toward a more resilient condition
- Provide fisheries technical support to other forest programs including forest, road system, and recreation management
- Sustain and improve water resources and the ecosystem services they provide.
- Maintain or enhance soil quality to provide for essential ecosystem functions and resilience.

We achieve these goals by focusing on the conservation of native aquatic species and their habitats, implementing instream and near-stream restoration projects, and maintaining numerous strong partnerships with entities that share the above goals.

- Using Stone Creek PIP Fund (Tar and Two Rivers side channels): Using Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) mitigation funding, the Clackamas River Ranger District completed additional large wood hiding cover on two side channels on the Clackamas River. This complemented earlier work that had been completed on these same channels to benefit federal listed fish.

- Clackamas Bull Trout Reintroduction: This was the fourth year of a multi-year cooperative bull trout reintroduction project to restore an historic population of bull trout back to the Clackamas River. Working closely with U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, PGE, and other participants, the Mt. Hood National Forest has worked hand-in-hand in cooperatively moving and monitoring bull trout from the Metolius River watershed to the Clackamas River.

- MFID Gravel and Large Wood Placement: The objective of this project is to partially replace substrate and large wood deposited in Laurance Lake that would, without the presence of Clear Branch Dam, be routed downstream. In the second year of the three year project, MFID has now placed a total of approximately 280 cubic yards of substrate and 60 pieces of large wood in the Clear Branch stream channel immediately downstream of the dam. Project monitoring for 2013 is complete and is being evaluated.

- Bring Back the Bull Collaborative Monitoring: Redd counts in Clear Branch and Pinnacle Creek above Clear Branch Dam were high in 2014: a total of 66 redds were counted (compared to 17 in 2013, 44 in 2012, 27 in 2011, and 26 in 2010). Redd surveys were standardized in 2006 and have been completed every year since in partnership with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Middle Fork Irrigation District, and The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs.

- Middle Fork Irrigation District Coe Diversion Grade Control: Two potential fish passage barriers were corrected and the likelihood of continued headcutting was reduced by constructing a roughened channel in the Coe Branch channel adjacent to the irrigation diversion structure. The project, which consisted of placing and locking in approximately 100 boulders, each approximately 2-5 feet in diameter, was designed in consultation with NMFS and USFWS and was implemented by MFID.

STATS

58.2 miles of stream habitat restored

30 acres of lake habitat restored

1,218 acres of soil and water quality improvements associated with diverse projects accomplished via other program areas such as Range, Weeds, Vegetation Management, Engineering & Fisheries.

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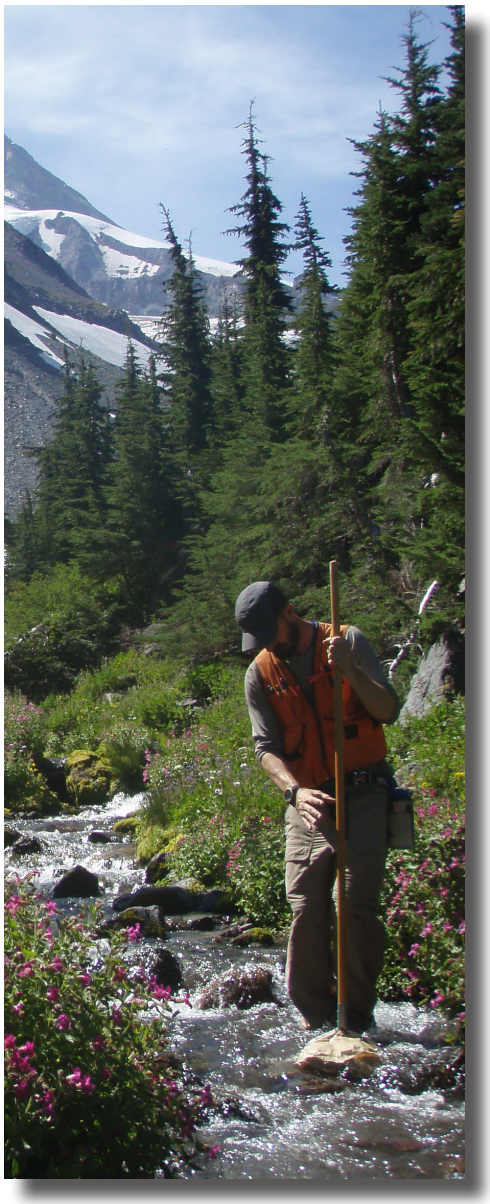
Highlights Continued...

- Forestwide Fishing Clinics: Four fishing clinics were hosted on the forest with approximately 800 children and adults participants. Activities included fishing instruction, angling ethics, environmental education, aquatic insect identification, fish identification, and catching contests.
- Scott's Apatanian Caddisfly Distribution and Climate Change: This is the second year of a comprehensive study investigating the relative abundance and distribution of Scott's apatanian caddisfly that is endemic only to Mt. Hood. The results of our study expanded the known range of this sensitive species; however, we also determined that this caddisfly species is only found in eight distinct locations in the entire world.
- Salmon River Instream Restoration: In 2014, The Freshwater Trust, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service collaborated on a large-scale stream restoration project on the Salmon River that will benefit all life stages of ESA listed salmon and steelhead. We constructed 14 engineered log jams using 500 pieces of large wood and 100 boulders, which enhanced over one mile of the Salmon River.
- Still Creek Watershed Restoration-Phase 2: In 2014, U.S. Forest Service, The Freshwater Trust BLM, and the watershed council partnered on a large-scale stream restoration project in Still Creek. 1.5 miles of the mainstem river was enhanced with 300 pieces of large wood used to construct 33 engineered log jams, which connected 12 acres of floodplain and opened up over half a mile of historic side channels. Both the Salmon River and Still Creek restoration projects were awarded the Oregon Land Board Stream Restoration Project of the Year, and are in priority watersheds.
- Tree Planting and Invasive Plant Eradication: Over 40 volunteers from the Clackamas 4-H, the Mazamas, the Sandy River Watershed Council, and Wilderness Volunteers planted over 300 plants at select restoration sites along the Salmon River and Still Creek to enhance riparian vegetation.
- Upper Salmon River Clean-up: In collaboration with the RLK Company, Snowriders, and Portland Mtn. Rescue, 40 volunteers helped to remove about 3,500 pounds of garbage from the upper headwaters of the Salmon River near the Timberline ski area.
- Nearly 1,000 miles of road have been decommissioned since the early 1990's on the Mt. Hood NF, primarily to restore aquatic and wildlife habitat, soil and water resources, and municipal or priority watersheds. Roads that have been determined to pose a high risk to aquatic and water resources continue to be principle candidates for restoration, including the 12 miles of roadway that were decommissioned in FY 14.
- Restoration of Unauthorized OHV trails and Target Shooting sites: The Clackamas River District treated about 4 miles of user-created OHV trails in the Goat Mountain area, and about 3 acres of undesignated shooting ranges in the Memaloose and Hillockburn areas to restore damaged soils and halt accelerated erosion.
- Inspection, repair, and replacement of septic systems for summer homes on the Zigzag RD have been an ongoing effort for several decades, and to help restore and maintain water quality. In FY14 a dozen septic systems that were either upgraded or replaced.



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PARTNERSHIPS VOLUNTEER SERVICE

Highlights

Partnership, Volunteer, and Service Programs provide the Mt. Hood National Forest with significant resources to help us accomplish our work. Partnerships provide resources to help get our work done, and are usually focused on a particular resource area. Volunteers bring people to the National Forest who want to give something back, while Service Programs give people, many of them youth and young adults, the opportunity for education, job training, and work experience.

- NOMAC, an Off Road Vehicle organization, contributed 970 hours to the construction and maintenance of the Forest's three of ATV vehicle recreation areas.
- Fifty individuals worked one Saturday morning in April to clean up three target shooting areas on the Clackamas River District, which resulted in 13,000 pounds of trash going to the landfill.
- A Boy Scouts of America Order of the Arrow service project in August brought over 80 Scouts and leaders to the Forest for four days of work supporting the recreation, grazing, and facilities programs.
- The Youth Conservation Corps program on the Barlow and Hood River Districts engaged nine teenagers in an eight week program of working and learning in the out-of-doors.
- Volunteers with Hawkwatch, an organization that tracks birds of prey, worked to count raptors on their Spring and Summer migrations.
- Nine volunteers served as interpretive specialists at Timberline Lodge, the historic hotel and ski resort built by the WPA during the Depression of the 1930's.
- Four individuals volunteered a total of 2,132 hours conducting stream surveys on the westside of the Forest in support of the fisheries program.
- A long time volunteer once again contributed 1,200 hours supporting the timber management program on the Clackamas River District.
- Numerous individuals and clubs helped maintain hiking and biking trails, traveling by foot, horseback, and mountain bike to get to their assigned work.

Working in Partnership

- Portland General Electric helped us collect native seed that is used in habitat restoration.
- The Oregon Department of Transportation helped us in a re-vegetation project along Highway 26.
- The Clackamas River Basin Council helped us with management planning.
- Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, Inc. helped us by supporting the Youth Conservation Corps.
- The Bureau of Land Management helped us by supporting our avian program.
- The Mt. Adams Institute helped us maintain trails by providing two AmeriCorps Members who worked for 12 weeks on both wilderness and non-wilderness trails.

STATS

Partnerships:

New Partnership Agreements: 14

Modifications to Old Agreements: 49

Total Active Partnership Agreements: 123

Total Value of all Partnership Agreements: $18,547,735

Volunteer and Service Programs:

Total Number of Participants: 1,369
Total Hours Contributed: 41,254

Person Years: 23

Total Value of Work Performed: $930,278

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VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Highlights

The Mt. Hood National Forest Vegetation Management Program contributes to the health and vitality of the Forest as well as to the communities that surround it. Straddling the Cascade Range, the Forest encompasses a broad range of ecotypes from its western to eastern boundaries and vegetation management treatments vary along with it. Additionally, increased population and associated social pressures in the region have further diversified the suite of treatments the Vegetation Management Program implements, and products it produces, including, but not limited to:

Thinning overstocked stands to:

- Maintain and improve Forest health and resiliency
- Introduce variability and enhance diversity and complexity across the landscape
- Reduce hazardous fuels in and around the Wildland Urban Interface
- Maintain and improve tree growth
- Provide forest products and associated jobs to local economies
- Enhance traditional tribal opportunities
- Reduce the risk of wildland fire from spreading to, through or from Forest boundaries
- Maintain and improve wildlife habitats

Provide Special Forest Products such as:

- Firewood
- Mushrooms
- Boughs
- Beargrass
- Christmas Trees
- Huckleberries
- Salal
- Medicinal Plants
- Posts and Poles

In Addition:

- Assist in removing danger trees along roads to provide safe public travel.
- Reforesting areas affected by wildland fire.
- Detecting and managing noxious weeds.

During 2014, the Vegetation Management Program accomplished the following:

- Thinned approximately 800 acres via service contracts and other agreements.
- Removed approximately 48,000 ccf of timber volume under existing contracts on approximately 1900 acres (about .01% of the total area of the Forest).
- Prepped and awarded contracts for approximately 65,500 ccf of timber volume.

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Highlights Continued...

The sale of commercial timber has also produced funding for numerous restoration and road maintenance projects both on and off the Forest and has contributed approximately $500,000 per year towards projects that have a restoration focus. In 2014, projects included, but are not limited to:

- Installing a bridge to allow for fish passage and 100-year flood events
- Creation of snags and down woody debris
- Treating noxious weeds
- Armoring hiking/biking trails adjacent to streams
- Storm proofing roads
- Planting riparian vegetation and placing large woody debris in streams
- Cleaning up trash and debris in and around streams

In addition to restoration projects, the sale of commercial forest products also supports the maintenance of the Forest road network, allowing the public safe travel to recreational sites and access to numerous special forest products mentioned above. In 2014, Purchasers of commercial forest products accounted for approximately 30% of the Forests annual road maintenance accomplishments.

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Highlights

- At the end of September during a hot and windy period, target shooters ignited the 36 Pit Fire near the Forest boundary, on the Clackamas River RD, scorching 5,508 acres. The fire brought together a unified team of state, federal and local fire fighters to battle the blaze. The Ester Creek Fire started by lightning near the edge of the Bull Run Wilderness, also on the Clackamas River RD, was the second largest fire of the season at 55 acres. Limited suppression action was taken due to steep inaccessible terrain and the risk posed to fire fighters.

Cause	Fires	Fires as %	Acres	Acres as %
Arson	3	2%	0.9	0%
Campfire	25	20%	3.4	0%
Children	1	1%	0.1	0%
Equipment Use	2	2%	0.2	0%
Lightning	79	62%	126.1	2%
Misc. (includes 36 Pit)	15	12%	5510.2	98%
Smoking	2	2%	0.2	0%
Totals	**127**		**5641**	

- The Mount Hood NF partners with the Timberlake Job Corps to provide training opportunities and work experience as fire fighters and camp crews. Job Corps students worked more than 26,000 hours covering 33 different fires and camp assignment on the Mount Hood NF and across the region.
- In the pre-season the Mount Hood NF partnered with Timberline Lodge to complete a fire event simulation. The event helped prepare our fire fighters and lodge staff in the event of fire near the lodge.
- We hosted three continuous improvement workshops developed by the Portland NIMO team. The workshops covered developing risk assessments for different levels of the fire organization - Line Officers, the local Type III team members and the Zigzag Interagency Hotshots.
- We continued to work with our partners at the Portland Water Bureau, Timberline Lodge, Oregon Department of Forestry and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Warm Springs Agency through the development of cooperative agreements, training, fire management planning and mapping values at risk. We have developed agreements to share resources with our local fire department such as Hood River Fire & Rescue and Hoodland Fire & Rescue. We are currently working on agreements with Estacada Rural Fire District # 69, and Portland Fire & Rescue.
- The Zigzag Interagency Hotshots were very successful this year working on 15 different incidents across 3 different states for more than 83 days on assignment.

STATS

5641 acres burned (wildfires)

127 Wildfires

1000 Prescribed Burning/ Thinning

500 Acres Slash removal/ Pile Burning

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ENGINEERING

Highlights

The Mt. Hood National Forest engineering group manages more than 2,400 miles of roads open to motorized travel with 75 road bridges or major culverts, 150 administrative facilities, and the infrastructure located in over 30 campgrounds throughout the Forest. Engineering strives for sustainable solutions on our current and future infrastructure demands.

- The most significant facilities projects in 2014 included the replacement of several administrative roofs on the Barlow Ranger District's compound, the removal of 2 underground storage tanks at Bear Springs Junction, assistance in the revamping of the large campground facilities located around Timothy Lake via Portland General Electric's FERC Permit, the restoration of residence quarters with historic significance, and the provision of oversight during the improvement project at the historic Warming Hut at Ski Bowl Resort.
- We're working hard to reduce our overall facilities footprint in order to reduce costs and 'right-size' sustainable inventory. The next big step in that direction is the completion of our Facilities Master Plan. This document will guide us in future years on strategic investments and decommissioning necessary to create the right amount of facilities to support our mission. An example is the Troutdale air tanker base that has been identified as excess to our needs and is being placed in the conveyance program for sale.
- The Forest completed Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) culvert replacement projects funded by Eugene Water & Electric Board, Clackamas Mitigation Funds, and Stewardship Contract retained receipts. These efforts restored over two miles of stream habitat by replacing undersized culverts with fish friendly passages on the Clackamas Ranger District. Additionally, the staff designed or assisted in the design of three road/stream crossings on the Hood River Ranger District.
- This past year the Facilities Group administered the contract for the replacement of the main waterlines in the original part of Timberline Lodge. The work was previously designed in another contract. The contract cost the government $741,540. The project replaced the original 4", 3", and 1" steel pipe supplying cold and hot water to the branch lines and the hot water return line. Due to corrosion and age of the original pipes they were down to less than half of their volume capacity. The new pipe is made of polypropylene pressure piping which provides a number of advantages such as a 10 year warranty, 50 year life expectancy, leak proof fittings, 100% corrosion resistance, and natural insulation. In addition the pipes are completely recyclable. These new pipes will supply water to the branch lines in the lodge well into the future with a minute chance of damaging leaks in the historic lodge.
- Flag Point Look out received a new Romtech toilet, and Wood Stove. Five Mile Look Out was painted both inside and outside.

STATS

Conducted maintenance on 260 miles of road

Oversaw the maintenance of 140 miles of road by other parties

Inspected 24 bridges

Completed 1 Emergency Relief for Federally Owned (ERFO) Roads Project (2011 flood damage repair)

Oversaw contracts to stabilize/ improve 15 miles of road

Decommissioned 12 miles of road

Repaired and stabilized roads associated with 36 Pit Fire burned area

Awarded 2 rock crushing contracts for road surface rock replacement

Oversaw re-construction and preservation of Sahalie Falls Historic Bridge

Oversaw the installation of 25 miles of fiber optic lines along Forest Service Roads

Replaced 2 culverts with fish friendly passage (AOP) culverts on Happy Creek and Winslow Creek

Assisted the Columbia River Gorge NSA with the Benson Bridge repair project and Wahkeena trail re-construction

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2014 ANNUAL REPORT

WILDLIFE PROGRAMS

Highlights

In 2014 the Mt. Hood National Forest successfully completed and implemented stewardship and integrated habitat improvements.

- The Forest surveyed spotted owls on 3,400 acres for the Pollalie Cooper fuels restoration project and four nests were discovered.
- Timber stands that were commercially harvested in the past feature closed canopies and contain very little understory. These conditions are not good elk forage or spotted owl habitat. The Forest completed 1,575 acres of forage enhancement and accelerated spotted owl habitat development through commercial thinning.
- The Oregon spotted frog was recently listed as a threatened species due to declining population and a reduction in range. The Forest implemented protections for the frog by fencing out cattle from a 111 acre meadow where they currently persist.
- As part of the FERC hydro re-licensing agreement with PGE, the company agreed to make some habitat improvements in the Oak Grove Fork of the Clackamas River. PGE completed 18 acres of wetland restoration at Davis Ranch where a gravel holding area had encroached on the wetland. They also built 6 earthen berms and 22 small mats over the above-ground water pipeline to improve wildlife's ability to cross the pipe. These crossings have had very good use in the short time they have been installed. Based on the area of influence it is estimated that these actions accounted for 1694 acres of wildlife connectivity improvement.
- The Oregon Hunters Association has provided many hours of volunteer work on the Clackamas River Ranger District for years. In addition to cleaning and restoring existing wood duck nest boxes this year, they installed three new boxes on the district to improve nest opportunities for this beautiful bird.
- Wildlife researchers have found that elk avoid habitat within one quarter mile of a road. One technique to improve habitat utilization is to close or decommission roads. When we decommission roads we often seed them with grass seed. This improves forage and habitat utilization. In 2014 we decommissioned 17 miles of roads to improve big game habitat resulting in an improvement on 5,561 acres.
- Following timber thinning there is a reduction in snags and down wood. By collecting retained receipts and making it a part of a stewardship contract the Forest Service may top, girdle and fell trees to improve snag and down wood for species like woodpeckers that use this habitat. In 2014 we topped or girdled 981 acres for snags and down wood to benefit dead wood dependent species.

STATS

18 acres of wetland restoration

9 acres of Aspen restoration

3400 acres Spotted Owl surveys

1575 acres of forage enhancement and thinning for Spotted Owl

17 miles of road decommissioned to improve wildlife habitat

981 acres of snags and dead/down wood creation for wildlife habitat

111 acres were fenced to protect spotted frog habitat

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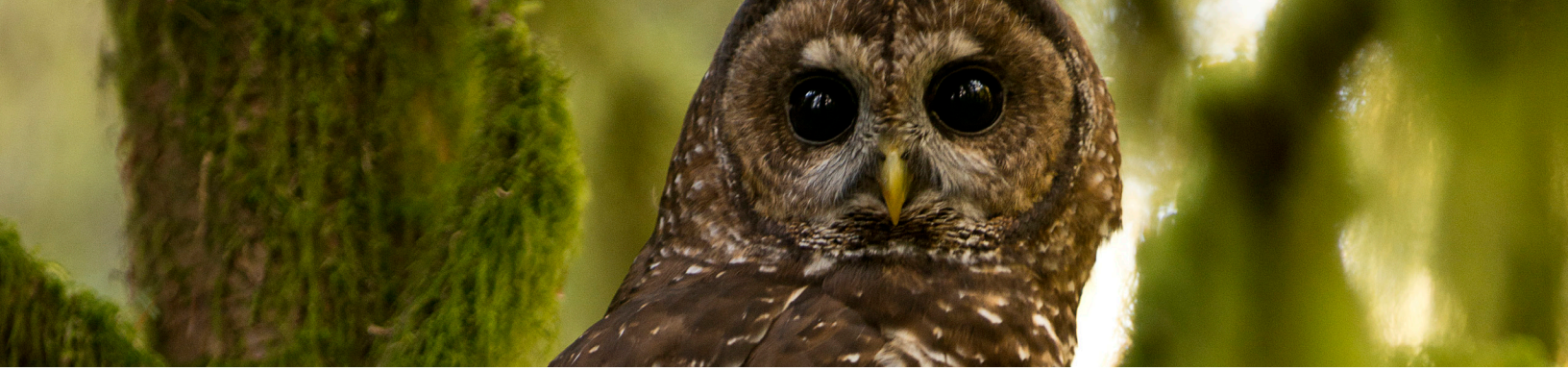

WILDLIFE PROGRAMS

Highlights Continued...

- The Mt. Hood NF has enjoyed a partnership with Hawkwatch International since the 1990s. The Bonney Butte Hawkwatch site is our premier watchable wildlife site on the Forest. Hawkwatch provides volunteers that operate a raptor banding station and a public hawk observation site. Eighteen species of raptor can be seen from this site. The greatest numbers of raptors are the sharp-shinned hawk and the red-tailed hawk with numbers ranging from 950-1660 sharp-shines and 500-932 red-tails per year. Falcons are less numerous with Merlin in the lead with 33-83 per year and peregrines only showing up from 3-8 per year.
- The Mt. Hood NF enjoys a long time partnership with Cascadia Wild to conduct snow track surveys for rare carnivores and operate remote cameras. Cascadia Wild volunteers teach conservation education, survival, and tracking courses for the public. The organization also takes citizen scientists on the National Forest to look for rare carnivores such as wolverine, fisher, marten, and Sierra Nevada Fox. Their work on the mountain was instrumental in documenting the presence of Sierra Nevada Fox which is a native red fox.

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2014 ANNUAL REPORT

BOTANY

Highlights

- Supplied Portland General Electric (PGE) with native grass seed and nursery seedlings (trees, shrubs, and forbs) grown at Dorena Genetic Resource Center from seed and cuttings collected on the MT. Hood NF for restoration work at Timothy Lake, Davis Ranch, and North Fork Wetland.
- Inventoried 50 acres for Rollin Elegant Rockcress (Arabis sparsiflora var. atrorubens), and 3.5+ miles of the Upper Clackamas River for Coldwater Fumewort (Corydalis aquae-gelidae).
- Participated with the Gifford Pinchot and Willamette National Forests and BLM Salem District in collecting data and developing an updated Conservation Assessment for Coldwater Fumewort.
- A new population of Suksdorfia violacea was found in Hood River Ranger District by in 2014. This plant is associated with rock outcrops and moist rock crevices in the Columbia River Gorge. The populations on our national forest are located at a popular rock-climbing area along Highway 35 south of Parkdale, OR. These populations are threatened by rock climbers. The Botany program staff have posted signs in the affected area and are educating the local rock-climbing community about this rare species.
- A Botany program staff member was the Scientific Adviser for the Nikkei Legacy (Japanese-American cultural group based in Portland) fall mushroom foray.
- Initiated and coordinated development of a forest-wide quarry/rock source inspection policy and survey protocol for the Forest.
- Created invasive hawkweed awareness signs that were posted at Wilderness trailheads on the summit of Lolo Pass.
- Inspected 12 commercial and USFS rock quarries for invasive plants (200 acres).

Did You Know?

- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has been a long-time partner in treating invasive plants on our national forest. Every summer (or fall), their crew comes here and treats spotted and diffuse knapweed on the Clackamas River RD, false brome on the Clackamas River RD, and orange hawkweed on the Zigzag RD. Every two or three years, they return to treat Japanese knotweed populations on the Clackamas River RD and Zigzag RD.

- The Bend Seed Extractory (Bend, OR) is where seed collected on national forests in the Pacific Northwest is shipped for cleaning and processing. We have thousands of pounds of seed collected from native plants on our national forest in storage at the extractory. Once forb or shrub seed is cleaned and processed, it can be shipped to Dorena Genetic Resource Center or to J. Herbert Stone nursery (a USFS facility near Jacksonville, OR) for sowing. Grass seed can be shipped to Benson Farms in eastern Washington for seed increase contracts (i.e., increasing the seed for a given species by sowing the "foundation seed" that we send them, which they then plant in fields to produce greater yields for use on all of our restoration projects). Timber, engineering, wildlife, fisheries, hydrology, and recreation draw from our locally adapted native plant materials for restoring disturbed areas. "Locally adapted" refers to seed, cuttings, or divisions collected from native plants on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Sometimes instead of the term "locally adapted," the term "genetically appropriate" is used. The two terms are synonymous.

STATS

100 acres Native plant collection & restoration

100 acres TES species plan monitoring

3400 acres TES species surveys & inventory

13 Biological Evaluations for TES species

12 Inspections of commercial & USFS rock quarries for invasive plants (200 acres)

TES: Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive

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CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

Highlights

Cultural resources in the Mt. Hood National Forest reflect the progression of human adaptation to the varied Pacific Northwest environments from Paleo-Indian through the historic period. The stewardship of the Forest Service's heritage resources is the primary focus of the heritage program. This is accomplished by ensuring significant prehistoric and historical resources are identified, protected, and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American public and future generations. Program elements include strategies for inventory, evaluation, and management of historic properties to prevent their loss or damage; and activities that enhance cultural resources and their values through interpretation, scientific study, public education, public participation, partnerships, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse.

Determinations of NHPA Eligibility

- The Zigzag Ranger District completed historic inventories on 110 recreation residences on the district. The inventory was conducted in order to fulfill our responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) which requires federal agencies to identify and evaluate historic properties. This formal inventory will help us further develop a historic context which can be used as criteria for historic significance of an individual cabin, or tract of cabins and will facilitate the management of these unique and important resources on the district. The final inventory has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review and we are awaiting their concurrence.

Timberline Lodge

- It was another outstanding year at Timberline Lodge National Historic Landmark, with many successful projects accomplished by Engineering, Heritage, Recreation, and Special Uses Staff.
- The Lodge received $900,000 for replacement of the interior waterline system, which replaced decades-old steel pipes that were leaking and causing water damage. This project also ensures consistent hot water delivery to guest rooms.
- Perhaps the most significant historic preservation accomplishment at Timberline this year was with the major effort to refinish the Cascade Dining Room's Oregon white oak floor. The oak floor of the dining room is the original wood from the Lodge's construction in 1937, and considered one of the finest examples of Oregon white oak anywhere. Four contractors from Ryerson Company spent the better part of a week removing decades of varnish that covered the oak floor, and re-finishing it, renewing the wood's lost character.
- The Friends of Timberline put in over 300 hours of volunteer time completing an inventory of historic property at Timberline Lodge using high level inventory technology.
- On the recreation side, the Timberline Pedestrian Trail Enhancement project addressed safety issues, reduced trail shortcutting, decreased soil erosion, and improved access around the lodge, amphitheater, and pond. P.F. Pepiot Contractors, under contract, created new trails including one accessible trail and replaced old crumbling paved trails with packed gravel and paved asphalt. The Forest Service partnered with Project YESS (Youth Employability Support Services), the Pacific Crest Trail Association, and New Seasons Market to rehabilitate trails in this project area.

STATS

110 Section 106 Review Cases

1 National Register Nomination (Olallie Meadows Cabin)

110 Determinations of NHPA Eligibility

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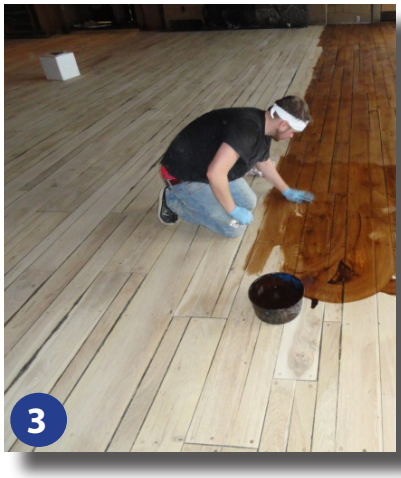
Highlights Continued...

- Figure 1. Installing in-kind sill logs on 1936 Warming Hut at Ski Bowl.
- Figure 2. Journeyman plumber installs new domestic water system in Timberline Lodge.
- Figure 3. Cascade Dining Room floor being re-finished at Timberline Lodge.
- Figure 4. The beautiful stonework and improved accessibility on the trails behind Timberline Lodge.

Warming Hut Restoration at Skibowl Resort

- The Mt. Hood National Forest began much needed restoration efforts on the historic Warming Hut at the Ski Bowl Resort in September of 2014. This project was the first significant restoration effort accomplished in the structure's over 75 year lifespan. The work was done by a log preservation team and skilled stonemasons, along with Mt. Hood NF personnel and Ski Bowl personnel. The preservation team oversaw and implemented the in-kind replacement of sill logs, repaired log posts, and the foundation. The Mt. Hood NF funded around $50,000 to restore the structure.

- Learn more on our News & Events webpage at : http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/mthood/news-events/?cid=STELPRD3817440



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2014 ANNUAL REPORT
RANGE & INVASIVE WEEDS PROGRAM

Highlights

- Range Program Manager provided information, and helped provide talking points to the District Ranger for a feature newspaper article that appeared in The Dalles Chronicle in May of 2014. The article was one of a year-long series of articles that focused on the local and national livestock industry.
- Administion of the Gifford Pinchot NF's 33,000 acre grazing allotment on the Mt. Adams Ranger District. This requires collaboration with the Yakama Indian Reservation, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, The Gifford Pinchot Task Force and the Friends of Mt. Adams.
- 11,643 acres of Range Vegetation Improvements.
- 1.5 miles of fence constructed (barbed wire & buck-n-pole) for both riparian protection and allotment boundary.

STATS

Managed 2 Active Grazing Allotments covering a total of 70,000 acres. Both allotments were managed to standard and in compliance with all requirements

1,510 acres of Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds Treated

Implemented Wasco County Weed Treatment contract

All monitoring sites within the forest's two active grazing allotments were compliant

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LANDS AND SPECIAL USES

Highlights

Today, our growing population and mobile society have created a demand for a variety of uses on federal lands. Often these diverse needs require specific approval. The Agency's special-uses program authorizes uses on National Forest System (NFS) land that provide a benefit to the general public and protect public and natural resource values. Currently there are over 74,000 authorizations on NFS lands for over 180 types of uses. In addition, the Mt. Hood National Forest manages 780 permits for over 32 types of uses. The Forest Service carefully reviews each application to determine how the request affects the public's use of NFS land. Normally, NFS land is not made available if the overall needs of the individual or business can be met on non-federal lands, or if the use is inconsistent with how the lands should be managed.

- Annual work was conducted to insure that permit holders are operating within the terms of their permits including billing, insurance requirements and inspections to insure the visiting public and natural and cultural resources are protected.
- This year the Mt. Hood NF implemented several new procedures and tools to streamline this process for the public. See: http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/mthood/passes-permits/event-commercial/?cid=STELPRDB5338681
- Communication site management was a focus area during 2014. While not a glitzy project, these plans setup procedures for cellular companies, emergency services radios and broadcasters to operate their facilities responsibly on federal land. A new tower, focused on emergency communications, was approved and constructed.
- 35 miles of fiber optic line installation was completed, and several power transmission projects were started. These projects align with Administration and Agency goals to continue supporting domestic energy resources, as well as expanding internet and communications in rural communities.

Did You Know?

On the Mt. Hood National Forest many types of uses were authorized or renewed in 2014 including:

- Organizational Camps: lodges for Boy Scouts, Mazamas, Mt. Hood Kiwanis Camp.
- Recreational Residences: cabins owned by families or individuals.
- Resorts: Timberline Lodge (federally owned but operated by RLK & Co), Lost Lake & Olallie Lake.
- Winter Recreation Resorts: Mt. Hood Meadows, Mt. Hood Ski Bowl, Summit & Cooper's Spur and Timberline.
- Outfitting and Guiding: these companies and organizations provide specialized skills, equipment and knowledge for visitors who need a little extra help to enjoy nature-based recreation.
- Recreation Events: examples include white water boating, mountain bike events, running, dog sledding and other nature-based recreation events.
- Concession Campgrounds: businesses operating and maintaining Forest Service campgrounds.

STATS

58 Lands/Special Uses administered to standard

39 New Lands/Special Uses proposals processed

252 Recreation special uses administered to standard

50 Outfitter Guide permits issued

$3,370,000 Lands/Special Uses fees collected for the US National Treasury

34 Events permitted with over 5,000 people participating

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LANDS AND SPECIAL USES

Highlights Continued...

- Non-commercial group uses: Examples include large gatherings, large family reunions where no participant fee is charged.
- Photography and Filming: Examples include commercial ads, movies, and clothing catalogue shoots.
- Power Generation: examples include Middle Fork Irrigation District, City of Portland & Eugene Water and Electric
- Power Transmission: examples include Portland General Electric & Eugene Water and Electric
- Communication lines: Fiber optic and telephone such as Frontier, Cascade Utilities & Level-3 Communications
- Roads and driveways: privately constructed where no other access is available to private inholdings
- Communication Towers: examples include New Cingular (AT&T), Verizon and Crown Castle
- Irrigation Lines and related impoundments: examples include Rock Creek District Improvement Co. and Lost and Boulder Ditch Company
- Water lines, wells and related impoundments: examples include Government Camp Water Co., Lady Creek Water & Cities of Portland and the City of The Dalles
- Warehouse facilities & stockpile sites: examples include ODOT compounds, Mt. Hood Snowmobile Club, Teacup Nordic facilities
- Other utilities: examples include sewer lines, stockpile sites
- Research: examples include USGS volcanic monitoring and archeological studies,
- Other: apiary, shelter, service buildings & signs

Highlighted Special Uses Project

Filming of Wild

The major motion picture Wild, starring Reese Witherspoon, was filmed on Mt. Hood National Forest for approximately three weeks in October and November 2013. A crew of up to 75 people filmed a wide range of scenes for the final feature film: the boots being thrown off the cliff, meeting the Forest Ranger and "three young bucks", seeing the fox in the snow outside her tent, purifying water with the threatening hunters, and visiting the horse in its corral. Equipment included a large 35 foot prop truck, 70 foot semi-tractor trailer, generators, water trucks, a video assist van, and cast trailers. The areas chosen for sets centered primarily on the Zigzag Ranger District's historic Clackamas Lake Ranger Station complex, Timberline Lodge, and Skibowl ski area.

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PLANNING

Highlights

The primary responsibilities of the planning program on the Mt. Hood National Forest are related to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). As part of the NEPA process, planning specialists often serve as interdisciplinary team leaders and/or writers for project's requiring specific environmental documentation. Planning specialists also provide advice on current NEPA practices and standards to ensure that environmental documents meet the current standards. We also oversee/coordinate the litigation processes on the Forest. The main objective of the planning program is to ensure compliance with NEPA, NFMA, objection regulations and other applicable federal/agency regulations.

Collaborative Groups

- The Clackamas Stewardship Partners (CSP) is a group of diverse stakeholders dedicated to restoring ecological function of the Clackamas River Basin while benefiting local economies. The group is composed of representatives from: Clackamas River Basin Council, local water providers, Clackamas County, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, non-governmental organizations, timber industry, and hunting groups. CSP and the Clackamas River Ranger District have been working together since 2004. This past year, CSP provided input on several different vegetation management projects, including field trips to the Goat Mountain and Hunter project areas. Hunter is an integrated project that will incorporate a variety of resource areas, which is a new endeavor for this group.

- The Hood River Stewardship Crew (Stew Crew) meets regularly to consider possible forest health treatments in planning areas of Hood River Ranger District. The group is composed of representatives from: federal and state agencies, watershed councils and local agencies, environmental groups, non-governmental organizations, timber industry, private citizens, and neighboring landowners. The Stew Crew and Hood River Ranger District have been working together since 2011. This past year, the Stew Crew focused on the Polallie Cooper Hazardous Fuels Reduction project. The collaborative group recommended developing fuels treatments that would restore forest stand health and allow for fire to play a more natural role.

Planning Efforts

Over the past year, the Forest has continued planning work on a wide variety of projects, including timber management, fuels reduction, road decommissioning, waterline installations, land exchanges, trail reconstruction, campground restoration, and recreation site improvements across the Forest.

- Formal planning was initiated on the following five projects: Clackamas County Waterline Installation, Goat Mountain Thin, Mazama Lodge Parking Area Expansion, Muddy Fork Bridge and Sandy River Trail Reconstruction, and Pioneer Bridle Trail projects.
- The North Fork Mill Creek Restoration Opportunities Environmental Assessment from 2008 was revised to address the changed conditions resulting from the Government Flats Complex fire.

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Highlights Continued....

Five decisions were signed in 2014 or FY14 (two categorical exclusions, two environmental assessments, and one environmental impact statement), including:

- C800 Communications Facility Decision Notice (DN) was signed October 24, 2013. The DN authorized the construction of the new C800 communications facility on the Forest, and the associated project-specific Mt. Hood Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) amendment for visual quality. This communications facility improves public agency emergency service communications along the highways leading to Mt. Hood and the Timberline Ski area, as well as the surrounding forestlands.

- Mt. Hood Meadows Parking Improvements Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision (ROD) was signed June 11, 2014. This ROD authorizes the construction of a 7.2 acre parking lot for both downhill and Nordic customers in order to provide additional parking. The ROD also authorizes the construction of a new vehicle maintenance shop located near the existing Sunrise Parking Lot.

- Grove Thin DN was signed on October 20, 2014. The DN authorizes thinning on approximately 1,756 acres of mid-aged stands ranging in age from 30 to 60 years old. The average tree size in the stands is 13 inches diameter. Variable density thinning will be utilized to remove the smaller trees while creating skips and gaps.

In 2015, it is anticipated that decisions will be signed on North Fork Mill Creek Revised, Lava Restoration, Lemiti Fuels Reduction, Road Decommissioning for Habitat Restoration, Increment #3 (Barlow and Hood River Ranger Districts), Indian Henry Campground, and Goat Mountain Thin along with several smaller projects.

- Information on all these projects is available at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/projects/mthood/landmanagement/projects

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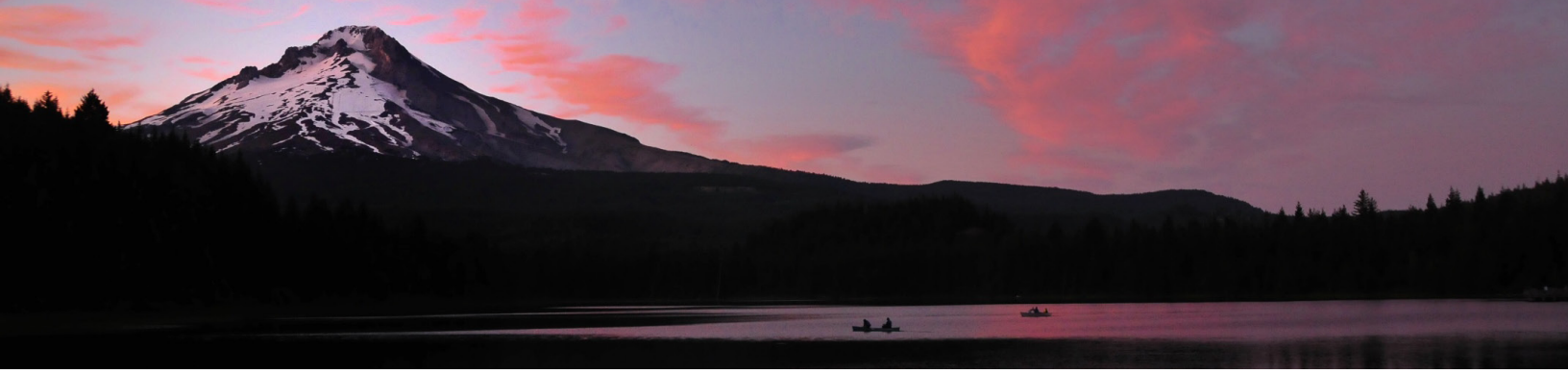

BUDGET

Each year, Congress appropriates funding for specific programs and within specific spending limits for the Forest Service. Since 2010, the Mt. Hood National Forest's budget was decreased 45% or $8.3M.

FY 2014 EXPENDITURES	
Facilities Maintenance & Construction	$396,751
Fire Preparedness & Reduction	$2,368,574
Fire Suppression	$11,014,687
Fleet/Vehicles/Fuel/Maintenance	$1,137,371
Fuel Reduction	$71,788
General Administration	$3,434,949
Lands & Realty	$109,906
Mineral & Mining Management	$41,895
Partnerships	$970,998
Planning, Inventory & Monitoring	$172,784
Range Administration	$43,564
Recreation Management (Including recreation fees collected)	$2,671,024
Road & Trail Maintenance & Construction	$1,977,466
Secure Rural Schools	$288,481
State & Private Forestry	$719,896
Timber & Vegetation Management	$3,289,479
Wildlife, Botany, Fisheries & Watershed Mgmt.	$1,700,393
TOTAL	$30,410,006

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS FUNDING	
Clackamas County	$108,209
Hood River County	$72,682
Wasco County	$98,306
Over Head Costs	$9,284
TOTAL	$ 288,481

FY 2014 REVENUES AND COLLECTIONS	
Agreements with Partners	$210,311
Botanical Products	$55,983
Brush Disposal	$52,533
Cooperative Work	$612,424
Cost Recovery	$140,233
Gifts	$4,078
Quarters	$74,568
Recreation & Special Use Permits	$481,469
Stewardship Contracts	$1,164,536
Timber Salvage Sales	$413,049
TOTAL	$3,209,184

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- are responsible stewards of some of the most precious natural resources in the nation.
- continue the legacy of caring for the land begun by native peoples.
- engage and build alignment with leadership, employees, partners and communities.
- are dedicated to providing ecosystem services and products.
- provide world-class recreation for local and international visitors alike.
- restore and maintain key habitats so that fish, wildlife and plants thrive.
- protect people, property and resources from wildfire, while understanding and using fire as part of a healthy ecosystem.
- are successful when the Mt. Hood landscape and its people are cared for.

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Mt. Hood National Forest - Headquarters

NOTE: The Mt. Hood National Forest Headquarters office does not provide visitor information services such as selling maps or passes. The HQ only serves as an operational and business office. For visitor information services, please visit one of our district offices below.

Telephone: 503.668.1700

16400 Champion Way
Sandy, Oregon 97055
General Hours: Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 4:30pm*

Barlow Ranger District - Dufur Ranger Station
Telephone: 541.467.2291

780 NE Court Street
Dufur, Oregon 97021
General Hours: Monday-Friday, 7:45am - 4:30pm*

Hood River Ranger District - Hood River Ranger Station
Telephone: 541.352.6002

6780 Highway 35
Parkdale, Oregon 97041
Summer Hours: Monday - Saturday, 800am - 4:30pm*

Clackamas River Ranger District - Estacada Ranger Station
Telephone: 503.630.6861

595 NW Industrial Way
Estacada, OR 97023
Hours: Monday-Friday, 7:45am - 4:30pm*
Closed 11:30am - 12:30pm

Zigzag Ranger District - Zigzag Ranger Station
Telephone: 503.622.3191

70220 E. Highway 26
Zigzag, Oregon 97049
Summer Hours: Daily, Monday - Sunday, 7:45am - 4:30pm*
Closed 12:00 - 1:00pm

*Hours subject to change seasonally. Please check the web site for current business hours
http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/mthood/home

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