WALLOWA FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN



Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 308-007

825 NE Multnomah, Suite 1800 Portland, Oregon 97232 December 2022



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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

DBH Diameter Breast Height

FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

GWh Gigawatt hour

kV kilovolt

OPRD Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Project Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project

PVC polyvinyl chloride

WCP Wildlife Conservation Plan

WCP lands PacifiCorp-owned lands associated with the Wallowa Falls

Hydroelectric Project

WWNF Wallowa Whitman National Forest

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project (Project) is located on the East Fork Wallowa River in Northeastern Oregon (Figure 1). The Project operates as run-of-river; therefore, the water is diverted from the forebay into a flow line and penstock to the generating turbine in the Project powerhouse. Water exits the turbine and flows into an approximately 300-meter-long tailrace channel that discharges into the West Fork Wallowa River.

PacifiCorp owns 133.5 acres associated with this Project, of which, only 9.9 acres of ownership are within the designated Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Project boundary. Total acreage within the FERC boundary is approximately 26 acres and includes both PacifiCorp-owned lands and United States Forest Service Wallowa Whitman National Forest (WWNF) lands. Key Project elements within the FERC boundary include project facilities, and portions of the access road and campground. The PacifiCorp-owned lands outside of the FERC boundary are mostly natural forested areas, but also currently included lease lands to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) for public recreation and operations, privately owned cabins, WWNF housing, campground, and hiking and equestrian trails.

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. RESPECT is an acronym composed of principles to guide decisions that may affect the environment. The principles and their purposes 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.

Consistent with the stewardship principle identified above, PacifiCorp has identified opportunities to preserve, restore, protect, and improve terrestrial habitats for the conservation of native, terrestrial wildlife within the Project boundary. PacifiCorp has other existing regulatory compliance requirements with respect to wildlife habitat conservation. The Wildlife Conservation Plan (WCP) provided herein seeks to compile and synthesize PacifiCorp's various wildlife conservation requirements and efforts in one comprehensive plan. The WCP defines existing wildlife resources, potential Project impacts, and wildlife conservation opportunities and limitations within the Project. The WCP will apply to all 133.5 of PacifiCorp-owned lands associated with the Project and will be referred to as WCP lands (Appendix A). If WCP lands change in the future due to sale of parcels, acquisitions, or property line corrections then Appendix A will be adjusted accordingly.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The WCP begins with identification of wildlife resources on PacifiCorp-owned lands associated with the Project. An analysis of potential Project impacts on the identified resources informs the subsequent discussion of conservation methods available for implementation and concludes with a record of agency consultation on the WCP.

2.0 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The WCP is not intended to provide a comprehensive inventory of wildlife resources within the Project. Additional detailed survey information is included in other sources, including the Final Technical Terrestrial Report (PacifiCorp 2013) and Final License Application (PacifiCorp 2014), which is the primary source for the general data included 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 Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project is located in the Wallowa Mountain Range on the East Fork Wallowa River approximately 11 miles outside of the City of Joseph in Northeastern Oregon. The Project impoundment/forebay lies over 1,600 meters above mean sea level. The Project operates as run-of-river with water diverted from the forebay into a flow line and penstock to the generating turbine in the Project powerhouse. Water exits the turbine and flows into an approximately 300 meter-long tailrace channel that discharges into the West Fork Wallowa River.

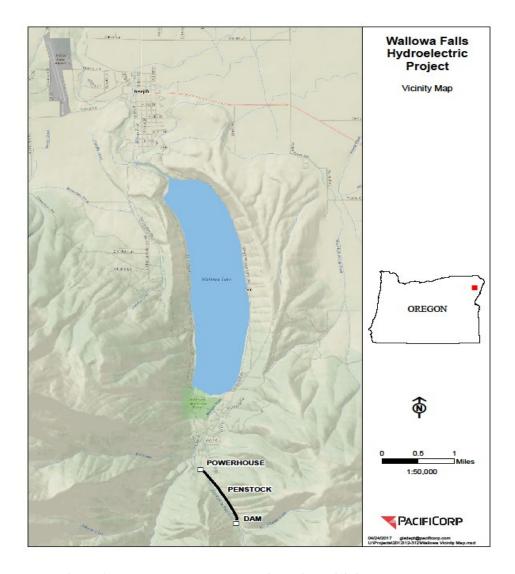


Figure 1. Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project Vicinity Map

2.2 HABITAT

The Project and WCP lands are a typical of a mountain valley, constrained by steep topography, mountain peaks, valley floor, and lower slopes are largely forested with areas of exposed ridges,

rocky outcrops, and talus slopes. The WCP lands are in the lower portion of the Project boundary on the valley floor and the lower slopes. WCP lands are largely forested with Douglas-fir ($Pseudotsuga\ menziesii$), western larch ($Larix\ occidentalis$) white fir ($Abies\ concolor$), ponderosa pine ($Pinus\ ponderosa$), and black cottonwood ($Populus\ balsamifera\ L.\ ssp.\ trichocarpa$). Most of the forest is open grown forest comprised of large mature trees with diameter breast height (DBH) ≥ 20 inches. Stand density is highly variable with canopy cover ranging from 15 to 75%. The understory is mostly comprised of low growing forbs and grasses. Shrubs such as gooseberry ($Ribes\ spp.$) and snowberry ($Symphoricarpos\ albus$) are also present but are not dominate. Other habitats on WCP lands include exposed rock outcrops, talus slopes, and steep cliff faces.

Both the east and west fork Wallowa rivers are on PacifiCorp-owned lands. Riparian habitat along the West Fork Wallowa River has been drastically changed by recent large flood events, that have scoured out most of the vegetation leaving bare rock and remnant black cottonwood. Due to the steep gradient of the East Fork Wallowa River, the river has limited hydrological influence on the vegetation. The gradient and constrained topography forces increase in flow to increase the water velocity instead of the water depth; as a result, the river rarely flows over its banks and there is no apparent transition from riparian influenced vegetation to upland vegetation.

The Campground Wetland is approximately 0.05 acre palustrine emergent wetland. The wetland hydrology appears to be stable and persist throughout the growing season. The source is unclear. It is either from a spring beneath the slope, is from subterranean flow from the main channel tailrace, or a combination of both. The water flows from the ground at the toe of the slope at the south end of the wetland, flows as sheet flow to the north until it goes subterranean just before the campsite access-road.

2.3 SPECIES

The following table lists all species detected during the wildlife surveys and/or anecdotally observations while on WCP lands. The abundance column described the frequency these species were detected. Species with less than 5 occurrences were considered uncommon (Oregon Biodiversity Information Center 2019).

Table 1: Species Detected within the Study Area.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Abundance	
American dipper	Cinclus mexicanus	None	Common	
American robin	Turdis migratorius	None	Common	
Beaver	Castor Canadensis	None	Uncommon	
Black bear	Ursus americanus	None	Uncommon	
Black-headed grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalius	None	Uncommon	
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	None	Common	

Table 1: Species Detected within the Study Area (Continued).

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Abundance	
Golden-crowned kinglet	Regulus satrapa	None	Common	
Mac Gillivary's warbler	Oporornis philadephia	None	Common	
Mountain chickadee	Poecile gambeli	None	Common	
Mule deer	Odocoileus hemionus heminous	None	Common	
Northern flicker	Colaptes aurauys	None	Common	
Norway rat	Rattus norvegicus	None	Uncommon	
Olive-sided flycatcher	Contopus cooperi	State Status – Sensitive Critical Conservation Strategy	Common	
Pika	Ochotona princeps	State Sensitive Conservation Strategy species	Uncommon	
Pileated woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus	State Sensitive Critical Conservation Strategy WWNF – Management Indicator Species	Uncommon	
Pine siskin	Carduelis pinus	None	Uncommon	
Red-breasted nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	None	Uncommon	
Red squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudonicus	None	Common	
Rocky Mountain tailed frog	Ascaphus montanus	State Status – Sensitive Vulnerable	Uncommon	
Ruby-crowned kinglet	Regulus calendula	None	Uncommon	
Snowshoe hare	Lepus americanus	None	Uncommon	
Swainson's thrush	Catharus ustulatus	None	Common	
Townsend's warbler	Dendroica tonewnsendi	None	Common	
Western tanager	Piranga ludoviciana	None	Common	
Western terrestrial garter snake	Thamnophis elegans	None	Uncommon	
Western wood peewee	Contopus sordidulus	None	Common	
White-crown sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	None	Common	
Winter wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	None	Common	
Yellow-rumped warbler	Dendroica coronata	None	Common	

Rocky Mountain tailed frogs were located in the East Fork Wallowa River reach directly upstream of the forebay. The detection included one juvenile and one adult frog within proximity of each other. Although no tailed frogs were detected within the bypassed reach of the East Fork Wallowa River or the tailrace channels, these areas provide suitable habitat for all life stages of the tailed frogs; therefore, it is assumed that tailed frogs could be found throughout the WCP.



The other state sensitive species include the pika, pileated

Figure 2: Rocky Mountain tailed frog juvenile

woodpecker, and olive-sided flycatcher. Pikas preferred habitat is talus, which remain intact on WCP. Both the olive-sided flycatcher and pileated woodpecker preferred habitat is coniferous forest with relatively large trees. Other than removal of individual hazard trees, there is no forest habitat removal. The Project and other action on WCP lands have little to no impact on these species.

No threatened or endangered species have been detected within the WCP lands, however due to the proximity to the Eagle Cap Wilderness, it is possible that protected species, such the wolverine, Canada lynx, and/or gray wolf, have potential to exist in the area.

3.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

There is approximately 133.5 acres of WCP lands, and 9.9 acres are within the FERC Project boundary. The Project boundary includes project facilities, and portions of the access road and campground. The bypassed portion of the East Fork Wallowa River, within and near the Project Boundary, is approximately 1.75 miles long from the Project diversion dam to its confluence with the West Fork Wallowa River.

Other specific components of the Project include:

• a 0.6-meter high, 2.8-meter-long concrete diversion dam with a 0.3-meter-wide spillway on Royal Purple Creek, which is a tributary to the East Fork Wallowa River and at elevation 1,824 meters; a 75-meter-long, 20-centimenter diameter PVC (polyvinyl

chloride) pipeline discharging flows into the Wallowa Falls forebay approximately 62.5 meters upstream of the East Fork Wallowa River dam;

- an 5.5-meter-high, 38-meter-long, buttressed rock-filled timber crib dam with impervious gravel and asphalt core, having a 9-meter-wide spillway, at elevation 1,766 meters on the East Fork Wallowa River;
- a 0.2-acre forebay;
- a 1,734-meter-long steel penstock varying in diameter from 46 centimeters to 41 centimeters.
- a powerhouse containing a single generating unit with a rated capacity of 1,100 kilowatt operating under a head of 356 meters producing an average annual energy output of 7.0 GWh;
- a tailrace discharging Project flows into the West Fork Wallowa River; and,
- a 6-meter-long, 7.2-kilovolt (kV) transmission line which connects to Wallowa Falls substation.

3.1 WATERWAYS

Hydropower facilities often can impede wildlife movement with water impoundment and conveyance facilities. This project is unique in that the East Fork Wallowa River is high gradient, with the upper 1,600 meters (i.e., the area between the falls and the dam) averaging approximately 19 percent and the lower 1,200 meters (i.e., the area between the falls and the confluence with West Fork Wallowa River) averaging 8.5 percent. These high gradients may act as a natural barrier to most terrestrial wildlife species. However, the Project's forebay, dam, hiking bridge, and access road bridge likely provide the only wildlife crossing over the swift waters. The penstock is not a barrier to wildlife because it is a closed system that is either buried, semi-buried, or elevated allowing animals to pass under it. As a result of Project relicensing, the powerhouse tailrace has been rerouted into a single channel. It is a small channel with an average wetted width of 3.1 meters and average depth of 0.3 meters, likely impeding smaller terrestrial species. However, there are three pedestrian bridges and a road/culvert that provide wildlife crossing points.

3.2 PUBLIC ACCESS CONTROL

Almost all of WCP lands are open to public access, except for the restricted or limited public access to the OPRD operation facilities, leased cabins, and powerhouse. The remaining WCP lands are open to public use that include camping, hiking, and horseback riding. The Project is a gateway to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area a popular tourist destination. There are several WWNF trails that originate on WCP lands. In addition to the WWNF trails, there are several user-defined

trails that originate from the campground to the vista on the cliffs above the West Fork Wallowa River. This has resulted in soil disturbances, increase exposure to noxious weeds, public safety concerns, and displaced wildlife. As part of the WCP, PacifiCorp will minimize the impacts of these trails by providing signage and barriers to redirect the public to defined trails. One of the user-defined trails will be maintained to provide a short loop trail from the campground to West Fork Wallowa River gorge viewpoints and connect to the WWNF 1820 West Fork Trail to return to the parking areas (Appendix A). This will provide a relatively easy trail that is available during multiple seasons. This trail will be marked to direct users to a single trail and will close off other created trails.

Several hikers and equestrian riders chose to depart off of the Joseph-Wallowa Lake Highway as soon as feasible, this has resulted in a well-used trail that parallels the highway and then connects to the WWNF trails. Currently there are multiple paralleling trails that have caused excessive soil disturbance and increase noxious weed exposure. As part of the WCP, a multiple use trail that will support equestrian use will be delineated and signed, and redundant trails closed to contain public access and reduce resource damage (Appendix A).

3.3 NOXIOUS WEEDS

Due to the intense recreational use of WCP lands, there is a high potential for noxious weeds to be introduced and spread to the area. Noxious weeds have the ability to out-compete native plant species and impact wildlife habitat and populations of special status plant species. Detecting noxious weeds as early as possible is the best method for prevention.

3.4 VEGETATION CONTROL

As part of maintaining facility and public safety, Project and PacifiCorp-owned lands are assessed for hazard trees. Many tree species are declining due to insect damage and disease exacerbated by drought. Hazard tree removal over the past several years has resulted in loss of wildlife habitat and structure.

4.0 CONSERVATION METHODS

4.1 FERC LICENSE

On February 28, 2014, PacifiCorp filed with FERC an application for new license for the Project and submitted a revised a final application on February 10, 2015. On May 23, 2016, the FERC staff issued the final Environmental Assessment which evaluated the potential impacts of relicensing the Wallowa Falls Project and considered comments received by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and United States Fish and Wildlife. On January 5, 2017, FERC issued a new Project license (Project No. 308-007) for 40-years. The FERC license had license conditions and United States Forest Service Section 4E conditions that benefit wildlife habitat.

4.2 MANAGEMENT PLANS

The license required PacifiCorp to prepare various management and/or monitoring plans for the protection, mitigation, or enhancement of resources within the Project boundary. These management directives are directly related to conservation of terrestrial habitat and include a Noxious Weed Plan, Vegetation Management Plan, and special status plant monitoring. Several other plans have requirements that incidentally benefit wildlife conservation (e.g., turbidity monitoring, access road inspection and maintenance plan) and are not discussed in additional detail herein.

Management directives from the plans identified above will be expanded to cover all WCP lands associated with the project to promote the following conservation measures.

- Contain and reduce the spread of noxious weeds to designated trails, roadways, and recreation facilities
- Close off user-defined trails in favor of a single trail system to reduce the spread of noxious weeds, improve public safety, and reduce wildlife and vegetation disturbance.
- Implement special status plant surveys prior to PacifiCorp authorized ground disturbance activities on WCP lands to ensure that special status plant populations are protected.
- Follow best management practices when removing hazard trees to improve habitat conditions and use timing restrictions to prevent impacts to cavity nesting small mammals and nesting birds.

4.2.1 Noxious Weed Plan

Article 415 of the FERC license applies to monitoring and controlling noxious weeds within the FERC boundary (PacifiCorp 2017). This plan will be extended to include all high and medium priority areas on WCP lands that are outside of the FERC boundary (include trails, roadways, cabins).

4.2.2 Special Status Plants

Article 414 of the FERC license and Condition No. 13 to PacifiCorp requires monitoring for special status plant species before the start of any land-disturbing or land-clearing activities. This will be applied to all WCP lands to protect special status plants that may be found outside the FERC Project boundary.

4.2.3 Vegetation Management Plan

FERC license Condition No. 12 requires PacifiCorp to develop and implement a vegetation management plan to remove hazardous and dangerous trees in way that protects habitat to extent

possible (PacifiCorp 2014 Appendix L). Under the plan hazard trees are removed outside of nesting season to avoid impacts to nesting birds and the down wood is left on site where possible to provide down wood habitat.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The on-going and/or recurring wildlife conservation tasks on WCP are summarized below:

Table 1. Implementation schedule

Task	Reference	Frequency and/or Due Date
Noxious weed monitoring	Article 415 Noxious Weed Plan	Every year June and July
Noxious weed treatment and effectiveness monitoring	Article 415 Noxious Weed Plan	As needed, June and July
Hazard Tree Assessment	Condition No 12 and Vegetation Control Plan	Annually in August
Hazard Tree Removal	Condition No 12 and Vegetation Control Plan	As needed between October 15 and February 28
Surveys for special status plants	Article 414	As needed prior to soil disturbing activity: surveys are typically conducted in June and late July.
Public Access Control	Section 3.2	Annually between January to December to determine public access and safety

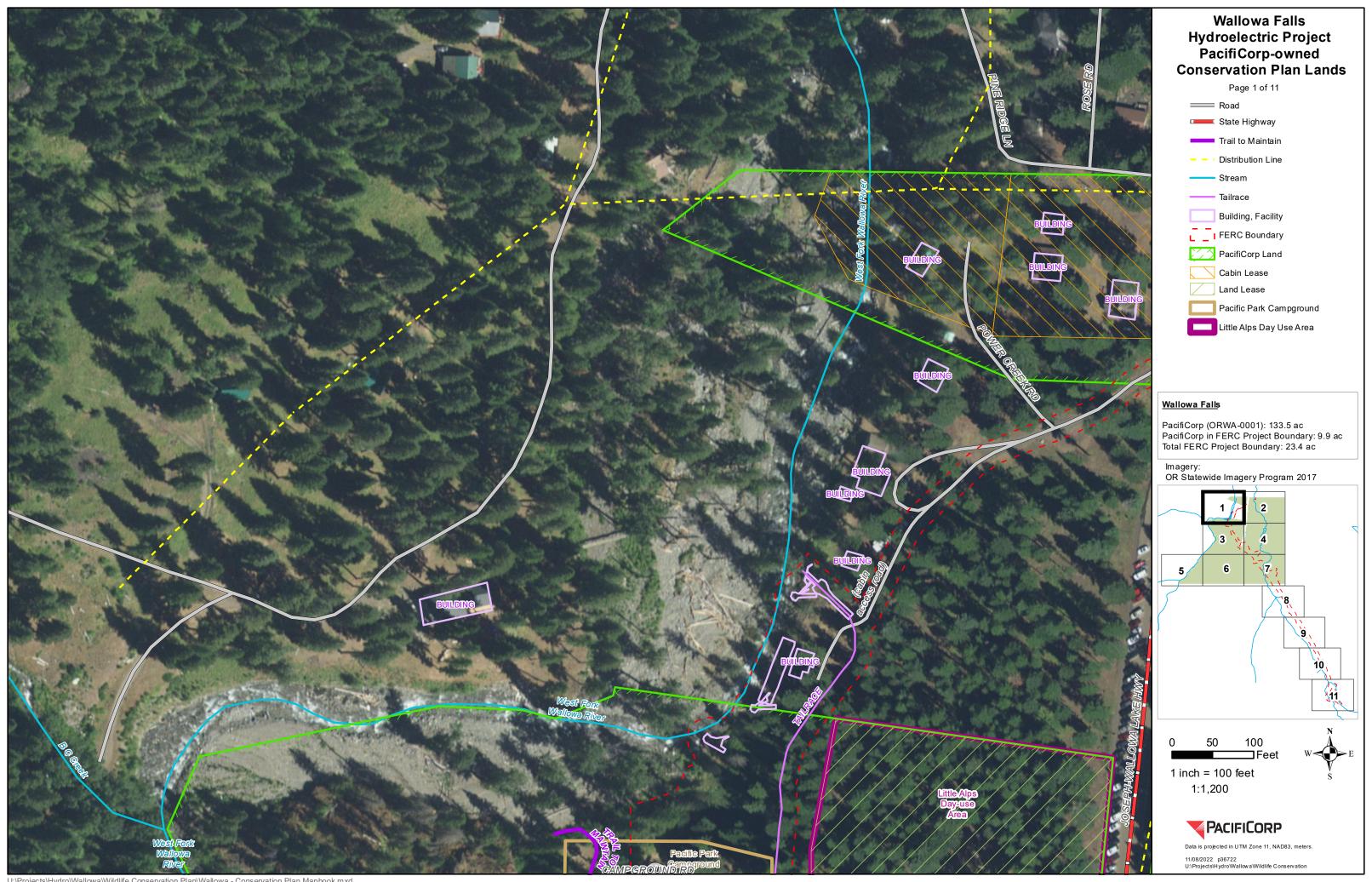
6.0 AGENCY CONSULTATION

This WCP was submitted to local representatives and consulting parties from the WWNF, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife on November 30, 2022. PacifiCorp requested review, comments, questions, suggested edits, and/or concurrence within a 30-day review period concluding on December 30, 2022. Record of agency consultation is provided in Appendix B.

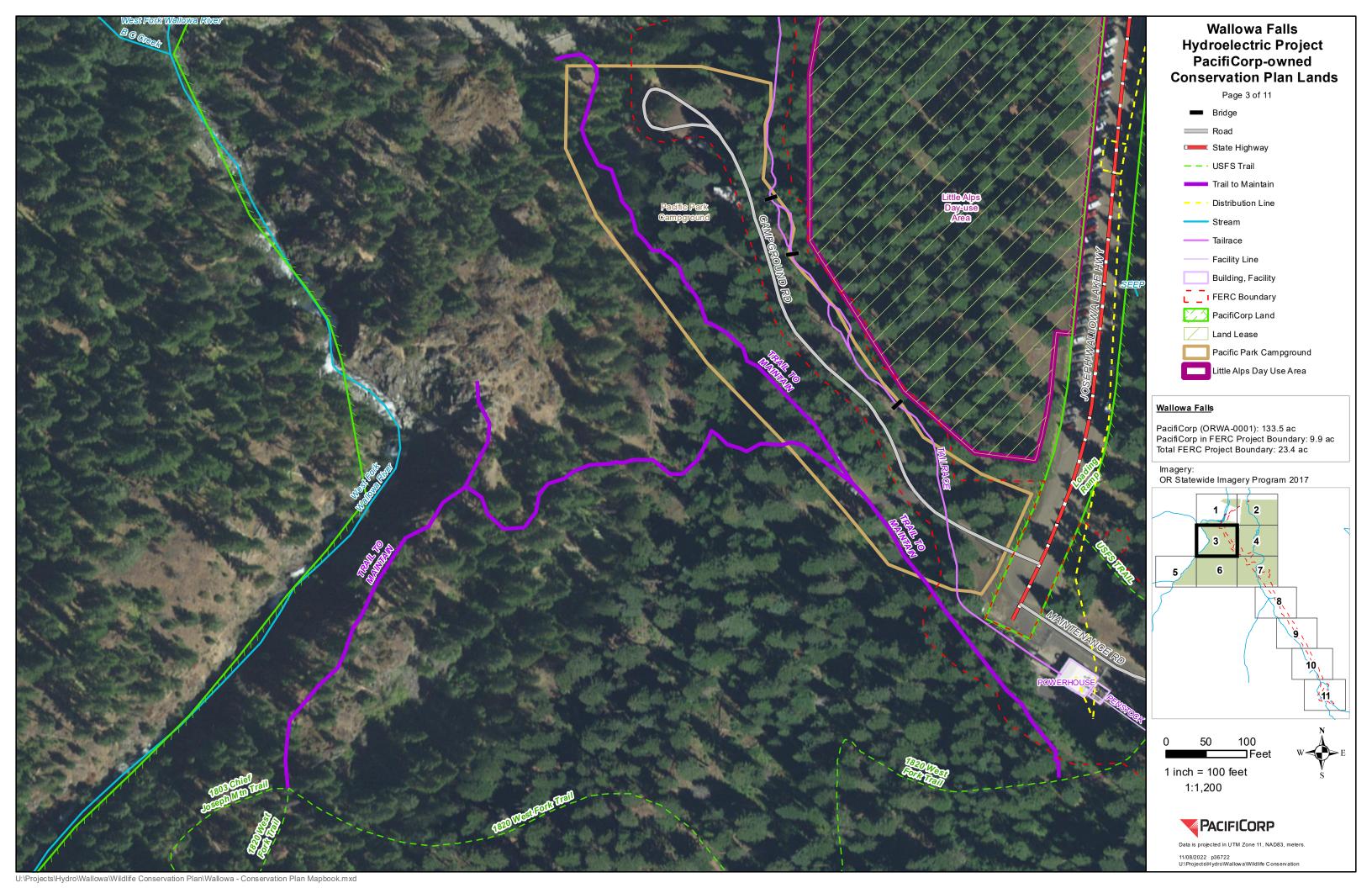
7.0 REFERENCES

- Federal Energy Regularly Commission. 2016. Final Environment Assessment for Hydropower License Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project-FERC Project No. 308-007. Washington, D.C (May 2016)
- Federal Energy Regularly Commission. 2017. Order approving subsequent license Project NO. 308-007. Washington, D.C.(January 5, 2017)
- Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. 2019. Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species of Oregon. Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 133 pp.
- PacifiCorp. 2013. Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project FERC Project No. P-308 Updated Study Report (Final Technical Report) Terrestrial. Portland, Or.
- PacifiCorp. 2014. Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project FERC Project No. P-308 Final License Application for Minor Water Power Project Under 5MW. Portland, Or.
- PacifiCorp. 2015. Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project FERC Project No. P-308 Final License Application for Minor Water Power Project with Modification to Proposed Action. Portland, Or.
- PacifiCorp. 2017. Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project FERC Project No. P-308 Noxious Weed Control Plan. Portland, Oregon.

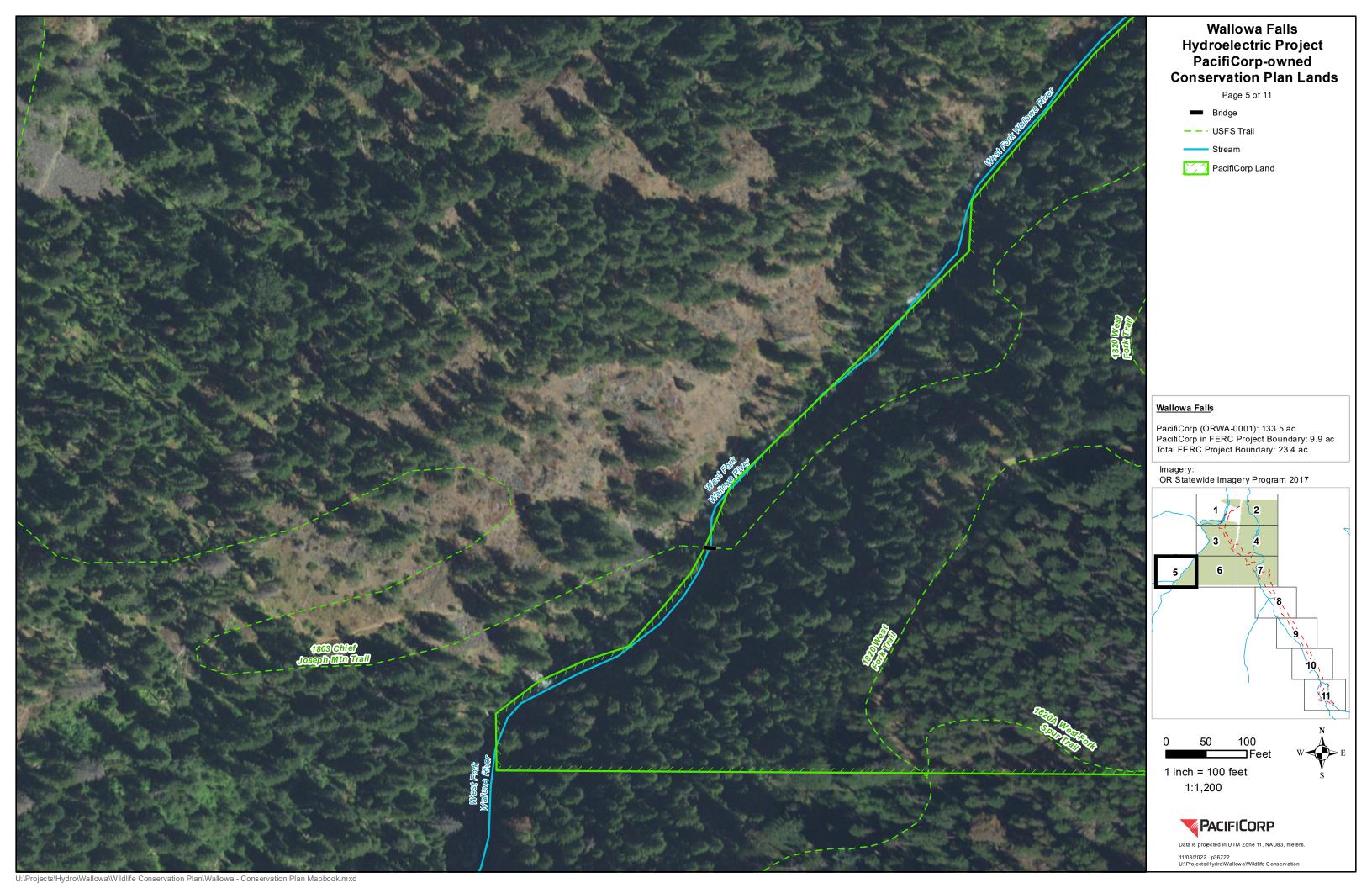
APPENDIX A: WALLOWA FALLS WCP LANDS

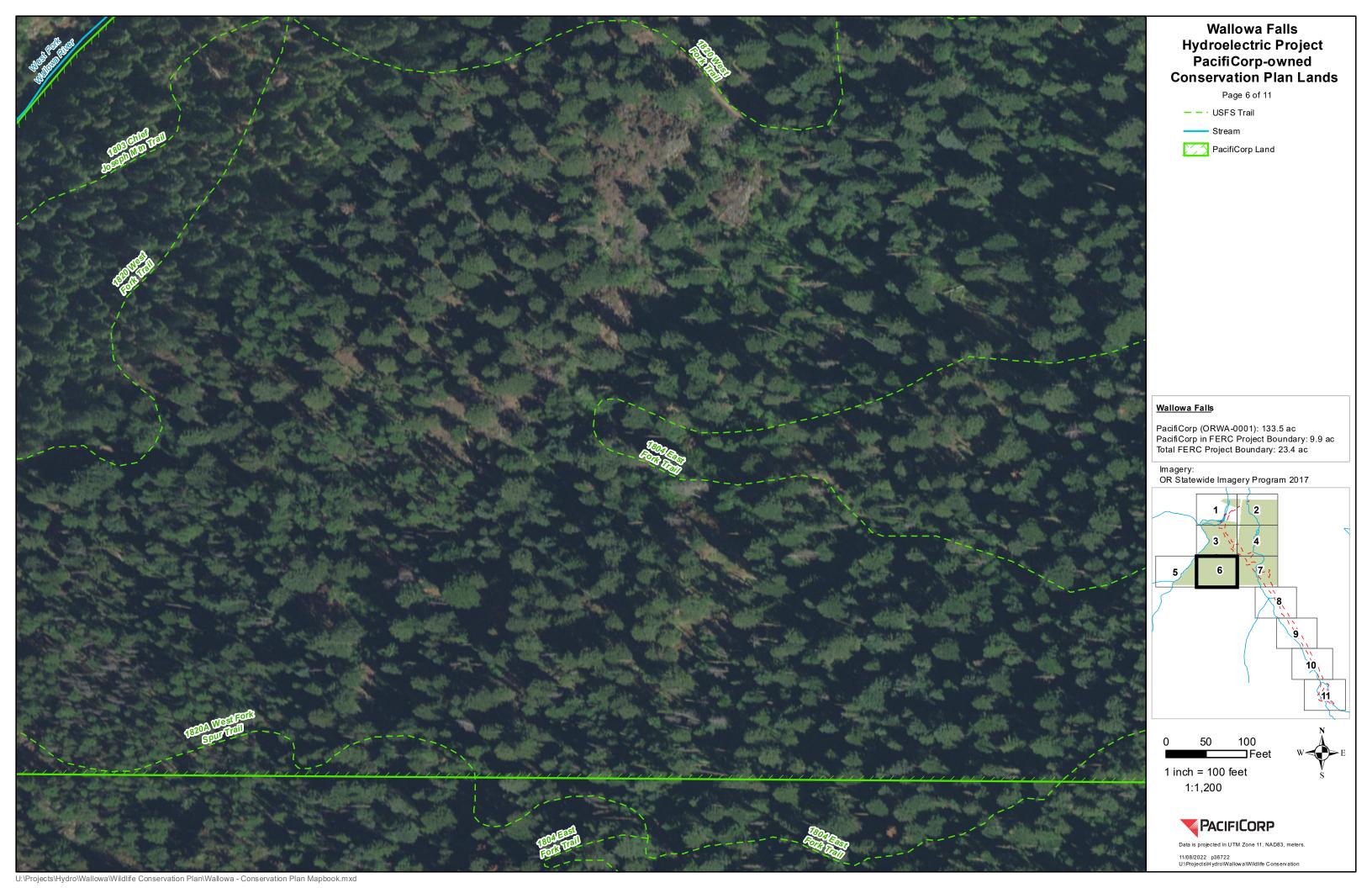


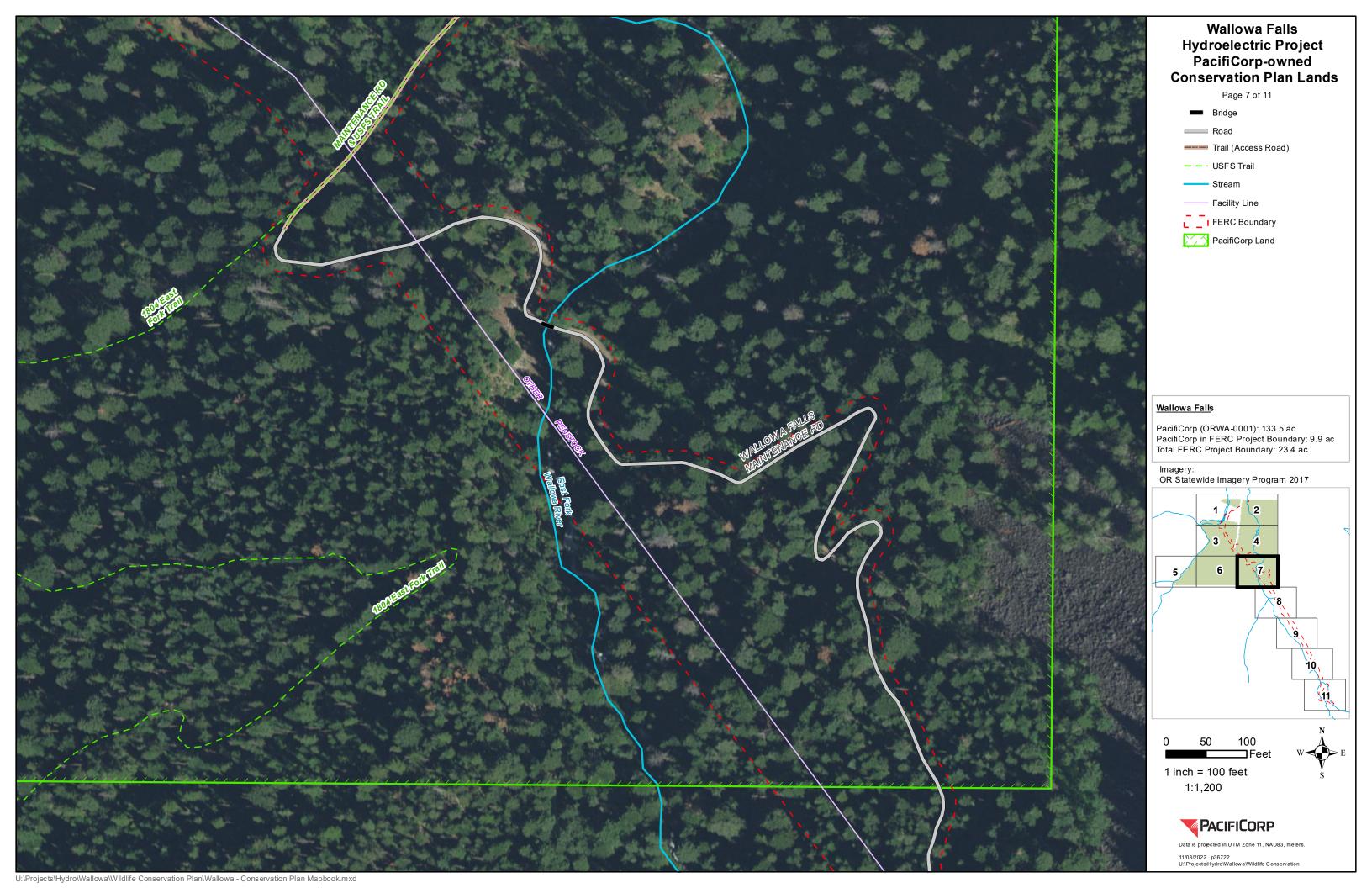


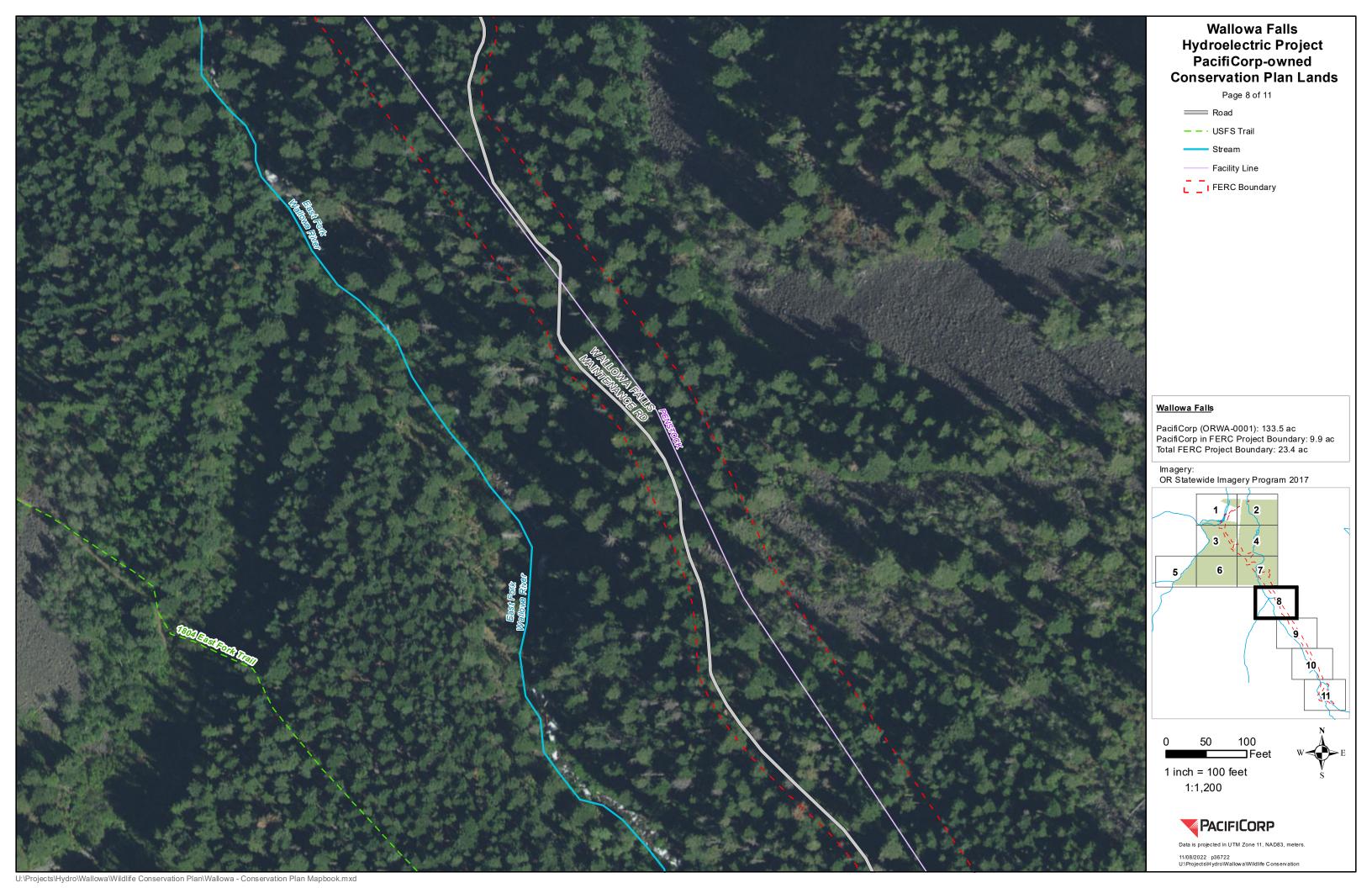




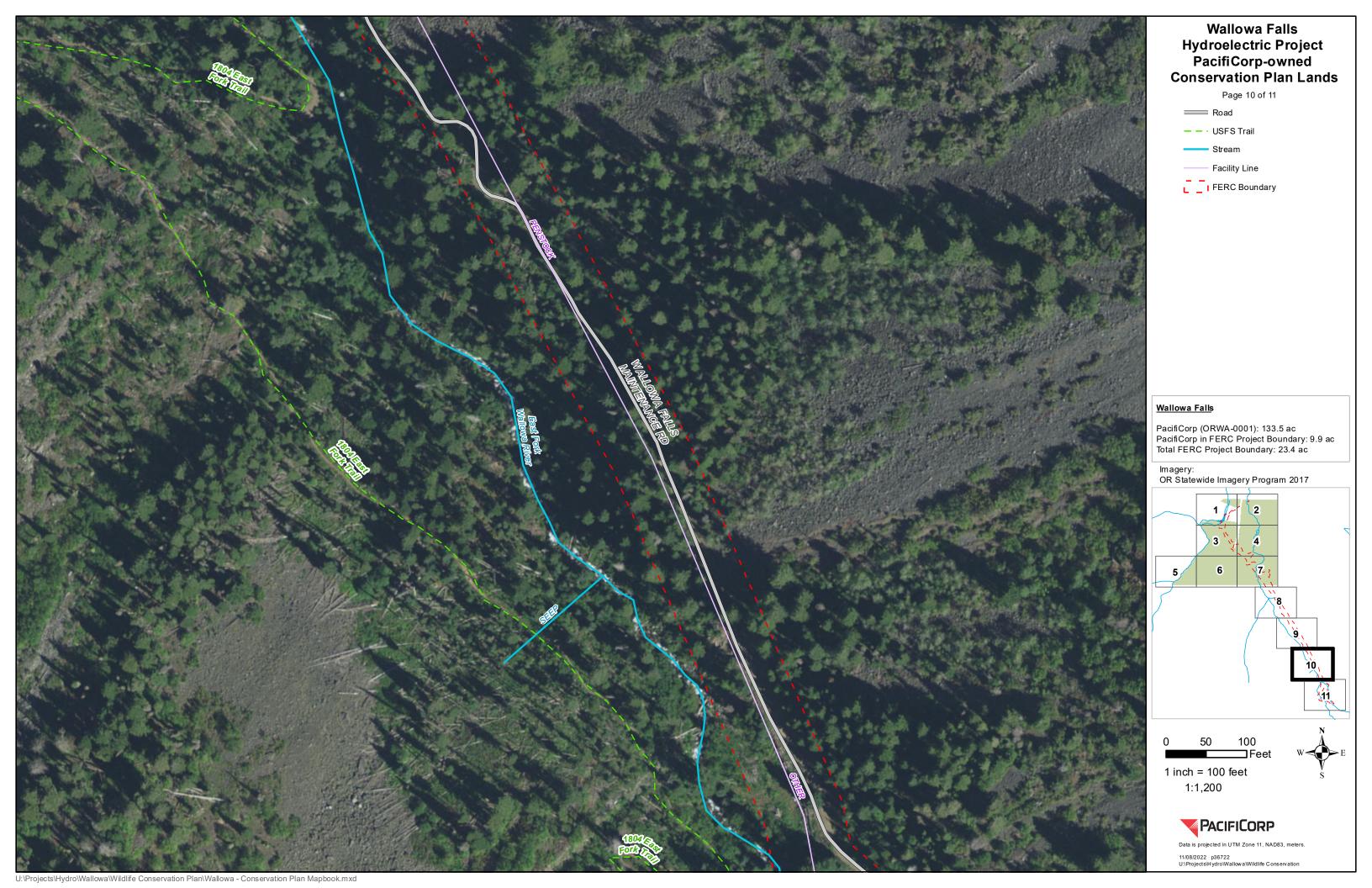


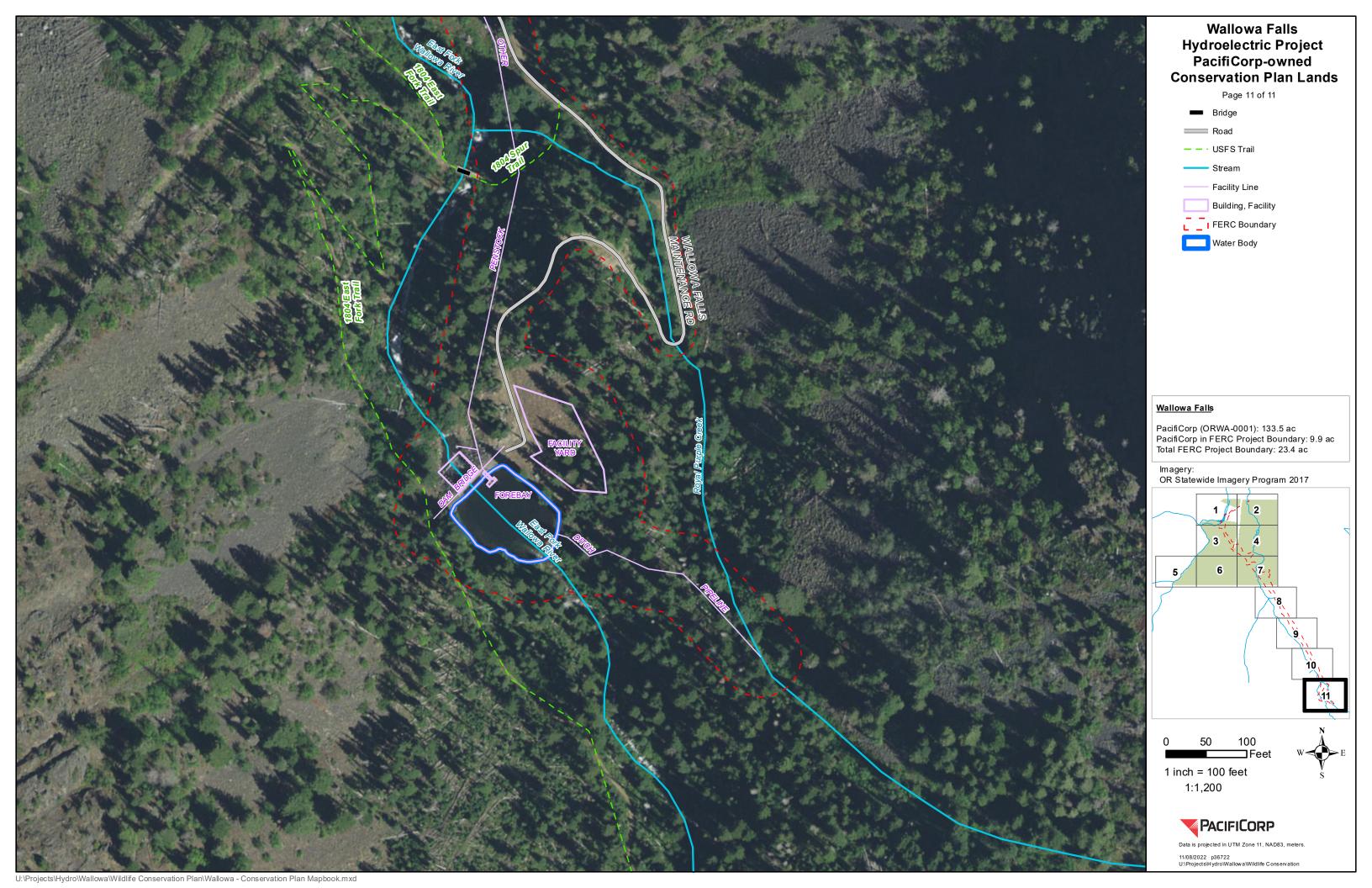












APPENDIX B: AGENCY CONSULTATION

From: SMITH Jorden D * ODFW

To: Emmerson, Kendel (PacifiCorp)

Subject: [INTERNET] RE: Draft Wildlife Conservation Plan for Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project

Date: Wednesday, December 28, 2022 2:26:57 PM

Attachments: image001.gif

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Good afternoon,

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to review the Wildlife Conservation Plan for the Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project.

ODFW's review has produced no comments.

Best,

Jorden Smith
Hydro & Water Rights Coordinator
East Regions 1999

Cell: (541)805-1990 Fax: (541)963-6670

From: Emmerson, Kendel (PacifiCorp) < Kendel. Emmerson@pacificorp.com>

Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2022 6:31 PM

To: SMITH Jorden D * ODFW <Jorden.D.SMITH@odfw.oregon.gov>; ZAUNER John R * ODFW <John.R.ZAUNER@odfw.oregon.gov>; Brammer, James -FS (james.brammer@usda.gov) <james.brammer@usda.gov>; Gretchen Sausen (gretchen_sausen@fws.gov) <gretchen_sausen@fws.gov>

Cc: Olson, Todd (PacifiCorp) <Todd.Olson@pacificorp.com>; Howison, Russ (PacifiCorp) <Russ.Howison@pacificorp.com>

Subject: Draft Wildlife Conservation Plan for Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project

Berkshire Hathaway Energy, PacifiCorp's parent company, has recently developed an Environmental Respect Index to monitor the environmental impact of business operations across a range of performance indicators. One of the purposes of the index is to identify actions being taken and track them towards continuous improvement. In consideration of the potential to impact wildlife through operation and maintenance of the Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project (Project), we have prepared a draft Wallowa Falls Wildlife Conservation Plan (WCP). The WCP brings together existing regulatory compliance requirements with respect to wildlife conservation at the Project pursuant to the FERC license and agency consultation during relicensing. The draft WCP compiles all of these disparate regulatory requirements under one cover. There is no new information in this WCP. The WCP has been

prepared to facilitate internal compliance with regulatory requirements, and it has utility for reviewing the history, intent, accomplishments, and on-going requirements of the Project from the focused scope of terrestrial wildlife resource issues.

The WCP is provided herein for your reviews, comments, questions, suggested edits, and/or concurrence. Any comments that you provide and PacifiCorp's response to those comments will be included in the final WCP. Please provide your input by **December 30, 2022** (i.e., a 30-day review). If you choose to abstain from commenting within the review period, the abstinence will also be noted in the plan.

I appreciate your time and attention to this effort. If you feel there are others in your organization that would benefit from reviewing the document, feel free to forward this email. Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the request.

Thank you.

7 L.LE			
Kendel Emmerson	TTD: 0		
Wildlife Biologist CV			
Office: 503 813-6040	Mobile: 5	509-774-8102	
		2	

From: Howison, Russ (PacifiCorp)

To: Emmerson, Kendel (PacifiCorp)

Cc: Olson, Todd (PacifiCorp)

Subject: FW: [INTERNET] Service Comments to Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project 2022 OCMP

Date: Monday, December 5, 2022 5:51:57 PM

Attachments: Service December 2022 comments Wallowa Falls OCMP.pdf

See the USFWS comments on the wildlife plan below.

From: Sausen, Gretchen A <gretchen_sausen@fws.gov>

Sent: Monday, December 5, 2022 5:33 PM

To: Howison, Russ (PacifiCorp) < russ.howison@pacificorp.com>

Cc: Meyer, Marisa K <marisa_meyer@fws.gov>; SMITH Jorden D ODFW <Jorden.D.SMITH@odfw.oregon.gov>; Matt Cutlip (FERC) <matt.cutlip@ferc.gov>; sarah.brandy@usda.gov; Brammer, James A -FS <james.brammer@usda.gov; STINE Chris DEQ

<chris.stine@deq.oregon.gov>; KOHANEK Ron C WRD <IMCEAUNDEFINED-</pre>

Ron+2EC+2EKOHANEK+40water+2Eoregon+2Egov@namprd09.prod.outlook.com>

Subject: [INTERNET] Service Comments to Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project 2022 OCMP

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Russ, Good evening. The attached letter provides the Service's comments to PacifiCorp for the

Wallowa Falls Hydroelectric Project - Draft OCMP emailed to us on November 22, 2022. In addition, the Service has no comments on PacifiCorp's Wildlife Conservation Plan submitted on November 30, 2022. Thank you and Happy Holidays!

Gretchen Sausen

USFWS - La Grande Field Office 3502 Highway 30, La Grande, OR 97850 P: 541-962-8695, C:541-233-8919, F: 541-962-8581 gretchen_sausen@fws.gov