

LEWIS RIVER WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN



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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

To enhance readability, the use of acronyms and abbreviations has been minimized in this document. However, for longer terms that are frequently used throughout the document, as well as certain units of measurement, the following acronyms and abbreviations have been used.

Plan	Wildlife Conservation Plan
WHMP	Lewis River Wildlife Habitat Management Plan
Project	Lewis River Hydroelectric Project
WRP	Woodland Release Ponds
JC	Johnson Creek Hatchery
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
TCC	Terrestrial Coordination Committee

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Responsible environmental management benefits PacifiCorp's customers and improves the quality of the environment in which we live. This belief is the basis for the environmental RESPECT policy that guides PacifiCorp's corporate commitment to the environment. The principles and their purpose include the following:

- Responsibility – All levels of management are responsible for integrating environmental management programs into business processes in order to measure and improve environmental performance. All employees are responsible and accountable for understanding and incorporating environmental compliance requirements into their daily work activities with the obligation to bring issues and concerns forward for resolutions.
- Efficiency – We will responsibly use natural resources and pursue increased efficiencies that reduce waste and emissions at their source. We will develop sustainable operations and implement environmental projects designed to leave a clean, healthy environment for our children and future generations.
- Stewardship – We will respect our natural resources and take care in balancing the needs of customers with our obligation to future generations. We will seek opportunities to preserve, restore, protect, and improve our natural surroundings.
- Performance – We will set challenging goals and assess our ability to continually improve our environmental performance. Through the strategic management of our assets, we will improve the environment and contribute to our business success.
- Evaluation – We will perform audits to evaluate our environmental compliance and use the results to improve our operations and their impact on the environment.
- Communication – We will foster open dialogue and informed decision making through communication of environmental information with management, employees, and the public. We will work with governments and others in creating responsible environmental laws and regulations reflective of sound public policy.
- Training – We will provide the training necessary for our employees to perform their environmental responsibilities. We will encourage and provide opportunities for employees to learn more about the environment and foster an atmosphere of creating cost-effective solutions that go beyond compliance.

1.2 Wildlife Conservation Plan

PacifiCorp has prepared this Wildlife Conservation Plan (Plan) for PacifiCorp owned lands along the Lewis River that are not included in the Lewis River Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (WHMP) developed and implemented per Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses for the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects (PacifiCorp et.al 2008a). This Plan includes two areas, the Woodland Fish Release Ponds (8.10 acres) and the Johnson Creek Recreation Site (3.75 acres). These areas will be managed as Secondary Management Areas as described in and consistent with the WHMP.

Secondary management areas are PacifiCorp lands that are within or adjacent to WHMP lands and have a primary purpose other than wildlife habitat, such as recreation. Because these areas have the potential to provide habitat to associated species, they are managed for wildlife to the extent such management does not conflict with the primary purpose. In general, the secondary management areas are associated with recreation, leased lands, and maintenance and operations; as a result, they are generally small in extent and may have both managed and unmanaged landscapes. Woodland Release Ponds are associated with aquatic use. Johnson Creek is associated with recreation use.

Activities with the potential to affect secondary management areas will be communicated to a PacifiCorp biologist through compliance and implementation meetings. These meetings will be attended by a person responsible for Plan implementation to ensure that any actions that may be conducted within secondary management areas will minimize adverse impacts and identify opportunities for enhancement where feasible.

1.3 Organization of the Plan

This Plan begins with identification of wildlife resources within the Lewis River Hydroelectric Project (Project) boundary. An analysis of potential Project impacts on the identified resources informs the subsequent discussion of conservation methods available for implementation. The Plan then concludes with a record of agency consultation on the Plan.

2.0 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

This Plan is not intended to provide a comprehensive inventory of wildlife resources within the Project. Additional detailed survey information is available in the WHMP which is the primary sources for the general data include in this section. A review of the location, habitat, and wildlife species within the Project is provided for context to inform analysis of Project impacts and implementation of conservation methods.

2.1 Location

The Lewis River Hydroelectric Project consists of the Merwin Project (No. 935), Yale Project (No. 2071), Swift No. 2 Project (No. 2213), and Swift No. 1 Project (No. 2111) and associated powerhouses, transmission facilities, recreational facilities, hatcheries, reservoirs, canals, and WHMP lands. PacifiCorp, a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, owns the Merwin, Yale, and Swift No. 1 Projects. Cowlitz PUD owns the Swift No. 2.

There are two geographic areas covered in this Plan that are not included in the WHMP. Both areas are on the Lewis River downstream of Merwin Dam. The first area is named Woodland Release Ponds (WRP) (Appendix A). The WRP area is 8.05 acres in size and located on the west bank of the Lewis River within the city limits of Woodland, WA (45.92561, -122.71954, Cowlitz County 5N1E7,8). This plot of land was bought in 2011 for the purpose of installing a facility to recover transported fish from the upper Lewis River basin. The facility retains fish collected and transported from the Swift Floating Surface Collector to observe for injury and mortality, and to acclimate the fish prior to releasing into the Lewis River. Facility construction was completed in 2016.



Figure 1. Woodland Fish Release Pond Facility

The second area is the Johnson Creek recreation site (JC) (Appendix B). The JC area is 3.75 acres in size and located off Old Lewis River Road (45.938409, -122.6284883, Cowlitz County 5N1E12). The land was conveyed to the state of Washington in 1932 by Inland Power & Light Company as part of a hatchery program with the understanding the land would be returned to Inland Power & Light when the hatchery is no longer operational. The hatchery stopped running in that location and the portion of the land ownership reverted to Inland (predecessor in interest to PacifiCorp) in 1998. PacifiCorp then elected to use a portion of the parcel to construct a gravel parking lot for bank-fishing access to the Lewis River. The installation of the parking lot allowed PacifiCorp to achieve compliance with Article 46 of the previous Merwin FERC license (FERC Project No. 935).



Figure 2. Johnson Creek Fishing Access Parking Lot

2.2 Current Management and Habitat

Initial evaluation to define habitat of WRP and JC was conducted using the WHMP Vegetation Cover Type and Buffers (PacifiCorp et.al. 2008b). Woodland Release Ponds consists of approximately 6 acres of meadow habitat, 0.7 acres of developed land, and 1.2 acres of riparian shrubland. The meadow is mowed in the spring and fall to reduce fire danger and help manage noxious weeds that may grow and invade the grassy field. The road and riparian area are managed for noxious weeds. Johnson Creek consists of approximately 0.72 acres of mature (potential Old-Growth) stand and 2.8 acres of riparian deciduous. The area is currently managed for noxious weeds and public access via a road and hiking trail down to the Lewis River for fishing access on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) property. Currently PacifiCorp's database does not include either area's habitat information. Within three years of this Plan the database will be updated to include these Project Areas.

2.2.1 MEADOW HABITAT benefits wildlife by providing food sources, permanent cover, and corridors for movement and breeding habitat. Feeding is the most common wildlife activity to occur in meadows. Despite the ecological limitations, there are substantial opportunities for enhancing wildlife habitat and species diversity on agricultural lands. In particular old fields and field edges can provide forage for deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and grassland bird habitat. Wide shelterbelts and hedgerows that include seed- and fruit-producing plants and a mixture of canopy layers can provide nesting and foraging habitat for a variety of game bird and passerine species. Crop mix, planting configuration, tillage practices, harvest timing, and the timing and use of herbicides and pesticides can be manipulated to improve wildlife habitat (Johnson and O'Neil 2001).



Figure 3. Mature stand above access road at Johnson Creek Hatchery

2.2.2 RIPARIAN DECIDUOUS HABITAT provides several important ecosystem functions, including stream bank stabilization, stream temperature control, flood control, and wildlife habitat (PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD 2006). Riparian habitat encompasses the areas that are influenced by high-water events, such as the floodplains, channel migration zones, wetlands, and upland plant

communities, that directly influence streams. Specifically, the riparian habitat begins at the ordinary high-water mark of a stream or river and includes the portion of adjacent lands that influence the aquatic habitat by providing shade, nutrients, woody materials, insects, or habitat for riparian-associated species.

Riparian habitats are important for fish and wildlife because of the diverse mix of physical, structural, and biotic characteristics. As a result, riparian areas provide some of the most diverse, dynamic, and complex terrestrial habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Riparian habitats are used for essential life activities by approximately 85 percent of Washington's terrestrial vertebrate species, and the density of wildlife in riparian areas is comparatively high (Knutson and Naef 1997). For perspective, these areas only represent 1 to 2 percent of the landscape in Oregon and Washington, but 319 of the 593 species that occur in these two states have been recorded using riparian habitat (Kauffman et al. 2001).

2.2.3 MATURE STAND The Plan area, specifically Johnson Creek, has some mature stand of timber which can be managed as old-growth because it possess some habitat characteristics (e.g., large diameter trees greater than 20 inches [50 cm] dbh) and can have the potential to develop into old-growth habitat with proper management (PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD. 2006). About one-third of all species found in western forests are closely associated with old-growth forest habitat conditions. Some species may be ecologically dependent on old-growth habitat characteristics such as the large trees, multi-layered canopy, large snags and logs, and/or deep forest floor litter (McComb et al. 1993). This area will be surveyed within the next 5 years to determine if it is considered old growth using the WHMP Old Growth Data Sheet (PacifiCorp et.al 2008c).

2.2.4 DEVELOPED LAND WRP and JC both have developed facilities. Infrastructure at the WRP includes the fish raceways, supporting building and infrastructure, and the fish release canal to the Lewis River. The JC area includes a parking lot, vault toilet, trail and private road. These areas will be excluded from the Plan as they are not considered habitat.

2.3 Species Association

The Lewis River WHMP Standards & Guidelines document has designated species to each of the habitat types that will be managed (PacifiCorp et.al. 2008d). These species were selected for their known association with WHMP lands and their ability to be an indicator of habitat quality. These species should benefit from habitat management and are considered when implementing a management action.

There are three categories of species associations: Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) evaluation species, analysis species, and other species. These categories, as well as vegetation cover types and habitat associations, are described below.

2.3.1 MEADOW SPECIES: Roosevelt Elk (*Cervus elaphus*), Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus ssp. columbianus*), Savannah Sparrow. **(HEP) Evaluation Species:** Black-capped Chickadee, Mink, Pileated Woodpecker, and Yellow Warbler. **Analysis Species:** Cascade torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton cascadae*), and papillose tail-dropper (*Prophyaon dubium*).

2.3.2 RIPARIAN (HEP) EVALUATION SPECIES: Black-capped Chickadee, Mink, Pileated Woodpecker, and Yellow Warbler. **Analysis Species:** Cascade torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton cascadae*), and papillose tail-dropper (*Prophyaon dubium*).

2.3.3 OLD-GROWTH (HEP) EVALUATION SPECIES: Pileated Woodpecker. Analysis Species: Northern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus*), marten (*Martes americana*), Larch Mountain salamander (*Plethodon larselli*), northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*), and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapilla*)

In Washington, black-capped chickadees' preferred habitat is deciduous forests, and chickadee abundance in deciduous forests is related to canopy volume (Marshall et al. 2003, Schroeder 1983a). Black-capped chickadees nest in cavities of dead or hollow trees. The tree diameter at the nest site ranges from 3.9 to 5.9 inches (10.0 to 15.0 cm), and the total tree height ranges from 1.0 to 40.0 feet (0.3 to 12.2 m) (Schroeder 1983a). In Oregon and Washington, winter roost cavities are excavated in snags (Schroeder 1983a). Black-capped chickadees nest in cavities and are only able to excavate a cavity in soft or rotten wood (Schroeder 1983a).

Mink (*Mustela vison*)

Mink are closely associated with aquatic habitats because of their dependency on aquatic prey. As a result, mink are generally observed within 656 feet (200 m) of large freshwater streams, rivers, lakes, marshes, and marine shore habitats, and the extent and density of mink populations are directly proportional to the distribution and abundance of such habitats (Maser 1998, Verts and Carraway 1998). Surface water must be present for a minimum of 9 months of the year to provide optimum habitat and prey availability for mink (Allen 1986). Extensive woody and persistent herbaceous vegetation provide important cover for foraging and denning mink; however, optimum cover varies between habitat types and is a combination of cover components (i.e., tree and shrub canopy) (Allen 1986).

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

Pileated woodpeckers may be found in several seral stages of both deciduous and coniferous forests (Csuti et al. 1997). Because of their dependency on large snags and fallen trees, pileated woodpeckers are more closely associated with mature and old-growth forest habitats (Lewis and Azerrad 2003). Critical components of pileated woodpecker habitat are large snags and trees, diseased trees, dense forest stands, and high snag densities (Schroeder 1983b). Nest and roost trees are usually the larger and taller snags or live decay trees (i.e., greater than or equal to 90 feet [27 m] and 30 inches [76 cm] dbh). A variety of forest seral stages can be used as foraging habitat if an adequate amount of large trees and snags (greater than 20 inches [51 cm] dbh) are present and capable of supporting an abundant amount of insect prey associated with the dead wood (Lewis and Azerrad 2003).

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

Optimum yellow warbler habitat is 60 to 80 percent shrub crown cover, comprised entirely of hydrophytic species, with an average shrub height of 6.6 feet (2.0 m), and a minimum habitat patch size of 0.37 acres (0.15 ha) (Schroeder 1982). Lack of hydrophytic shrub cover is the limiting factor for riparian forested areas in the Lewis River, and lack of deciduous shrubs is the limiting factor for riparian shrub areas.

3.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

Secondary management areas are PacifiCorp lands that are within or adjacent to WHMP lands and have a primary purpose other than wildlife habitat, such as recreation. Because these areas have the potential to provide habitat to associated species, they are managed for wildlife to the extent that it does not conflict with the primary purpose. In general, the secondary management areas are associated with recreation, leased lands, and maintenance and operations; as a result, they are generally small in extent and may have both managed and unmanaged landscapes (PacifiCorp et.al 2008e). Both sites in this Plan will be managed as secondary management lands.

3.1 Woodland Fish Release Ponds

Woodland Release Ponds' first priority is fish recovery and monitoring. Regular maintenance of the acclimation ponds and daily fish truck traffic occur throughout the fish out-migration season (typically October through mid-July). Although there is good forage and habitat for deer, elk, and other large wildlife, due to the proximity to the highway PacifiCorp will focus our efforts on wildlife habitat using native plants for birds and pollinators.



Figure 4. Fish access shoot from acclimation ponds through the riparian area (left) and into the Lewis River (right).

3.2 Johnson Creek Recreation

Johnson Creek's main use is year-round fishing access to the Lewis River. The entrance to the parking lot is leased and is not included in this Plan. A driveway with a separate entrance than the Johnson Creek parking lot winds through The Plan area giving access to private residence and fisherman hiking access (Fig. 4). Wildlife management will be secondary to recreation use.



Figure 5. Sign indicating end of PacifiCorp property at Johnson Creek Hatchery and driveway leading to private residence.

4.0 CONSERVATION METHODS

4.1 FERC License and WHMP

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued the licenses for the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects on June 26, 2008. Under Article 403 in the Merwin, Yale, and Swift No. 1 licenses, PacifiCorp completed a WHMP for the designated Project lands. It was completed within 6 months from the issuance of the licenses and filed with the Commission for approval. On March 20, 2009 FERC approved the WHMP. Article 404 in the individual project licenses and the WHMP provide measures for protecting wildlife terrestrial resources. The license articles can be found in Appendix 1-2 of the WHMP (PacifiCorp et al 2008f).

The Lewis River Projects used a collaborative process under the FERC Alternative Licensing Procedure to resolve issues related to relicensing. The collaborative process was initiated with public and agency meetings in April 1999. The outcome of this process was the Lewis River Settlement Agreement signed by PacifiCorp, Cowlitz PUD, and 24 other Parties, including five federal agencies, two state agencies, eight county/local agencies, two tribes, two citizens-at-large, and five nongovernmental organizations, on November 30, 2004 (PacifiCorp et al. 2004b).

The Settlement Agreement Section 10.8.1 directs PacifiCorp to consult with the Terrestrial Coordination Committee (TCC) in developing the WHMP. In preparation of the WHMP, the TCC developed a Standards & Guidelines document to provide goals and objectives based upon on the broad objectives identified in Settlement Agreement Schedule 10.8: Wildlife Objectives (PacifiCorp et.al 2008g). The goals address the plans' intent for each habitat management area and plan-wide goal. Each goal has objectives that define the management actions, schedule, and/or desired outcomes within a specific time period. This Plan was developed using the same Standards & Guidelines.

This Lewis River WHMP is PacifiCorp's current conservation method and was prepared in coordination with the TCC, which includes representatives from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Yakama Nation, Lewis River Citizens at-Large, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

4.2 Oak Site Management

Lands surrounding Merwin Reservoir are near the eastern extent of the range of the Oregon white oak's (*Quercus garryana*) on the west side of the Cascades. As a result, only a few stands exist, and these are on rocky outcrops covered with thin soils. During the relicensing studies, the oak stands vegetation cover type was defined as an area that is greater than 10 percent forested canopy cover, greater than 70 percent of the canopy cover is composed of deciduous trees, and it is an upland site dominated by oak trees (PacifiCorp et.al 2008h). In an effort to expand the WHMP oak stand locations, oak trees will be planted, and enclosures erected to protect the new growth at the Woodland Release Ponds. The area will then be managed as an oak stand. Because the lot is within the city of Woodland, the area will be mowed in the spring and fall to reduce fire danger and to compile with city code (Appendix C). The oak site management objective is as follows:

- Maintain or enhance the composition of oak in areas it occupies. If ecologically feasible, active management should be accomplished to maintain and enhance stands of oak, including selecting against conifer encroachment.

4.3 Riparian Vegetation

The 1.2 acres of riparian deciduous at the WRP and the 2.8 acres riparian deciduous at JC will be managed as Riparian habitat. The riparian manage objectives are as follows:

- Maintain or restore native plant species assemblages and vegetation structures that benefit riparian-associated wildlife species. Management will primarily entail protecting riparian habitats (i.e., buffer zones) from impacts due to forestry or recreational activities.
- Emphasize preserving multiple canopies in riparian zones, where present (including a dense over-story component where appropriate), maximizing ground cover and managing to restore the ecological processes associated with riparian zones.



Figure 6. Woodland Release Ponds Riparian Area

4.4 Old-Growth Habitat Management

The 0.72 acres of mature stand at JC will be surveyed to determine if it qualifies as old-growth. Even if it does not qualify, the area will still be managed as such with the goal of it becoming old-growth. The Old-Growth management objective are as follows:

- Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with old-growth habitats as well habitat components preferred by these species (e.g. snags, down wood, “wolf” trees, and multistoried stands).
- Identify designated old-growth area and manage towards Category III: Old Growth designation includes forest lands that largely exhibit old-growth characteristics and functions (e.g., large snags, down wood, multistoried canopies). Management is conducted only when monitoring indicates need targeted toward increasing habitat diversity and promoting old-growth associated species.

4.5 Invasive Plant Species Management

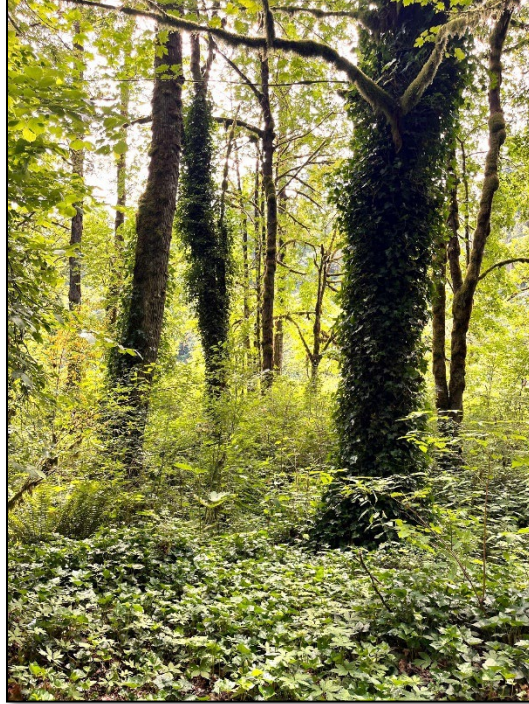


Figure 7. Ivy infestation requiring treatment at Johnson Creek

All lands included in this Plan will be managed for invasive plant species. The invasive plant species management objective is as follows:

- Prevent or minimize the establishment and spread of noxious and invasive weed species (including non-listed weeds that are determined to be a threat to habitat) on Licensee-owned and/or controlled lands and to control known noxious and invasive weed species on said lands to meet State and local objectives and requirements. Inventory and monitoring are key aspects for a successful integrated weed management program on these lands.

4.6 Raptor Site Management

Raptors, or birds of prey, include eagles, accipiters, ospreys, vultures, hawks, falcons, and owls. Currently, several populations of raptor species are at risk or are state or federally listed as threatened or endangered. In addition, eagles have special protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 United States Code § 668), and all raptors and their nests are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Because raptors are top predators, they are key species for assessing changes in habitat and their prey species. Eagle and osprey monitoring of the WRP and JC areas will be conducted during the May and June WHMP flight surveys. The raptor site management objective are as follows:

- Provide habitat for and minimize disturbance to raptors, including northern bald eagles, ospreys, accipiters, and owls.
- A secondary objective related to raptor management is to conduct inventories and monitoring surveys for identified species and at appropriate intervals.

4.5 Pollinator Habitat Management

PacifiCorp, under the direction of the TCC, has focused on adding pollinator seed mixes to transmission line Right of Ways (ROW) disturbances and meadows to provide food source to the declining pollinator population. “The population size of the western bumble bee is lower than historic populations and the trend is declining. Populations crashed in the 1990s, likely due to a combination of disease and other factors. Bumble bees have recently become the focus of conservation concern and efforts due to their precipitous population declines and prodigious capabilities as pollinators” (WDFW 2022). “[O]ur nation’s pollinator populations have suffered serious losses due to invasive pests and diseases, such as mites and viral and fungal pathogens, exposure to pesticides and other chemicals, loss of habitat, loss of species and genetic diversity, and changing climate” (Ramaswamy 2017). The focus in this Plan is on native pollinator species and to increase nutrition and habitat with consideration to changing climate.

The meadow/oak stand at the WRP will be seeded with low growing pollinator forbs and grasses to provide for a food source and habitat. Due to Woodland City Code the grass within the city cannot exceed 12 inches before mowing is required. To avoid the need to mow during the peak flowering season, PacifiCorp will plant low growing grasses and forbes which can include: clover (*Trifolium repens*), poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), early blue violet (*Viola adunca*), American vetch (*Vicia americana*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), and small burnett (*Sanguisorba minor*).

Within 5 years of the Plan, PacifiCorp will have the soil tested and fertilized. After Cultural Resource clearance, the meadow will be plowed and seeded with an approved pollinator seed mix.



Figure 8. Potential pollinator habitat and oak planting location in field between Lewis River Road, the riparian buffer, and the acclimation ponds.

4.8 Public Access Management

Woodland Release Ponds may have fisherman on the banks accessing from a boat but no other public access. The property is not intended for public use due to vandalization potential as well as the associated infrastructure presents a high public safety risk (e.g. exposed fish discharge flume

and intake vaults). Public parking and increase public use would create an additional danger for the fish trucks transporting fish to the Release Ponds.

Johnson Creek’s main use is to provide fishing access to the Lewis River.

- Allow reasonable non-motorized public access for recreation subject to restrictions related to capacity, safety, security, and to protect environmental and cultural resources, as long as that level of access does not hinder meeting other objectives of the Plan or the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat. Access management may include gating roads, controlling disturbance of sensitive areas (e.g., nest sites, cultural resources), and requirements related to implementation of state and federal law.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 1. Implementation Schedule and Funding

Task	Objective	Frequency and/or Due Date	Cost	Budget
Project Area Habitat Mapping into GIS	Survey and define WRP’s riparian area	2023-2024	\$200	Lewis River Implementation
	Survey to define JC area as Mature or Old-Growth Timber	Within 3 years of Plan implementation (2025)	\$400	Lewis River Implementation
Plant Oak Stand in WRP	Plant Oak Trees	2027	\$5,000	Capital
	Test Soil	Every 3 rd Year Starting 2025	\$250	Capital/Woodland Release Pond
	Fertilize	As Needed	\$250	Woodland Release Pond
Pollinator Habitat at WRP	Test Soil	Every 3 rd Year Starting in 2025	\$250	Capital/Woodland Release Pond
	Fertilize	As Needed	\$250	Woodland Release Pond
	Till Soil	2027	\$5000	Capital
	Plant field with Pollinator Mix	2027	\$5000	Capital
Noxious Weed Management	Survey for Noxious Weeds	Annually	\$200	Woodland Release Ponds/Recreation
	Treat Noxious Weeds	As Needed	\$500	Woodland Release Ponds/Recreation
Raptor Site Management	Survey	Annually during May and June Flight Surveys	N/A	Included in WHMP Raptor No extra effort needed

6.0 AGENCY CONSULTATION

A draft version of this Plan was submitted to the TCC and the City of Woodland for review and comment. All comments and PacifiCorp’s responses can be reviewed in Appendix C.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A. Woodland Release Ponds Map



Woodland Release Ponds

- ▭ PacifiCorp Land
- Tax lot
- Road
- Major Stream
- Stream Buffer
- Facility Poly
- Facility Line
- Vegetation Cover



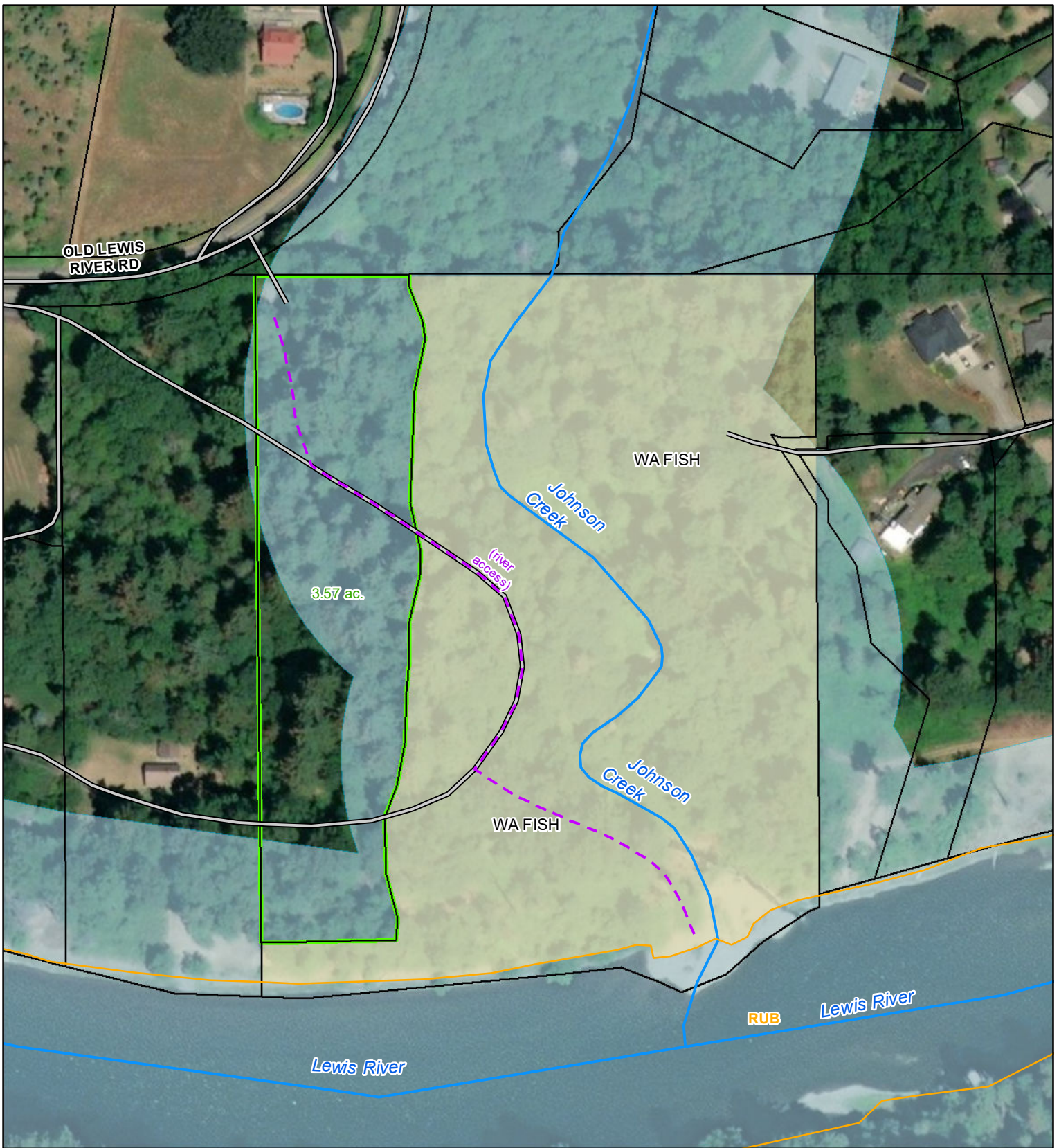
GIS SUPPORT SERVICES
Solutions Group
gisdept@pacificorp.com

Data is projected in
UTM Zone 10, NAD83, meters.

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Appendix B. Johnson Creek Map



Johnson Creek

- PacifiCorp Land
- Tax lot
- Road
- Trail (existing)
- State Land
- Stream Buffer
- Vegetation Cover
- Major Stream



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Appendix C. Agency Comments and Comment Matrix

Lewis River Conservation Plan Comment Matrix

Commentor	Comment number	Location	Comment	Response
Peggy Miller/John Clapp	1	5.0 Implementation Schedule Table 1	Budget/ "Terrestrial" has limited funds so part of the compromise would include requiring Woodland to assume the maintenance cost.	PC will implement this plan consistent with WHMP objectives although financially will be paid from non-WHMP funds. See Table 1
Jon Clapp	2	4.8 Public Access Management	[W]e have an opportunity for a compromise with Woodland to cover two bases in the area by the road. We can add a few parking spaces and, by keeping it bicycle friendly, we can avoid code violation and the fire code compliance issues. We can also add a meandering gravel path through the property with some benches for meditation or viewing the wildlife.	The property is not intended for public use due to vandalization potential as well as the associated infrastructure presents a high public safety risk (e.g. exposed fish discharge flume and intake vaults). Public parking and increase public use would also create an additional PVA potential for the fish trucks.
Jon Clapp	3	3.1 Woodland Release Ponds	This location offers a variety of areas and some postings to describe the species in that area and the wildlife that we have enhanced. Nevertheless, I am opposed to large an animal feed as large animals would be endangered by proximity to the road so we should limit this areas feed to birds and bees. While we are at it, we can replant Oaks in this area to make up for the Oaks lost in adjacent developments; I like the plan for native plants.	Although there is good forage and habitat for deer, elk, and other large wildlife, due to the proximity to the highway PacifiCorp will focus our efforts on wildlife habitat using native plants for birds and pollinators.

From: [john clapp](#)
To: [Peterman, Summer \(PacifiCorp\)](#)
Subject: [INTERNET] pond area
Date: Wednesday, October 5, 2022 7:22:38 PM

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“Terrestrial” has limited funds so part of the compromise would include requiring Woodland to assume the maintenance cost. Woodland would do well to work with us and not lose this opportunity. We should encourage them to do so.+

john clapp

TCC and rec

From: [Travis Goddard](#)
To: [Peterman, Summer \(PacifiCorp\)](#)
Cc: [Jade Bradham](#); [Tracy Coleman](#); [Peter Boyce](#); [Will Finn](#)
Subject: [INTERNET] FW: Tax Lot 508440101
Date: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 11:03:30 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Tax Lot 508440101.pdf](#)

You don't often get email from goddardt@ci.woodland.wa.us. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Hi Summer,

This issue had been raised with the City before. At that time, the City had stated that creating conservation areas within the City, while appreciated, was theoretically inconsistent with our long-term urban planning policies. Our desire is for Pacificorp to use the site for an active recreational opportunity consistent with your relicensing requirement to provide recreational opportunities.

From our point of view, we are already bearing the full brunt of traffic generated by Pacificorp recreation facilities in rural areas outside of the City of Woodland. In the case of this property, our reluctance is that you are compounding our problem by taking urban property and using it to mitigate for impacts to rural property (by putting it into a conservation use).

So while we can't stop you from planting native grasses and flowers on the site, my preference would be for Pacificorp identify rural property for conservation, rather than taking urban property (with its urban services) out of circulation.

In the meantime, the city has a 24-inch vegetation code that would be enforced if we received a code complaint about the property. Due to aesthetic and fire concerns, we would enforce that code in the event of a complaint. (Though we consider anything over 12 inches to be a fire concern.)

I am sorry we can't be more accommodating.

Travis Goddard
Community Development Director
Deputy Clerk/Treasurer
Public Records Officer

From: Jade Bradham <bradhamj@ci.woodland.wa.us>
Sent: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 9:38 AM
To: Travis Goddard <GoddardT@ci.woodland.wa.us>
Subject: FW: Tax Lot 508440101

Jade Bradham | Code Enforcement Officer

She/Her/Hers

Office: 360-225-7299 ext. 126

Website: www.ci.woodland.wa.us



From: Peterman, Summer (PacifiCorp) <Summer.Peterman@pacificorp.com>

Sent: Monday, August 22, 2022 6:03 PM

To: Jade Bradham <bradhamj@ci.woodland.wa.us>

Subject: Tax Lot 508440101

Hello Jade,

PacifiCorp is working on a Conservation Plan for several acres of PacifiCorp land that is not yet managed under our [Wildlife Habitat Management Plan](#). Under the Settlement agreement section 10.8.1 PacifiCorp consults with the Terrestrial Coordination Committee (TCC) which includes representatives from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Yakama Nation, Lewis River Citizens at-Large, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation) in developing management plans for PacifiCorp habitat.

Tax Lot 508440101 is part of this new Conservation Plan (attached map) and is within city limits. TCC would like to seed the lot with a native pollinator mix to benefit local pollinators. In order for the flowers to be viable for the pollinators, PacifiCorp would like to request the ability to postpone mowing the entire field until fall. To prevent fire hazard PacifiCorp will mow 50 feet from Highway 503 road edge in the spring. PacifiCorp will also install a sign indicating pollinator habitat and using fire caution that will be visible from the road.

PacifiCorp would also like to invite the City of Woodland the opportunity to review and send suggestions to PacifiCorp's Conservation Plan when the draft is available. If interested please send me the reviewers email and contact information.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

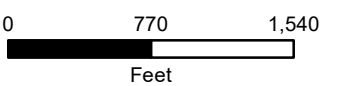
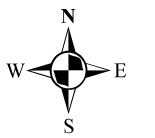
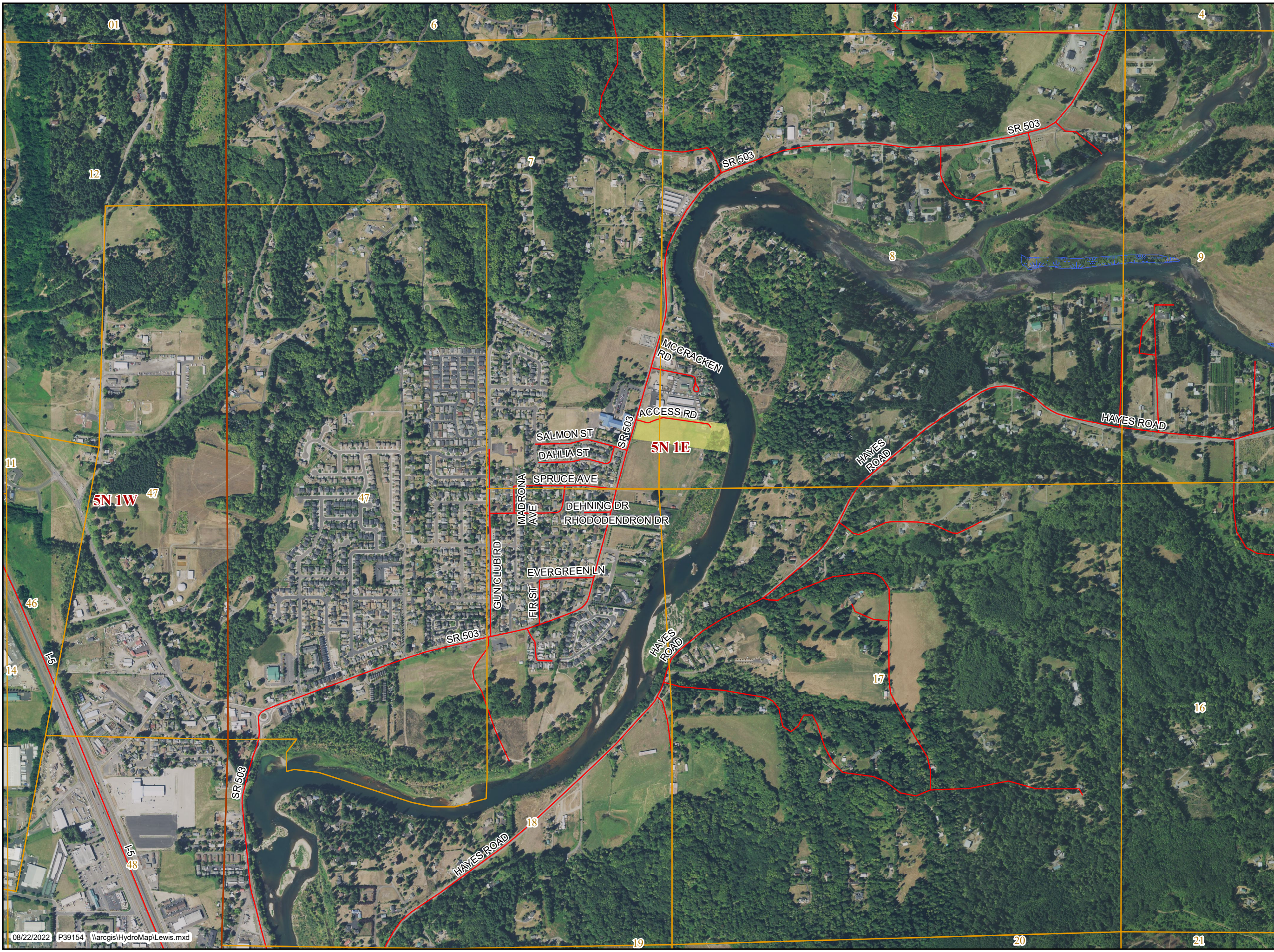
Summer

Summer Peterman
Sr Environmental Scientist
PacifiCorp -Hydro Resources
825 NE Multnomah Suite 1800
Portland, OR 97232
(541) 409-7639

Lewis River

Legend

- Township
- Section
- Road
- Abandon/Orphan
- Wetland (Point)
- Wetland (Polygon)
- Water Body
- PacifiCorp Land



1:12,435



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