

Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

PacifiCorp Energy (PacifiCorp), a MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) completed the relicensing process for the Bear River Hydroelectric Project (Project), FERC Project No. 20, in December of 2003. Among the conditions of the new license was development of a management plan for PacifiCorp-owned land within the FERC Project boundary. This plan was to address various concerns associated with natural resources, safety, recreation, and agricultural activities identified through the relicensing process. In response to this requirement, the *Land Management and Shoreline Buffer Plan* (LMP), covering all PacifiCorp-owned land in the project area, was prepared in consultation with the stakeholder group, the Environmental Coordination Committee (ECC). The LMP then called for the development of detailed site plans for each specific, PacifiCorp-owned parcel in the project area. This *Grace Dam and Last Chance Development Site Plan* (Plan) covers PacifiCorp-owned property around the Last Chance Development, the Grace Dam, and the flowline from the Grace Dam to the surge tank near the Grace Power Plant. The previously completed Grace-Cove Site Plan covers the parcels in this development downstream of the surge tank. The Oneida Site Plan covers the parcels located around that development. The Soda Development Site Plan covers parcels in the Project upstream of the Last Chance Development.

PacifiCorp uses an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on the ISO 14001 standard to provide a continual cycle of planning, implementing, reviewing and improving our work to meet business goals and regulatory requirements. This Plan is designed to fit within the EMS system to provide clear guidance for land management in concert with environmental regulations and other commitments. In addition, like our EMS program, this Plan integrates environmental considerations into routine operations; this is “how we work.”

The ECC brought a multidisciplinary perspective and knowledge base to bear on review of site-specific resource issues and constraints affecting each of the parcels in the planning area (Section 2.3) and on development of management actions to address resource conflicts. The parcel-specific land management classifications and plans outlined in Section 3 of this Plan were developed combining Project-wide direction (Section 1.1) with PacifiCorp/contractor and ECC expertise to identify site-specific, practical management actions.

1.1 PURPOSE AND CONTEXT

PacifiCorp owns and operates the Project. Located on the Bear River in southeastern Idaho, the Project consists of three hydroelectric developments: Soda, Grace, and Oneida. The Last Chance Development was built by the Last Chance Canal Company and subsequently acquired by PacifiCorp. It is not part of the FERC License (License), but is included in this site plan together with other PacifiCorp-owned lands immediately surrounding the Project.

The FERC relicensed the three developments as a single project on December 22, 2003. The Parties approved a Settlement Agreement (Agreement) during the relicensing process. The Agreement was the outcome of negotiations between PacifiCorp and 16 stakeholder participants who represented various regulatory and land management agencies and interest groups, which were subsequently brought together to form the ECC in compliance with Article 402 of the new License. Site plans are prepared in response to relicensing-process requirements in the LMP for

detailed plans establishing environmentally sound management of PacifiCorp-owned land within the FERC Project boundary.

The Agreement and License include a number of protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures designed to address the effects of Project operations and maintenance on natural resources, cultural and historic resources, safety, recreation, and agricultural activities on lands occupied by the Soda, Grace, Cove, and Oneida projects. Most of these measures were incorporated as articles into the new License with little or no modification. Specific measures relevant to the site planning process are discussed in detail below.

As stipulated in the Agreement and the License (Article 424), PacifiCorp prepared the 2004 LMP for its land within the FERC Project boundary (including additional land added per Article 427). The LMP also fulfills the requirements included in Article 425 that call for development of a Shoreline Buffer Zone Plan.

The implementation of shoreline buffers stipulated by License Article 425 necessarily requires revision of existing grazing and agricultural leases. Site plans are to provide: (1) assessments of the current agricultural and grazing practices; and (2) recommendations for management that will later be reflected in updated lease agreements, if site plans indicate the potential for future grazing or farming leases exist. The updated lease agreements are to include the following stipulations:

- Lessees will report grazing use levels to PacifiCorp monthly.
- Lessees will maintain all fences, gates, water ditches, irrigation systems, and other improvements in workable condition.
- Lessees will not use trucks, tractors, or other large vehicles off of designated roads or conduct supplemental feeding operations, except when conditions warrant it.
- Lessees will not sub-lease PacifiCorp property.

No agricultural leases for grazing purposes are anticipated on PacifiCorp lands covered in this site plan as a result of the analysis and updated land management classifications. If, however, grazing leases are reconsidered in the future, they must establish an appropriate, pasture-specific grazing system(s) that specifies grazing duration (turn-on and turn-off dates) and the maximum number of animal units (AUs) permitted in the lease area. They must also establish annual forage utilization and range condition monitoring systems, meet company policies for land leasing compensation, and be in accord with license, LMP, and site plan management objectives.

PacifiCorp also prepared a *Recreation and Traffic Safety Plan* (RTSP), as required by the Agreement and License (Articles 416 and 417, including additional land added per Article 427), which addresses operation and maintenance of recreation facilities and implementation of traffic safety measures.

License Article 416 stipulates that PacifiCorp make improvements to the put-in and take-out access points on the Grace bypassed reach as part of RTSP measures specific to the Grace Dam Project, and the put-in improvements are therefore included in this site plan. (Article 417 is specific to the Oneida Project downstream.) Apart from any requirement by FERC or provision in the license, it has been the policy of Hydro Resources to make lands not in use for project operations open to the public for reasonable recreation. Restrictions on motorized access, use of firearms, etc. are posted as necessary on a site-specific basis.

In addition to License-specific stipulations, PacifiCorp has an established recreation-related monitoring program for the Project, which is a component of the EMS. PacifiCorp documents the status and effectiveness of its recreation management actions via periodic reports. The EMS requires PacifiCorp to address each nonconformance issue related to public use, recreation safety, road maintenance, and environmental impacts; the RTSP requires reporting these and updating the plan as necessary at 5-year intervals in consultation with the ECC and the FERC.

Recreation use monitoring is also required over the term of the new license by FERC, per FERC Form 80 reporting requirements. Potential dispersed recreation and public use impacts are monitored as a component of the LMP. These recreation monitoring requirements are not necessarily parcel-specific, but rather span the complete planning area. As such, recreation monitoring compliance and implementation are tracked area-wide under this Plan. These monitoring requirements are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.

Some management requirements included in License Articles 418 and 419 (whitewater boating flows from the Grace Dam) and the RTSP (see RTSP p. 9 and Table 4.2-2) are not directly linked to the environmental conflicts identified and addressed by this Plan. These generally involve providing whitewater boating flows from the Grace Dam and monitoring the environmental impacts of those flows and recreational use of the planning area. To insure that the monitoring called for under this Plan is comprehensive, these requirements are included in the compliance monitoring and performance tracking forms attached to this Plan (see Appendices C and D, respectively).

The LMP describes the requirement for site plans, stating (p. 69): “Using the LMP’s guidelines, land management classifications, and specific management actions, PacifiCorp will consult with the ECC to prioritize, develop, and implement site plans at each of the Project developments, or portions thereof. It is expected that Site Plans will be developed within 5 years after the LMP is approved by the ECC and the FERC. These site plans will 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.
- Assessing grazing management (stocking rate, standards for determining forage utilization, etc.).
- Identifying specific sites in need of restoration and defining methods for restoration, including grading, seeding and/or planting, as well as preventive measures necessary to maximize site protection (e.g., control of recreation and agriculture use). Criteria for restoration needs will be developed through consultation with the ECC and are based on size of impacted site, impacts on water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, and extent of deviation from Desired Future Conditions.
- Reviewing allowed uses in different areas.
- Providing cost estimates for each action.
- Prioritizing management actions and Site Plan preparation sequence.”

Since release of the LMP, PacifiCorp has reconsidered the utility of providing cost estimates for management actions in site plans. This Plan does not include such estimates, and financial considerations are managed by PacifiCorp as this Plan is implemented.

The guidance summarized above from the Agreement, License, LMP, and RTSP provides a framework for site-specific planning. The Parties recognize that on-site constraints and opportunities require some flexibility in implementing this guidance within a given site plan.

1.2 PLANNING AREA

The Grace Dam and Last Chance Development planning area is located in and around Grace, Idaho (Figure 1). To facilitate effective planning and implementation, the project is broken into three parts, or “parcels”:

1. The Last Chance Parcel consists of approximately 281 acres straddling the Bear River 1.5 to 3.5 miles northeast of the Grace Dam. It consists of two elongated rectangular areas oriented north-south. The southwest rectangle sits atop a large lava flow and is 0.25 miles wide and 1 mile long. The center portion has been farmed, recently in grains. The Bear River carves into the eastern border of this rectangle. The northeast rectangle is 0.25 miles wide and 0.75 miles long. Its northwest corner is bisected by the Bear River while most of its eastern portion consists of a gently sloping agricultural field, most recently planted in grains but currently fallow.
2. The Grace Dam Parcel sits astride the Bear River immediately north of the city of Grace. It consists of approximately 61 acres, and in addition to the dam and forebay it includes a field north of the dam that is in agricultural use and property on both sides of the beginning of the flowline that transports water from the dam to the surge tank and power plant 4.5 miles to the southwest. Just east of the dam is a company residence with outbuildings. About 600 feet below the dam and upstream of Highway 34 is a parking area and put-in used by whitewater boaters who paddle the Black Canyon during recreational whitewater release events.
3. The Flowline Parcel consists of approximately 213 acres that contain most of the Grace Dam flowline as well as a surge tank above the Grace Power Plant. It also includes some lands associated with an earlier flowline alignment, a Rocky Mountain Power substation, and some parcels presently used for grazing and agriculture.

1.3 DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

The LMP (p. 41) anticipates that lands within the separate developments of the Bear River Project will be divided into one or another land use classification: Project Operations, Developed Recreation, Conservation, or Potential Agricultural Lease Areas (further described in Section 2.2 herein). It sets forth Land Use Standards to be applied to these land use classifications, and further stipulates that site plans articulate Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) to reflect these Land Use Standards under four “issue” headings: Public Access, Vegetation Management, Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management, and Agricultural Uses (reproduced from the LMP in Appendix A of this document).

DFCs associated with these land management standards and specific to the Grace Dam and Last Chance planning area were developed based on the standards outlined in the LMP, ECC input,

and on-site review by PacifiCorp and contractor personnel. These DFCs are detailed in Table 1. The discrepancies between the DFCs and the existing conditions described below set the framework for future management actions, as detailed in Section 3 of this document.

1.4 Organization of this Plan

Section 2, Site Description, follows this Introduction and provides an overview of the Grace Dam and Last Chance planning area (Section 2.1). Section 2.2 describes the land management classifications established by the LMP for the planning area. Section 2.3 describes the current condition of natural resources and land uses on the three planning area parcels (Last Chance, Grace Dam, and Flowline). Section 2.4 summarizes parcel-specific environmental conflicts between the current conditions and the DFCs in the four broad “issue” categories identified by the LMP (Section 1.3): Public Access, Vegetation Management, Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management, and Agricultural Uses.

Section 3, Implementation Plan, describes how this Plan will rectify the parcel-specific environmental conflicts identified in Section 2. These management actions track the Project-level management direction described above (Section 1.1) as well as additional management recommendations identified through this planning process. As with the conflicts they address, these management actions are organized under the headings of Public Access, Vegetation Management, Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management, and Agricultural Uses. Section 3 concludes with a schedule for implementation of the corrective actions required to achieve Desired Future Conditions (Section 1.3) on each of the three parcels.

Section 4 of this Plan describes two aspects of monitoring. The first component, compliance monitoring (Section 4.1), documents when planned management actions take place and sets the stage for appropriate revisions to the implementation plan or schedule. The second component, performance tracking (Section 4.2), documents whether management actions, once implemented, result in adequate progress toward Desired Future Conditions. If this is not the case, the action plans are adjusted accordingly (see LMP Section 2.4).

Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan

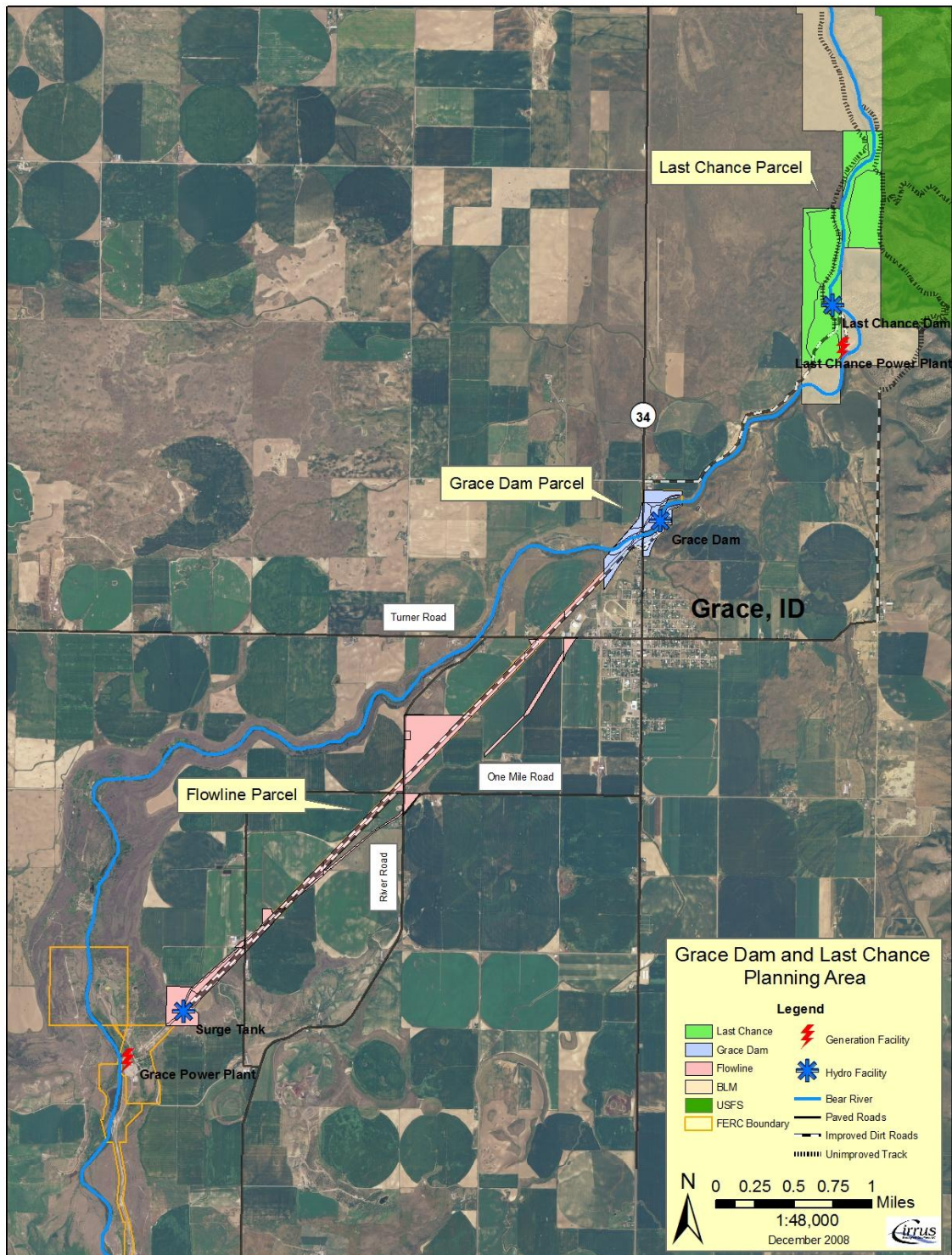


Figure 1. Grace Dam and Last Chance planning area.

Table 1. Desired Future Conditions.	
Issue	Desired Future Condition
<i>Public Access</i>	<p>PA1 - Viable recreational uses are maintained and/or improved.</p> <p>PA2 - Lands disturbed by recreation or other public uses are improved to reclaim healthy vegetation communities.</p> <p>PA3 - Designated roadways are maintained to allow for adequate public access; all others are closed. Public access roads may be seasonally closed for snow or mud.</p> <p>PA4 - Public signage is visible and appropriate to the location.</p> <p>PA5 - Boundaries correctly reflect current ownership and land use.</p> <p>PA6 - Adequate fencing and gates exist to limit disturbance.</p> <p>PA7 - OHV use is prohibited except for street-legal OHVs on designated roads.</p>
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	<p>VM1 - Native and other desired plant communities are enhanced and managed appropriately.</p> <p>VM2 - The extent of undesirable or weedy vegetation is reduced, and treatments are scheduled as necessary.</p> <p>VM3 - Upland habitats such as sagebrush steppe are enhanced and protected.</p>
<i>Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management</i>	<p>WR1 - Wetland and riparian resources, spring complexes, and the river shoreline are buffered and protected.</p> <p>WR2 - Riparian zones, wetlands, and aquatic resources are healthy and functioning properly.</p> <p>WR3 - Alternate livestock watering sources are appropriately placed and are maintained; stream bank watering is eliminated.</p> <p>WR4 - Riparian areas are protected from undue visitor impacts, particularly near developed recreation areas.</p>
<i>Agricultural Uses</i>	<p>AU1 - Activities on leased land are consistent with the objectives of the Agreement, the LMP, and other resource management plans.</p> <p>AU2 - Livestock grazing, if allowed in the future, is managed appropriately by season, intensity, animal-units (AU), and duration.</p> <p>AU3 - Agriculture lease boundaries and conservation areas are delineated and fenced as appropriate.</p> <p>AU4 - Lessees are actively engaged in meeting management objectives.</p>

2. Site Description

This section begins with an overview of the Grace Dam and Last Chance project area. It then briefly discusses the land management classifications established by the LMP, which provide guidance for the parcel-specific portions of this Plan. A description of current conditions on each of the three parcels follows, and the section concludes with a summary of the environmental issues and conflicts evident on each parcel.

2.1 Site Overview

The Grace Dam and Last Chance Developments are located in Caribou County, Idaho, near the city of Grace, approximately 33 miles north-northeast of the city of Preston and 8 miles southwest of Soda Springs. The area was settled gradually by Euro-Americans following the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the early 1800s. The discovery of gold in the mid-1800s further stimulated migration from the east and consequent population growth.

Although Grace is adjacent to the Bear River, it was hard for early settlers to access the water because the river runs through a deep basalt canyon 50 feet below the town's elevation. The Last Chance Dam was built around 1900 to provide water for the farmland north and south of the town. The upstream dam was constructed to achieve gravity flow to the fields, but several attempts at wooden flumes to carry water from the dam were dashed by heavy winter snows. The Last Chance Dam and canal were finally opened in 1902 – 1904¹. In 1916, a contract was given to the Morrison-Knudsen Company to build a tunnel to transport water from the dam through the hillside beneath the current Last Chance Parcel. An interpretive sign on the road into the Last Chance Parcel describes the development of the dam and distribution structures.

The Grace Dam was completed in 1908 by the Telluride Power Company, which originally sold its power to distant mining operations in Bingham and Eureka, Utah². The dam sends water via a large pipe to a power plant 4.5 miles to the southwest and 525 feet lower in elevation at the end of the Black Canyon. The pipe, or flowline, follows the top of the plateau above the river, but before making the final drop to the power plant it connects to a surge tank to purge air before sending the water to the power generation turbines below. The system was purchased by Utah Power and Light Company (UP&L) in 1929. UP&L was purchased by PacifiCorp in 1989.

The area's economy is now largely agriculture-based and supported by beef, dairy, potato, grain and hay farming as well as manufacturing and phosphate mining. Fishing, camping, tubing, canoeing, and kayaking are common recreation activities on the Bear River.

The entire Grace Development within the FERC boundary encompasses only 377 acres, including properties around Grace Dam forebay, the flowline, the surge tank, the Grace power plant, a quarter section northwest of the Grace powerhouse, and all the lands associated with the former Cove project. This site plan covers 273 acres of these parcels, excluding those around and northwest of the Grace power plant, and those around the former Cove plant, which were addressed in the recent Grace-Cove Site Plan. It does include scattered parcels used for an earlier Grace flowline, as well as the 281 acres northeast of Grace near the Last Chance Dam that lie

¹ <http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas/geog/rrt/part4/chp12/86.htm>

² Historical reviews in <http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas/geog/rrt/part4/chp12/87.htm> and <http://www.graceidaho.com/html/utahpower.html> mention sending the water to Eureka, Nevada, but it is assumed they mean Eureka, Utah, which is close to Bingham, Utah and the site of early mining activities.

outside the FERC boundary, for a total of 554 acres of PacifiCorp land in the planning area.

Idaho State Highway 34 bisects the project area (Figure 1). Portions of the Last Chance Parcel are accessed from a paved road leading east from Highway 34 just north of the bridge over the Bear River. This road soon turns to an improved gravel road that leads for 2 miles to Last Chance Dam and the Bear River itself. At 1.75 miles, an unimproved dirt track leaves the main road to the north and follows the east edge of a field within the Last Chance Parcel. In 0.8 miles this dirt track crosses a section of non-PacifiCorp land to enter the northern-most portion of the Last Chance Parcel at 1.0 miles. The eastern part of the Last Chance Parcel is only accessible via Burton Canyon Road from the center of Grace, which shortly turns into a dirt track that runs through U.S. Forest Services lands and north along the east side of the Bear River.

The Grace Dam itself is accessed via one of two short improved gravel roads leading east from Highway 34 just north and south of the bridge over the Bear River. There is a home for a PacifiCorp employee east of the dam. The northern end of the flowline is included in the Grace Dam Parcel. It crosses the Bear River beneath the Highway 34 bridge and its northern section is accessed from a private dirt track leading west from the south end of the Highway 34 bridge over the Bear River.

Access to most of the Flowline Parcel is via Turner Road, a paved road that extends from the middle of Grace to the west, and the River Road, which leaves Turner Road to the south just east of a bridge over the Bear River. Dirt tracks parallel the flowline (along both sides for much of its length) to provide additional maintenance access to the pipe and to the surge tank at the southwest end of the Parcel.

Paved roads in the project area are maintained by the State of Idaho Department of Transportation and Caribou County. The only dirt roads in the project that are maintained during winter are those to the project operations at the Grace Dam and the surge tank.

There is only one, recently created, designated recreation area, required by the new FERC license, a boater put-in at the Grace Dam. There are no overnight recreation areas either currently or proposed by the RTSP within the project boundary.

Portions of all three parcels are used for agriculture. On the Last Chance Parcel approximately 148 acres have been used for dryland grain production, 61 acres on the east side of the river and 87 acres on the west side. On the Grace Dam Parcel approximately 9 acres north of the dam are irrigated for crops and approximately 5 acres west of the bridge over the Bear River have been grazed over time without a lease. Some unauthorized grazing has also occurred on the south side of the river west of the Highway 34 bridge. On the Flowline Parcel approximately 32 acres are irrigated for crops and another 47 acres are used for pasture, also without a lease. Approximately 18 of the irrigated agricultural acres were used for an earlier flowline alignment and are now isolated, narrow parcels. They are currently under cultivation but are not under formal lease arrangements. Another 5 acres lie in a triangular junction of two roads and are unused except by others as an illegal dumping ground.

The upland portions of the planning area support grasses, sagebrush-steppe communities, juniper and maple woodlands, cropland, and pasture vegetation types. Riparian zones along the river support box elder woodland and juniper-maple woodland on the hillsides, and pasture and riparian shrubland on the floodplain terraces. The steep, narrow canyon through the Last Chance parcel limits the riparian habitat to a narrow zone along the Bear River.

Overall there are approximately 41 acres of wetlands described in the National Wetlands Inventory within the Grace Dam and Last Chance Developments. Of these, however, 35 acres are open water, either lake or river types. The balance is primarily riparian forest and shrub wetlands. Weeds are scattered throughout the riparian area and can be locally abundant. A list of noxious weeds and other undesired plant species observed in the planning area is attached (Appendix B). The following (Section 2.3) parcel-specific discussions provide additional detail on vegetation communities and weeds found in each of the parcels of the planning area.

These diverse planning area habitats support a range of wildlife, including upland game birds, deer and elk, small mammals (including bats), waterfowl, neotropical migrant birds, reptiles, amphibians, raptors, and fish. Since their occurrence is habitat specific rather than parcel specific, an area-wide account of wildlife presence is provided here, and the following parcel-specific sections do not address wildlife.

The planning area's croplands and upland habitats are used by an array of upland game birds including ring-necked pheasants, gray partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, and wild turkey. These areas also provide important year-round and wintering habitat for mule deer particularly in the fields, the hillsides, and the grassy bottomland.

Other mammals, including mice, voles, and wood rats, are likely to be found in the grassy lowlands. Cottontail rabbits, jackrabbits, Uinta ground squirrels, porcupines, rock squirrels, yellow-bellied marmots, striped skunks, deer, coyotes, red foxes, and badgers are present in the upland areas and the hillsides. Hoary, silver-haired, big and little brown bats, as well as western pipistrelle and fringed myotis bats also occur in this area. In addition, the planning area supports reptiles and amphibians, including garter snakes, gopher snakes, Great Basin rattlesnakes, western fence and side-blotch lizards, leopard frogs, woodhouse toads, and boreal chorus frogs.

The wetland and riparian area along the Bear River is important to neotropical migrant bird species and provides suitable habitat for beavers, minks, muskrats, river otters, and bobcats. Golden eagles have been observed along the basalt cliffs bordering the river.

No Federally listed plant or animal species are known to occur in the planning area except on a transient basis.

The parcel-specific descriptions below (Section 2.3) provide more detailed information on resource uses, vegetation and habitat types, and management and environmental conflicts for each of the three parcels.

2.2 LMP Land Use Classifications

The relationship between the LMP and site plans is summarized in Sections 1.1 and 1.3 of this document. As part of the LMP process, natural conditions as well as current and anticipated land uses were considered in the development of four land management classifications that define the general allowable activities and future land management actions on PacifiCorp-owned land. The classifications provide a general framework for the management of PacifiCorp-owned land within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary. These four classifications are: Project Operations Land, Developed Recreation Land, Conservation Land, and Potential Agricultural Lease Areas. The land use standards established to guide management in these specific classifications in the LMP are found in Appendix A of this Plan.

As part of the site planning process, a preliminary classification of all lands in the planning area was completed using the categories in the LMP. Figure 2 shows the pattern of current land use and management on the three parcels.

The land management classifications and the associated management guidance provided by the LMP were an important source of input considered in the site planning process. Based on observed on-site conditions and the expertise of the planners, site plans may dictate future land management that diverges to a minor degree from specific points of LMP guidance. The following sections first describe the land management classifications and then the current conditions of each parcel. These served as the basis for determining future land use designations and management.

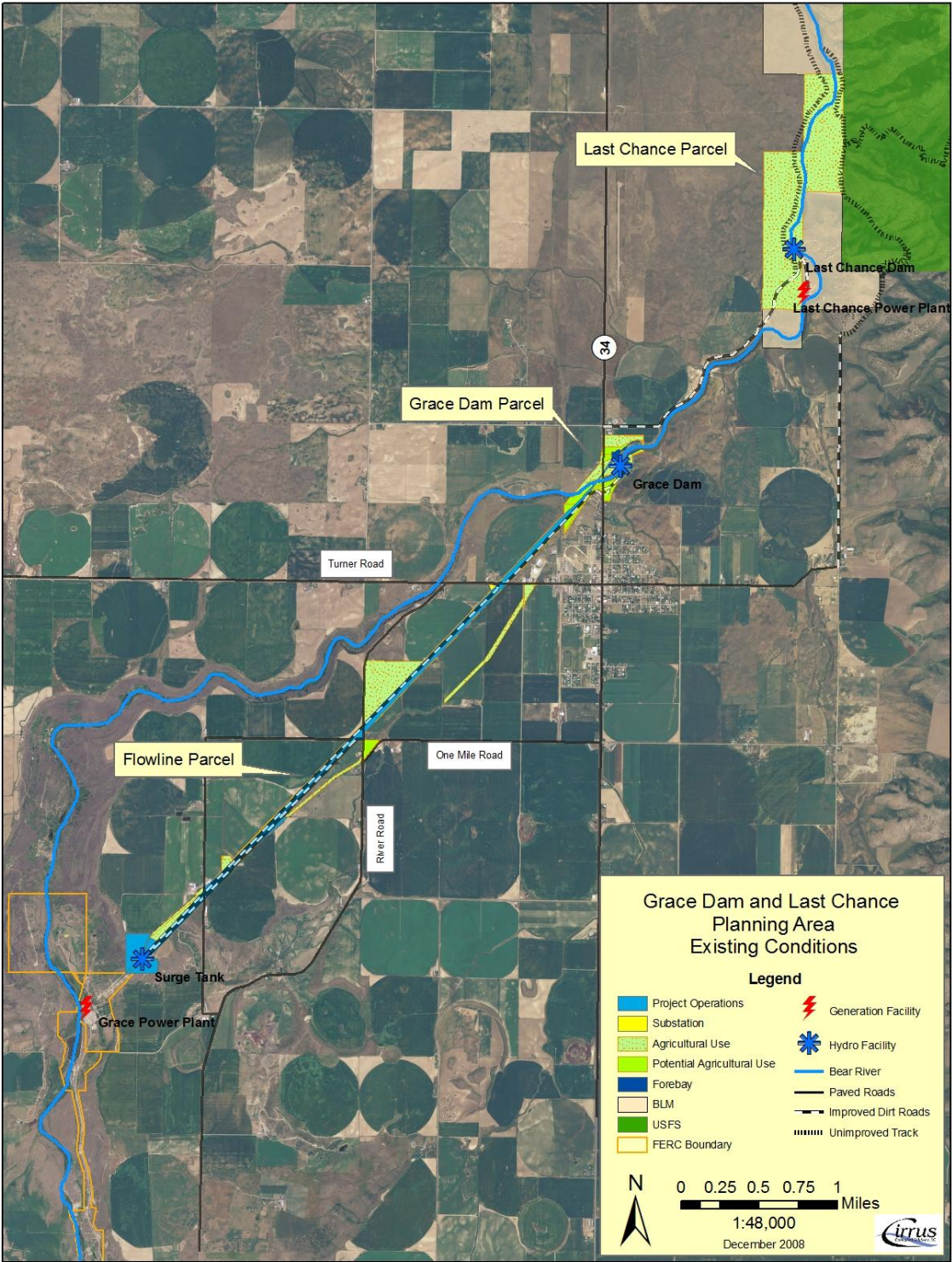


Figure 2. Existing land uses.

2.2.1 Project Operations Land

The Project Operations land management classification applies to acreage within the Project boundary that is primarily used for electrical power generation, transmission, flow lines, maintenance yards, administrative offices, storage areas, and other associated Project-related facilities. Land with the potential for such uses in the future is also included.

Project Operations areas are generally closed to public use for safety and security concerns, and this land management classification allows PacifiCorp to control access in order to protect public health and safety and to provide for Project security. Public access to Project facilities is prohibited. No overnight camping is permitted in these areas, and travel with motorized vehicles is limited to designated roads. Agricultural use is generally not permitted on Project Operations land.

Lands used for Project Operations occur in all three parcels.

2.2.2 Developed Recreation Land

The Developed Recreation land management classification applies to PacifiCorp land with established developed recreation facilities. Recreation use is encouraged but regulated to protect the full range of resource values and to minimize environmental degradation. The LMP recognizes that some level of resource damage is inherent with concentrated recreation use. Motorized use is restricted to designated roads. Agricultural use is not permitted within developed recreation sites. Activities in this land management classification may include launching boats, camping, fishing, picnicking, swimming, hiking, bicycling, and wildlife observation.

The only developed recreation area proposed for the planning area is a boater put-in just below the Grace Dam used by whitewater kayakers and canoeists to paddle the Bear River through Black Canyon during spring and summer whitewater boater flow releases. No overnight use is proposed for this developed recreation area, or anywhere else on the Grace Dam and Last Chance project lands.

2.2.3 Conservation Land

The Conservation land management classification fulfills the “shoreline buffer” requirements of the License and is utilized to denote and protect ecologically sensitive areas, particularly riparian zones, islands, and wetlands. Project lands in this category 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. Motorized vehicle use is prohibited off designated roads. Dispersed camping is prohibited. Pedestrian trails may be present and utilized by recreationists. A second Conservation Land sub-classification includes upland areas important for wildlife.

Delineation of Conservation Land in this planning area (i.e., refinement of the delineations included in the LMP) was based on a number of factors including: License requirements for riparian buffers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) wetland criteria, and on-site assessment of sensitive habitats and potential impacts by PacifiCorp and contract biologists in 2008. Buffer zone widths around protected areas vary depending on topography, land use, and other site-specific conditions. Conservation Lands described in this site plan are defined as being either Shoreline Buffer (riparian areas, seeps, springs, riverine areas) or Upland Buffer (upland areas of

native vegetation that are not eligible for potential agricultural lease areas).

Lands suitable for conservation occur in all of the parcels in the Grace Dam and Last Chance planning area, but have not been previously formally designated on any of the parcels. Current conditions of this land vary due to a combination of Project-related effects, livestock grazing, recreation use, and other land uses.

2.2.4 Potential Agricultural Lease Areas

Areas not included in the Project Operations, Developed Recreation, or Conservation land management classifications are available for consideration as potential agricultural leases (renewal of current leases or new leases). The primary uses of Agricultural Lease Areas are livestock grazing and farming. These areas are also available for dispersed recreation uses such as hiking, hunting, and fishing, but no overnight use is permitted. Vehicle access is restricted to designated roads except as permitted for lessee-operated farm implements used to conduct agricultural activities.

Agricultural use occurs on PacifiCorp-owned land within all three parcels. There are no authorized grazing leases in any of the parcels, although unauthorized grazing occurs on all three parcels.

2.2.5 Land Management Classification Summary

Table 2 indicates the existing acreage of each land use within each planning area parcel, both inside and outside the FERC Project boundary. In the past, lands not specifically allocated to project operations or developed recreation were considered available for agricultural use. There were neither Developed Recreation nor Conservation Land designations prior to establishment of the LMP.

Table 2. Parcel acreages by current land use.					
Parcel Name	Project Operations Land	Agricultural Use	Potential Agricultural Use Areas	Other	Total
Last Chance	-	281	0	-	281
Grace Dam ¹	9	20	25	6 ²	60
Flowline	125	83	4	1 ³	213
Total	134	384	29	7	554
¹ Black Canyon put-in not yet designated as Developed Recreation Area.					
² Includes 6 acres of forebay (submerged lands).					
³ Includes 1 acre at a Rocky Mountain Power substation.					

2.3 Current Parcel Conditions

2.3.1 Last Chance Parcel

The Last Chance Parcel is the northernmost parcel in the planning area (Figure 3) and consists of two pieces. The southwest piece lies atop an ancient lava flow with sides sloping down to sagebrush-steppe habitat on the north, west, and south, and to the Bear River on the east. Of its 160 acres, only 87 are suitable for agriculture, configured in an hourglass shape. The balance is rugged, lava rock land or sagebrush steppe. The east slopes support a mountain brush community of wheatgrass, sagebrush, chokecherry, serviceberry, snowberry, juniper, and maple. Grazing occurs to the north and west of the parcel, and livestock trespass along the north edge. The only boundary fence is along the northernmost edge.

The northeast piece straddles the Bear River and totals approximately 120 acres. The portion east of the river occupies the foothills of the mountains. The portion west of the river continues the mountain brush communities of the southwest piece with some trespass grazing from the north and west. In the north central part of the northeast piece, a steep ramp leads northeast from the unmaintained dirt track down to the historic river ford, and this ramp is used by cattle for access to drinking water. There are fence posts in the river to contain the cattle, but the fence is not always maintained and livestock still have access to the river's edge, resulting in severe bank erosion. Approximately 0.4 acres of upland and riparian land at this site have been severely trampled by livestock.

The portion on the east side of the river is reached by a U.S. Forest Service road from the south that provides access for dryland agriculture on 61 acres. There are several patches along the east and west sides of the field where cultivation on higher ground has resulted in some topsoil loss. The portion west of the river can be accessed from the same dirt track that crosses the southwest piece (as described below). It crosses a 0.2 mile-segment of non-PacifiCorp land, which is posted "no trespassing" at a fence line. The beginning of the dirt track is unsigned and does not indicate whether public access is allowed and under what conditions (e.g., pedestrian or vehicle) and where, exactly, PacifiCorp boundaries lie.

The improved gravel access road from Highway 34 crosses the southwest piece to reach the Bear River near the Last Chance Dam. Although the final river access point is not on PacifiCorp land, the Last Chance Dam itself is within the planning area boundary. Pedestrian access could be hazardous between the river and the canal leading north from the road to the Last Chance Diversion Dam itself, but there are no signs prohibiting such access or warning of hazards. The road continues south from the dam along the river to the Last Chance powerhouse, which is operated by PacifiCorp on BLM property under an approved right-of-way.

Vegetation on the low-lying lands along the Bear River is influenced by the high water table associated with the river. The sagebrush-mountain brush community on the northeast portion is generally in good condition with a healthy mix of perennial grasses, juniper, hawthorn, and woody shrubs. Weeds were most obvious near the old ford, where there are patches of musk thistle, burdock, and houndstongue. Weedy species elsewhere include poison hemlock (along the Bear River near Last Chance Dam), teasel, and thistle. Weed control efforts are currently restricted to the roadside edges on this parcel.

Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan

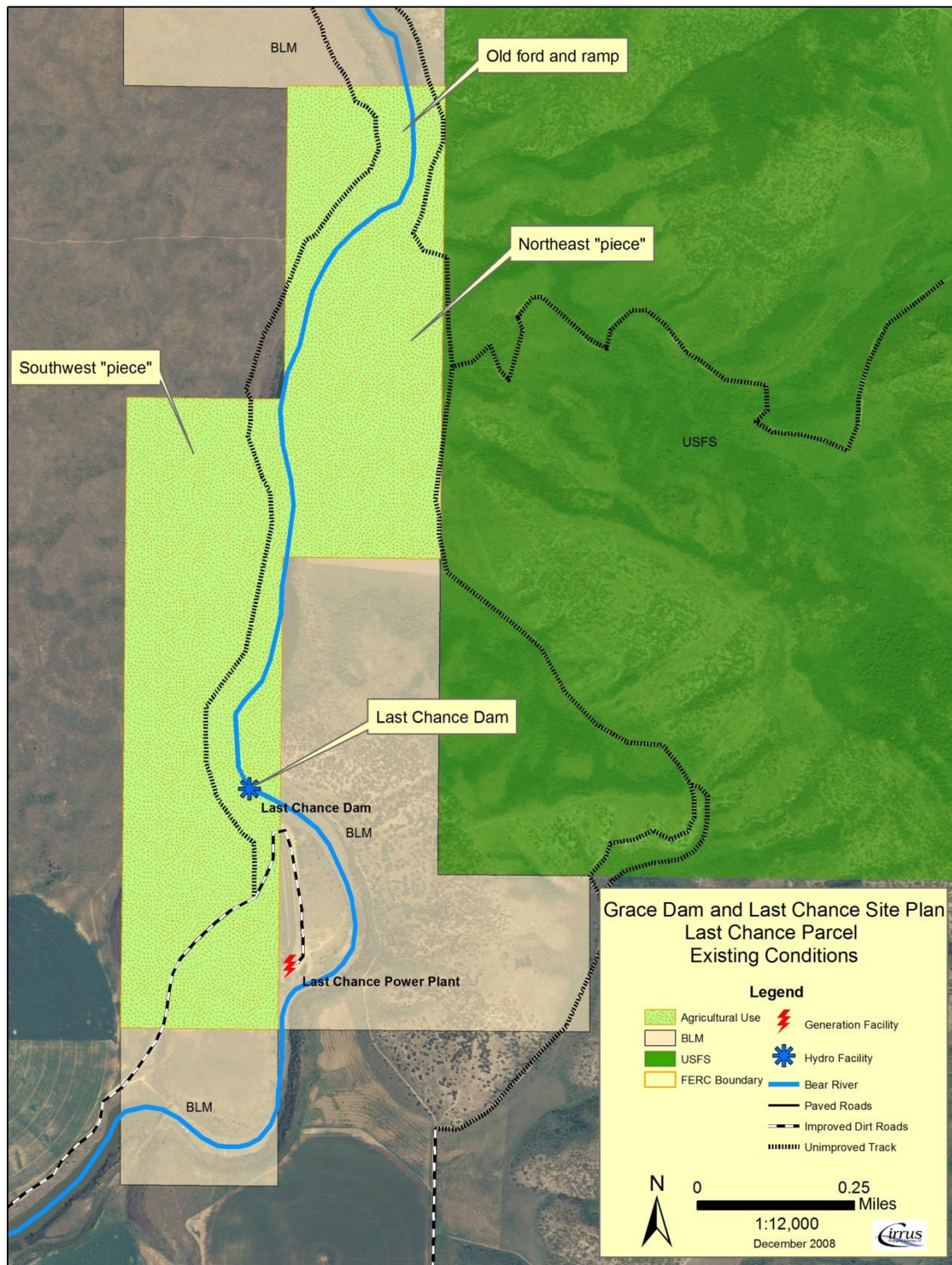


Figure 3. Last Chance Parcel – existing conditions.

2.3.2 Grace Dam Parcel

The Grace Dam Parcel contains diverse uses within its 60 acres, including the Grace Dam itself, which was constructed in 1906 (Figure 4). For descriptive purposes, the parcel can effectively be split into four quadrants by the Bear River running east-west and Highway 34 running north-south.

In the northeast quadrant, the northernmost 9 acres are irrigated for agriculture. The Bear River enters the parcel from the northeast and pools in the forebay of the Grace Dam. West of the dam and north of the river lies the beginning of the flowline. This area is generally inaccessible to the public and contains wet areas along the river's edge saturated by the high groundwater table and leakage from the flowline. The shoreline of the forebay on the west side of the dam supports a narrow wetland community. The shoreline of the forebay on the east of the dam has been grazed intensively almost to water's edge. The Bear River below the dam in this part of the parcel is slow-moving and often impounded by multiple beaver dams immediately downstream of the highway bridge.

In the southeast quadrant, east of the dam there is a home with outbuildings used by a PacifiCorp employee. PacifiCorp land boundaries do not faithfully follow the fences or land use patterns, specifically with respect to an approximately 1-acre triangle of trees and shrubs east and south of the home, where some trespass grazing has occurred. Riparian areas along the south side of the river between the dam and Highway 34 are steep, rocky, and thickly vegetated with riparian plants. The southern portion of this quadrant is made up of dry uplands with significant patches of weedy vegetation, including musk thistle and houndstongue. In response to Article 416 PacifiCorp has developed a recreation site on the south side from which to launch boats such as kayaks, canoes, and very small rafts during high water recreation flows through the Black Canyon. Improvements include an informational sign, gravel parking area, ramp for hand launching boats, and, in the spring and summer, a portable toilet. During the high flows provided for whitewater boating the ramp ends in swift moving water which may result in a difficult launch for recreational users. This site also connects to a pre-existing access beneath the highway bridge on the south side of the river, and it is evident from the graffiti and trash that this place receives unsupervised use.

There is no public access provided to the northwest quadrant. The land has been fenced per use patterns rather than by ownership boundaries, and heavily grazed by horses and cattle. No lease is in place for this use. Livestock have access to the water's edge, breaking down the river bank, and leaving most of the immediate riparian zone denuded of vegetation with pockets of musk thistle and other weeds. Farm buildings are located within PacifiCorp boundaries, and interior fences do not follow property lines. A previously-constructed berm near the USGS gaging station west of Highway 34, which is necessary to allow accurate water measurement and gauging of the new minimum flows through Black Canyon (as established by the License), will be repaired and maintained in the future, and managed under the Bear River Project Operations and Compliance Plan (so is not addressed further in this Site Plan).

In the southwest quadrant, PacifiCorp owns nearly all of the riparian areas on the south side of the river from the Highway 34 bridge to the abandoned railroad bridge 0.25 miles downstream. The flowline emerges from under the highway bridge on the north side of the river, then immediately crosses the river and continues to the southwest. Beavers maintain an extensive series of dams nearly all the way across the river just upstream of and beneath the flume. Some grazing has taken place on the south side of the river above the flowline, and there is evidence of trespass OHV use. Property boundaries are irregular and unmarked. The riparian zone is mostly ungrazed

and supports dense stands of hawthorn, willows, and other riparian vegetation. South of the flowline, there are some internal fences, and the property boundaries are irregular and unmarked.

Weeds are most prevalent in the northwest quadrant where grazing has been heavy, and in the south end of the southeast quadrant. Vegetation elsewhere is less weedy. Weed control efforts are mostly along roadsides and on Project Operations lands in this parcel.

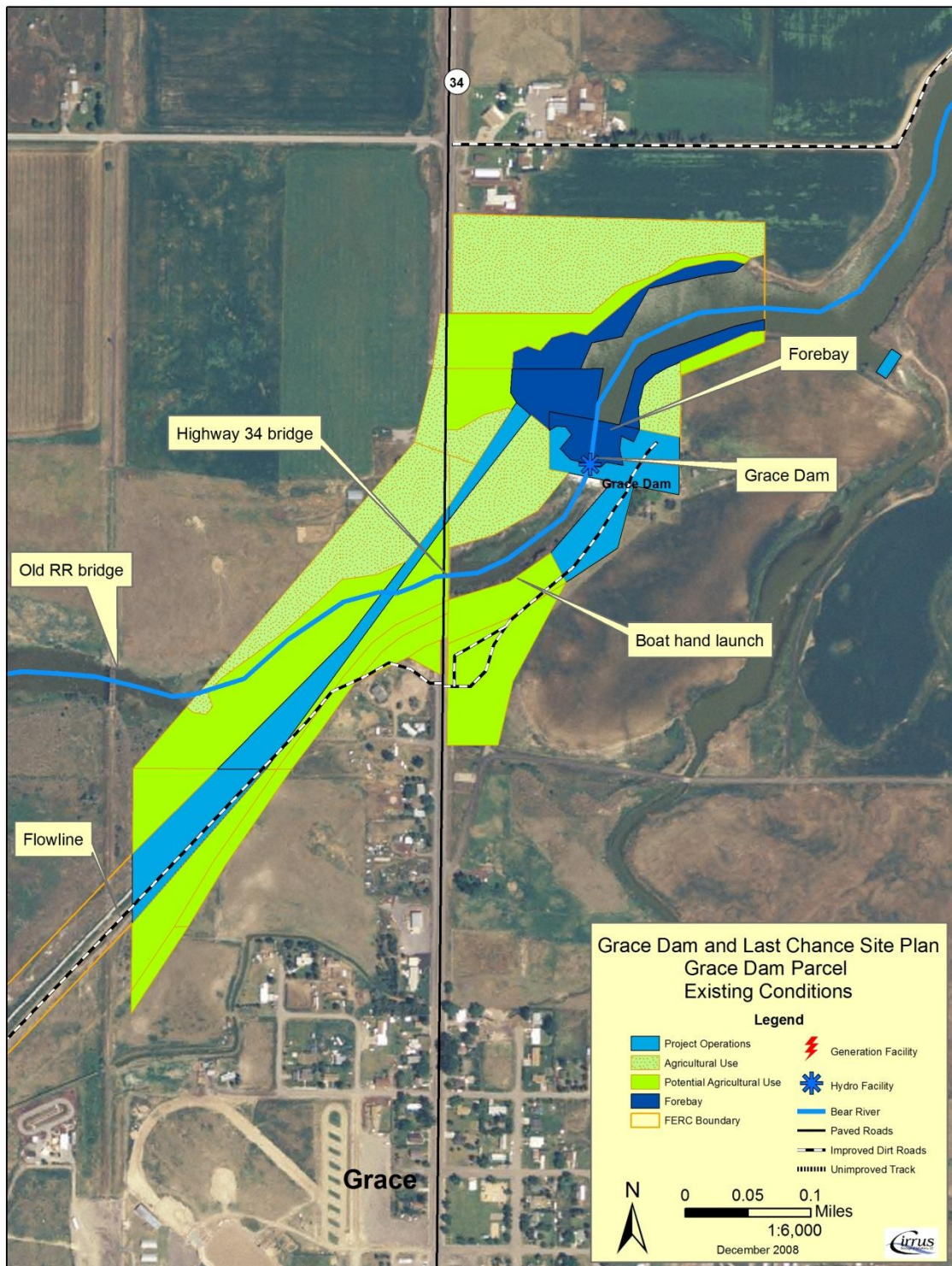


Figure 4. Grace Dam Parcel – existing conditions.

2.3.3 Flowline Parcel

The Flowline Parcel is approximately 4 miles long (Figure 5). It encompasses land under and adjacent to the flowline and pipe that carries water from the Grace Dam to a surge tank before the final drop to the Grace Power Plant. The parcel consists of a total of 213 acres. The general configuration is a strip approximately 200 feet wide, with the flowline in the center and a dirt access track on each side. At the beginning and end, the flowline is above the ground elevation; in the middle it lies in the bottom of a trench cut into the surrounding land. The north half of the flowline is made of wood, with numerous small holes in the wood staves resulting in leakage. These, together with the channel cut into the ground for the pipe, result in extensive wet areas under the flowline that provide habitat for wetland plants and wildlife. The south half of the flowline is steel. Even along the steel portion there are several leaks which form perennial wet areas and create a small drainage flow that runs along much of the south side of the flowline.

A small area of approximately 1 acre near the south end of the flowline and 0.25 miles northeast of the surge tank includes a residence. This residence is managed under a formal lease and has safe, private access from the county road. Although technically within the “Project Operations” designation, it presents no significant conflicts with the land use standards for that designation.

Agricultural uses occur on several pieces of this parcel, some under lease and others not. At the southwest end there are several pieces being used for irrigated and dryland agriculture. Beginning just north of the surge tank and along the west side of the flowline is a piece of land 50 – 300 feet wide and 2,200 feet long used for irrigated alfalfa. Abutting the northern end of this piece is a similarly used triangular piece of a little over an acre. About 1,000 feet northeast of this triangular piece and still west of the flowline is another irregularly shaped 1.7 acres of irrigated cropland. Midway along the west side of the flowline and adjacent to the River Road is a triangular piece of approximately 47 acres used for grazing. Horses from this property access water from small pools formed by leakage in some low-lying areas, located along and below the flowline itself. Within the west edge of this grazed triangle is a 1.5-acre rectangular piece used by Caribou County for storing road maintenance materials.

Some lands that are neither leased for agriculture nor designated for recreation are cultivated by adjacent landowners. On the east side and separated from the current flowline, PacifiCorp owns several strips 50 – 125 feet wide and totaling approximately 2 miles in length which were the site of an earlier and now abandoned flowline. Most of this ground has been farmed without a lease for many years by the surrounding landowners. Also on the east side of the flowline at the west end of One Mile Road where it connects to River Road, PacifiCorp owns a triangular piece of land approximately 5.1 acres in size. It is bisected by a canal but is otherwise unused except by others as a dumping ground. An abandoned house is adjacent and several old outbuildings are located on this piece.

Use of PacifiCorp land by other company affiliates includes 0.6 acres developed as a substation near the northern end and on the west side of the flowline at Turner Road.

At the south end of the parcel, the flowline terminates at a surge tank above the Grace Power Plant. This property is accessed by an improved dirt road that leaves Varley Road on the north side of the flowline. A little over half of the 30 acres around the surge tank lies on the high plateau. The balance consists of steep lava slopes and more gently sloping ground below. A number of old structures remain around the surge tank, and there are numerous piles of building and farming debris. There are fences and a gate on the road west of the flowline but no signs regulating access. A catch basin from the end of the Last Chance Canal lies 300 feet east of the

surge tank, which may need an easement. Another small pond exists southeast and adjacent to the surge tank below an emergency drain. These small ponds discharge to a drain that cascades to the south off the lava escarpment. Flows over the escarpment have resulted in a deep gully and scoured soils and vegetation below.

Vegetation along the flowline seems appropriate for the current and anticipated land use, as it is stabilizing the soil and inhibiting invasive species. It consists primarily of seeded wheatgrasses and smooth brome. Although shrub cover is limited, it includes native species such as rabbitbrush and sagebrush. Along substantial portions of the wooden section of the flowline, chronic leaks have resulted in a well-established wetland vegetation community dominated by cattails.

The 5.1-acre triangle at the junction of One Mile and River roads is dominated by grasses and weeds. The 47-acre triangle currently used as a horse pasture is composed primarily of a sagebrush-bunchgrass community.

The upper areas north of the surge tank support bunchgrasses, rabbitbrush, and pockets of sagebrush. Immediately northwest of the surge tank is a artificial seep coming from a tap into the flowline itself to provide ground water for the drinking source at the Grace Dam facilities. The seep has resulted in a dense stand of cattails and a small population of junipers and shrubs as the surface flow continues downhill to the southwest. Sagebrush grows in thick stands on the slopes below the surge tank. Vegetation on both the uplands and the slopes south of the surge tank have been disturbed by various maintenance and construction activities, leaving bare ground in places.

Weeds occur throughout the parcel and can be locally abundant. Noxious species include black henbane, burdock, and musk thistle. Other weeds include houndstongue and mullein. Weed control is currently only undertaken along some road edges and in some project operations areas on this parcel.

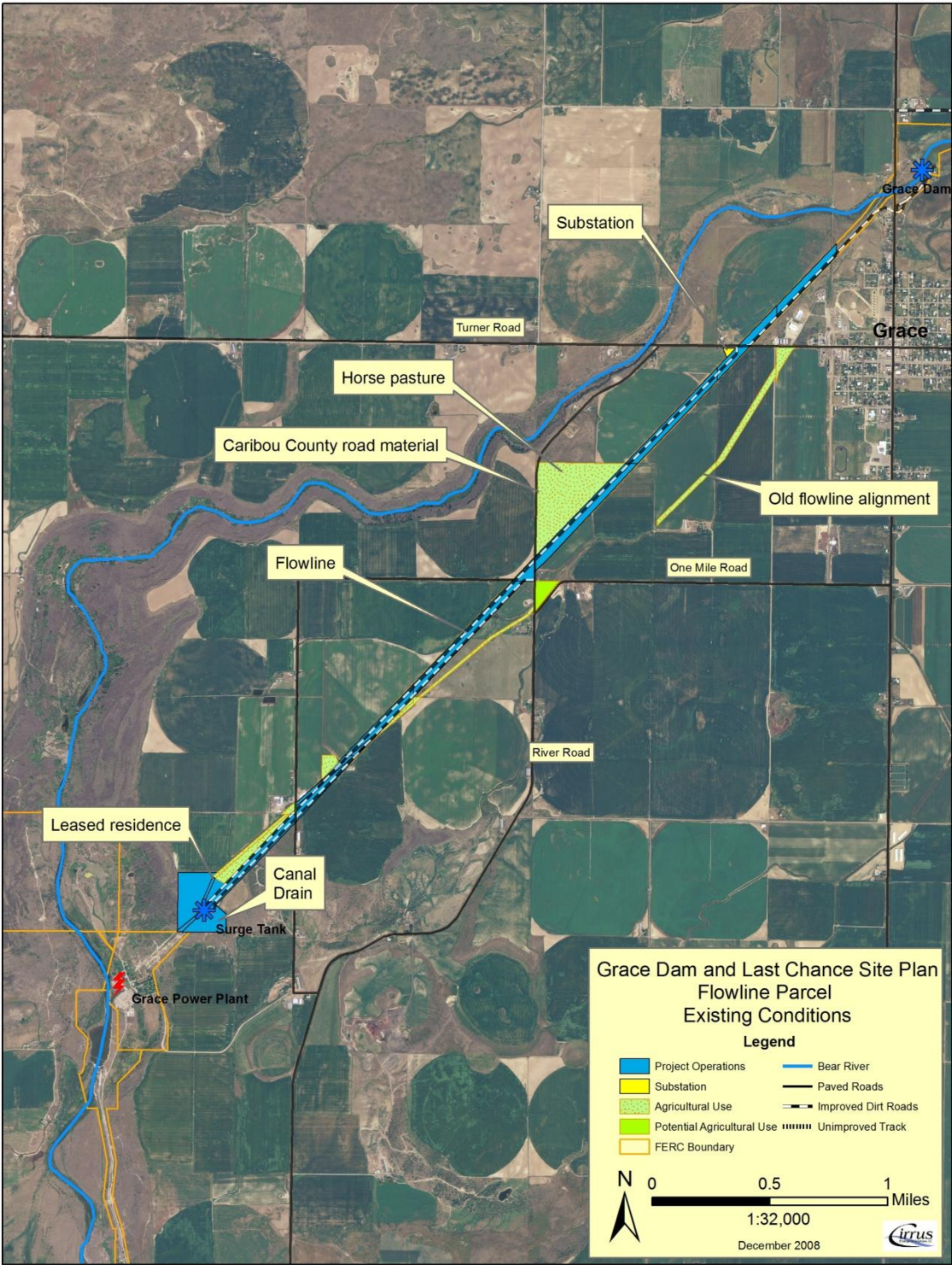


Figure 5. Flowline Parcel – existing conditions.

2.4 Environmental Conflicts

The summaries of current, on-site conditions provided above indicate a number of inconsistencies with License articles, guidelines of the LMP and RTSP, and Desired Future Conditions on each of the planning area parcels. Table 3 summarizes conflicts for each parcel grouped according to the issue categories established in the LMP (see Section 1.3).

Table 3. Environmental conflicts.	
Last Chance Parcel	Conflicts
<i>Public Access</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property boundaries are not delineated. • Most boundaries with neighboring grazing lands are not fenced to prevent livestock trespass, and cattle from neighboring property graze in trespass. • The dirt track accessing the north piece of the parcel is unimproved and may not be suitable for motorized vehicles. There is evidence of damage to adjacent land where vehicles have traveled off the road.
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds and other undesirable vegetation are evident throughout the parcel. • Ground is bare and eroding on approximately 0.4 acres of upland at the historic river ford, in part because cattle salt blocks have been left there to encourage (trespass) grazing in this area.
<i>Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock are allowed river bank access via a steep ramp at the historic river ford in the northeast parcel. • Vegetation along the riparian zone at the old ford has been damaged by livestock.
<i>Agricultural Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous agricultural lease boundaries do not follow boundaries of land suitable for cultivation. • Past agricultural use in fields has left little vegetation for wildlife use.

Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan

Grace Dam Parcel	Conflicts
<i>Public Access</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property boundaries are not delineated. • Fencing is incomplete and frequently not along property boundaries. • There is evidence of trespass grazing on upland areas southwest of the Highway 34 bridge. • OHVs access areas south and west of the Highway 34 bridge. • Designated public access for whitewater boating is required by the License. • There is no eddy at the end of the boater access ramp during boater flows, which may make launching small boats difficult. • It is not clear who manages the land under the highway bridge near the boater put-in. Vehicles access this area, and users have left trash and litter. • PacifiCorp ownership boundaries include a neighbor's farm buildings north of the river and west of Highway 34. • Trespass cattle currently have access to riparian zones north of the river and west of the Highway 34 bridge for both stock watering and grazing. • Fences in the water block public access on the river west of the Highway 34 bridge.
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds and other undesirable vegetation are evident throughout the parcel.
<i>Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock have trampled the river banks north of the river and west of the Highway 34 bridge, effectively eliminating riparian habitats. • Livestock have trampled vegetation along the shoreline of the forebay adjacent to the residence north and east of the dam.
<i>Agricultural Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no lease for the 9 acres under cultivation immediately north of the Grace Dam.

Flowline Parcel	Conflicts
<i>Public Access</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property boundaries are not delineated. Fencing is incomplete and frequently not along property boundaries. There are no signs to specify public access policies to Project Operations Lands along the flowline and around the surge tank. Numerous piles of debris from old flowline footings occur along the existing alignment and near the surge tank, presenting hazards to the public if dispersed recreation access is allowed on these Project Operations Lands (most Project Operations lands are off-limits to the public). A 1.5-acre rectangle within the 47-acre triangular parcel is owned by PacifiCorp, but is being leased by Caribou County and used for storing road maintenance material, which does not fit well within management prescriptions per the LMP or this Site Plan. There is no lease agreement for the 47-acre triangular parcel used for grazing horses. Horses are accessing ponds under the flowline for water, in conflict with the LMP prescriptions for wet areas and Operations Lands. This area may be needed for staging equipment if the wooden flowline is eventually rebuilt. Land along Turner Road used for a substation by Rocky Mountain Power is managed by Hydro Resources.
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native vegetation communities have been altered by seeding pasture grasses and by cattle grazing; undesirable species, including noxious weeds, are expanding in some areas. The 47-acre parcel has been grazed for years, leaving less-than-ideal vegetation and habitat for wildlife. The 5 acres of property at the junction of One Mile Road and River Road are not used by the project, attract illegal dumping, and are weedy. Vegetation on both the uplands and the slopes south of the surge tank has been disturbed by various maintenance and construction activities, leaving bare ground in places. Weeds and other undesirable vegetation are evident throughout the parcel.
<i>Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet zones under the flowline are not protected from public impacts or trampling due to stock watering.
<i>Agricultural Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several properties along the abandoned flowline alignment are not managed by PacifiCorp and have been used for agricultural purposes by adjacent neighbors for many years. Land in narrow strips along the west side of the flowline near the surge tank is not needed for Project Operations, but has been successfully cultivated, although without updated conditions for current agricultural leases.

3. Implementation Plan

Management recommendations for the three PacifiCorp-owned parcels are intended to rectify the conflicts identified in Section 2.4. Management actions will track the higher level management direction described in the DFCs (Section 1.3) as well as additional management recommendations including reassignment of land management classifications identified through this planning process. The following provides an overview of the corrective actions to be taken for each parcel. Figure 6 and Table 4 show updated land management classifications and area calculations for each parcel, reflecting implementation of the updated land management recommendations.

Table 4. Updated land management classifications (acres).						
Parcel	LMP Land Management Classification				Potential Disposal	Total
	Project Operations	Developed Recreation	Conservation (Riparian and Upland)	Potential Agricultural Lease		
Last Chance	0	0	133	148	0	281
Grace Dam	9	3	46 ¹	0	2	60
Flowline	127	0	47	13	26 ²	213
Total	136	3	217	170	28	554
¹ Includes 6 acres under water in forebay.						
² Includes 1 acre to be transferred to management by affiliate, Rocky Mountain Power.						

Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan

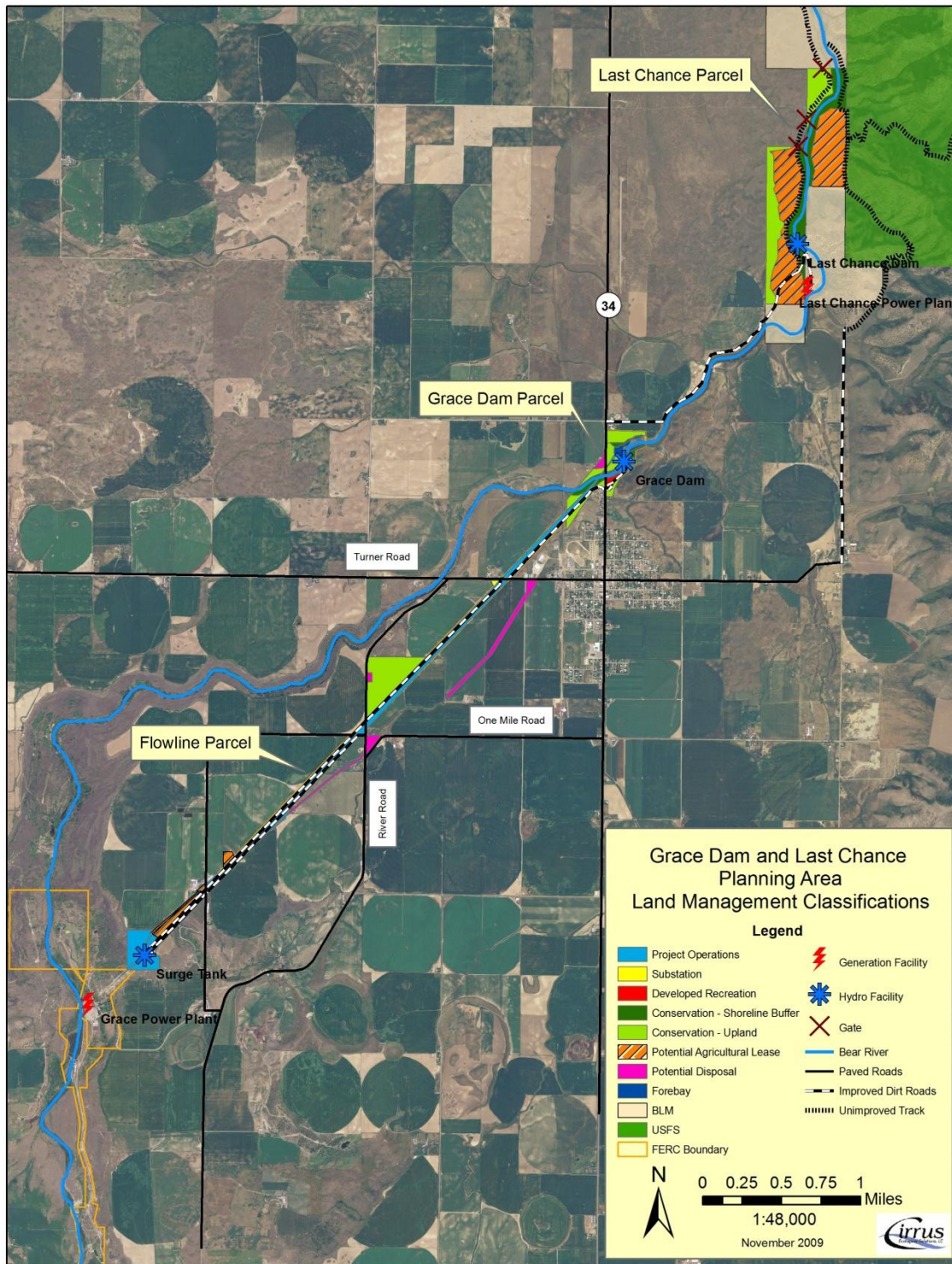


Figure 6. Grace Dam and Last Chance – Updated Land Management Classifications.

3.1 Last Chance Parcel

Figure 7 shows the updated LMP Land Management Classifications for areas within the Last Chance Parcel.

3.1.1 Public Access

PacifiCorp will demarcate its property boundaries, especially at road crossings, using appropriate methods. Signs showing PacifiCorp boundaries will be placed in appropriate places to guide public access.

On the southwest piece, signs will be put in place between the river and the canal north from the road to the Last Chance Dam, stating, “Danger, hazardous facility, no trespassing”. No changes are anticipated with respect to public access to the river along the road below Last Chance Dam.

On the northeast piece, fencing will be completed along the northern and western edges to prevent trespass grazing. Three gates will be installed on the unimproved dirt track west of the Bear River, one on the north end of the northeast piece and at both ends of the short road that connects the two pieces. A gate will *not* be installed at the south end of the unimproved dirt track to enable continued access by the agricultural lessee and recreational users, but signs will be installed to direct recreational vehicles to remain on the road. The dirt road leading to the old river ford will be open to non-motorized public access.

Linkages to other trail systems, e.g. those on USFS lands, would be considered as opportunities arise.

3.1.2 Vegetation Management

Roadside weed spraying and properly timed backpack herbicide applications will be completed on the above-water portions of the parcel to control current weed infestations and prevent further infestations. Other weed control measures including biological or mechanical treatments may be considered if deemed appropriate. These treatments may include grazing, prescribed fire, and revegetation.

Upland areas above the historic river ford will be reseeded once trespass grazing is precluded by boundary fencing.

3.1.3 Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management

Completing the boundary fence will prevent trespass grazing and protect wetland areas and the shoreline zone. With trespass livestock eliminated, the ramp down to the historic Bear River ford and former riverbank stock watering point will not be used by cattle to access the river’s edge for water. This site will be reclaimed where possible, including reseeded the currently bare, eroding hillside and river bank. Visitor pedestrian use is expected to continue.

3.1.4 Agricultural Uses

Conservation area buffers for riparian and upland zones will be established. Remaining lands in the parcel will be available for agricultural use. Lessees will be limited to growing alfalfa instead of grains and only permitted to harvest one cutting of alfalfa per year; the remainder will be left for wildlife, as stipulated in new lease agreements with the lessee. PacifiCorp will work with the lessee and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) to maximize wildlife benefits to the parcel through other IDFG wildlife habitat improvement programs.

Grace Dam and Last Chance Site Plan

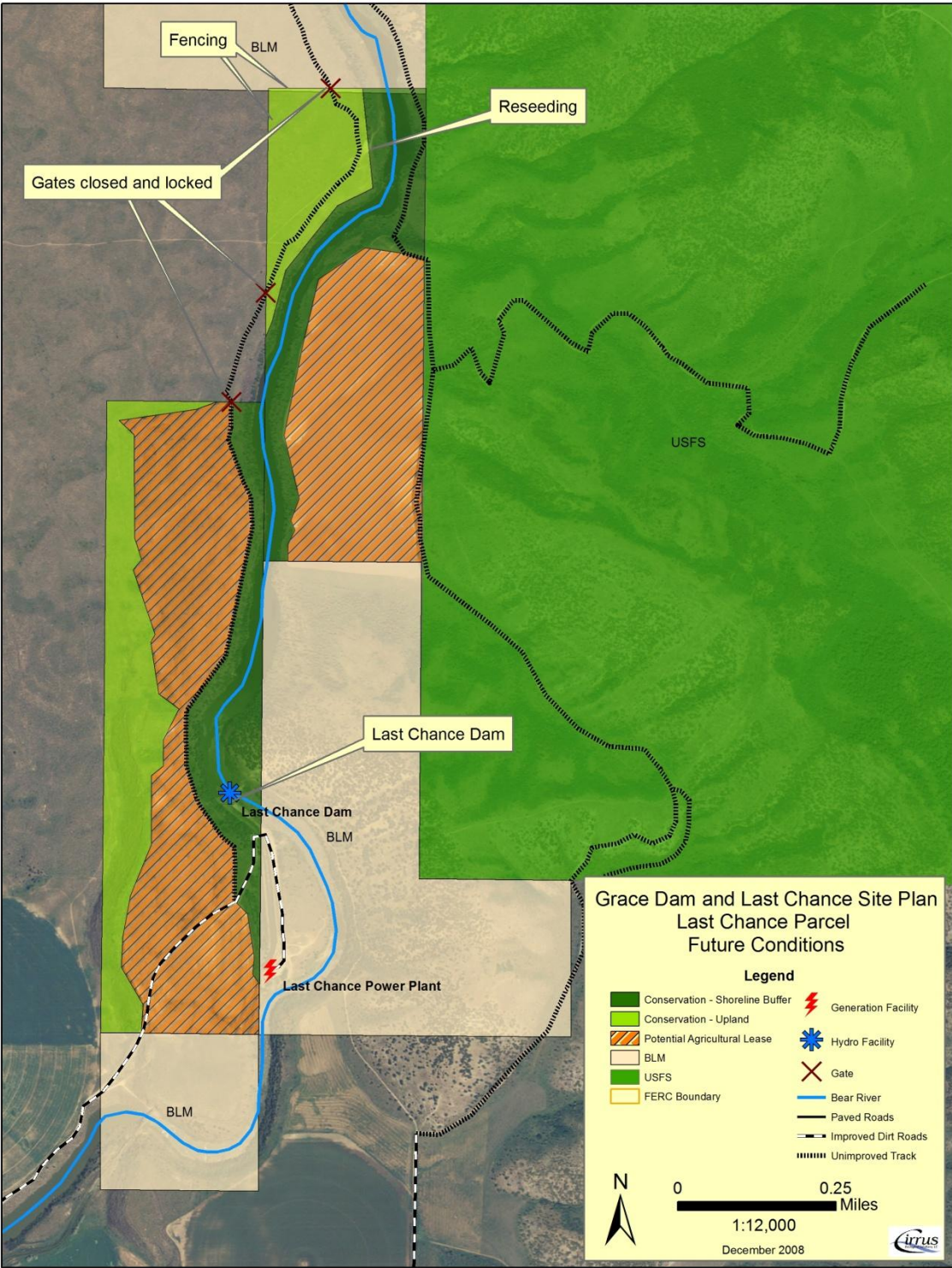


Figure 7. Last Chance Parcel – future conditions.

3.2 Grace Dam Parcel

Figure 8 shows the updated LMP Land Management Classifications of areas within the Grace Dam Parcel.

3.2.1 Public Access

The property boundaries will be surveyed and demarcated. Fences will be established where necessary to prevent trespass grazing. Property boundaries south and west of the Highway 34 bridge will be determined and demarcated. The remaining boundaries will be posted or fenced to prevent motor vehicle or grazing trespass.

Additional signage will be posted and facilities will be provided as necessary at the whitewater boater put-in including the following: (1) a recreational rules sign; (2) a “Part 8” sign; (3) a “Stop” sign; (4) a “No Fires” sign; (5) a “Speed Limit 10 mph” sign; and (6) signage reminding visitors to carry out their own garbage (pack in, pack out, etc.) from the Black Canyon; (7) a portable toilet will continue to be placed at the put-in during spring and summer. The parking areas will be maintained to provide high-quality access, including annual maintenance and grading. If adequate parking becomes a problem on whitewater boater flow days in spring and summer, additional parking will be made available by mowing level areas near the gravel parking lot and installation of “overflow parking” signs. The boat put-in and the ramp will be maintained annually, or as necessary to provide safe access. The river’s edge at the small boat launch site will be monitored during high flows and rocks placed in the river to create an eddy if necessary for safe launching conditions. The recreation site will be inspected periodically (every 5 years, per LMP and RTSP) for signs of environmental damage to adjacent sensitive habitats designated as Conservation Shoreline buffers, and appropriate steps will be taken if damage is detected.

To discourage littering and vandalism, vehicles will be blocked from accessing the area under the bridge by installation of barriers on adjacent PacifiCorp property and by signage.

Negotiations will be undertaken with neighboring landowners northwest of the Highway 34 bridge to seek an exchange of PacifiCorp land along the highway, currently being used for buildings and stock pens, for riparian lands along the north side of the river all the way to the abandoned railroad bridge 0.25 miles downstream. The objectives are to clarify ownership of the agricultural buildings and surrounding lands, eliminate trespass grazing, secure and enhance the riparian zone, and provide public access along the north side of the river. If negotiations are successful, new land boundaries will be established and demarcated.

3.2.2 Vegetation Management

The 9-acre upland piece formerly cultivated northeast of the Highway 34 bridge and north of the Grace Dam forebay will be converted to Conservation Upland and planted in native seed. Weed control measures are currently undertaken around the Grace Dam site. Additional herbicide applications or other mechanical or biological controls will be implemented where appropriate. In addition, treatments along road sides and in localized interior areas will be implemented through a prioritization method to control current weed infestations and to prevent further infestations as possible. These treatments may include backpack herbicide applications, grazing, prescribed fire, and/or revegetation.

3.2.3 Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management

Completing the boundary fences southwest of the Highway 34 bridge and clarifying allowable land uses with adjacent residents will prevent trespass grazing, protecting the riparian zone and wetlands.

A land exchange northwest of the Highway 34 bridge will provide opportunities to reestablish riparian vegetation on the north bank of the river to prevent additional sedimentation and establish a riparian buffer. Formal easements will be established on the north side of the river for USGS access to the river gage and for off-channel water supplies for livestock if necessary. Regardless of the land exchange, fences delineating PacifiCorp boundaries will be constructed to protect the riparian zone in this area.

Discontinuing grazing to the water's edge along the forebay northeast of dam will allow vegetation along the riparian strip to be reestablished.

3.2.4 Agricultural Uses

The 9-acre piece currently under cultivation on the northeast side of the Highway 34 bridge will be leased for agricultural use, but instead planted in native seed as above.

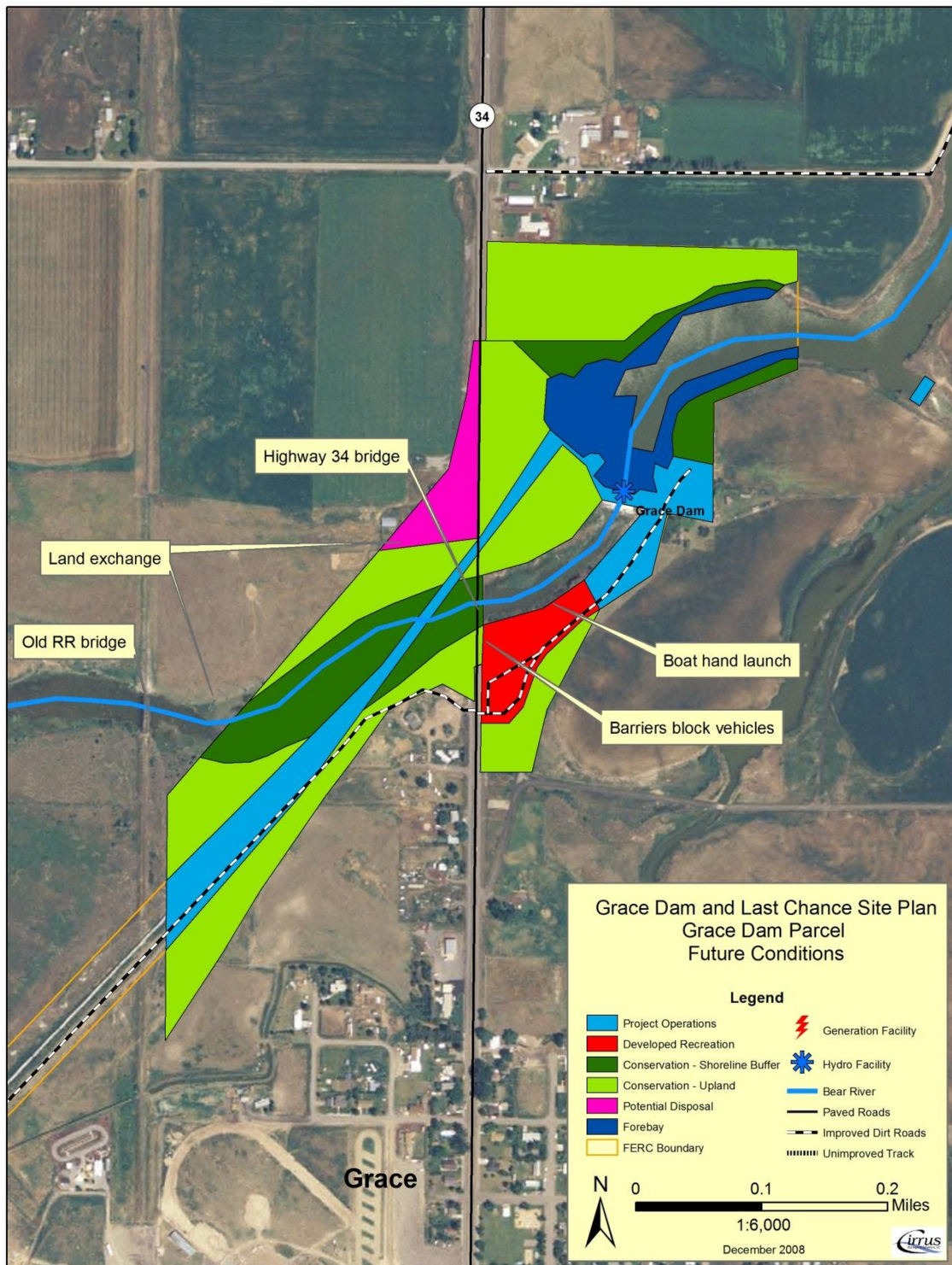


Figure 8. Grace Dam Parcel – future conditions.

3.3 Flowline Parcel

Figure 9 shows the updated LMP Land Management Classifications of areas within the Flowline Parcel.

3.3.1 Public Access

PacifiCorp will demarcate its property using appropriate methods and will complete boundary fences where necessary to prevent trespass grazing and OHV access. Property ownership and “No Public Access” signage will be posted at points where OHVs and pedestrians access Project Operations lands from adjacent land and roads. Properties covered by the previously abandoned flowline east of the current flowline that are no longer used for the project and that are in the middle of cultivated fields owned by a single landowner may be exchanged to that landowner or other entities as appropriate. The public should not be allowed access to Project Operations lands along the flowline where hazardous concrete and wood debris piles exist. An easement for Last Chance Canal managers will be negotiated that will require fencing and signage around the ponds east and southeast of the surge tank to discourage public access to hazards associated with the open water.

If Caribou County wishes to continue using the 1.5-acre rectangle for storing road maintenance material, a sale or exchange will be negotiated.

The use of the 47-acre triangular parcel for a horse pasture along River Road will be discontinued and the land designated as Conservation – Upland to benefit both upland game and non-game species. If this parcel is used temporarily for staging equipment and supplies as a result of a potential future rebuild of the wooden flowline, it will be reclaimed after construction to support the upland conservation designation.

Management responsibilities for the 0.6-acre triangle of land along the flowline on Turner Road used as a substation by Rocky Mountain Power will be transferred to that affiliate.

3.3.2 Vegetation Management

The 47-acre triangular parcel will be monitored for the long term by PacifiCorp for signs of increases in undesirable species and increases in weed infestations (see Section 4). PacifiCorp will pursue partnership opportunities to enhance the habitat values on this property.

The 5-acre parcel at the corner of One Mile Road and River Road is too small for effective conservation management and will be considered for disposal. One option may be to sell or exchange it to Caribou County. The county may then move its road maintenance material storage to this parcel from the 1.5 acre rectangle (see above).

Disturbed areas of bare ground around the surge tank will be reseeded with native grasses; these include areas of dry upland to the northwest and to the south. Weed control will be continued and enhanced along the flowline and around the surge tank to slow the expansion of undesirable species, and to improve native vegetation for erosion control and wildlife.

Current weed infestations will be treated with a combination of chemical, biological, and mechanical treatments, where appropriate, to minimize the spread and establishment of weeds.

These treatments may include backpack herbicide applications, grazing, prescribed fire, and/or revegetation.

3.3.3 Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management

Wet areas under the flowline will be closed to stock watering and grazing, per the LMP prescriptions.

3.3.4 Potential Agricultural Uses

Unnecessary parcels associated with the former flowline alignment on the east may be offered for sale or exchange to the adjacent farmers. Other parcels will generally only be offered for sale or exchange where they are small (less than a few acres).

New agricultural leases will be established with farmers cultivating the lands along the west side of the flowline. No leases are anticipated for grazing purposes.

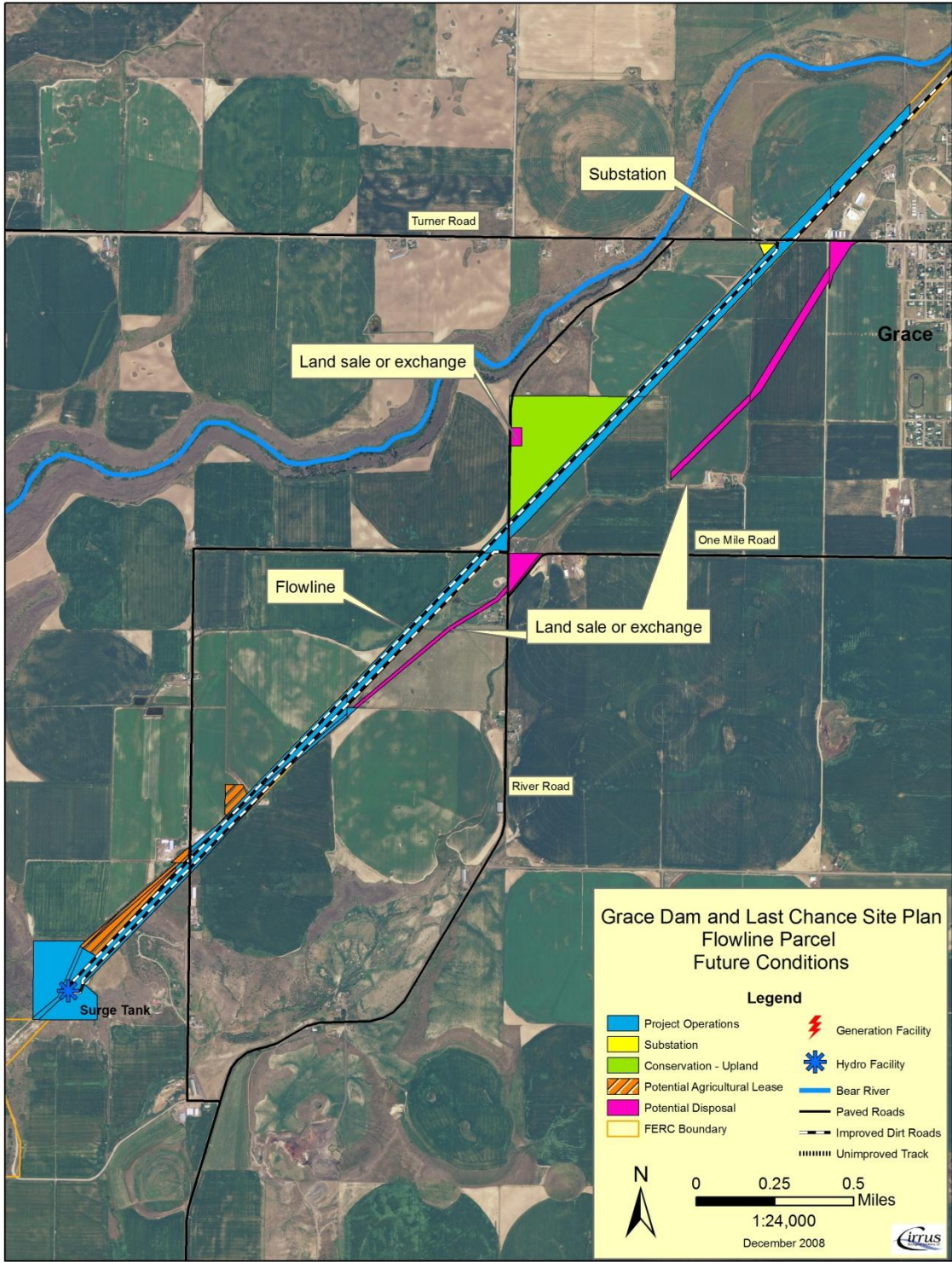


Figure 9. Flowline Parcel – future conditions.

3.4 Implementation Schedule

The following table outlines the management actions to be undertaken on each parcel (as discussed above) and notes the anticipated implementation date and the schedule for post-implementation monitoring. Monitoring efforts are described in detail in Section 4.

Table 5. Implementation schedule for the Grace Dam and Last Chance Development Site Plan.				
<i>LAST CHANCE PARCEL</i>	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Post-Implementation Monitoring Schedule	Completed?
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods to determine and demarcate PacifiCorp-owned lands and allowed public access. 	Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure gate, fence, and fence post condition on all boundaries where natural features don't provide adequate boundary delineation and protection from livestock and vehicle trespass. 	Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain gates on unimproved roads unsuitable for public motorized access. 	Fall 2009	Annual inspection.	
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the weed control contract to include backpack spraying and other appropriate techniques. 	Spring 2010	Revise as needed; monitor seasonally.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reseed the upland area where livestock have damaged ground above the ramp leading to the old ford to native grasses and forbs. 	Fall 2010	Annual inspection.	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure through appropriate fencing the ramp leading down to the old ford at the north end of the parcel to prevent trespassing livestock from accessing the river's edge. 	Fall 2009	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reseed and replant the riparian area where livestock have damaged riparian areas at the old ford. 	Fall 2010	Annual inspection.	
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renegotiate leases to limit lessees to one annual cut of alfalfa, leaving the balance for wildlife. 	Spring 2009	N/A	

Table 5. (Cont'd) Implementation schedule for the Grace Dam and Last Chance Development Site Plan.

GRACE DAM PARCEL	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Post-Implementation Monitoring Schedule	Completed?
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods to determine and demarcate PacifiCorp-owned lands and allowed public uses. 	Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure fence and fence post condition on boundaries as necessary to control trespass OHV and livestock grazing. 	Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post “No Trespassing” and ownership signs on the west side under the Highway 34 bridge to discourage public access to the Project Operations land west of the bridge and to protect the riparian habitat. 	Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the signage and facilities at the Black Canyon put-in with: (1) recreational rules signs; (2) “Part 8” signs; (3) a “Stop” sign; (4) “No Fires” signs; (5) “Speed Limit 10 mph” signs; (6) “Pack It In, Pack It Out” signs; (7) a portable toilet placed and maintained spring and summer at the put-in. 	Spring 2010	Annual inspection. Maintain toilet facilities as necessary during boating season.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the parking areas according to RTSP standards (p. 29). 	Spring 2010	Ongoing annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide overflow parking area if boater use exceeds capacity of gravel parking area. 	Spring 2010	Monitor on each designated boater flow day.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain boat access at the Grace Dam put-in and consider placing rocks in river to create eddy for safer boat launch. 	Spring 2010	Monthly (in season) inspection of boat launches for debris. Semiannually (pre- and post-season) inspection of boat launch and removal of debris.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the recreation site periodically (every 5 years, per LMP and RTSP) for signs of environmental damage to adjacent sensitive habitats designated as Conservation shoreline buffers, and appropriate steps will be taken if damage is detected. 	Spring 2010	Every 5 years.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install boulders or other barriers to prevent vehicles from accessing the area under the bridge to reduce loitering and littering. 	Fall 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate exchange of lands northwest of the Highway 34 bridge that include agricultural buildings in exchange for lands along the north bank of the river for public recreational use. 	Summer 2010	N/A	

Table 5. (Cont'd) Implementation schedule for the Grace Dam and Last Chance Development Site Plan.

Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake appropriate weed control measures along the riparian zone and project roads as well as in localized, internal areas. 	Spring 2010	See the Performance Tracking form.	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate exchanges, as appropriate, with adjacent landowners to acquire control of entire riparian strip between the Highway 34 bridge and the abandoned railroad bridge 0.25 miles west. 	Summer 2010	N/A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue grazing on small (approximately 1-acre) parcel north of residence and east of Grace Dam to allow revegetation of riparian strip. 	Spring 2010	Annual inspection.	
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renegotiate agricultural leases as appropriate. 	Fall 2009	N/A	

FLOWLINE PARCEL	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Post-Implementation Monitoring Schedule	Completed?
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods to determine and demarcate PacifiCorp-owned lands and allowed public access. 	Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine where public will be prohibited from access to Project Operations lands around flowline and surge tank because of unsafe conditions (e.g., ponds, escarpments, and piles of debris). Ensure appropriate signage and fence and fence post condition on all boundaries to prevent unauthorized public access, trespass grazing, and OHV access. 	Spring and Summer 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate sale or exchange of lands for 1.5 acres used by Caribou County for highway maintenance materials. 	FUTURE	N/A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify party using the 47-acre triangular parcel without a lease for grazing horses to remove livestock. 	Spring 2009	N/A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer management responsibilities for substation to Rocky Mountain Power affiliate. 	FUTURE	N/A	

Table 5. (Cont'd) Implementation schedule for the Grace Dam and Last Chance Development Site Plan.

<i>FLOWLINE PARCEL</i>	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Post-Implementation Monitoring Schedule	Completed?
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor 47-acre triangular parcel previously used by horses; reseed if necessary to improve wildlife habitat. 	Fall 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up 5 acres previously used by others as dumping ground; seek opportunities for disposal, including sale or exchange with Caribou County for road maintenance material storage. 	FUTURE	N/A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where necessary, revegetate the disturbed uplands around the surge tank that are not included in agriculture leases with native upland grasses and forbs. 	Fall 2010	Annual inspection.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake appropriate weed control measures along the flowline and in localized, internal areas. 	Spring 2010	See the Performance Tracking form.	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as the wet areas under the flowline are not being grazed, no other action is required. 	Spring 2009	Annual inspection.	
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of properties east of the current flowline along the old flowline alignment that are in the middle of cultivated fields and owned by a single landowner to that landowner by sale or exchange. 	FUTURE	N/A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate updated lease terms with farmers cultivating the narrow strips west of the flowline and near the surge tank. 	Spring 2010	Annual lease inspection.	

4. Monitoring

4.1 Compliance Monitoring

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 this Plan, and a structured plan for monitoring is outlined below. The plan includes two types of monitoring, compliance monitoring and performance tracking. The first addresses implementation and maintenance of the actions specified in this Plan – were the specified management actions performed? The second focuses on achieving the on-the-ground objectives (i.e., Desired Future Conditions; Section 1.3) of the management actions – did the management actions move us closer to where we want to be? As stipulated in the LMP, monitoring results will be included in annual reports to the FERC. Preparation of these annual reports will: (1) help PacifiCorp determine whether this Plan should be adapted to observed, changing conditions over time, and (2) help prioritize management actions each year.

4.1.1 General Compliance

Compliance monitoring provides a mechanism to track implementation of the Plan. This aspect of monitoring is relatively straightforward. It consists of annual reviews of each year's progress in implementing the management or corrective actions comprised by the Plan, in accordance with the schedule described in Section 3.6. A compliance tracking form for each parcel is provided in Appendix C. 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 will specify the reason(s). This information will subsequently be considered by PacifiCorp, the ECC, or the FERC, as appropriate, providing a basis for revision of the Plan or implementation and monitoring schedules. Compliance monitoring will generally be completed by PacifiCorp personnel or contractors. For some management actions in the Implementation Plan (e.g., installation of fencing and sanitary facilities), monitoring for compliance may be all that is required and performance tracking may not be relevant or necessary.

4.2 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 this Plan. Performance tracking assists Project personnel in assessing progress toward desired conditions for a given resource (Section 1.3), compliance with License requirements and LMP/RTSP guidance (Section 1.1), and revising the parcel-specific implementation plans employing an adaptive approach to managing the planning area parcels.

Given the diversity of environmental conflicts discussed in Section 2.3 and summarized in Section 2.4, and the number of associated Desired Future Conditions, guidelines, and standards included in the LMP and RTSP, a huge number of performance monitoring methodologies could potentially be developed. These could span significant ranges in terms of scope, objectivity, technical sophistication, cost, and time demand. The appropriate methodology for this application is broad in scope (i.e., is applicable to a number of environmental conflicts), objective, and relatively low in technical sophistication, cost, and time demand. Otherwise,

performance tracking would be impractical and would not be effectively implemented. Based on these criteria, performance tracking will comprise the following steps:

- An initial site assessment of each parcel, completed in the first year of 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 summarized in Table 3, is included in Appendix D. PacifiCorp or contract personnel will complete the initial site assessments.
- PacifiCorp will establish photo points as part of the initial assessment. The reference photographs, where appropriate, will effectively aid in tracking progress toward achieving one or more of the desired future conditions. The tracking form in Appendix D indicates where photo plots are established. They will be located using a GPS and marked on the ground to allow replication. Guidance on the reference photograph methodology is provided in Appendix E.
- All or most of the information needed to complete the assessment forms was recorded in the course of this site planning exercise. This information will be transferred to the appropriate forms. On-site work during the first year of implementation will consist primarily of review of the completed forms, establishment of the photo points, and taking the initial round of photos.
- The site assessments, including photographs, will be repeated annually. The 5-year interval indicated by LMP for monitoring shoreline, wetlands, and riparian areas in the Conservation Land management classification will serve as the framework for more formal reports unless PacifiCorp or the ECC request a shorter interval for a given conflict, parcel, or site.
- This Plan, supported by the initial round of tracking forms and reference photos, will constitute 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 will 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. The implementation schedule and tracking forms will be modified accordingly, establishing a new baseline for subsequent performance tracking.

This methodology is consistent with an adaptive management strategy upon which this Plan, 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 the desired future conditions with effective tracking of key issues such as weed control, ecological health of wetlands and riparian areas, and condition of developed recreational sites.

5. APPENDICES

- A. Land Management Plan Land Use Standards
- B. Noxious Plant List
- C. Compliance Monitoring Form
- D. Performance Tracking Form

Appendix A: Land Management Plan Land Use Standards

Table A.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 on existing roads. Project personnel may occasionally need to access off-road areas to conduct O&M activities (e.g., hydro operations, reclamation measures, weed control, seeding, monitoring, etc.). • 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.) • Noxious weeds will be controlled annually. Pesticide application will conform to Federal and state regulations and product labels. PacifiCorp will protect against surface or groundwater contamination.
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of riparian and wetland habitat is encouraged but 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.

Table A.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 and groundwater 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 adjacent to Developed Recreation land management classification.

Table A.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, biological, and appropriate chemical methods will be emphasized for control of noxious weeds to minimize impacts to water quality. • Roads 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 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 5 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 considered as a management tool to achieve desired vegetation conditions. Grazing would only occur in Conservation land management classification within the FERC Project boundary after consultation with the ECC. Such grazing would adhere to standardized criteria (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] and other accepted sources) and monitoring. • 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.

Table A.3. (cont'd) Specific Land Use Standards for lands in the CONSERVATION Land Management Classification.

Issue	Land Use Standards
Agricultural Uses (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Future easement requests will require Best Management Practices (BMPs) by irrigation system owners. 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 drainage ways (restored if necessary).

Table A.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 hunting, 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 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 or practical.
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ditches within agricultural lease 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.

Table A.4. (cont'd) Specific Land Use Standards for lands in the POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL LEASE AREAS Land Management Classification.

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 and work toward “Desired Future Conditions.” • Subleasing of leased land will not be permitted. • Off-river watering sources will be maintained within the lease area, where possible, utilizing water from existing diversion, ditches, and pipes. A minimum of 12 gallons per day per head is required (Idaho Department of Water Resources [IDWR] Water Law Handbook).

Appendix B: Noxious Weeds and Non-native Plant List

Species listed as noxious weeds by the State of Idaho include the following:

- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
- Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
- Hoary Cress (*Cardaria draba*)
- Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
- Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
- Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium* L.)
- Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)

Other weedy plants of concern:

- Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)
- Common burdock (*Arctium minus*)
- Common teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*)
- Curlycup gumweed (*Grindelia squarrosa*)
- Mustard (*Brassicaceae*); various species of weedy mustards

Appendix C: Compliance Monitoring Form

Last Chance Parcel Compliance Monitoring				
Date:		Technician:		
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods to determine and demarcate PacifiCorp-owned lands and allowed public access. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure gate, fence, and fence post condition on all boundaries where natural features don't provide adequate boundary delineation and protection from livestock and vehicle trespass. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain gates on unimproved roads unsuitable for public motorized access. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the weed control contract to include backpack spraying and other appropriate techniques. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reseed the upland area where livestock have damaged ground above the ramp leading to the old ford to native grasses and forbs. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the ramp leading down to the old ford at the north end of the parcel to prevent trespassing livestock from accessing the river's edge. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reseed and replant the riparian area where livestock have damaged riparian areas at the old ford. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	

Last Chance Parcel Compliance Monitoring Date: Technician:				
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renegotiate leases to limit lessees to one annual cut of alfalfa, leaving the balance for wildlife. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	

Grace Dam Parcel Compliance Monitoring				
Date:		Technician:		
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods to determine and demarcate PacifiCorp-owned lands and allowed public uses. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure fence and fence post condition on boundaries as necessary to control trespass OHV and livestock grazing. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post “No Trespassing” and ownership signs on the west side under the Highway 34 bridge to discourage public access to the Project Operations land west of the bridge and to protect the riparian habitat. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the signage and facilities at the Black Canyon put-in with: (1) recreational rules signs; (2) “Part 8” signs; (3) a “Stop” sign; (4) “No Fires” signs; (5) “Speed Limit 10 mph” signs; (6) “Pack It In, Pack It Out” signs; (7) a portable toilet placed and maintained spring and summer at the put-in. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the parking areas according to RTSP standards (p. 29). 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide overflow parking area if boater use exceeds capacity of gravel parking area. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	

Grace Dam Parcel Compliance Monitoring Date: Technician:				
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain boat access at the Grace Dam put-in and consider placing rocks in river to create eddy for safer boat launch. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the recreation site periodically (every 5 years, per LMP and RTSP) for signs of environmental damage to adjacent sensitive habitats designated as Conservation shoreline buffers, and appropriate steps will be taken if damage is detected. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install boulders or other barriers to prevent vehicles from accessing the area under the bridge to reduce loitering and littering. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate exchange of lands northwest of the Highway 34 bridge that include agricultural buildings in exchange for lands along the north bank of the river for public recreational use. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake appropriate weed control measures along the riparian zone and project roads as well as in localized, internal areas. 	Spring 2010	YES / NO	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate exchanges, as appropriate, with adjacent landowners to acquire control of entire riparian strip between the Highway 34 bridge and the abandoned railroad bridge 0.25 miles west. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	

Grace Dam Parcel Compliance Monitoring Date: Technician:				
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue grazing on small (approximately 1-acre) parcel north of residence and east of Grace Dam to allow revegetation of riparian strip. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renegotiate agricultural leases as appropriate. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	

Flowline Parcel Compliance Monitoring Date: Technician:				
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
Public Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods to determine and demarcate PacifiCorp-owned lands and allowed public access. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine where public will be prohibited from access to Project Operations lands around flowline and surge tank because of unsafe conditions (e.g., ponds, escarpments, and piles of debris). Ensure appropriate signage and fence and fence post condition on all boundaries to prevent unauthorized public access, trespass grazing, and OHV access. 	Spring and Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate easement with Last Chance Canal Company for catch basin at end of canal to require appropriate hazard warnings around the basin, near debris piles, and at the escarpment. Ensure that posted warnings are maintained by the canal company. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate sale or exchange of lands for 1.5 acres used by Caribou County for highway maintenance materials. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify party using the 47-acre triangular parcel without a lease for grazing horses to remove livestock. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer management responsibilities for substation to Rocky Mountain Power affiliate. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	

Flowline Parcel Compliance Monitoring Date: Technician:				
Issue	Corrective Action	Timeframe	Completed?	Comments
Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor 47-acre triangular parcel previously used by horses; reseed if necessary to improve wildlife habitat. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up 5 acres previously used by others as dumping ground; seek opportunities for disposal, including sale or exchange with Caribou County for road maintenance material storage. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where necessary, revegetate the disturbed uplands around the surge tank that are not included in agriculture leases with native upland grasses and forbs. 	Fall 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake appropriate weed control measures along the flowline and in localized, internal areas. 	Spring 2010	YES / NO	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as the wet areas under the flowline are not being grazed, no other action is required. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	
Agricultural Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of properties east of the current flowline along the old flowline alignment that are in the middle of cultivated fields and owned by a single landowner to that landowner by sale or exchange. 	Summer 2009	YES / NO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate updated lease terms with farmers cultivating the narrow strips west of the flowline and near the surge tank. 	Spring 2009	YES / NO	

Appendix D: Performance Tracking Form

Last Chance Performance Tracking Date: _____ Technician: _____ Initial Performance Tracking: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if DFCs have been reviewed.					
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
Public Access	PA2 – Lands disturbed by recreation or other public uses are improved to reclaim healthy vegetation communities. (Also PA3, PA6, VM1, VM2, VM3, WR1, WR2.)	Are areas formerly damaged by trespassing livestock free of invasive plants, and is bare ground being replaced by native grasses and forbs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are native plants being reestablished on the uplands above, the ramp, and the riparian zone adjacent to, the old river ford on the west side of the river? Has the extent of bare ground been reduced enough to minimize soil erosion? Has the fence around the old ford been removed so as not to obstruct use of the riparian zone by wildlife? 	LC1 <i>(at top of ramp leading to old ford)</i>	YES NO	
			LC2 <i>(on west side of river at old ford)</i>	YES NO	
Vegetation Management	VM3 - habitats such as sagebrush-steppe are enhanced and protected. (Also VM1, VM2.)	Are sagebrush-steppe and mountain brush communities healthy, diverse in plant composition, and free of invasive species? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are native plants established and free of invasive species? 	LC3 <i>(on western edge of agricultural field at narrowest point in southwest piece)</i>	YES NO	

Last Chance Performance Tracking Date: _____ Technician: _____ Initial Performance Tracking: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if DFCs have been reviewed.					
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
			LC4 <i>(on east side of river at old ford)</i>	YES NO	
Agricultural Uses	AU1 - Activities on leased land are consistent with the objectives of the Agreement, the LMP, and other resource management plans and meet lease stipulations. (Also AU4.)	Are agricultural practices appropriate for leased parcels and helping to support wildlife? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Are agricultural operations limited to the area designated for agriculture?</i> • <i>Are crops limited to alfalfa, and is only the first cut removed, leaving the balance for wildlife?</i> • <i>Is soil loss minimized during tillage, and are weeds appropriately managed?</i> 	LC5 <i>(on east side of river within agricultural field)</i>	YES NO	
			LC6 <i>(on west side of river within agricultural field)</i>	YES NO	

Grace Dam Performance Tracking		Initial Performance Tracking:		<input type="checkbox"/> Check if DFCs have been reviewed.	
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
Public Access	PA1 - Viable recreational uses are maintained and/or improved. (Also PA2, PA3, PA4, PA6, PA7, VM1, VM2, VM3, WR1, WR2, WR3, WR4)	Are established recreation areas receiving substantial use, and do these visitors have a minimal impact? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Is there evidence of boaters taking advantage of the developed recreation site for whitewater boating at appropriate flows?</i> <i>Are soil and vegetation impacts limited to the parking area, put-in ramp, and narrow strips around roadways?</i> 	GD1 <i>(on north side of parking area east of Highway 34 bridge and south of river)</i>	YES NO	
	PA2 – Lands disturbed by recreation or other public uses are improved to reclaim healthy vegetation communities. (Also PA3, PA6, VM1, VM2, VM3, WR1, WR2.)	Are upland areas formerly damaged by trespassing livestock and OHV use free of invasive plants, and is bare ground being replaced by native grasses and forbs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Are native plants being reestablished?</i> <i>Are weedy species reasonably sparse and being managed appropriately?</i> <i>Is the percentage of bare ground small enough to minimize soil erosion?</i> <i>Have fences been established, and are they preventing livestock trespass but not obstructing use by wildlife?</i> 	GD2 <i>(along east side of Flowline, south of river, and west of Highway 34 bridge)</i>	YES NO	

Grace Dam Performance Tracking					
Date: Technician:		Initial Performance Tracking:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Check if DFCs have been reviewed.
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
Vegetation Management	VM3 - habitats such as sagebrush steppe are enhanced and protected. (Also VM1, VM2.)	<p>Are areas in uplands relatively free of weeds and composed of a healthy mix of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Are weedy species reasonably sparse and being managed appropriately?</i> • <i>Are native plants being reestablished?</i> • <i>Have fences been established, and are they preventing livestock trespass but not obstructing use by wildlife?</i> 	<p>GD3</p> <p><i>(south of road to recreation parking area and east of Highway 34)</i></p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	
Wetland and Riparian Habitat Management	WR1 - Wetland and riparian resources, spring complexes, and the river shoreline are buffered and protected. (Also WR2,WR3, WR4.)	<p>Are areas along waterways formerly damaged by livestock free of invasive plants, and is bare ground being replaced by native grasses and forbs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Are native plants being reestablished?</i> • <i>Are weedy species reasonably sparse and being managed appropriately?</i> • <i>Is there an adequate buffer of healthy riparian vegetation along the water's edge?</i> • <i>Have fences been established and are they</i> 	<p>GD4</p> <p><i>(east of dam and north of residence near water's edge)</i></p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	

Grace Dam Performance Tracking Date: _____ Technician: _____ Initial Performance Tracking: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if DFCs have been reviewed.					
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
		<i>preventing livestock trespass but not obstructing use by wildlife?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are recreation users (fishers) having minimal impact on the riparian zone north of the river and west of the Highway 34 bridge? 	GD5 <i>(on north side of river and midway between Highway 34 and old RR bridge)</i>	YES NO	

Flowline Performance Tracking					
Date:	Technician:	Initial Performance Tracking:			<input type="checkbox"/> Check if DFCs have been reviewed.
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
Public Access	PA1 - Viable recreational uses are maintained and/or improved. (Also PA2, PA3, PA4, PA5, PA6, PA7, VM1, VM2, VM3)	Does public use of the 5- acre and 47-acre Upland Conservation areas have a minimal impact? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there evidence of hunters and others utilizing the conservation areas appropriately? Is there evidence of wildlife taking advantage of the available habitat? Are soil and vegetation impacts minimal and vegetation cover for upland birds and other species adequate? 	FL1 (west edge of 5-acre triangular parcel at junction of One Mile Road and Varley Road)	YES NO	
			FL2 (within 47-acre triangular parcel along River Road and west of flowline)	YES NO	
Vegetation Management	VM3 - habitats such as sagebrush steppe are enhanced and protected. (Also VM1, VM2.)	Are areas in uplands relatively free of weeds and composed of a healthy mix of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are weedy species reasonably sparse and being managed appropriately? Are native plants being reestablished? Have fences been established, and are they preventing livestock trespass but not obstructing use by wildlife? 	FL3 (in uplands west of surge tank)	YES NO	

Flowline Performance Tracking Date: _____ Technician: _____ Initial Performance Tracking: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if DFCs have been reviewed.					
Issue	Desired Future Condition	Performance Tracking	GPS/ Photo Pt.	YES/NO	Comments
Agricultural Uses	AU1 - Activities on leased land are consistent with the objectives of the Agreement, the LMP, and other resource management plans. (Also AU4.)	Are agricultural practices appropriate for the leased parcels? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Are agricultural operations limited to the area designated for agriculture?</i> • <i>Is soil loss minimized during tillage, and are weeds appropriately managed?</i> 	FL4 <i>(in fields west of flowline and west of River Road)</i>	YES NO	