

LAND MANAGEMENT AND BUFFER ZONE PLANS

**Bear River Hydroelectric Project
FERC Project No. 20**



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Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description.....	2
1.2 Organization of the LMP	5
2.0 Overview	7
2.1 Purpose and Intent.....	7
2.2 Methods Used in Developing the Plan.....	7
2.3 PacifiCorp and ECC Roles and Responsibilities	8
2.3.1 PacifiCorp Roles	8
2.3.2 ECC Roles.....	8
2.4 Periodic Review and Updating of the LMP	9
2.5 Coordination with Other Plans.....	9
2.6 Explanation of Terms.....	10
3.0 Existing Conditions, Land Management Practices, and Issues	13
3.1 Land Uses and Management Activities	13
3.1.1 Land Uses	13
3.1.1.1 Project Operations and Maintenance	13
3.1.1.2 Grazing and Farming	15
3.1.1.3 Recreation and Public Use	15
3.1.1.4 Non-Project Utility Easements	16
3.1.2 Management Activities	16
3.1.2.1 Grazing Management.....	16
3.1.2.2 Public Access Management	17
3.1.2.3 Environmental Management System	17
3.2 Project Development-Specific Land-Management Issues and Actions.....	17
3.2.1 Soda Springs Development.....	18
3.2.2 Last Chance Development (non-Project).....	21
3.2.3 Grace Development	21
3.2.4 Cove Development	27
3.2.5 Oneida Development	28
4.0 Land Management Program.....	33
4.1 Overall LMP Guidelines	33
4.1.1 Project Operations.....	33
4.1.2 Developed Recreation.....	34
4.1.3 Conservation	35

4.1.4 Potential Agricultural Lease Areas	38
4.1.5 Potential Disposal Lands	39
4.2 Specific Management Program.....	39
4.2.1 Noxious Weed Management Program	39
4.2.2 Agricultural Lease Update Program	40
4.2.3 Road Management Program	41
4.2.4 Revegetation Program.....	41
4.2.5 Spring/Wetland Management Program	42
4.3 Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan (License Article 425)	42
4.4 Cove Bypass Reach Buffer Zone Plan (License Article 426).....	43
4.5 Site Plans.....	44
4.6 Monitoring Program.....	44
4.6.1 Compliance Monitoring	45
4.6.2 Performance Tracking.....	45
4.7 Implementation Schedule.....	46
5.0 References and Literature Cited	47

Appendices

Appendix A: FERC LMP-related License Articles

List of Tables

Table 3.1-1. Noxious Weed Species in the Bear River Project Area	14
Table 4.1-1. Specific Land Use Standards for Lands in the Project Operations Land Management Classification	34
Table 4.1-2. Specific Land Use Standards for Lands in the Developed Recreation Land Management Classification	35
Table 4.1-3. Specific Land Use Standards for lands in the Conservation Land Management Classification	37
Table 4.1-4. Specific Land Use Standards for lands in the Potential Agricultural Lease Areas Land Management Classification	38
Table 4.6-1. Land Management Plan Implementation Schedule	46

List of Figures

Figure 1.1-1. Bear River Project Vicinity Map.....	3
Figure 1.2-1. Land Management Plan Structure	6
Figure 3.2-1. Soda Planning Area.....	19
Figure 3.2-2. Grace Dam and Last Chance Planning Area.....	23
Figure 3.2-3. Grace-Cove Planning Area	25
Figure 3.2-4. Oneida Planning Area	29

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AU	Animal-unit
BCT	Bonneville cutthroat trout
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best management practices
ECC	Environmental Coordination Committee
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FS	Forest Service
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GPS	Global positioning system
HPMP	Historic Properties Management Plan
ISDA	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
LMP	Land Management Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
O&M	Operations and maintenance
OHV	Off-highway vehicle
PM&E	Protection, mitigation, and enhancement
Project	Bear River Hydroelectric Project
RM	River mile
ROW	Right-of-way
RTSP	Recreation and Traffic Safety Plan
SA	Settlement Agreement
SRMP	Special Recreation Management Plan
Tribes	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Bear River Hydroelectric Project (Project) is owned and operated by PacifiCorp, a subsidiary of Mid-American Energy Holdings Company (dba Rocky Mountain Power, Pacific Power, and PacifiCorp Energy). Located on the Bear River in southeastern Idaho, the Project originally consisted of four developments – Soda, Grace, Cove, and Oneida – which are hydrologically and operationally connected. The Federal Regulatory Energy Commission (FERC) relicensed the four developments as a single project (FERC Project No. 20) on December 22, 2003.

In their order issuing the new license, the FERC also approved the Settlement Agreement (SA) for the Bear River Project. The SA was the outcome of a relicensing process between PacifiCorp and 12 stakeholder participants who represented various resource agencies and interest groups. The SA includes a number of protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures designed to address the effects of Project operations and maintenance on natural and cultural resources, safety, and recreation in the vicinity of the Soda, Grace, Cove, and Oneida developments. Most of these measures were incorporated as articles into the new FERC license order with little or no modification.

One measure included evaluating the removal of the Cove Development. In 2006 that project was completed, leaving the other three developments, Soda, Grace, and Oneida, as the Bear River Project, FERC No. 20.

As stipulated in the SA and by the FERC license order for the Bear River Project (FERC Article 424), PacifiCorp prepared a Land Management Plan (LMP) for PacifiCorp-owned lands within the FERC Project boundary (including additional lands added per Article 427) (Appendix A). The first approved version of the LMP was finalized in 2005. The FERC Order specifically required that the LMP include the following information:

- A description of any existing or proposed measures to be implemented on licensee-owned lands to reduce livestock grazing impacts, including an implementation schedule.
- A description of any existing or proposed measures to be implemented to protect and improve habitat and wetlands on Project lands and in the Cove bypassed reach, including an implementation schedule.
- Documentation of the establishment of a shoreline buffer zone on licensee-owned lands, the installation of fencing on the buffer zone, and implementation of the associated provisions, required under Articles 425 and 426. This documentation shall include a detailed description of the buffer zone and fencing, including appropriate maps or drawings showing the location and width of the buffer zone and fencing in relation to the Bear River and reservoirs and around wetlands and springs for each of the developments within the Project boundary.

The 2005 LMP fulfilled the requirements of Article 424 and addressed requirements in FERC Articles 425 and 426 (Appendix A) which call for development of a Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan and a Cove Bypass Reach Buffer Zone Plan, respectively. All measures related to shorelines, wetlands, and riparian areas were compiled into the LMP to provide overall management guidance related to wetland and riparian habitats on PacifiCorp-owned land within the FERC Project.

As required by the FERC, the LMP was prepared through consultation with the Environmental Coordination Committee (ECC). The LMP required the preparation of development-specific Site Plans to refine the analysis and management planning process at the local scale. With release of the *Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan* in 2010 (PacifiCorp 2010), the site planning process was complete.

As part of the 2005 LMP, PacifiCorp also voluntarily applied program elements of the LMP to other PacifiCorp-owned lands that are adjacent to the FERC Project boundary to ensure consistency of management actions on all PacifiCorp-owned lands, whether the land is within FERC jurisdiction or not. However, during development of the individual Site Plans it was found to be impractical to just plan for protection of lands within the FERC boundary. Placing fencing on the FERC Project boundaries to stop cattle trespass would have impeded public access, hindered weed control and left the outer property boundaries undefined and subject to continued cattle trespass. As a result, through Site Plan development and implementation, PacifiCorp has fenced and identified its outer property boundaries in order to protect lands within the FERC boundary. This was the most efficient way to complete the land protections required in the LMP and related license articles.

To summarize, this has resulted in some of the most important required enhancement measures being placed outside of the FERC project boundaries.

This minor update to the LMP was undertaken in 2011, as allowed in the original 2005 LMP, Section 2.4. This update was made necessary by the decommissioning of the Cove Project in 2006, completion of the Site Plans in 2010, and installation of measures to protect lands within the FERC boundary being placed at the outer PacifiCorp property boundaries, collectively.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project now includes (upstream to downstream) three hydroelectric developments—Soda, Grace, and Oneida (Figure 1.1-1). The Project License Applications (PacifiCorp 1999a, b, c) provide a complete description of each of the separate developments. The FERC Project boundary encompasses all Project facilities as well as PacifiCorp-owned lands along the Bear River upstream of the former Cove Dam and the Grace powerhouse (FERC Article 427). As noted previously, additional project lands occur outside of, but adjacent to, the FERC project boundaries at the Oneida and Soda Projects; those lands are also covered by this LMP. In this LMP, the term “Project Area” includes lands both

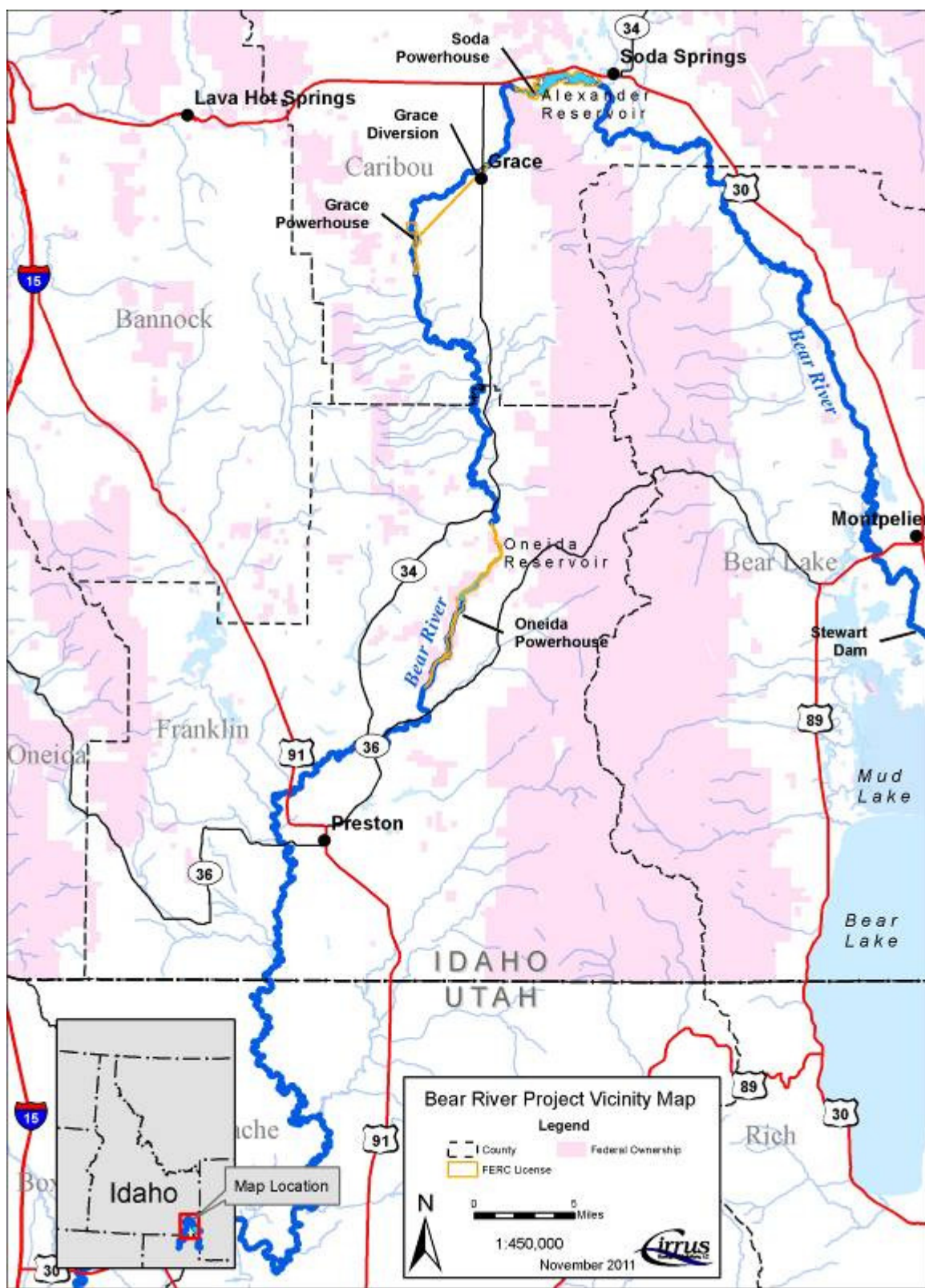


Figure 1.1-1. Bear River Project Vicinity Map

within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary. The following is a brief description of each Project development.

- The Soda Development is located about 5 miles west of Soda Springs, Idaho, in Caribou County. Alexander Reservoir, created by Soda Dam, covers approximately 1,100 acres and is surrounded by approximately another 1,082 acres, mostly owned by PacifiCorp, that is currently managed as part of the Soda Site Plan, both within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary.
- The Grace Development is located in Caribou County, Idaho, approximately 38 miles north of the Utah border near the town of Grace. The Grace Dam is immediately north of the town of Grace. The Grace Forebay covers 6 acres and fluctuates by approximately 0.3 feet per day. The 26,000-foot-long Grace flowline carries water from the diversion to the Grace powerhouse approximately 4 miles southwest of Grace. The Grace bypass river reach is 6.0 miles long. In addition to the 6-acre Grace Forebay, the project includes another approximately 903 acres of land along the flowline and near the Grace and former Cove powerhouses, mostly owned by PacifiCorp, that is currently managed as part of the Grace Project, both within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary. The 22 miles of river between the Grace Project boundary and the Oneida Reservoir are not included in the FERC Project boundary because they are not owned by PacifiCorp. However, the lands immediately downstream of the Grace Power Plant and formerly associated with the Cove Development were incorporated into the Grace Development boundaries and new Exhibit G maps for the Grace Development showing the combined lands were submitted to FERC in 2010.
- The Oneida Development is located in Franklin County, Idaho, approximately 20 miles south of Grace and 13 miles northeast of the city of Preston. The Oneida Reservoir covers approximately 420 acres. The Oneida bypass reach between the dam and the powerhouse is less than 0.5 mile long. In addition to the Oneida Reservoir, the project includes another approximately 1,262 acres of land around the reservoir and downstream of the dam, mostly owned by PacifiCorp, that is currently managed as part of the Oneida Project, both within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary.

The Last Chance Development, located between the Soda and Grace developments, is owned by PacifiCorp but is not included in the FERC Bear River Hydroelectric Project. The Last Chance Development is included in this LMP for the purpose of consolidating all PacifiCorp land management guidance into one document. This will provide increased efficiency and consistency when implementing the LMP and managing all PacifiCorp hydro lands consistently.

1.2 Organization of the LMP

Current and future land management activities and practices on PacifiCorp land in the FERC Project boundary and on adjacent PacifiCorp property were considered in the development of land management classifications that define the general allowable activities and future land management actions on PacifiCorp lands. These land management classifications also provide a general framework for development of the Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan and the Cove Bypass Reach Buffer Zone Plan.

This LMP identifies overall land management guidelines for protecting natural resources (primarily wetland and riparian communities) by land use categories in the Project Area. These guidelines or “tools” can be implemented across the Project, for each Project development and also take into account the management needs at the scale of the individual parcel. The guidelines are organized to improve the management of lands within the land use categories and to implement specific management actions (e.g., weed control activities) which can affect the success of one or more of the land management guidelines.

The LMP provides the framework for developing strategies to meet the resource protection objectives stipulated by the SA and the relevant FERC license orders. The LMP includes by reference the detailed Site Plans that were necessary to implement the LMP (Section 4.5). The framework for implementation of the LMP is summarized in Figure 1.2-1. The remainder of this LMP document is divided into the following sections:

Section 2: Overview –Section 2 presents a discussion of the overall intent of the LMP, a framework of management guidelines for various land use classifications, methods utilized for developing this plan, roles of PacifiCorp and the ECC, the LMP review and update process, and coordination with other plans developed for the Project.

Section 3: Existing Conditions and Issues – Section 3 presents a discussion of the current land uses that occur in the Project Area, the classifications of land uses and standards, and descriptions of issues at Project developments.

Section 4: Land Management Program – Section 4 presents an overall structure for implementing program elements of the LMP, including buffers, agricultural leases, public access, vegetation management, monitoring, and coordination. This section also describes specific actions that are proposed at the Project developments.

Section 5: References and Literature Cited – Section 5 presents a list of literature and other sources of information used in developing the LMP.

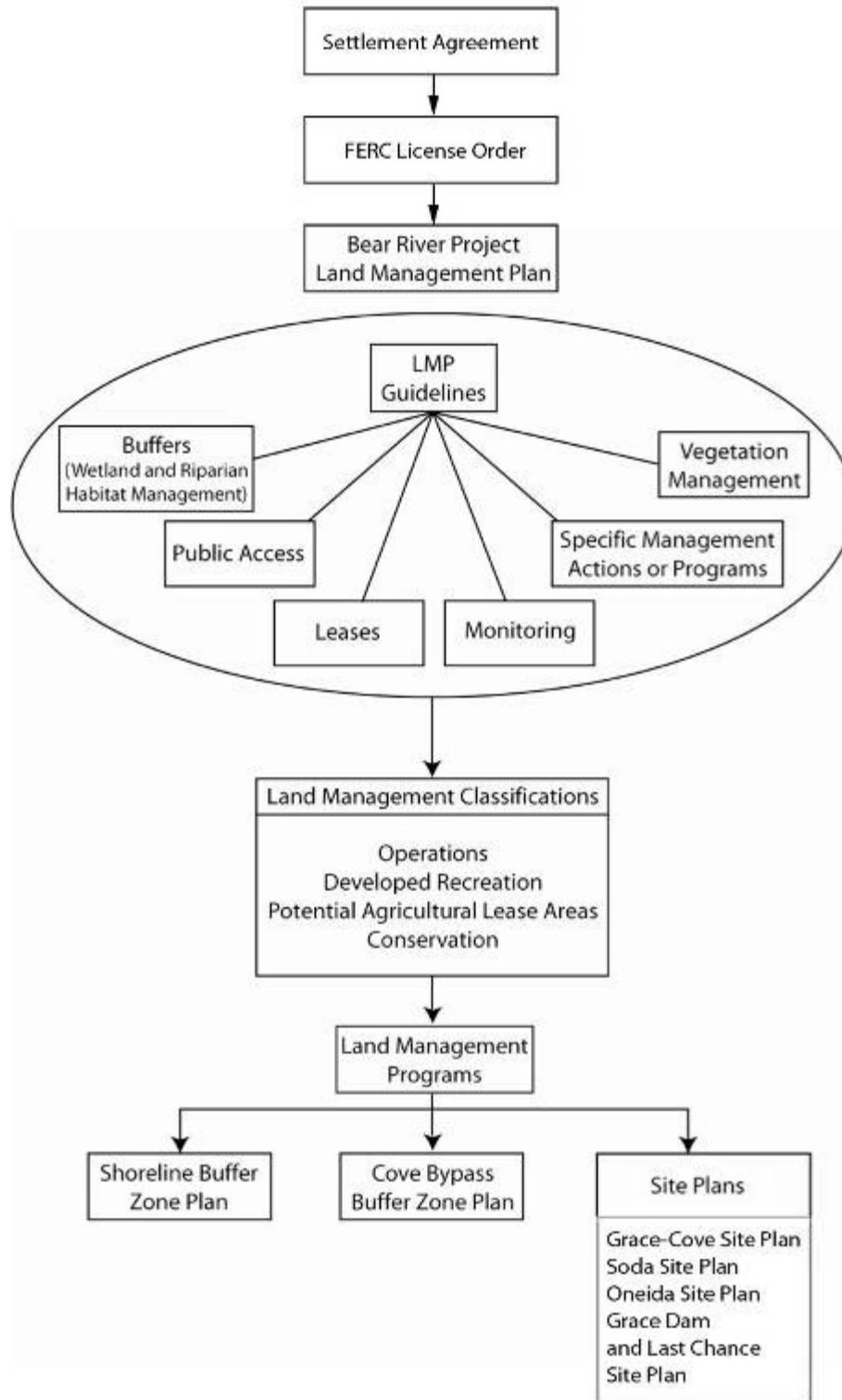


Figure 1.2-1. Land Management Plan Structure

2.0 OVERVIEW

2.1 Purpose and Intent

This LMP fulfills FERC license requirements specified in License Articles 424, 425, 426, and 427 (Appendix A) (FERC 2003). The LMP provides guidance for the management of all Company lands, including those covered by the Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan and the Cove Bypass Buffer Zone Plan. The LMP also provides a framework for better coordinating land management activities with county, state, federal, and other private landowners. The primary purpose of the LMP is to minimize adverse effects to natural resources, particularly shoreline and riparian/wetland habitats that are important for aquatic ecosystem functions and wildlife habitat.

2.2 Methods Used in Developing the Plan

This LMP was developed using the following steps:

1. Review Existing Documentation—Existing documents pertaining to the Project and ECC meeting notes were reviewed for background information on the issues affecting natural resources in the Project Area that need to be addressed in the LMP.
2. Conduct Field Reconnaissance—Existing conditions of natural resources associated with the Project were examined in the field during September 2004. In addition, dispersed recreation sites were marked on maps or entered with a global positioning system (GPS).
3. Develop Management Guidelines—Management guidelines for natural resources focused on protecting or enhancing springs, wetlands, and riparian habitat and other activities that affect vegetation.
4. Develop Land Management Classifications—Land management classifications were developed for the Project Area and adjacent PacifiCorp lands that define appropriate uses and protection guidelines. Conservation zones were defined based on field visits and relevant literature to help protect wetland and riparian habitat, shorelines, and springs using buffer distances adjusted to the conditions in the Project Area.
5. Develop Land Use Standards—Land use standards for each land management classification were developed that specify allowable uses and detail management objectives for public access, vegetation management, sensitive habitats (i.e., wetlands and riparian habitats), and agricultural uses.
6. Incorporate Pre-filing Review Comments—A Draft LMP was reviewed by PacifiCorp and the ECC. Specific comments were then incorporated into the LMP prior to filing with the FERC.

7. Approval of the 2005 LMP by the FERC— The final 2005 LMP was approved by FERC order on April 11, 2006.
8. Update to the LMP—A minor update of the LMP was completed and approved by the ECC in 2011 and submitted to FERC in 2012 for review and approval.

2.3 PacifiCorp and ECC Roles and Responsibilities

Implementation of the LMP is the primary responsibility of PacifiCorp as licensee. FERC has indicated that the LMP be implemented through direct consultation with the ECC. The ECC is composed of representatives from state and federal resource agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), tribes, and other stakeholders. Below are the overall roles and responsibilities of the primary stakeholders involved in implementation of the LMP.

2.3.1 PacifiCorp Roles

- Implements the LMP including funding and implementation of specific management actions;
- Participates as a member of the ECC;
- Coordinates updates to the LMP;
- Coordinates notification to ECC members;
- Coordinates with other Project-related resource management plans including the Recreation and Traffic Safety Plan (RTSP) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP);
- Submits Annual Reports to the FERC;
- Coordinates with the USDI-BLM on issues that affect BLM-administered land;
- Funds and/or conducts any required environmental compliance and permitting for federal, state, and local regulations;
- Conducts or funds weed control and monitoring within the FERC Project boundary; and
- Conducts vegetation maintenance associated with Project operation and maintenance (O&M).

2.3.2 ECC Roles

- Prioritizes implementation projects in consultation with PacifiCorp;
- Consults on coordination of the implementation of the LMP;
- Coordinates and monitors implementation of protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures, and reviews ongoing monitoring requirements;
- Coordinates responses and evaluations specifically assigned to the ECC in the FERC License Order;
- Provides consultation on all plans, including the updates of this LMP, that are developed by PacifiCorp;
- Prioritizes ECC-sponsored land management actions within the Project boundary

- and reviews PacifiCorp-prepared Site Plans;
- Reviews and comments on the draft Annual Report of ECC activities; and
- Serves as a common point of contact for public information regarding SA implementation.

2.4 Periodic Review and Updating of the LMP

The ECC and PacifiCorp will meet at least annually to review progress on LMP and other SA implementation. During ECC meetings, PacifiCorp and the ECC will prioritize future LMP management actions and Site Plans; and review any necessary environmental analyses, compliance, and permitting. Because of the lead time needed for some compliance activities (e.g., wetlands permitting, cultural resource inventories, or ESA Section 7 consultation), advance scheduling is essential for timely implementation of management actions. Management actions that require regulatory oversight will be scheduled 2 years in advance, to the extent possible. The status of implementation of the LMP will be included in the Annual Report submitted to the FERC, as required in Article 401 of the license order.

Every 10 years during the term of the license, PacifiCorp will initiate a formal review of the LMP. Factors that may trigger major updates to the LMP include the following:

- Revisions and updates to agency-adopted land and resource management plans;
- Catastrophic natural events, such as floods, major forest fires or natural disasters; and
- New federal or state policies, regulations, and laws that significantly affect natural resources in the Project Area for the new license term.

Upon completion of an updated LMP by PacifiCorp and review by the ECC, the new LMP will be reprinted only if major substantive changes are agreed upon during the review period. The updated LMP will be submitted to FERC for final review and approval. Minor updates of the LMP may be made at any time with the approval of PacifiCorp, the ECC, and FERC.

2.5 Coordination with Other Plans

This LMP (including the Shoreline Buffer Zone and Cove Bypass Buffer Zone plans) is one of a number of resource management plans that provide implementation direction and guidance for various activities and resources associated with the Project. Other relevant plans include the plan for providing whitewater boating flows in Black Canyon, the Black Canyon Monitoring Plan, new operational flow regimes below each dam, the HPMP, RTSP, Bonneville Cutthroat Trout (BCT) Restoration Plan, Kackley Springs plan (Article 410), the Site Plans, Operations and Compliance Plan (Article 415), and water quality monitoring plans (Article 413).

PacifiCorp will coordinate the LMP with its Environmental Management System (EMS), which is an internal Company-wide system for tracking environmental impacts and corrective actions.

2.6 Explanation of Terms

Key terms and concepts used throughout the LMP include:

- Settlement Agreement (SA) - The outcome of a relicensing process between PacifiCorp and 12 stakeholder participants who represented various resource agencies and interest groups. The SA includes a number of protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures designed to address the effects of Project operations and maintenance on natural and cultural resources, safety, and recreation in the vicinity of the Soda, Grace, Oneida and former Cove developments.
- Environmental Coordination Committee (ECC) – A work group established by the SA to provide consultation on license implementation and the development of management plans and to help in the administration of post-licensing activities in the Project Area. The group includes representatives from each of the SA signatories.
- License – The FERC license for the Bear River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 20.
- PacifiCorp – A subsidiary of Mid-American Energy.
- Project – The Bear River Hydroelectric Project, including the Soda Development, the Grace Development, and the Oneida Development.
- Project Area – The Project Area includes all waters and lands within the FERC Project boundary, including Project reservoirs and river reach recreation sites. Additional project lands include PacifiCorp-owned parcels that occur outside of, but adjacent to, the FERC project boundaries at the Oneida and Soda Projects; those lands are also included in the Project Area for this LMP.
- Project Boundary – The FERC Project boundary, as amended in the 2010 updated FERC Project boundary that incorporated Cove Development lands into the Grace Development, and as shown in the 2010 Exhibit G.
- Term of the New License – Thirty years, as ordered by the FERC in the new license.
- Site Plan – Detailed plans prepared by PacifiCorp and the ECC to specify land management actions and prioritization of such actions.

- Land Management Classification – Area of land that is to be used and managed according to standardized management actions and programs.
- Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan – Plan that establishes protection buffers around the shoreline and wetland/riparian habitats on all PacifiCorp land within the Project boundary, as stipulated in FERC Article 425.
- Cove Bypass Buffer Zone Plan – FERC Article 426 plan establishing protection buffers around shorelines and wetland/riparian habitats on all PacifiCorp land within the Cove Bypass Reach and establishes a program for funding fencing of non-PacifiCorp land in cooperation with landowners.

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3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, AND ISSUES

The following sections describe the current land uses and management activities on PacifiCorp land in the Project Area and on adjacent PacifiCorp land and address known impacts that result from them specific to the Project Developments.

3.1 Land Uses and Management Activities

Several management activities and land uses on PacifiCorp property within the FERC Project boundary affect the aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat which are the focus of the LMP. Primary land uses that affect these sensitive habitats include: Project operations, grazing, farming, and recreation/public use. The primary impacts that result from these land uses include: habitat degradation, spread of noxious weeds, and erosion (Hammitt and Cole 1998; Dobkin et al. 1998). PacifiCorp manages the above land uses through the following land management activities: grazing and agriculture lease management, recreation and public use management, vegetation management at Project facilities and along the Oneida Road, and periodic road maintenance.

The following sections summarize observed land use and land management activities that affect or may affect sensitive habitats in the Project Area.

3.1.1 Land Uses

There are four categories of land uses that may affect natural resources: (1) Project operations and maintenance (O&M), (2) grazing and farming, (3) recreation and public use, and (4) non-Project utility easements. The following sections describe these land use categories.

3.1.1.1 Project Operations and Maintenance

In addition to the Project-induced fluctuations in reservoir/forebay water levels and river flows, PacifiCorp conducts the following land use activities that may affect shorelines and riparian and wetland habitats.

Vegetation Management

PacifiCorp conducts vegetation management practices near its facilities, at recreation sites, along the Oneida Project Road, and throughout buffer and other Project lands as prioritized annually. Within the developed areas near the powerhouses, dams, and substations, PacifiCorp applies herbicide that prevents vegetation germination to gravel-topped areas. Along the Oneida Project Road, PacifiCorp occasionally trims shrubs and trees to maintain adequate roadway clearance. Vegetation management at the PacifiCorp-developed recreation sites—Oneida Day Use Area and Soda Springs Day Use Area—is limited to lawn mowing and minor tree trimming as needed.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture's (ISDA) Noxious Weed List (Title 22, Chapter 24 of the Idaho Code) includes 64 species of noxious weeds designated by the Director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture. Twenty-three of these species occur in Caribou, Bannock, or Franklin County. At least 15 of these have been documented in the Project Area (Table 3.1-1). PacifiCorp's weed control program focuses on the accessible portions of their land near Project facilities and roads. PacifiCorp implements its noxious weed control program by utilizing a private contractor licensed by the State of Idaho to apply pesticides. Spraying occurs during the spring and summer months. A range of registered pesticides is used to target noxious weed species that occur in the Project Area. Within agricultural lease areas, it is the responsibility of the lessees to control noxious weeds in their respective lease area.

During the original September 2004 field review, and annually since then, noxious weed infestations were noted throughout PacifiCorp land. Most of the infestations are not located near Project facilities, but are found in former agricultural use areas and along travel corridors.

Table 3.1-1 Noxious Weed Species in the Bear River Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Hoary cress (Whitetop)	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Perennial sow thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Centaurea triumphetti</i>

Road Maintenance

PacifiCorp periodically conducts maintenance activities on roads used to access Project facilities. These activities primarily include application of fresh gravel and grading of road surfaces at least once each year. Currently, PacifiCorp annually applies magnesium chloride on the Oneida Project Road adjacent to the campgrounds for dust abatement during the summer. The RTSP provides additional information on dust abatement and current road improvements to enhance public safety on the Oneida Project Road.

3.1.1.2 Grazing and Farming

The Project is located in a region with a long history of agriculture which pre-dates the Project itself. Currently, many lands adjacent to the Project Area and the Bear River are grazed and/or used to grow crops such as potatoes, alfalfa hay, wheat, or barley. The PacifiCorp Real Estate Services Department administers leases on PacifiCorp land associated with the Project, both within and outside of the Project Area. Although there were formerly many areas leased for grazing, only a single grazing lease near the Grace Development remains on lands covered by this LMP. The remaining leases are primarily for growing crops at Alexander and Last Chance, no agriculture leases remain at Oneida. Several small leases for other miscellaneous uses like gravel storage continue to be renewed. Leases associated with the Bear River Project generally have a term of 1-5 years, contain standard language that controls use, and have clauses that require compliance with various environmental regulations and requirements. The agricultural leases specify specific uses of the land and allow the lessee to maintain and utilize existing irrigation systems. All leases currently specify buffers around the river and reservoirs.

3.1.1.3 Recreation and Public Use

There are seven recreation facilities on PacifiCorp lands in the Project Area: Second Bridge Recreation Site, Soda Springs Day Use Site, Black Canyon Put-in, Black Canyon Take-out, Oneida Day-Use, Oneida Narrows Put-in and Oneida Narrows Take-Out. In addition, there are three sites not on but adjacent to PacifiCorp land or the FERC boundary, including two BLM facilities: Maple Grove Campground and Redpoint Campground, and one Caribou County facility—Oregon Trail Park and Marina. See the RTSP for additional information on developed recreation sites.

In addition to these sites, dispersed recreation in the form of camping, hunting, fishing, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, and horseback riding historically occurred throughout the Project Area and on adjacent PacifiCorp and other federal and private lands. These developed sites and dispersed activities resulted in varying degrees of damage to the vegetation resources and shorelines. The dispersed camping and OHV use on company lands has been eliminated through implementation of the various Site Plans; continued management of these and other trespass uses will occur throughout the life of the license.

3.1.1.4 Non-Project Utility Easements

Several non-Project distribution and transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, and agricultural irrigation systems cross PacifiCorp-owned lands both within the FERC Project boundary and outside of the boundary. There are no non-Project transmission lines but there are several non-Project rights-of-way (ROW) that cross PacifiCorp lands near all of the Project developments. These corridors are allowed based on existing easements with PacifiCorp.

3.1.2 Management Activities

The following sections discuss the existing PacifiCorp management activities implemented to minimize environmental impacts.

3.1.2.1 Grazing Management

Grazing management issues involved both authorized grazing (i.e., allowed under PacifiCorp grazing leases) and trespass grazing on PacifiCorp lands. The Project is located in “open range” counties, which means that livestock are free to graze throughout areas that are not fenced. It is the responsibility of landowners in such areas to exclude livestock, if desired. Over the previous license period, PacifiCorp maintained numerous segments of fence throughout the Project Area. The predominantly barbed-wire fencing occurred in the following general locations: (1) along some of the PacifiCorp property boundaries; (2) around, and sometimes within, grazing lease areas on PacifiCorp property to control livestock movement; and (3) along some sections of the Bear River to prevent livestock intrusion into the river and riparian habitats.

The initial field review conducted September 13-17, 2004, found a number of fence-line sections that were in poor condition, and several open gates were observed that allowed livestock into sections of PacifiCorp-owned land that were not managed under formal leases.

PacifiCorp personnel periodically found trespassing cattle within the FERC Project boundary. Under these situations, the livestock owner was notified to remove the cattle immediately. However, it was sometimes several days before cattle were removed, resulting in (generally) minor damage to riparian habitat.

Most grazing issues rectified by the 2010 completion and implementation of all Site Plans, which included fencing or marking all PacifiCorp boundaries. There is now an accurate inventory of fence lines in each of the developments. In regard to authorized grazing, as noted, PacifiCorp has cancelled all grazing leases outside the Grace development. Under the remaining lease, the lease language calls for the lessee to maintain fences. The issue of trespass grazing has largely been resolved through boundary marking and fencing. One remaining problem is that during low summer flows, adjoiner livestock may cross the river at some locations and enter PacifiCorp lands.

Substantial miles of cross fencing within PacifiCorp lands were removed during Site Plan implementation. This fencing was inhibiting weed control activities, public access and was an unnecessary hazard to wildlife.

3.1.2.2 Public Access Management

PacifiCorp prohibits unauthorized access in areas adjoining Project facilities for public safety purposes and to protect against potential security violations and criminal vandalism of the Project. Access to these operational areas is controlled through signage and, in the most sensitive areas, security fencing and lighting. Project personnel regularly evict trespassing visitors during the work day/week. Local law enforcement agencies can evict and/or arrest trespassers during non-work hours and on weekends.

PacifiCorp attempts to prevent unauthorized access by blocking or gating unauthorized trails. In 2004 and 2008, the BLM and PacifiCorp cooperated on the installation of fencing to prevent additional OHV damage near the Oneida Narrows Take-out. Several PacifiCorp-owned areas along the Oneida Project Road that were used as dispersed recreation sites are now fenced (or use other forms of barriers, such as large rock) and signed to prohibit public overnight use in portions of the riparian zone. Other access control is in the form of road/trail closures. The bridge across the Bear River at the Oneida Narrows Put-in has a locked gate to prevent vehicle access but allows pedestrian access to the west side of the river for fishing or other recreational uses.

3.1.2.3 Environmental Management System

Another general measure that PacifiCorp Hydro Resources Department implements to aid its personnel in meeting environmental regulations is its Environmental Management System (EMS). PacifiCorp has implemented an EMS at the Bear River Project. The EMS provides Project personnel with a standard approach to address “non-conformance issues” and appropriate preventive/corrective actions. For each incident documented during routine operations and during the annual inspection conducted by PacifiCorp’s Hydro staff, PacifiCorp personnel complete a tracking form and ensure that the a corrective action is implemented and that the problem is corrected in the manner prescribed.

3.2 Project Development-Specific Land-Management Issues and Actions

The following sections summarize how the Site Plans have addressed land management issues in each of the Project Developments, as well as the Last Chance Development (non-Project). As in the Site Plans, management actions are divided into four categories: public access, vegetation management, wetland and riparian habitat management, and agricultural uses. See individual Site Plans (PacifiCorp 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010) for additional detail regarding conditions and management objectives and challenges at each development.

3.2.1 Soda Springs Development

The Soda planning area is located immediately west of the town of Soda Springs, Idaho. To make the Site Plan comprehensive and to facilitate effective implementation, it included 1,464 acres of PacifiCorp-owned land and water within the FERC boundary, 18 acres of federal land within 200 feet of the reservoir boundary mandated for inclusion by FERC, and an additional 597 acres of PacifiCorp-owned land around the reservoir or immediately upstream along the Bear River (see Figure 3.2-1). Of the 2,079-acre total, only 1,040 acres are not inundated and can be technically “managed.” The *Soda Site Plan* (PacifiCorp 2009) divides the site into five management parcels and articulates the detailed management objectives and implementation actions.

Prior to implementation of the Site Plan, the following land management issues were identified on PacifiCorp lands within or adjacent to the Soda Springs Development:

- Uncontrolled public access, erosion, and spread of noxious weeds along the natural gas pipeline right-of-way and communications tower easements (tower is outside of FERC boundary).
- Riparian damage from extensive farming and limited livestock grazing within PacifiCorp lease areas.
- Wetland and shoreline damage from trespass grazing north of Highway 30.
- Localized shoreline erosion at various locations due to inadequate shoreline buffers and wave action.
- Ground disturbance from maintenance (e.g., grading) along the perimeter of the Second Bridge Recreation Site and Soda Springs Day Use areas.
- Trampled vegetation, shoreline and upland erosion, and soil compaction from dispersed recreation and public access on a forested area on the south side of the reservoir across from the Second Bridge Recreation Area (campsite, fire rings, and OHV trail).
- Scattered noxious weed infestations throughout the area due to agriculture and public access.

Site Plan implementation has addressed these issues as follows:

Public Access: Appropriate methods, including fencing, rock barriers, and signage, have been used to demarcate PacifiCorp lands. Public access policies have been posted at recreation and historic sites and around operations facilities. Sites where dispersed vehicular access had led to degraded riparian and wetland conditions are being blocked

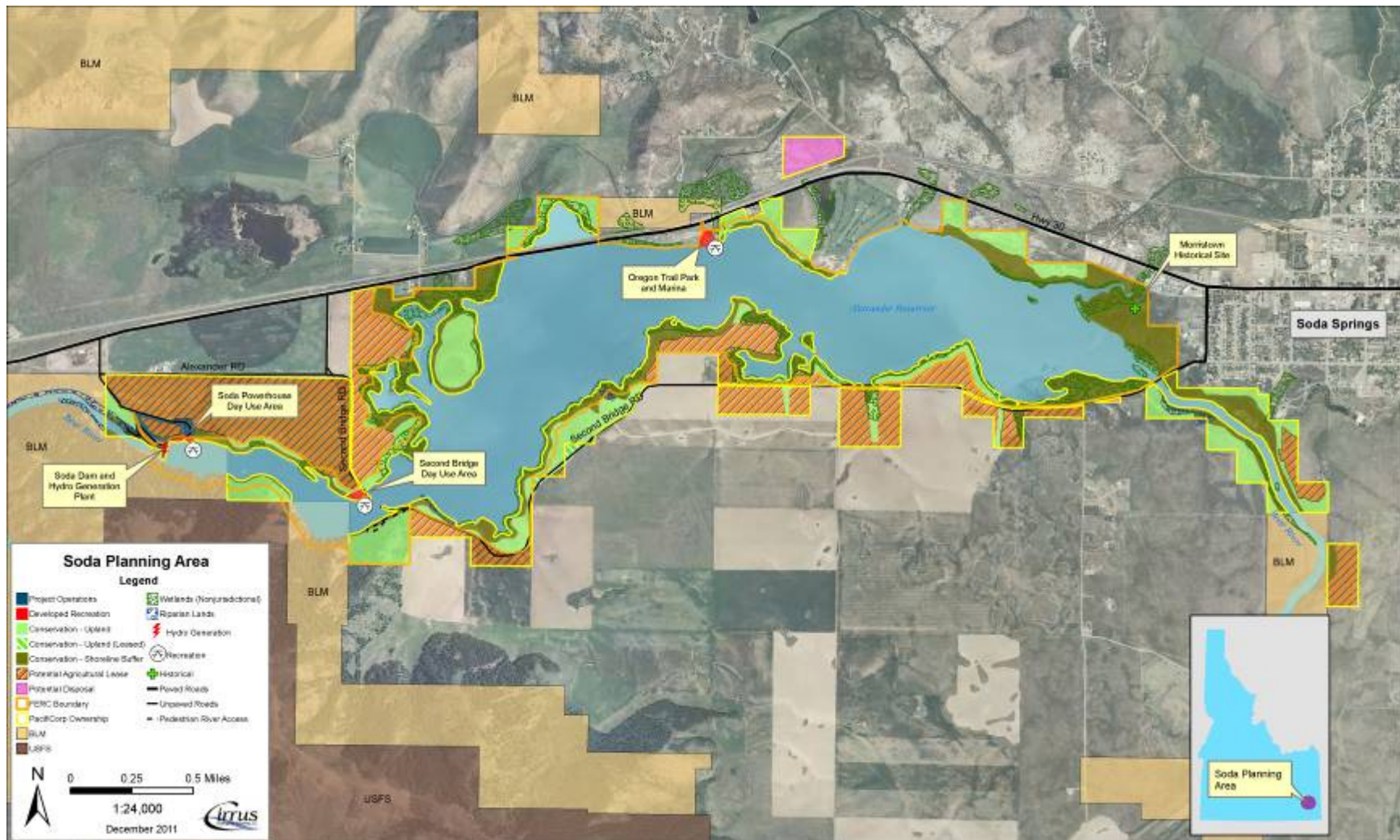


Figure 3.2-1. Soda Planning Area

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off. Small parking areas and walk-through gates have been established to prevent vehicle damage associated with appropriate recreation use. Impacts of dispersed camping, such as fire rings and debris, have been cleaned up and monitored to ensure natural vegetation returns. Recreation lessees and partners have been asked to post warning signs at hazardous locations and to better maintain toilet facilities. Incompatible agricultural leases around recreation sites have been terminated.

Vegetation Management: Appropriate weed control measures have been undertaken. Cooperation is ongoing with IDFG to develop habitat for sharp-tailed grouse and other wildlife. Where areas were degraded by trespass cultivation or intense recreation use, native grasses and vegetation are being reestablished. Fire danger has been minimized by restricting vehicular access and removing fire rings.

Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management: Riparian buffers have been expanded where appropriate and shoreline buffers have been delineated. Grazing and vehicular access along the shorelines have been eliminated to protect sensitive zones.

Agricultural Uses: Leases have been revised to ensure consistency with LMP guidelines and grazing has been eliminated altogether. Buffers are actively monitored to detect weed infestations. Lessees have been required to remove unauthorized hazardous materials storage.

3.2.2 Last Chance Development (non-Project)

The Last Chance Development is not a part of the FERC Bear River Project. However, to ensure consistent land management, the 281 acres of PacifiCorp-owned lands at or near the Last Chance Development were included in the 2005 LMP. Management of the lands around the Last Chance Development was incorporated into the Site Plan for the Grace and Last Chance dams, described below.

3.2.3 Grace Development

The lands associated with the Last Chance Development (outside of the formal Project boundaries), the Grace Development, and the former Cove Development cover a long but narrow corridor encompassing very different ecological systems and land types. The upstream portions include high sage plateau and some agricultural uses; downstream portions are limited to canyon bottoms. To make implementation practices more cohesive, two Site Plans were prepared.

The *Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan* (PacifiCorp 2010) covers three parcels in the upper portions above the Grace Power Plant, including the lands around the Grace and Last Chance dams, the flowline, and the surge tank (see Figure 3.2-2). These parcels total 555 acres of PacifiCorp-owned lands.

The Cove Development was decommissioned in 2006 after the original LMP was first published. The Cove Dam and Power Plant were removed and the dam and forebay sites

were reclaimed. The *Grace-Cove Site Plan* (PacifiCorp 2005) covers seven parcels in the canyons below the surge tank, including the Grace and (former) Cove power plants (see Figure 3.2-3). These parcels total 330 acres of PacifiCorp-owned lands.

Based on field observations during September 2004, the following impacts of land use activities were identified on PacifiCorp property associated with the Last Chance and Grace Developments:

- Livestock grazing impacts to a small area near a ford upstream of the Last Chance Dam.
- Grazing impacts on the riparian zone immediately downstream of the Grace Dam.
- Livestock grazing impacts to the riparian zone along approximately 0.4 mile of the east bank and 0.5 mile of the west bank of the river upstream of the Grace powerhouse.
- Grazing and trampling of riparian and wetland habitats along 0.3 mile of a small spring-fed tributary on the west side of the river near the Black Canyon Take-out.).
- Reduced flow in the tributary on the west side of the river near the Black Canyon Take-out due to diversion of water from a spring and discharge of the water on the east side of the river near an old homestead.
- Substantially altered vegetation from grazing in east bank wetlands downstream of the Black Canyon Take-out.
- Scattered noxious weed infestations throughout from the Grace Dam forebay to the surge tank and in riparian and upland habitats near the Black Canyon Take-out.
- Impacts to the aquatic and riparian habitat resulting from erosion and recreational use at the Black Canyon Put-in.
- Erosion along a steep slope near the surge tank from the nearby irrigation ditch.
- Debris and ground disturbance from an irrigation pipeline west of the Black Canyon Take-out (Sant Parcel).
- Diversion of spring water through a system of irrigation canals to flood irrigate lands within leased areas.
- Trespass grazing on PacifiCorp land along the Grace Flowline that results in decreased vegetation cover and may contribute to noxious weed spread.

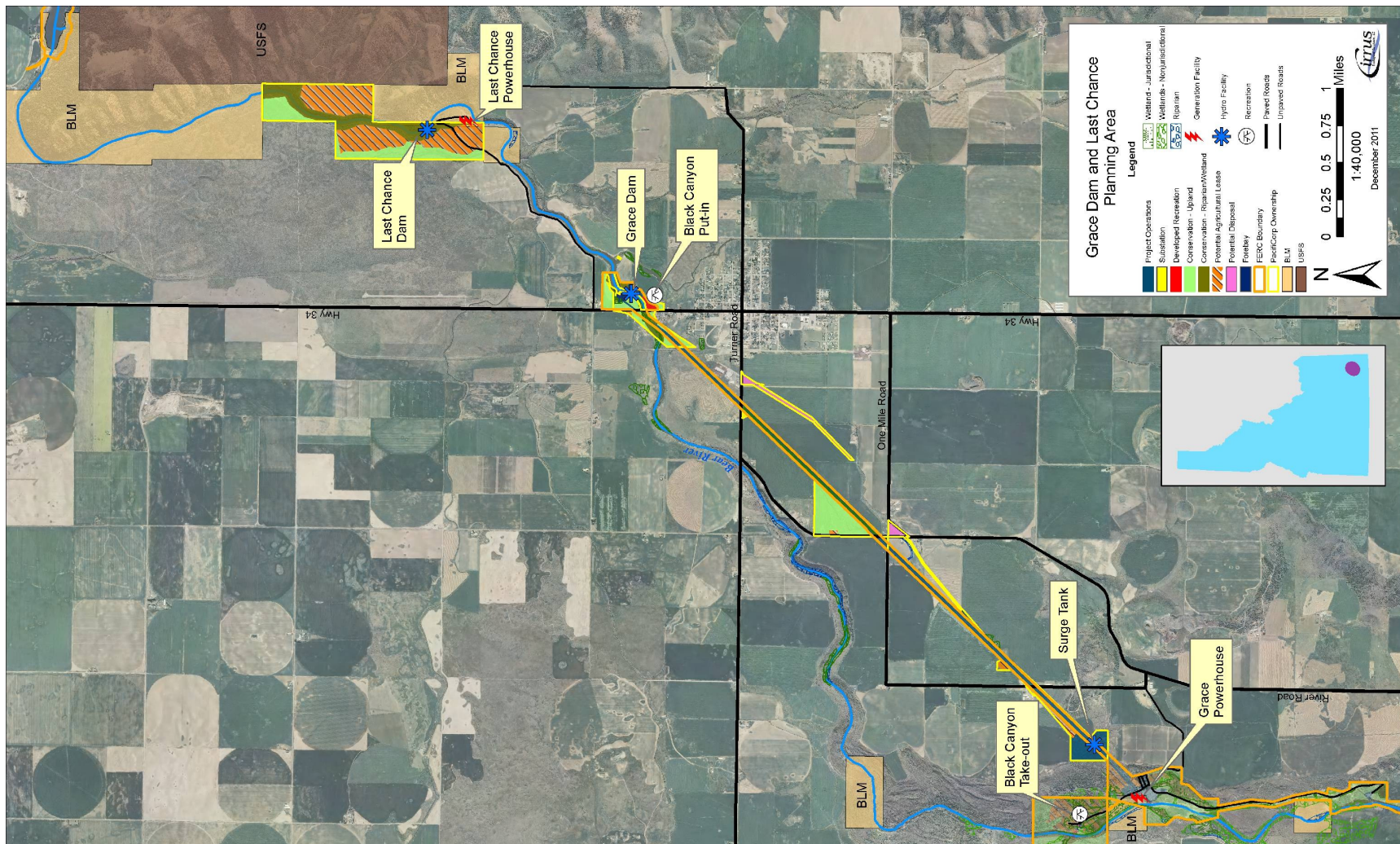


Figure 3.2-2. Grace Dam and Last Chance Planning Area

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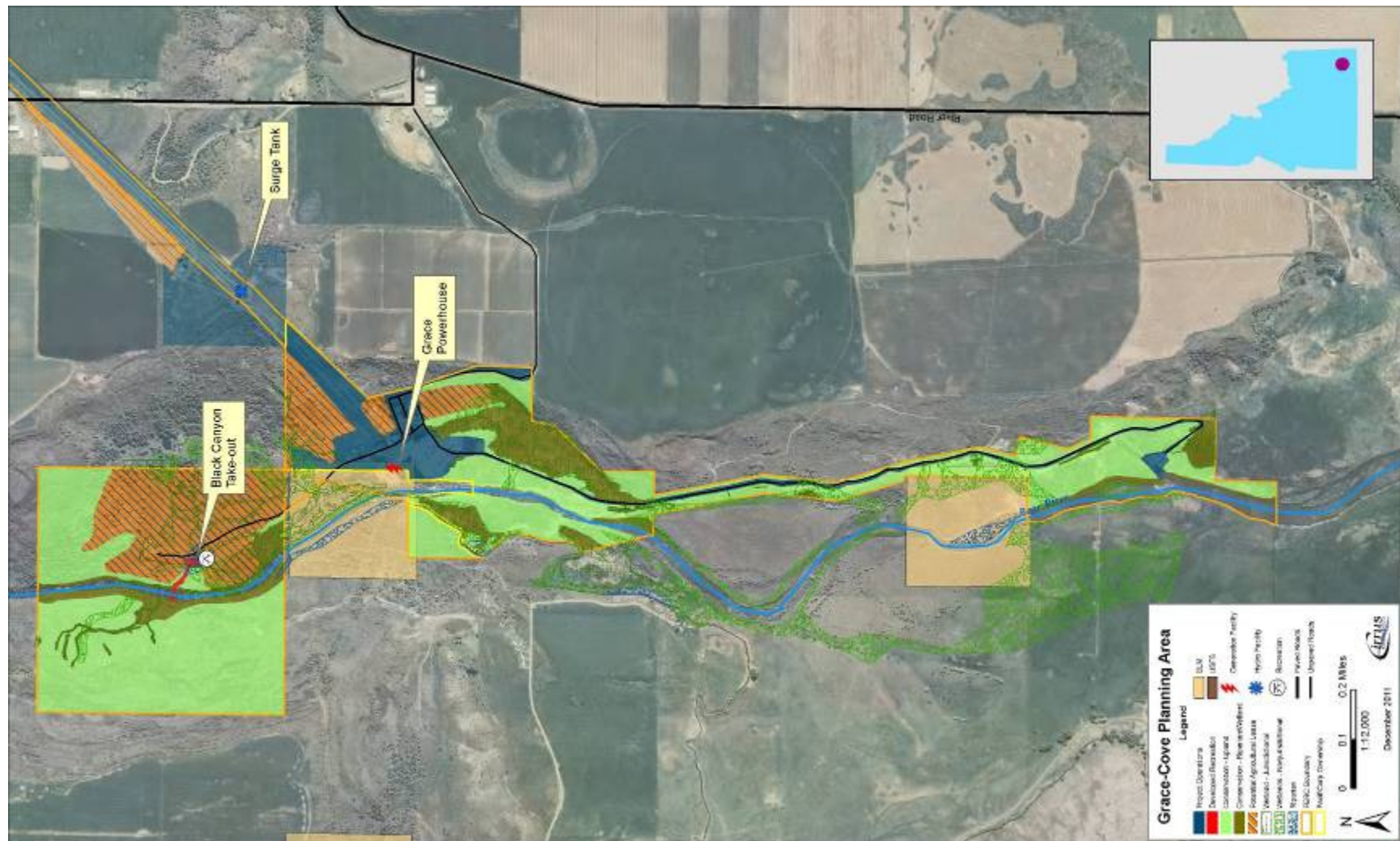


Figure 3.2-3. Grace-Cove Planning Area

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Site Plan implementation has addressed these issues as follows:

Public Access: Appropriate methods, including fencing, rock barriers, and signage, have been used to demarcate PacifiCorp lands. Public access policies have been posted at recreation sites and around operations facilities. Sites where dispersed vehicular access had led to degraded riparian and wetland conditions have been blocked off. Gates have been placed in strategic locations along some dirt roads to control vehicular access. In some cases (e.g., at the Black Canyon Put-in and Take-out), small parking areas and walk-through gates have been established to control vehicle damage associated with appropriate recreation use. Impacts of dispersed camping, such as fire rings and debris, have been cleaned up and monitored to ensure natural vegetation returns. Incompatible agricultural leases have been terminated. Land exchanges are being pursued with particular landowners to facilitate more coordinated management. Where Rocky Mountain Power is using PacifiCorp Energy lands, management of those portions has been delegated to it.

Vegetation Management: Appropriate weed control measures have been undertaken. Old debris piles are being removed and revegetated. The former sites of the Cove Forebay, powerhouse, and flowline have been reclaimed by removing structures, grading to a more natural topography and seeding with native species. Where areas were degraded by trespass cultivation or intense recreation use, native grasses and vegetation are being reestablished. Fire danger has been minimized by restricting vehicular access and removing fire rings.

Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management: Property lines have been demarcated where livestock have been trespassing into wetlands. Land exchanges are being pursued where appropriate to protect riparian zones. Riparian buffers have been expanded where appropriate and shoreline buffers have been delineated. Grazing and vehicular access along the shorelines have been eliminated to protect sensitive zones, and watering troughs provided in some places to move cattle away from sensitive wetlands. Cooperation is ongoing with IDFG to use Kackley Springs as a release location for Bonneville cutthroat trout.

Agricultural Uses: Leases have been revised to ensure consistency with LMP guidelines and in all but one case, grazing has been eliminated altogether. Some lessees are limited to one cut of alfalfa so as to leave some grazing for wildlife; and the grazing lease has been required to move to a rest-and-rotation system. Property exchanges are being pursued in some sensitive areas to move grazing away from sensitive areas. Some small isolated pieces are being considered for disposal. Buffers are actively monitored to detect spreading weed infestations.

3.2.4 Cove Development

Following the Cove Development decommissioning and reclamation, management of the lands associated with that development was incorporated into the Grace Development and the Site Plan for the Grace-Cove area (PacifiCorp 2005, see above).

3.2.5 Oneida Development

Currently, property above the water line and within the FERC Project boundary at the Oneida Development totals 673 acres. There are an additional 763 acres of PacifiCorp-owned land outside of the FERC Project boundary (Figure 3.2-4). PacifiCorp owns additional acres, primarily near the dam itself, submerged beneath the reservoir. PacifiCorp ownership near the Oneida Development is distributed in three blocks of land. A small block (96 acres, with only 7 acres above the mean high water line of the reservoir) lies at the northern end of the reservoir. A second block extends from just upstream of the reservoir day-use area (on the west side of the reservoir) to the BLM's Redpoint Campground. A third block extends from approximately the Oneida Narrows Take-out to 1 mile downstream of the Oneida Narrows Take-out, near the Twin Lakes irrigation siphon crossing of the Bear River. Also see the *Oneida Site Plan* (PacifiCorp 2008) for additional detail regarding the Oneida planning area.

Based on field observations during the site planning process, the following impacts of land use activities were identified on PacifiCorp property associated with the Oneida Development:

- Riparian habitat along the river and some small, seasonally flowing tributaries was degraded by livestock grazing and numerous dispersed recreation sites were present, especially on the east side of the river.
- Dispersed recreation use upstream of BLM's Redpoint Campground and below the Oneida Take-out resulted in soil compaction and erosion, litter, trampled and eliminated vegetation, tree cutting, and vandalism. One OHV trail traversed PacifiCorp land to access the private land to the east.
- Trespass livestock grazing affected the river shoreline on the east side of the river downstream of the Oneida Narrows Take-out.
- Oneida Project Road encroaches into the riparian habitat, and the county's road grading has deposited material off the side of the road, eliminating riparian habitat.

Site Plan implementation has addressed these issues as follows:

Public Access: Appropriate methods, including fencing, rock barriers, and signage, have been used to demarcate PacifiCorp lands. Public access policies have been posted at recreation sites and around operations facilities and funds are made available for law enforcement during the summer. Sites where dispersed vehicular access had led to degraded riparian and wetland conditions have been blocked off. Gates and "no trespassing" signs have been erected at the pedestrian bridge by the powerhouse, the "lawn area," and the "old camp," to prevent damage associated with inappropriate use. Impacts from dispersed camping, such as fire rings and debris, have been cleaned up and

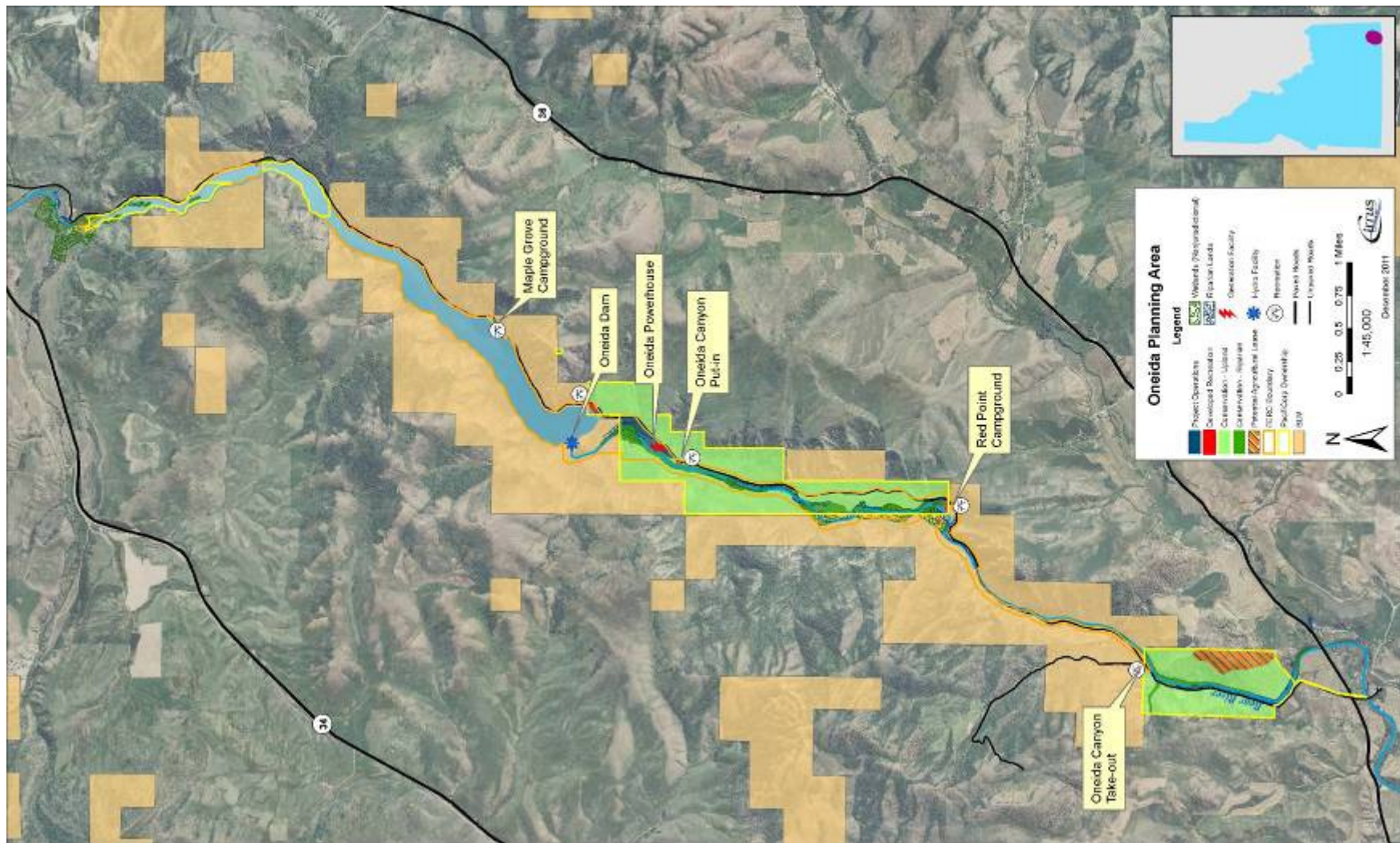


Figure 3.2-4. Oneida Planning Area

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monitored to ensure natural vegetation returns. Incompatible agricultural leases around recreation sites have been terminated. Cooperative efforts are underway with Franklin County and the BLM to better control OHV and recreation use. The bridge by the Onedia Put-In is closed to vehicles but open to foot traffic.

Road maintenance and dust abatement measures are in place during the summer around the campgrounds.

Vegetation Management: Appropriate weed control measures have been undertaken. Where areas were degraded by trespass grazing or intense recreation use, native grasses and vegetation are being reestablished. Fire danger has been minimized by restricting vehicular access and removing fire rings. Abandoned agricultural leases were replanted to native grasses.

Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management: Riparian buffers have been expanded where appropriate and shoreline buffers have been delineated. Grazing and vehicular access along the river have been eliminated to protect sensitive zones.

Agricultural Uses: Leases have been eliminated to ensure consistency with LMP guidelines. All grazing and agricultural uses have been eliminated altogether. Former agriculture lease areas are actively monitored to detect spreading weed infestations.

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4.0 LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The following sections describe LMP program elements including:

- Overall LMP guidelines and land management classifications units
- Specific management actions
- Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan
- Cove Bypass Reach Buffer Zone Plan
- Development of Site Plans
- Monitoring
- Implementation schedule

4.1 Overall LMP Guidelines

The LMP provides a general framework for the management of PacifiCorp land within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary. The LMP defines recommended guidelines, or “tools,” that were considered by PacifiCorp and then implemented, if appropriate, to protect and enhance wetland and riparian habitats. These tools, shown as LMP guidelines in Figure 1.2-1, address buffer zones, public access management, agricultural leases, monitoring, vegetation management activities, and coordination with other Project management plans. To apply these recommended management tools, PacifiCorp land was first divided into four land management classifications (Figures 3.2-1 through 3.2-4):

- Project Operations
- Developed Recreation
- Conservation
- Potential Agricultural Lease Areas

The following sections describe the various land uses, and associated standards for allowable uses in the future.

4.1.1 Project Operations

The Project Operations land management classification applies to 206 acres within the Project boundary that are primarily used for electrical power generation, transmission, flow lines, maintenance yards, administration offices, storage areas, other associated Project-related facilities. Lands with the potential for such uses in the future are also included. Operational areas contain very little, if any, wetland or riparian habitat but do encompass some riverine areas immediately adjacent to Project dams and powerhouses. Project Operational areas are generally closed to most public use for safety and security concerns. This land management classification allows PacifiCorp to control the use of and access to Project lands to protect public health and safety and to provide for Project security. Table 4.1-1 summarizes land use standards for the Project Operations land management classification on PacifiCorp lands.

Table 4.1-1. Specific Land Use Standards for Lands in the Project Operations Land Management Classification.

Issue	Land Use Standards
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public access is prohibited by way of security fencing and/or signage. These areas will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the public health and safety, and Project security needs (Public Safety Plan). No overnight camping is permitted on PacifiCorp land. Motorized vehicles are permitted only in designated areas and existing roads. Project personnel may occasionally need to access off-road areas in the Project Operations land management classification. PacifiCorp will coordinate with local law enforcement agencies on trespass enforcement.
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Clearance” zones will be maintained around all electrical generation equipment (transformers, switchyards, powerhouse, etc.). The clearance zone will meet all PacifiCorp operational safety requirements. A combination of chemical and mechanical control will be used to prevent germination and remove established vegetation in the clearance zones. Noxious weeds will be controlled annually. Pesticide application will conform to federal and state regulations and product labels. PacifiCorp will protect against surface or ground water contamination.
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of riparian and wetland habitat is encouraged, but is not required due to need for maintaining safe Project operations. Vegetation along river shorelines will be retained in a natural state to the extent possible.
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular agricultural use is not permitted. Fencing will be maintained to exclude livestock if an agricultural lease is located adjacent to Project facilities. In some cases, PacifiCorp may allow short-term controlled livestock grazing within selected areas to achieve desired vegetation conditions.

4.1.2 Developed Recreation

The Developed Recreation land management classification applies to approximately 15 acres on PacifiCorp land explicitly allowing public access or with established developed recreation facilities. These areas include day use sites at the Second Bridge Recreation Site, Soda Springs Day Use Area, Black Canyon Put-in, Black Canyon Take-out, Oneida Day Use Area, Oneida Narrows Put-in, and Oneida Narrows Take-out. These sites include structures built for recreational purposes including access roads, parking lots, picnic areas, boat launches, toilets/restrooms, and turf areas for public use.

Although some lands in this category still retain an undeveloped, natural character, most uses are clearly recreational in character. Activities in this land management classification include launching boats, camping, fishing, picnicking, swimming, hiking,

bicycling, and wildlife observation. Table 4.1-2 summarizes the land use standards for the Developed Recreation land management classification on PacifiCorp lands.

Table 4.1-2. Specific Land Use Standards for Lands in the Developed Recreation Land Management Classification.

Issue	Land Use Standards
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Recreation areas are open to public access. Use of established structures (picnic tables, boat ramps, campfire rings, etc.) will be encouraged. Signage will be used to prohibit campfires, vegetation removal, and site hardening beyond the boundaries of the recreation site. Managed trails are allowed to extend beyond the recreation site. Motorized vehicle use is restricted to established roads. PacifiCorp will coordinate with local law enforcement agencies on visitor management and enforcement issues at developed recreation sites.
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation within the sites will be maintained for aesthetics and public safety, including hazard tree removal. In areas where active public recreation does not occur, native vegetation will be retained to the extent possible. Noxious weeds will be controlled annually. PacifiCorp will protect against surface or ground water contamination. Developed recreation sites and the adjacent lands will be monitored annually for environmental damage (e.g., erosion, vegetation removal, etc.). Significantly damaged sites will be restored via stabilization and/or revegetation using approved native or non-invasive non-native plant species.
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of riparian and wetland habitat is encouraged, but is not required. Vegetation along river shorelines will be maintained to the extent possible. Recreation structures that are too close to the shoreline will be relocated to other locations within the site if possible.
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural use is not permitted. Fencing will be maintained to exclude livestock if an agricultural lease is located adjacent to Developed Recreation land management classification.

4.1.3 Conservation

The Conservation land management classification includes upland habitat; buffers around the Bear River; springs; and the wetland and riparian habitats that adjoin the river, springs, and tributary streams (drainages) and encompasses approximately 1,907 acres (including three acres leased for conservation land management efficiency at the Soda project [no long-term obligation on the part of PacifiCorp is implied by leasing and managing these parcels beyond the current lease period]).

The Conservation land management classification is intended to fulfill the “shoreline buffer” requirement in FERC Article 425 (Appendix A). The delineated buffers represent approximate boundaries for planning purposes and encompass lands both within and outside the FERC Project Boundary. The boundaries were delineated on aerial photography based on a combination of topographic features, known impacts to natural resources, site observations made during the original LMP September 2004 inventory, and observations made in the subsequent Site Plan development and implementation activities.

Buffers are intended to be at least 100 feet wide in most places to enhance ecosystem functions. Buffer zones may vary depending on topography and site-specific conditions and were marked in the field through on-the-ground inspections. Inspections determined the most effective fence or boundary locations based on resource concerns and geographic and logistical considerations.

Although public pedestrian access in the Conservation land management classification is permitted, public use may be restricted (seasonally or permanently) when it is incompatible with resource values and management objectives. To minimize environmental impacts, only dispersed day-use recreation is permitted in the Conservation land management classification. Uses not related to conservation are discouraged. Facilities that are not compatible with the conservation and protection of fish, wildlife, historic, and/or archaeological values are not permitted (e.g., dispersed undeveloped campsites). Livestock access has been eliminated unless watering access points are required. If watering access needs to be established because off-river water sources are not available, PacifiCorp or its lessee either establish and maintain watering access areas at the river or utilize small pumps to pump water from the river into watering troughs outside of the riparian zone (if practicable and permitted). If riverside access is required, PacifiCorp or its lessee minimize erosion and damage to the aquatic system through the use of appropriate bank protection material or methods (e.g., use of geotextile material), and/or a system of permanent and temporary fencing.

The vast majority of lands in the Conservation land management classification have an undeveloped, natural open space character. Project lands in this land management classification are managed to retain and preserve a character of undeveloped, natural open space and to conserve and protect fish, wildlife, scenic, historic, archaeological, and cultural values (see HPMP). Table 4.1-3 summarizes the land use standards for the Conservation land management classification on PacifiCorp lands. Although the guidelines for the Conservation Land Management Classification address the shoreline buffer zones for shorelines, Sections 4.3 and 4.4 present more specific discussion on the Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan (Article 425) and the Cove Bypass Reach Buffer Zone Plan (Article 426).

Table 4.1-3. Specific Land Use Standards for Lands in the Conservation Land Management Classification.

Issue	Land Use Standards
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorized vehicle use is prohibited off existing roads. • Dispersed camping is prohibited. Any newly-discovered campsites will be removed and appropriate measures taken to correct damage and prevent future use. • Pedestrian and equestrian trails are allowed and may be hardened if needed. • In areas where a Conservation land management classification occurs adjacent to developed or dispersed recreation areas, signage will be installed at the boundary prohibiting fire rings, vegetation removal, and site hardening within the Conservation land management classification.
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management will be limited to restoration of damaged sites. • Restoration projects will utilize approved native or non-invasive non-native plant species. • Mechanical methods will be emphasized for control of noxious weeds. • Roads located within or immediately adjacent to Conservation land management classifications will be maintained in a manner that is consistent with maintaining wetland and riparian vegetation.
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springs and wetlands located within the Conservation land management classifications that are currently used for agricultural purposes (through diversions and ditches) will continue to be utilized for irrigation, but will be managed to maintain or improve water quality. • PacifiCorp will monitor wetlands and riparian areas within Conservation land management classifications at least once every five years to determine if additional protection measures or vegetation management actions are necessary.
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing and farming are generally not permitted in Conservation land management classifications. The only exception is that controlled, short-term grazing may be used as a management tool to achieve desired vegetation conditions in wet meadow or upland habitats. • Fencing will be maintained to exclude livestock where necessary. • Watering access points along the river may only be installed if off-river water sources (using existing irrigation diversions) cannot be used in adjacent lease areas. • Existing agricultural irrigation systems that emanate within or cross Conservation land management classifications can continue to function under existing water rights. Diversion of water will only be conducted during the growing season. • PacifiCorp will explore options for terminating water diversions that are no longer necessary for agricultural purposes. If terminated, water will be returned to the Bear River via natural drainageways.

4.1.4 Potential Agricultural Lease Areas

Areas that are not included in the Project Operations, Developed Recreation, or Conservation land management classifications are available for consideration of potential agricultural leases (renewal of current leases or new leases) and encompass approximately 698 acres. The vast majority of this land management class acreage occurs at the Soda Development. The primary uses of Potential Agricultural Lease areas are livestock farming and some grazing. In addition, many of these areas are also available for dispersed recreation uses such as hiking, hunting, and fishing, but no overnight use is permitted. The primary purpose of guidelines for leased areas is to reduce or eliminate trespass grazing and to ensure that all agricultural use on PacifiCorp land within and adjacent to the Project is managed in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts. Administration of agricultural leases continues to be the responsibility of the PacifiCorp Real Estate Services Department. Table 4.1-4 summarizes the land use standards for the potential agricultural lease area land management classification on PacifiCorp lands.

Table 4.1-4. Specific Land Use Standards for Lands in the Potential Agricultural Lease Areas Land Management Classification.

Issue	Land Use Standards
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Motorized vehicle use is restricted to designated roads except as permitted for lessee-operated farm implements used to conduct agricultural activities.• Dispersed camping is prohibited. Non-motorized recreation use, such as hiking, fishing, etc., is permitted.• Improvements that enhance dispersed recreation use (other than camping), such as foot trails, signs, trash receptacles, portable toilets, and gravel parking areas, are permitted to help minimize environmental damage.• PacifiCorp will periodically update methods used to manage public access if monitoring indicates ongoing impacts.
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Noxious weeds will be controlled annually.• Vegetation management will be limited to restoration of damaged sites.• Restoration projects will utilize native plant species, where possible.
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ditches located within agricultural leases areas that are currently used for agricultural purposes will continue to be utilized for irrigation, but will be managed to maintain good water quality and to reduce impacts to nearby wetlands.• PacifiCorp will monitor wetland and riparian areas within agricultural lease areas to determine if additional protection measures or vegetation management actions are necessary.

Issue	Land Use Standards
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grazing and farming leases will utilize updated lease conditions that specify the maintenance of fencing, noxious weed control, protection of adjacent Conservation Buffers, and adherence to all environmental regulations.• Appropriate stocking rates will be determined for each agricultural lease area and will dictate appropriate animal-units (AU) to meet forage-animal balance (NRCS 2003).• Subleasing of leased land will be not be permitted.• Off-river watering sources will be maintained within the lease area, where possible, utilizing water from existing diversions, ditches, and pipes. A minimum of 12 gallons per day per head is required (IDWR Water Law Handbook, Appendix IV; Hill 2003).

4.1.5 Potential Disposal Lands

Approximately 44 acres of lands are being considered for potential disposal. Typically, these are small parcels that, if sold to or exchanged with other land owners, would make management of the remaining PacifiCorp lands significantly more efficient and effective. Examples include islands of farm lands surrounded by agricultural operations of neighboring farmers, short access roads for driveways, or corner pieces isolated by rectangular road orientations.

4.2 **Specific Management Program**

The following sections briefly describe several specific management actions that PacifiCorp has implemented as part of the LMP. These actions include:

- Noxious weed management program
- Agriculture lease updates
- Road management program
- Revegetation Practices
- Spring/Wetland Management

4.2.1 Noxious Weed Management Program

PacifiCorp coordinates its noxious weed management activities with local and state governmental agencies responsible for noxious weed control. Noxious weeds are generally associated with disturbed areas, including transmission lines and road ROWs, erosion sites, and lands surrounding Project facilities. For safe and effective Project operations, these ROWs and facilities need to be maintained, a process that requires repeated removal of invasive vegetation and periodic use of heavy equipment. In addition, recreational vehicles and boats have the potential to spread noxious weed

species. Without specific prevention measures, including revegetation and public information, Project O&M activities and recreational boating on Project reservoirs have the potential to spread noxious weeds. High priority areas include the following:

- Lands adjacent to Project facilities
- Residential areas
- Recreation sites
- Areas along canals
- Riparian corridors
- Reservoirs and impoundment
- Recreation trails
- Reservoir shorelines and buffers
- Transmission and distribution ROWs
- Roadsides
- Newly closed roads
- Linear easements across Project lands

Preventing the establishment and spread of noxious weeds is the most cost-effective means of managing noxious weeds. Preventing the establishment of noxious weeds is one of the primary objectives of managing land within the Project boundary. Best management practices (BMPs) are implemented to help prevent the establishment and spread of noxious weeds during ground disturbance, erosion control, and maintenance activities including the following:

- Treating newly-discovered weed populations as soon as possible during the effective time of year.
- Minimizing ground disturbance, particularly in riparian areas.
- Revegetating disturbed areas in a timely manner after ground disturbing activities with approved seed mixtures (certified by a registered seed technologist and seed analyst as meeting the requirements of the Federal Seed Act and State Seed Law for Idaho regarding the testing, labeling, sale, and transport of prohibited and restricted noxious weeds).

4.2.2 Agricultural Lease Update Program

An effective way to help protect riparian and wetland habitats in regions with agricultural uses is to establish adequate buffer zones that retain native vegetation. To help satisfy license Article 425, PacifiCorp's remaining grazing lease has been updated to stipulate that:

- The grazing period will indicate start and stop dates that the Lessee is permitted to graze or farm on PacifiCorp-owned property.
- The maximum number of animal-units (AU) permitted in a lease area will be determined by PacifiCorp and will be based on the following AU calculations:
 - a) One cow with a calf under six months of age equals 1.0 AU.
 - b) One calf over six months of age or a yearling equals 0.60 AU.
 - c) One bull two years of age equals 1.5 AU.
- The lessee will be required to report grazing use levels to PacifiCorp monthly.
- PacifiCorp and the lessee will jointly monitor the lease area at least annually to determine if any changes may be necessary regarding the rotation between pastures, condition of the range, etc. Based upon the information collected, PacifiCorp will

- have the right to alter planting or grazing regimes or the number of allowed AUs.
- The lessee will keep and maintain all fences, water ditches, irrigation systems, and other improvements in a workable condition that is at least as good as what is present at the start of the season (PacifiCorp may maintain fences on leased land based on Company standards and will charge lessees for this service).
- The use of trucks, tractors, or other large vehicles off of established roads will be prohibited, except for customary and routine agricultural usage and maintenance of the leased area.
- Supplemental livestock feeding procedures and use of mineral supplements will be allowed in appropriate areas only (e.g., at least 200 ft. from waterbodies [BCMAF 1999]).
- Subletting will be prohibited.

Other agricultural leases have standard buffer zones that exclude the Conservation land classification areas depicted in Figures 3.2-1 through 3.2-4.

4.2.3 Road Management Program

PacifiCorp manages Project-related roads in a manner consistent with the surrounding land management classification. Use of existing roads within Conservation land management classifications is minimized to the extent possible. Maintenance of roads located adjacent to wetland and riparian areas is based on potential impacts on those habitats and utilizes BMPs to help reduce potential adverse effects. PacifiCorp coordinates its road maintenance activities with county and state agencies, where appropriate.

4.2.4 Revegetation Program

PacifiCorp will revegetate sites disturbed by Project O&M during the new license period. The revegetation process will involve the following five steps:

- Site assessment and planning
- Site preparation
- Seeding
- Planting
- Monitoring and contingency planning

As a general rule, revegetation of small sites (<0.25 acre) associated with routine O&M involves seeding with a native species seed mix. Large sites (>0.25 acre) disturbed by major O&M activities, or Project-related construction, are usually revegetated using a combination of seeding and planting with native trees and shrubs. Larger projects may require the development of a site-specific revegetation plan. Regardless of site size, site-specific plans may also be required for revegetation projects associated with erosion control/repair or the restoration/enhancement of wetlands, or fish and wildlife habitat.

To the extent possible, routine O&M activities planned for the upcoming year are listed in annual reports. However, it is likely that not all sites will be known at the time of annual planning. As part of the annual planning process, PacifiCorp suggests one or two standard seed mixes that are composed of native or non-invasive introduced plant species that can be used to seed sites (<0.25 acres) disturbed by O&M activities. Standard rates, based on slope, aspect, and elevation, are also developed or reviewed/revised as needed.

4.2.5 Spring/Wetland Management Program

All major springs are included in the Conservation land management classification and thus should not be grazed as a general practice. However, if over time it is determined that vegetation diversity should be enhanced, PacifiCorp will develop a plan to use short-term grazing or other management tools to achieve desired results.

The Kackley Springs outflow is managed according to the Kackley Springs Restoration Plan. Other small springs within PacifiCorp land are also being evaluated for potential protection/enhancement actions (e.g., modification of irrigation diversion practices, etc.). Note: Kackley Springs will no longer be grazed by livestock.

4.3 **Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan (License Article 425)**

As required by the FERC (License Article 425) (FERC 2003), PacifiCorp has implemented a Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan on all their land within the FERC Project boundary. The primary objective of the buffer plan is to exclude livestock and impacts of farming from riparian and wetland areas. The FERC License Article 425 specifically states the following:

“The licensee shall, in consultation with the ECC, prepare a shoreline buffer zone plan on licensee-owned lands along the Bear River and reservoirs and around wetlands and springs for each of the developments within the Project boundary, subject to the rights of lessees under existing leases.”

“A buffer zone provision, which will at a minimum provide for the exclusion of livestock from riparian and wetland areas, shall be incorporated into all licensee-issued leases.”

Implementation of the Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan required the following tasks:

1. Mapping buffers around the Bear River, Project reservoirs, springs, and wetlands on PacifiCorp-owned property;
2. Incorporating specific terms into agricultural leases administered by PacifiCorp that require lessees to exclude their land use practices from buffer zones; and
3. Monitoring to ensure that the above tasks are being implemented.

Figures 3.2-1 through 3.2-4 present the Conservation land management classifications including buffers that PacifiCorp utilized to satisfy License Article 425. These

Conservation land management classifications essentially buffer all shorelines and wetlands, except where existing Project facilities, roads, and developed recreation sites do not allow the establishment of Conservation land management classifications.

An early task in implementing the LMP included a PacifiCorp survey of each proposed boundary and development of appropriate buffer zone widths within each lease parcel. PacifiCorp refined the Conservation land management classification boundaries, as needed, to match actual on-the-ground boundary conditions. PacifiCorp finalized new lease language in accordance with specific parcel characteristics (in coordination with lessees).

Specific language has been incorporated into all new agricultural leases on PacifiCorp-owned land (see Section 4.2.2). Because the new Conservation land management classifications decrease the area available for livestock grazing and farming in some existing lease areas, and eliminate those uses entirely in some other areas, PacifiCorp has modified the description of the actual lease area and adjusted the fee collected for use of its land.

To ensure compliance with the License Article 425 (FERC 2003), PacifiCorp will implement regular monitoring that will be summarized in the Annual Report. Overall LMP monitoring is further discussed in Section 4.6.

4.4 Cove Bypass Reach Buffer Zone Plan (License Article 426)

License Article 426 requires that PacifiCorp prepare a buffer zone plan to protect riparian habitat along the Cove Bypass Reach. This plan includes livestock exclusion fencing on PacifiCorp land, and funding fence construction and maintenance on adjacent non-PacifiCorp land should landowners agree to cost-share the expense. Specifically, FERC License Article 426 requires the following:

“The licensee, in consultation with the ECC, shall prepare a buffer zone plan for licensee-owned land within the Cove development bypassed reach, to prevent the encroachment of livestock and protect riparian vegetation.”

“Fencing shall be constructed to exclude livestock while allowing access by big game and other wildlife, but at the same time not reduce benefits that private landowners receive from unhindered livestock access to the Cove bypassed reach. In addition, the licensee shall fund 25% of the cost of fencing the buffer zone on non-licensee private land in the Cove bypassed reach for landowners who consent to fencing and to providing the balance of the funding. The licensee shall also pay 100% of the ongoing costs for normal fencing maintenance on non-licensee private land within the Cove bypassed reach with the consent of the landowners. This maintenance on non-licensee land shall not include paying for repairs resulting from intentional destruction or vandalism.”

PacifiCorp has established protected buffers within the Conservation land management classifications on PacifiCorp-owned portions of land within this reach (Figure 3.2-3). For non-PacifiCorp-owned lands, PacifiCorp has:

- Notified affected landowners of the opportunity for them to receive funding for riparian fencing on their property.
- Worked with willing landowners to construct the fencing and pay for 25 percent of fence construction.
- Provided maps of actual fencing to the FERC.
- Monitored the condition of fencing annually and paid for 100 percent of normal maintenance fence costs.
- Provided annual reports to the ECC and FERC.

Throughout the new license term, PacifiCorp will periodically contact any non-participating or new landowners along the Cove Bypass Reach to inform them of the fencing program and to solicit their participation.

4.5 Site Plans

Using the LMP's guidelines, land management classifications, and specific management actions, PacifiCorp has worked with the ECC to prioritize, develop, and implement Site Plans at each of the Project Developments, or portions thereof (Soda, Grace Dam and Last Chance, Grace-Cove, and Oneida). These Site Plans were developed within 5 years and implemented within 7 years after the LMP was approved by the ECC and FERC. As noted previously, the Site Plans document site-specific actions needed to help meet ECC goals, including:

- Identifying agricultural lease boundaries.
- Depicting locations of public use areas (where to focus dispersed recreation use), livestock and security fences, and watering access sites.
- Identifying specific sites in need of reclamation and presenting methods for reclamation, including grading, seeding, and/or planting, as well as preventive measures necessary to maximize site protection (e.g., control recreation and agriculture use).
- Reviewing areas for allowed uses.
- Prioritizing management actions.

Currently, all Site Plans are implemented with the exception of some final fence removal and installation that will be concluded in 2012, baseline monitoring has been conducted, and annual compliance and performance tracking monitoring is being undertaken as scheduled at all Bear River developments.

4.6 Monitoring Program

Monitoring the implementation, maintenance, and performance of management programs at each Project Development is a central component of the LMP. Accordingly, monitoring is a key element of each Site Plan. Each monitoring plan includes two types of monitoring, compliance monitoring and performance tracking. The former addresses implementation and maintenance of the management actions specified in each Site Plan.

The latter focuses on achieving the on-the-ground objectives (i.e., Desired Future Conditions) of the management actions. Monitoring results are included in annual reports to the FERC. Preparation of these annual reports: (1) helps PacifiCorp determine whether Site Plans should be adapted to observed, changing conditions over time, and (2) helps prioritize management actions each year.

Monitoring is coordinated with PacifiCorp's EMS as it applies to this Project. The EMS provides Project personnel with a standard approach to address "non-conformance issues."

4.6.1 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring provides a mechanism to track implementation of the Site Plans. This aspect of monitoring is relatively straightforward. It consists of annual review of the year's progress in implementing the management or corrective actions comprised by the Site Plans, in accordance with the implementation schedule included in each plan. A compliance tracking form for each parcel is included in each Site Plan.

The forms list the management actions and the timing of each, followed by a "yes/no" response blank and a "comment" blank. If a management action remains incomplete, the comment specifies the reason(s). This information is subsequently considered by PacifiCorp, the ECC, and/or the FERC, as appropriate, providing a basis for revision of the Plan and/or implementation and monitoring schedules. Compliance monitoring is generally completed by PacifiCorp personnel or contractors with the exception of forage utilization, on parcels where grazing leases exist, where lessees also provide some monitoring input. For many management actions included in each implementation plan (e.g., installation of signage and sanitary facilities), monitoring for compliance may be all that is required; performance tracking may not be relevant or necessary.

4.6.2 Performance Tracking

Performance tracking provides a means of assessing whether management actions, once implemented as documented by compliance monitoring, are achieving the goals and objectives of each Site Plan. Performance tracking assists Project personnel in assessing progress toward desired conditions for a given resource, compliance with License requirements and LMP/RTSP guidance, and revising the parcel-specific implementation plans employing an adaptive approach to managing the planning area parcels. Based on these criteria, performance tracking comprises the following steps:

- An initial site assessment of each parcel, completed in the first year of Site Plan implementation, specifically focusing on the environmental conflicts identified through this planning exercise. A tracking form specific to each parcel, listing the applicable desired future conditions and potential non-compliance issues is included in each Site Plan. PacifiCorp or contract personnel completed the initial site assessments.

- Establishment of photo points as part of the initial assessment. The reference photographs, where appropriate, effectively aid in tracking progress toward achieving one or more of the desired future conditions. The tracking form indicates where photo plots are established. They are located using a GPS and marked on the ground to allow replication.
- Periodically repeat the site assessments, including photographs. Each Site Plan, supported by the initial round of tracking forms and reference photos, constitutes the reporting of the initial site assessment. The results of subsequent assessments, each 5 years unless this schedule is altered, will be documented in the annual monitoring report submitted to the ECC and the FERC at the 5-year intervals. These reports summarize progress toward conflict resolution, identify any conflicts or sites where Plan management actions are not achieving adequate progress, and suggest revisions to pertinent management actions.

This methodology is consistent with an adaptive management strategy upon which the Site Plans, the LMP, and the RTSP are based. It is also practical, cost effective, and appropriate to the task at hand. The combination of tracking form data and repeated reference photographs allows for achieving desired future conditions with effective tracking of key issues such as weed control, condition and trend of vegetation on grazing leases, ecological health of wetlands and riparian areas, and condition of developed recreational sites. Project Area

4.7 Implementation Schedule

The LMP actions were implemented according to the following schedule (Table 4.6-1).

Table 4.6-1 Implementation Schedule for LMP Actions

Action	Timeframe
Final 2005 LMP to FERC	January 31, 2005
FERC approval of 2005 LMP	April 11, 2006
Site Plans developed	2005-2010
Site Plans implemented	2006-2012
Monitoring	Annually
LMP updates (if needed)	2012 (Year 6); thereafter Year 10 and 20 of the new license term
Update leases with new language	As each lease is renewed or new leases are issued
Coordination with other plans	Ongoing

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Appendix A
FERC LMP-related License Articles

Appendix A FERC LMP-related License Articles

Only those license articles related to the LMP are provided in this appendix (FERC 2003).

Article 424. The licensee, in consultation with the ECC, shall develop a Land Management Plan for the Project. The Land Management Plan shall define and describe the manner in which licensee-owned lands within the Project boundary shall be managed during the license term to minimize effects to natural resources, while providing for ongoing operations and maintenance activities for the Project, and subject to the rights of lessees under existing leases. The Land Management Plan shall include all new Project lands that are in the expanded Project boundaries for the Grace-Cove and Oneida developments, required by Article 427. The plan shall be filed with the Commission for approval, within one year from the date of issuance of this license or on an alternative schedule as determined by the Project Implementation Plan required under Article 401. At a minimum, the plan shall include the following provisions:

(a) a description of any existing or proposed measures to be implemented on licensee-owned lands to reduce livestock grazing impacts, including an implementation schedule.

(b) a description of any existing or proposed measures to be implemented to protect and improve habitat and wetlands on Project lands and in the Cove bypassed reach, including an implementation schedule.

(c) documentation of the establishment of a shoreline buffer zone on licensee-owned lands, the installation of fencing on the buffer zone, and implementation of the associated provisions, required under Articles 425 and 426. This documentation shall include a detailed description of the buffer zone and fencing, including appropriate maps or drawings showing the location and width of the buffer zone and fencing in relation to the Bear River and reservoirs and around wetlands and springs for each of the developments within the Project boundary.

The licensee shall include with the plan documentation of consultation with the above entities, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the agencies and specific descriptions of how the agencies' comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the agencies to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission. If the licensee does not adopt a recommendation, the filing shall include the licensee's reasons, based on Project-specific information.

The Commission reserves the right to require changes to the plan. Upon Commission approval, the licensee shall implement the plan, including any changes required by the Commission.

Article 425. The licensee shall, in consultation with the ECC, prepare a shoreline buffer zone plan on licensee-owned lands along the Bear River and reservoirs and around wetlands and springs for each of the developments within the Project boundary, subject to the rights of lessees under existing leases. The plan shall be filed with the Commission for approval within six months of license issuance or on an alternative schedule as determined by the Project Implementation Plan required under Article 401. The shoreline buffer zone shall also apply to licensee-owned lands within any new Project lands that are in the expanded Project boundaries for the Grace-Cove and Oneida developments, as required by Article 427. A buffer zone provision, which will at a minimum provide for the exclusion of livestock from riparian and wetland areas, shall be incorporated into all licensee-issued leases.

The licensee shall include with the plan documentation of consultation with the above entities, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the agencies and specific descriptions of how the agencies' comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the agencies to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission. If the licensee does not adopt a recommendation, the filing shall include the licensee's reasons, based on Project-specific information.

The Commission reserves the right to require changes to the plan. Upon Commission approval, the licensee shall implement the plan, including any changes required by the Commission.

Article 426. The licensee, in consultation with the ECC, shall prepare a buffer zone plan for licensee-owned land within the Cove development bypassed reach, to prevent the encroachment of livestock and protect riparian vegetation. The plan shall be filed with the Commission for approval within one year of license issuance or on an alternative schedule as determined by the Project Implementation Plan required under Article 401. Fencing shall be constructed to exclude livestock while allowing access by big game and other wildlife, but at the same time not reduce benefits that private landowners receive from unhindered livestock access to the Cove bypassed reach. In addition, the licensee shall fund 25% of the cost of fencing the buffer zone on non-licensee private land in the Cove bypassed reach for landowners who consent to fencing and to providing the balance of the funding. The licensee shall also pay 100% of the ongoing costs for

normal fencing maintenance on non-licensee private land within the Cove bypassed reach with the consent of the landowners. This maintenance on non-licensee land shall not include paying for repairs resulting from intentional destruction or vandalism.

The licensee shall include with the plan documentation of consultation with the above entities, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the agencies and specific descriptions of how the agencies' comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the agencies to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission. If the licensee does not adopt a recommendation, the filing shall include the licensee's reasons, based on Project-specific information.

The Commission reserves the right to require changes to the plan. Upon Commission approval, the licensee shall implement the plan, including any changes required by the Commission.

Article 427. The licensee shall expand the Project boundary at the Grace-Cove and Oneida developments to ensure continued recreational access to the Bear River in the vicinity of these developments. At the Grace-Cove development, the expanded boundary shall include PacifiCorp lands on both sides of the bypassed reach upstream of Cove dam and the Grace powerhouse. At the Oneida development, the expanded boundary shall include all PacifiCorp and BLM lands from the existing downstream Project boundary, below the powerhouse, to the proposed boater takeout at the cattle guard in Oneida Canyon, on the primary access road side of the Bear River, between the road and the river or 200 feet from the river, whichever is greater. The licensee shall file revised Exhibit G drawings with the Commission, showing their recommended changes in the Project boundary, within eight months year after the issuance of the license, or on an alternative schedule as determined by the Project Implementation Plan required under Article 401. This filing shall also include survey data on the total area of additional Project lands.

