Chapter 4

The RMP Planning Process

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The RMP Planning Process

4.1 Overview

This chapter summarizes the principal factors that most influenced development of the Lake Cascade RMP (as illustrated in Figure 4.1-1). These factors were identified through the following two fundamental processes:

1. Review and analysis of regional and study area resource inventory data, and current land use and management practices; and Federal laws and Reclamation policies and authorities (See Appendix D).

2. A public involvement program and agency and Tribal consultation, focused on feedback and input from public meetings/workshops, hearings, newsbriefs, Ad Hoc Work Group (AHWG) meetings, and other meetings and communications.

A detailed Problem Statement defining the major opportunities, constraints, and planning issues was developed based on input from the processes listed above (see Appendix A).

The two most commonly mentioned themes by those providing input during development of the RMP were water quality and recreation. Specific areas of concern included point and non-point pollution and the development of new recreation facilities. Although not mentioned as frequently, issues related to the quality of the fishery, protecting wildlife habitat, and agricultural and grazing pressures were also raised by the public during this process. Table 4.1-1 lists the complete set of issues raised in the first set of public meetings and through written comment in response to the first newsbriefs, AHWG meetings, and agency and Tribal meetings. These issues are described in

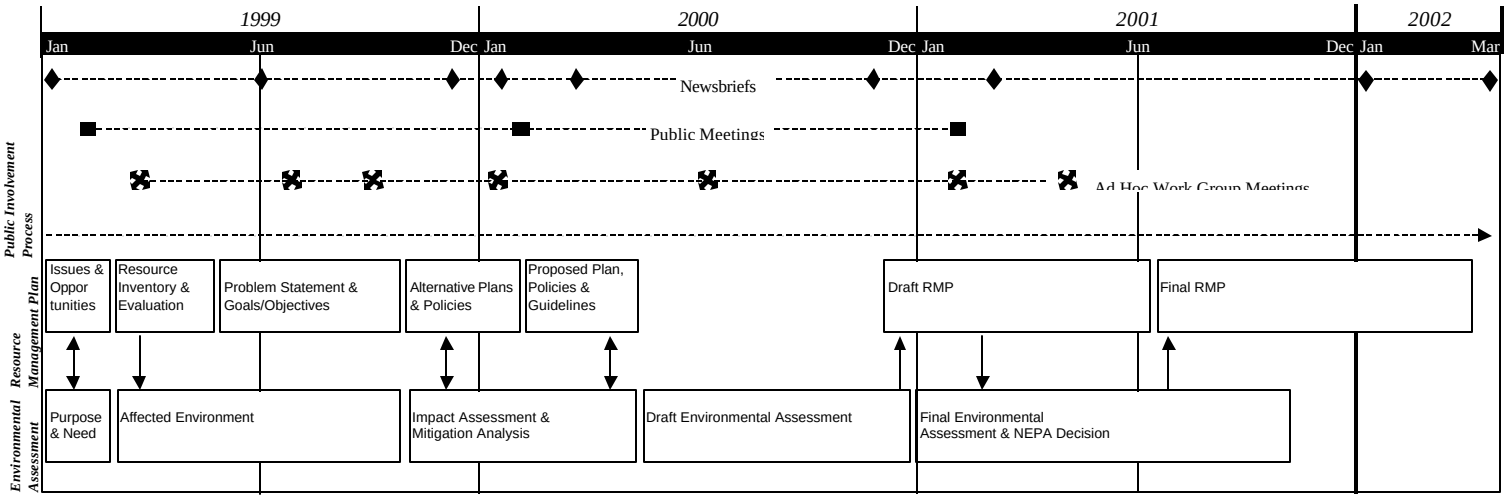

Figure 4.1-1: RMP Planning Process and Work Plan.

Table 4.1-1. Lake Cascade RMP Update Summary of Issues and Opportunities—Public Input to Date.

	Issue/Opportunity
1	**Protect/Enhance Water Quality**
•	Quantify point/non-point sources of pollution at Cascade
•	Eliminate septic systems at public use areas--install sewers
•	Restrict phosphate release in Gold Fork
•	Effects of pesticide use
2	**Recreation activities, facilities, and future development**
•	Increasing demand for public recreation in the area
•	Improve /increase recreation opportunities for all users and provide additional facilities (i.e. campgrounds, toilets, trash receptacles, fish cleaning sites)
•	Improve/increase non-motorized recreational opportunities
•	Restrict unauthorized camping (e.g., Hillhouse Loop, Tamarack Falls, Crown Point)
•	Promote undeveloped recreation activities
3	**Fishery (habitat management/Improvement, fishing opportunities, perch fishery)**
4	**Avoid use conflicts**
•	Conflicting recreation activities
•	Land and Water Use compatibility concerns
•	General (e.g. motor vs. non motor)
5	**Address shoreline erosion/erosion control**
6	**Protect/enhance wildlife habitat**
•	Wetlands protection
•	Bald eagle nesting/foraging
7	**Cascade Marina development**
8	**Public Access**
•	Improve/increase access to sites (including ADA access)
•	Provide/improve winter access
•	Need reservoir access from Crown Point
•	Access for wildlife viewing
•	Maintain access at status quo
9	**Agriculture/grazing pressure**
•	Eliminate grazing on flatlands
•	Stop grazing below high water line
•	Address grazing leases
•	Prohibit agricultural practices on Reclamation lands
•	Continue agricultural use
10	**Boat Docks**
•	Increase of boat docks/availability of permits (including floating docks)
•	Reduce fees for boat dock permits
•	Simplify boat dock permit process
11	**Uses for Crown Point RR grade--Explore all possibilities**
•	Designate Crown Point RR bed as non-motorized trail
•	Place road on Crown Point RR grade
•	Crown Point opened for emergency vehicles only
12	**Vegetation control**
•	Weed/algae control (aquatic)
•	Weed control (terrestrial)
13	**Trespassing on adjacent private lands/consistent enforcement**
14	**Encroachment**
15	**Reservoir Operation**
•	Address proposed drawdown by NMFS
•	Maintain consistent water level management/keep lake level up
•	Do not lower reservoir levels for endangered species (salmon)
16	**Limit negative impacts of ORVs (noise, erosion); designate areas for ORV use**
17	**Reservoir Operation**
•	Address proposed drawdown by NMFS
18	**Coordination between property owners and Reclamation RR lands (long term owners rights, existing leases extended)**

Table 4.1-1. Lake Cascade RMP Update Summary of Issues and Opportunities Public Input to Date (continued).

Issue/Opportunity
19 Preserve open space conservation areas and define designation qualifications
20 Cooperative effort among all parties involved in WestRock to accommodate good development
21 Boating/water recreation safety regulation (jetskis, powerboats, waterskiing)
22 Presence of archaeological sites
23 Impacts from development on surrounding lands (WestRock specifically mentioned)
• Address environmental impacts of WestRock on reservoir
• Address visual effect of WestRock

detail in the Problem Statement contained in Appendix A. The Problem Statement is a comprehensive review and understanding of the issues, needs, and opportunities (including all relevant perspectives) that are addressed by the RMP.

The Problem Statement was also used to guide the development of the RMP Goals and Objectives, which are the foundation upon which alternative Management Actions were developed (described in detail in Chapter 5). The range of alternatives was reviewed by the public and the Ad Hoc Work Group. The alternatives were also identified and analyzed in the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Cascade RMP to investigate potential environmental effects (Reclamation 2001).

Letters of comment on the Draft EA were received from 270 individuals, organizations, and businesses; 4 agencies; and 1 Tribe. The Preferred Alternative was selected and modified using these consultation and assessment processes.

4.2 Public Involvement Program

Reclamation initiated a public involvement program in January 1999 and continued it throughout the planning process to support development of the RMP (see Figure 4.1-1). The program included: (1) eight newsbriefs; (2) two sets of public meetings/workshops and one set of public hearings; (3) eight meetings with the AHWG representing key agencies, Tribes, and stakeholders in the study area; and (4) a project website providing information to the public and a forum in which to comment on the process. Each of these program components is described in further detail below.

4.2.1 Newsbriefs

The first newsbrief was mailed in January 1999 to over 1,300 individuals and organizations. It explained the RMP planning process, announced the first public meeting, and provided a form for submitting issues and initial comments on the management and facilities in the study area. This information was used to help form the Goals and Objectives for the RMP.

In June 1999, the results of the mail-in form and the issues raised at the first public meeting were summarized in a second newsbrief. These issues were listed in a table with the total numbers of responses for each issue indicated. Over 200 responses were recorded.

The third newsbrief was mailed in November 1999 and provided an update of the Ad Hoc Work Group process.

The fourth newsbrief was mailed in February 2000 and announced the second public meeting, summarized the draft Goals and Objectives of the RMP, and summarized the alternatives being considered.

In March 2000, a fifth newsbrief was mailed that clarified questions raised at the second set of public meetings.

The sixth newsbrief was published in November 2000 and announced the release of the Draft EA. It also summarized the alternatives

and announced the third and final set of public meetings.

A seventh newsbrief was published in January 2001. Its purpose was to announce an extension of the public review period for the Draft EA. The extended review period was needed because a change to the Preferred Alternative was being considered and Reclamation wanted to afford the public additional opportunity to provide their input.

In January 2002, an eighth newsbrief was mailed that addressed questions raised subsequent to mailing out the final EA.

The ninth and final newsbrief will be published in March of 2002 to announce the Final EA and the RMP. It also summarized comments received on the Draft EA and provided an overview of the RMP, including implementation.

4.2.2 Public Meetings

The first set of public meetings was held in February 1999, in Boise and Cascade. The purpose of these meetings was to conduct public scoping of the issues at Lake Cascade. Reclamation also provided information about the RMP planning process, and participants broke into small work groups to discuss important issues and opportunities that the RMP should address. Approximately 50 people attended the Boise meeting, and 70 attended the Cascade meeting.

The second set of public meetings was held in February 2000, in Boise and Cascade, and followed a similar format to the first. The preliminary alternatives and the RMP draft Goals and Objectives were presented, followed by small group discussions of this information. Ninety-seven people attended the Boise meeting and 86 attended the Cascade meeting.

The third and final set of public meetings was held in January 2001, in Boise and Cascade. A total of approximately 125 people attended those meetings. The purpose of this meeting was to present the Draft EA, particularly the Preferred Alternative, and take comments from the public in a formal public hearing format.

Table 4.2-1. Ad Hoc Work Group Membership.

Organization	Name
Donnelly City Council	Dorothy Gestrin
Cascade Reservoir Coordinating Council	Wayne VanCour
Donnelly Chamber of Commerce	Jessie Somerton
Valley County Commissioners	Terry Gestrin & Tom Kerr
Idaho State Snowmobile Association	Sandra Mitchell
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	Rick Brown
Vista Point Homeowners Association	Don Wertman & Lorette Williams
U.S. Forest Service	Mark Bingman
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	Jeff Rohlman
Citizen-at-Large	Clint Kennedy
Good Sam Club	George Dillard
Local Residents/ORV Recreation	Larry & Gayle Baum
Southern Idaho Sailing Association	Tina Klamt
Boulder Creek Homeowners Association	Glenda Kuhlman & Susan Fornander
Cascade Reservoir Association	Steven Ormiston
West Mountain Homeowners Association	Phil Morton
Agricultural Interests	Glen Loomis
Cascade Chamber of Commerce	Jim Mayfield
Crown Point Homeowners Group	Dr. Greg and Pam Schaefer & Keith and Lynn Sander
Valley County Waterways Committee	Richard Schoonover
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	Guy Dodson
City of Cascade	Larry Walters

4.2.3 Ad Hoc Work Group

Following the first public meeting/workshop, an Ad Hoc Work Group (AHWG) was formed that consisted of 22 members from various interest groups, Tribes, and agencies. These entities are listed in Table 4.2-1. Eight Ad Hoc Work Group meetings were held in April, July, September, and October 1999; January and March 2000; and February and June 2001.

Photo 4-1. AHWG Presentation

At the first meeting, the group was introduced to the planning process and asked to identify their issues of concern. This information was recorded and used to help draft the Problem Statement and form the draft Goals and Objectives for the RMP.

At the second meeting, an overview of the resource inventory was presented, including potential opportunities and constraints. The Team also presented and took initial comments on the draft Problem Statement and preliminary Goals and Objectives. In conjunction with the second set of meetings, the AHWG also took part in an all-day tour of Lake Cascade.

The primary purpose of the third meeting was to confirm that the Problem Statement was a complete and accurate representation of all perspectives on each issue. The group was able to complete about half of the Problem Statement and suggested an additional meeting to finish the exercise. The intent of the fourth meeting was to finish reviewing and receiving comments on the draft Problem Statement and the complete set of Goals and Objectives.

Photo 4-2. AHWG Site Visit

At the fifth meeting, the Planning Team presented the final Problem Statement and another version of the draft Goals and Objectives for final comment by the AHWG. A second purpose of this meeting was to present and receive feedback on a preliminary set of alternatives, including a no action (i.e., status quo) alternative and three action alternatives.

The main purpose of the sixth meeting was to review the revised set of alternatives, focusing on the Preferred Alternative, the primary goal being to finalize the Preferred Alternative based on input received from the AHWG.

Photo 4-3. AHWG Meeting

The seventh meeting began with a presentation of the public's comments on the Draft EA. However, the main purpose of the meeting was to receive the AHWG's comments on the Draft EA and discuss any potential modifications to the Preferred Alternative. The meeting finished with a short presentation of the framework for the implementation program component of the RMP.

The primary purposes of the eighth and final meeting were to present and receive feedback on the RMP management actions and Implementation Program.

4.2.4 World Wide Web

A Lake Cascade RMP web site was set up on Reclamation's Pacific Northwest (PN) Region's homepage and updated as a way to provide relevant information to the public. Newsbriefs, contact names/addresses, draft materials, the Draft EA, and meeting announcements were posted on this website. The site also provided a forum for individuals to provide comments on the RMP planning process.

4.3 Tribal Consultation

4.3.1 Overview of Government to Government Consultation with Tribes

Reclamation met with Council members and staff of the Nez Perce, Shoshone-Paiute, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to discuss the preparation of the RMP and to identify the potential of any Indian Trust Assets (ITAs), Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), and Indian Sacred Sites within the RMP Study Area.

A representative from the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes participated in the Ad Hoc Work Group, which facilitated close coordination with the Government and helped ensure that Tribal interests were integrated with the RMP.

Several meetings were held and correspondence was exchanged between Reclamation and the Tribes. The dates for the meetings and a summary of meeting content are provided in Appendix B.

4.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act Requirements

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (as amended through 1992) requires agencies to consult with Indian Tribes if a proposed Federal action may affect properties to which the Tribes attach religious and cultural significance. The implementing regulations of the NHPA, 36 CFR 800, address procedures for consultation in more detail.

4.3.3 Indian Trust Assets

Indian Trust Assets are legal interests in property held in trust by the United States for Indian Tribes or individuals. The Secretary of the Interior, acting as the trustee, holds many assets in trust for Indian Tribes or Indian individuals. Examples of trust assets include lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights. While most ITAs are on-reservation, they may also be found off-reservation.

The United States has an Indian trust responsibility to protect and maintain rights reserved by or granted to Indian Tribes or Indian individuals by treaties, statutes, and executive orders. These are sometimes further interpreted through court decisions and regulations.

4.3.4 Sacred Sites

Sacred sites are defined in Executive Order 13007 as "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian Tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion...."

Reclamation met with Shoshone-Bannock, Shoshone-Paiute, and Nez Perce Tribes to identify their interests, including ITAs and sacred sites. Results of the consultation are discussed in detail in Section 2.4 and 2.5, Sacred Sites and Indian Trust Assets, respectively (see Appendix B for a summary coordination of all Tribal consultation activities).

4.3.5 Other Laws and Regulations

The relationship between Federal agencies and sovereign Tribes is defined by several laws and regulations addressing the requirement of Federal agencies to notify or consult with Native American groups or otherwise consider their interests when planning and implementing Federal undertakings. Among these are the following (also see Appendix D, Legal Mandates):

- National Environmental Policy Act
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act
- Archeological Resources Protection Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations
- Presidential Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments
- Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites
- Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (EO 13175 revokes EO 13084 issued My 14, 1998).

4.4 Agency Coordination

Reclamation consulted with several Federal and local agencies throughout the RMP process to gather valuable input and to meet regulatory requirements. This coordination was integrated with the public involvement process.

Coordination on fish and wildlife issues to meet the requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) was accomplished by consulting with the FWS. Information about this consultation is provided in Appendix B.

The evaluation of endangered species contained in the EA served as Reclamation's biological evaluation of potential effects to Ute ladies'-tresses orchids, bald eagles, lynx, wolf, and bull trout as required under the ESA. In was determined that effects were not likely to have an adverse effect on Ute ladies'-tresses, bald eagles, lynx, or wolf; and no effect on bull trout (Reclamation 2001).

Reclamation has collected existing cultural resource information from the Lake Cascade area. That information will facilitate subsequent compliance with the NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). Pursuant to the 36 CFR 800 regulations, Reclamation will coordinate with the Idaho SHPO for specific RMP actions that have the potential to cause effects on historic properties; and with the Shoshone-Paiute, Shoshone-Bannock, and Nez Perce Tribes for specific RMP actions that may affect historic properties to which those tribes attach cultural or religious significance. Consultation with the tribes over sacred sites and ITA aspects of the RMP will occur when specific RMP management actions might affect those values.

Chapter 5

Resource Management

Chapter 5

Resource Management

This chapter describes Reclamation's decisions on strategies that will guide use and management of Reclamation's lands over the next 10 years. The land use designations are described first, followed by relevant background information on Reclamation's approach, guidance, and policies for each of five primary management categories (i.e., Natural Resources; Cultural Resources; Recreation; Operations, Maintenance, and Enforcement; and Land Use, Access and Implementation). Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions are described under each of the management categories. Specific guidelines are provided for the management actions as needed.

5.1 Land Use Designations

This update of the RMP continues the use of the four established land use designations and adds one additional category, all of which are shown on Figures 5.1-1 through 5.1-3. A list of the five land use designations and associated acreage is provided in Table 5.1-1. The subsections that follow describe the five land use designations and the policies that will be continued in managing them.

5.1.1 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)

As a land managing agency, Reclamation has an important mandate to protect wildlife and conserve and enhance the habitat on which they depend. This RMP continues to provide protection for the six areas at Lake Cascade that are specifically designated as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and managed for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife. The six WMA areas provide protection for more than 4,000 acres of land, with the largest of these being the Hot Springs Creek WMA at nearly 1,500 acres and the Duck Creek WMA at over 1,000 acres. These six areas are presented in Table 5.1-2 and shown on Figure 5.1-1.

The WMAs provide critical habitat for waterfowl and furbearers, particularly wetlands, mudflats, riparian corridors, and perch/nesting trees in forested areas. They are generally located away from the more highly developed areas at Lake Cascade where it is possible to buffer them from some of the potentially detrimental effects of human use (e.g., motorized boating).

The overall purpose of the WMAs is to protect habitat for migratory birds and sensitive, threat-

Table 5.1-1. Land Use Designations and Corresponding Acreage.

Land Use Designation	Acreage
Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)	4,026
Conservation/Open Space (C/OS)	1,412
Recreation Sites	502
Rural Residential (RR)	90
Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	19
Total Acreage	6,049

Source: Reclamation GIS File Data, 2000.

Table 5.1-2. Lake Cascade Wildlife Management Areas.

WMA	Acreage
Hot Springs Creek WMA	1,495 (includes Sugarloaf Island)
Gold Fork WMA	203
Lake Fork WMA	204
North Fork Payette WMA	953
Duck Creek WMA	1,037
Willow Creek WMA	134
Total	4,026

Source: Reclamation GIS File Data, 2000

ened, or endangered wildlife. Formal designation and implementation of the WMAs were the centerpiece of the fish and wildlife program in the 1991 RMP. The 1991 RMP set forth general policies applicable to all six WMAs. These general policies defined allowed and prohibited uses. The 1991 RMP also specified management recommendations specific to each WMA, including the development and implementation of Habitat Improvement Plans (HIPs).

Over the past 10 years HIPs were developed for all six of the WMAs and are currently in various stages of implementation. The management objectives from the 1991 RMP were incorporated into the HIPs, as well as more specific action items. Other, more general WMA recommendations have met with varying levels of implementation success over the last 10 years. Updating the RMP included reviewing what had been accomplished and what had not since adoption of the 1991 RMP. Section 5.2.1 (Natural Resources) describes all of the Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions applicable to the WMAs. Described below are the general regulations introduced in the 1991 RMP that will continue to apply to all of the WMAs:

General WMA Regulations:

1. No overnight use or developed recreation is allowed in a WMA.

2. Interpretive trails are or may be provided in

   WMAs; however, trail use is considered secondary to the primary purpose of the WMA. Therefore, trail use restrictions, including seasons of use, may apply in specific locations.

3. No vehicular use is allowed in a WMA, except for official purposes such as administration or emergency access.

4. The discharging of firearms in a WMA is not allowed from March 1st through the start of hunting season as established each year by IDFG.

5. WMAs located within the arms of the reservoir are off limits to motorized boating. WMAs adjacent to the main body of the reservoir are subject to a 200-foot voluntary no-wake zone.

5.1.2 Conservation/Open Space (C/OS)

The 1,412 acres of land in this category are dispersed around the reservoir and are intended to preserve one or a combination of the following values (dependent upon the specific location):

- Retention of large areas of undeveloped landscapes, contributing to an open and natural/rural visual setting.

- Maintenance of undeveloped, natural landscape buffers between public recreation areas and adjacent private development.

- Retention of open, undeveloped habitat buffers between public or private uses and WMAs.

- Conservation of vegetation, wildlife, soils, and water quality values in general and restoration of these values by implementing enhancement programs, such as wetland habitat restoration, erosion control, and the re-vegetation of disturbed areas.

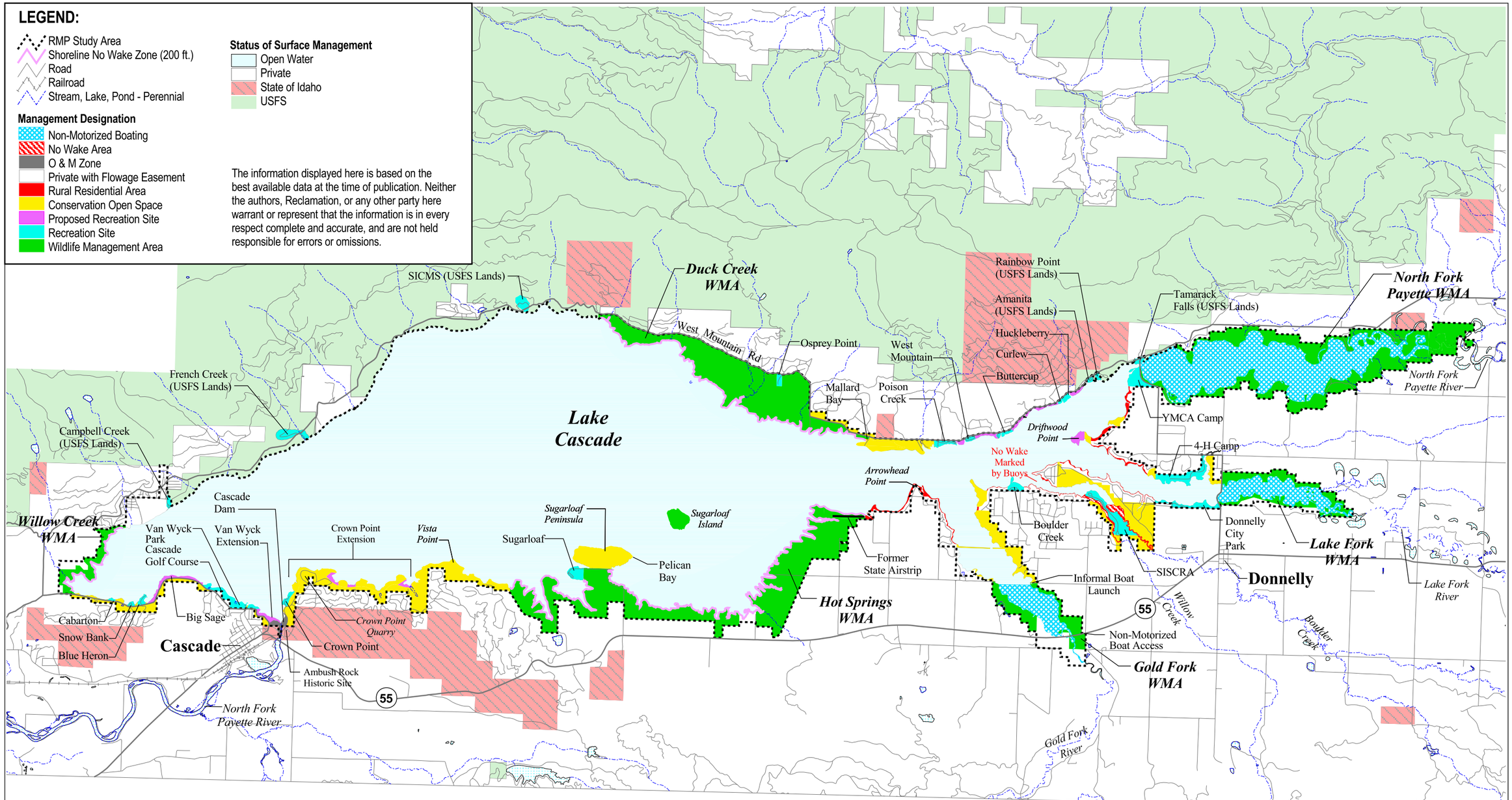

Figure 5.1-1

Lake Cascade
Resource Management Plan Map (2001)

Source: USBR, 2000; EDAW, 2001

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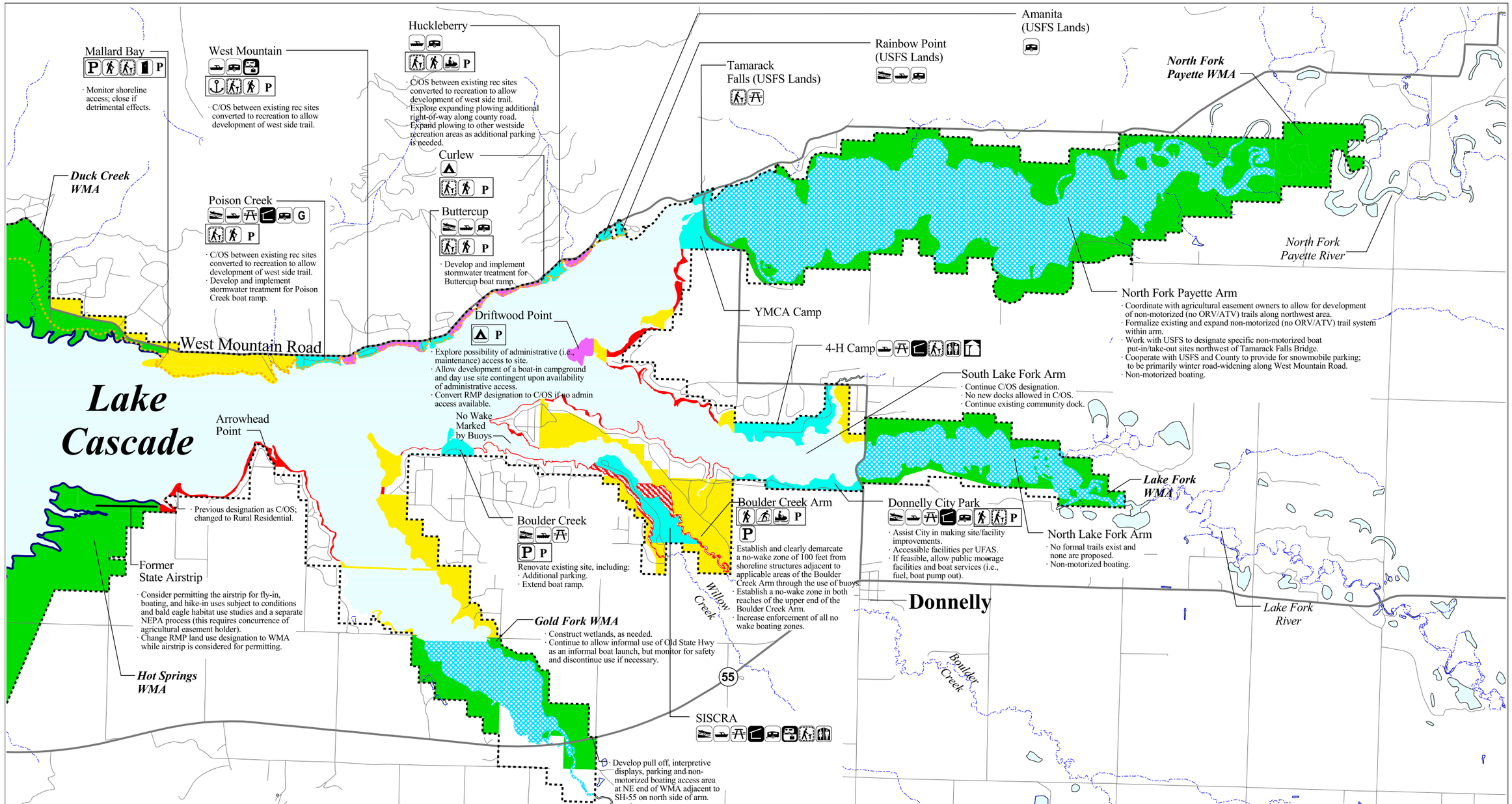

Figure 5.1-2

Lake Cascade RMP Map North Area

Source: USBR, 2000; EDAW, 2001

LEGEND:

- Proposed Trail
- RMP Study Area
- WMA No Wake Zone (200 ft.)
- Road
- Stream, Lake, Pond - Perennial
- Open Water
- Non-Motorized Boating
- No Wake Area
- O & M Zone
- Private with Flowage Easement
- Rural Residential Area
- Conservation Open Space
- Proposed Recreation Site
- Recreation Site
- Wildlife Management Area
- Boat Launch and Parking
- Courtesy Dock
- RV / Trailer Camping (Includes tent)
- Group Camping - RV / Trailer and Tent
- Group Camping - Tent Only
- Tent Only Camping
- Lodges, Cabins, and Yurts
- Picnic
- Group Picnic and Shelter
- Group Meeting Facility
- RV Dump Station
- Winterized Restrooms
- Restrooms/Vault Toilets
- Interpretive / Orientation
- Non-Motorized Trail
- Cross-Country Ski Parking
- Snowmobile Parking
- Parking
- Marina
- Shower Facilities
- Swimming
- Golf

1 0 1 Mile

P Proposed recreation facilities are shown as symbols, outlined and followed by "P".

Scale 1:48,000

P: 8E317.01/GIS/APR/C_RMP_1.APR

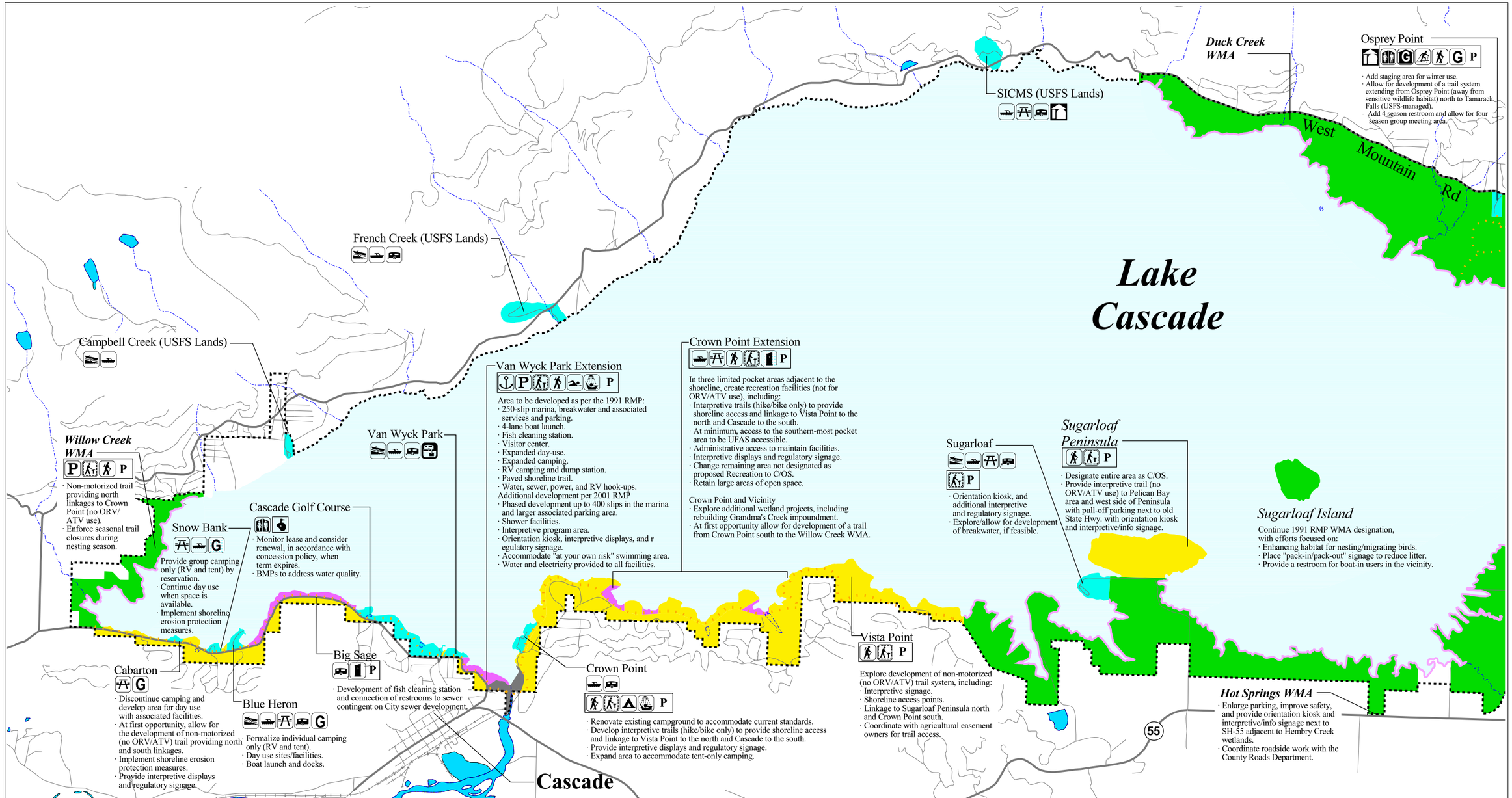

Figure 5.1-3

Lake Cascade RMP Map South Area

Source: USBR, 2000; EDAW, 2001

LEGEND:

- Proposed Trail
- RMP Study Area
- Shoreline No Wake Zone (200 ft.)
- Open Water
- Non-Motorized Boating
- No Wake Area
- O & M Zone
- Private with Flowage Easement
- Rural Residential Area
- Conservation Open Space
- Proposed Recreation Site
- Recreation Site
- Wildlife Management Area
- Boat Launch and Parking
- Courtesy Dock
- RV / Trailer Camping (Includes tent)
- Group Camping - RV / Trailer and Tent
- Group Camping - Tent Only
- Tent Only Camping
- Lodges, Cabins, and Yurts
- Picnic
- Group Picnic and Shelter
- Group Meeting Facility
- RV Dump Station
- Winterized Restrooms
- Restrooms/Vault Tiolets
- Interpretive / Orientation
- Non-Motorized Trail
- Cross-Country Ski Parking
- Snowmobile Parking
- Parking
- Marina
- Shower Facilities
- Swimming
- Golf

P Proposed recreation facilities are shown as symbols, outlined and followed by "P".

1 0 1 Mile

Scale 1:48,000

P: 8E317.01/GIS/APR/C_RMP_1.APR

Although not specifically recommended as part of the 1991 RMP, two HIPs were developed for C/OS areas, one for approximately 370 acres in the Boulder Creek area and the other for approximately 500 acres at Crown Point. Management Objectives from the 1991 RMP were incorporated into these two HIPs, as well as more specific action items. The actions specified in these two plans are currently in various stages of implementation.

Section 5.2 describes all of the Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions, many of which are applicable to the C/OS areas. Described below are the general regulations introduced in the 1991 RMP that will continue to apply to all C/OS areas:

General C/OS Regulations:

1. Public use of C/OS land is allowed, but is restricted to passive, low intensity activities such as hiking, dispersed picnicking, swimming, fishing, and nature study. No overnight use or developed recreation is allowed.

2. Vehicular access is restricted to specific, designated roads leading to staging areas or passive use areas. No off-road vehicular use is allowed (with the exception of snowmobiles in the winter).

3. No individual boat docks or new community boat docks are allowed. Existing community boat docks that are currently under permit in C/OS areas will be allowed to remain under permit.

4. No new boat ramps are allowed. Existing boat ramps in C/OS areas will be allowed to remain under permit if ramps are adequately maintained and meet the conditions specified in the permits.

5.1.3 Recreation

The recreation designation covers the 502 acres of land under Reclamation's ownership, as well as those facilities under USFS jurisdiction that have been developed or set aside for recreation-related purposes (approximately 85 acres). These lands include campgrounds, day use areas, trails, boat launches, and other public recreation facilities.

There are 25 existing recreation sites at Lake Cascade, 19 of which are under Reclamation jurisdiction; the other six sites are under USFS jurisdiction. The IDPR is Reclamation's primary non-Federal managing partner at Lake Cascade with management authority over 14 of the Reclamation-owned sites. This management authority was granted through a 20-year lease agreement signed in August 1999. The terms of the lease give IDPR management responsibility over the applicable recreation facilities and state that IDPR will adhere to all guidelines set forth in Reclamation's RMP for Lake Cascade (Appendix C). Private organizations manage other Reclamation lands that are leased for recreation purposes (i.e., 4H Club, SISCRA, and YMCA). The City of Donnelly manages Donnelly City Park, and the City of Cascade contracts with a concessionaire to operate the Cascade Golf Course.

An important focus of the 1991 RMP was to provide additional and more diverse recreation opportunities at Lake Cascade. While recreation was also important in preparing the updated plan, it is one of several resources that received equal focus in the course of developing this RMP. Reclamation recognizes that the demand for outdoor recreation at places like Lake Cascade has grown and will continue to do so, and that Lake Cascade's proximity to the Boise metropolitan area puts an increasing amount of pressure on Reclamation to develop Lake Cascade to accommodate more recreation. However, it is also recognized that Reclamation's land and water resources are finite, and that there is a point at which more recreational development will cause negative impacts to the resources at Lake Cascade that people are going there to enjoy. Therefore, this updated plan, while allowing for recreational development over the next 10 years, has also carefully weighed and balanced recreational demand and

development against the need to protect and conserve the area's natural and cultural resources. For the most part, the primary recreation concepts presented in the 1991 RMP are still valid. These are as follows:

- Provide opportunities and facilities reservoir-wide without compromising natural resource values or creating land use and recreation use conflicts.
- Emphasize improving and/or expanding existing public recreation sites, as well as developing a few new areas.
- Concentrate the most intensive recreation in the southeast area of the reservoir.
- Maximize the diversity of recreation opportunities by providing for different types of activities and levels of intensity for different user groups.

Details regarding recreation development and management are presented in the Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions in Section 5.2.3, including proposed recreation improvements at existing and new sites around the reservoir.

5.1.4 Rural Residential (RR)

As an outcome of the 1991 RMP, areas along the north and northeast portions of the reservoir were designated as RR. This designation applies to a narrow band of 90 acres of non-contiguous Reclamation-owned lands between the high water line and adjacent, subdivided private land. Reclamation's ownership along most of the shore in these areas is less than 100 feet wide, and much of it is less than 50 feet in width.

The numerous encroachments onto Federal land by adjacent private lot owners prior to the 1991 RMP were primarily on these narrow RR lands. Recommendations on dealing with the encroachments were outlined in the 1991 RMP and many of those have been implemented. Despite efforts made at removal, many encroachments unfortunately still exist within these areas. The encroachments continue to significantly alter the character of the shoreline in these areas from a natural, open landscape to a developed, "residential" landscape.

The primary mechanism identified in the 1991 RMP to deal with encroachments on the RR lands was to formalize the approval process for any new development proposed for a recreation permit on these lands. This included the permitting of one individual boat dock per littoral (i.e., shoreline) lot and the continuation of permitting community boat docks adjoining RR lands. There are now estimated to be approximately 400 boat docks at Lake Cascade under the permit system, including five community docks. All individual and community boat docks, although built and maintained at the expense of the owners, are required to be accessible to the general public in emergency situations.

During development of the 1991 RMP, Reclamation policy required that exclusive private use of Reclamation land be eliminated. Through that planning process, however, a decision was made to "grandfather" existing boat docks and to limit the issuance of new boat dock permits within areas designated as RR. Current Reclamation policy states that no new permits are to be issued for the exclusive private use of Reclamation lands. It does, however, allow existing boat dock permits to be renewed if a planning process has determined that the sites are not needed for another public purpose and are not causing, or expected to cause, resource degradation or negative environmental impacts. As part of the public involvement process in developing the updated RMP and associated EA, Reclamation examined two options to address boat docks at Lake Cascade and compliance with agency-wide policy: (1) the elimination of all private docks and the replacement with some community docks and/or concession-run moorage facilities available to all; and (2) the issuance of no new permits for individual private docks, but the continuance of renewing permits for existing docks (i.e., docks

permitted prior to adoption of this updated RMP), and continuing to permit new community docks in RR areas if such permits replace existing individual dock permits. The second approach would result in no net increase in docks in RR areas and dock permits, and would place an emphasis on shared dock facilities. Reclamation decided on the second option and, therefore, will continue to permit existing individual and community docks, but will not permit any new individual docks at Lake Cascade; new community docks will be permitted only if replacing individual docks.

The following are Reclamation's definitions/ regulations regarding community boat docks at Lake Cascade:

1. Community boat docks shall be shared by at least two, but no more than six property owners, unless an exception is granted for more. All participants in the dock permit must have legal access to the shoreline. Exceptions will be evaluated based on the potential for conflicts with other docks, physical constraints of the shoreline, and safety concerns of other boating activities in the area.

2. Community boat docks must be attached to Reclamation land in RR-designated areas and adjacent to a single private parcel of land (except those grandfathered community docks in C/OS areas that are allowed to continue).

3. Community boat docks may accommodate no more than six boats and have a maximum length of 24 feet unless an exception is granted as noted in item number 1.

4. A community boat dock permit is strictly for the construction/maintenance of the dock itself; no shoreline manipulation or in-water structures (e.g., a breakwater) are allowed. Separate special use permits are issued for minimal erosion control, such as retaining walls and shoreline armoring.

5.1.5 Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

Operations and maintenance lands are managed for the purpose of operating and maintaining Cascade Dam and the reservoir. These 19 acres of land provide the facilities needed to adequately manage all Reclamation lands at Lake Cascade, and include the dam and roadway, administrative offices, and maintenance building/yard. This is a new designation created as part of this RMP update.

5.2 Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions

Management Actions are specific tasks intended to guide Reclamation management and staff, as well as managing partners, in the activities required to properly manage Reclamation lands. They were derived from the Goals and Objectives developed over the course of preparing the RMP and associated EA. Guidelines provide additional direction and clarification for selected Management Actions, where needed.

Management Actions are intended to be implemented over the next 10 years and are included here because they are considered the most appropriate actions for managing these lands. Inclusion of these actions does not ensure that funding, staff, or equipment will be available to implement these actions, nor does it obligate Reclamation to implement individual actions it chooses not to pursue at any time in the future. Following are the five primary categories and associated subcategories described in this chapter:

- Natural Resources (Section 5.2.1) includes wildlife and vegetation management, fishery resources, and erosion and water quality;

- Cultural Resources, Sacred Sites, and Indian Trust Assets (Section 5.2.2) separately describes each of these three topics;

- Recreation (Section 5.2.3) includes boating and other water-based uses, and shoreline and other land-based uses;
- Operations, Maintenance, and Enforcement (Section 5.2.4) separately describes each of these three topics; and
- Land Use, Access, and Implementation (Section 5.2.5) separately describes each of these three topics.

5.2.1 Natural Resources (NAT)

In accordance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (P.L. 93-205), Reclamation and other Federal policies provide for the protection of plant and animal species that are currently in danger of extinction (endangered) or those that may become so in the foreseeable future. Section 7 of the ESA requires Federal agencies to conduct informal and formal consultations with the FWS on all proposed actions that may affect any Federally listed or candidate threatened or endangered species. This consultation process is designed to ensure that Federal activities will not jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species, or designated areas (critical habitats) that are important in conserving these species. The FWS prepared a Coordination Act Report (CAR) for the RMP under the authority of, and in accordance with, provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 USC 661 et seq.). The CAR is provided in its entirety in Appendix B.

Federal policy and Reclamation's approach support the protection and "no net loss" of wetlands. In carrying out land management responsibilities, Federal agencies are required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) states that agencies shall: "Avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative."

Reclamation's approach regarding wildlife is to encourage the management of its lands to preserve and enhance the native wildlife populations and plant communities of the area, commensurate with the primary use for which Reclamation holds the land, and in accordance with an approved land use or resource management plan. Where native wildlife values will be diminished by project works, Reclamation will cooperate with wildlife management agencies to properly mitigate those losses.

Noxious weeds cause loss of forage and wildlife habitat, contamination of food stocks, and restriction of waterways. Reclamation will strive to reduce, and eliminate if possible, noxious weeds on all of its lands and coordinate with adjacent landowners (wherever possible) in their efforts at eradicating noxious weeds. It is Reclamation's approach to work with local agencies charged with identifying and eliminating noxious weeds to effect the destruction of weed species and the sources of re-infestations.

Reclamation's approach regarding soil resources and water quality focuses on compatibility of all actions with the surrounding environment and non-degradation of soil resources and water quality due to soil erosion or the improper use of hazardous materials. All development and/or Management Actions will consider and respond to this approach.

5.2.1.1 Wildlife and Vegetation Management

GOAL NAT 1: Protect, conserve, and enhance wildlife habitat and natural resources on Reclamation lands.

Objective NAT 1.1: Avoid or minimize impacts of RMP actions on Federal and State designated species of special concern, including Federally listed rare, endangered, or threatened species.

Management Actions

NAT 1.1.1: Use all existing and future new information to evaluate ongoing and future actions and land management so that changes can be made to sustain and foster rare, sensitive, and protected species and their habitat. Coordinate with the FWS and IDFG on all such matters.

NAT 1.1.2: Take the following actions to ensure protection of the bald eagles located at Lake Cascade:

NAT 1.1.2.1: Monitor habitat use of bald eagle nesting adjacent to the lake.

NAT 1.1.2.2: Update existing nest site management plans with new information from the monitoring study. Prepare nest site management plans for new nesting territories.

NAT 1.1.2.3: Use the updated nest site management plans to evaluate potential impacts of all future actions so that potential impacts can be avoided.

NAT 1.1.3: Continue to cooperate with the USFS, other land owners, and snowmobile advocate groups to manage activities to avoid negative effects on bald eagles, wolves, lynx, and other wildlife.

NAT 1.1.4: Using GIS, map all potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses on Reclamation lands at Lake Cascade.

NAT 1.1.5: Prior to developing new facilities, structures, roads, and trails, search sites for any instances of Ute ladies'-tresses and suitable habitat for slender moonwort using established search and record-keeping protocol. If any Ute ladies'-tresses or slender moonwort are found in planned construction locations, relocate proposed development to an unoccupied area to avoid possible impacts.

NAT 1.1.6: Rare and sensitive species clearances described below will be conducted prior to the start of any construction. The following time-of-year guidelines shall be adhered to:

NAT 1.1.6.1: If areas where native plant communities are located must be used for access roads or staging areas, site clearances at the appropriate time of year for the species involved will be conducted by qualified biologists to ensure that sensitive species are not impacted. Established search protocols will be followed where these exist.

NAT 1.1.6.2: Construction activities that could impact sensitive fish will be undertaken during non-spawning periods.

NAT 1.1.7: During the 10-year period covered by this RMP, species not currently protected under the ESA will likely be listed. If any such species occur on Reclamation lands, Reclamation will work with the appropriate agencies to close or enforce time-of-year access restrictions in areas harboring Federal and State designated species of special concern (including Federally designated rare, endangered, or threatened species).

Objective NAT 1.2: Minimize long-term impact to wildlife and vegetation values in all actions considered to accommodate public demand at recreation sites or on the surface and shoreline of Lake Cascade; and utilize management practices that protect and enhance resource values of and for native species (plants and animals) in all decisions related to habitat management and land use.

Management Actions

NAT 1.2.1: New development and any renovations made to existing facilities shall complement the surrounding landscape and adhere to the following design and construction criteria, guidelines, and standards:

NAT 1.2.1.1: Disturbed areas resulting from any construction will be aggressively re-vegetated.

NAT 1.2.1.2: To the maximum extent practicable, all native trees, shrubs, and other native vegetation will be preserved and protected from construction operations and equipment, except where clearing operations are required for permanent structures, approved construction roads, or excavation operations.

NAT 1.2.1.3: To the maximum extent practicable, all maintenance yards, field offices, and staging areas will be arranged to preserve all native trees, shrubs, and other native vegetation.

NAT 1.2.1.4: Clearing will be restricted to the minimum area needed for construction. In critical habitat areas including, but not limited to, wetlands and riparian areas, clearing may be restricted to only a few feet beyond areas required for construction.

NAT 1.2.1.5: To reduce environmental damage, stream corridors, wetlands, riparian areas, steep slopes, or other critical environmental areas will not be used for equipment or materials storage or stockpiling; construction staging or maintenance; field offices; hazardous material or fuel storage, handling, or transfer; or temporary access roads.

NAT 1.2.1.6: Excavated or graded materials will not be stockpiled or deposited on or within 100 feet of any steep slopes (defined by industry standards), native vegetation, wetlands, riparian areas, or stream banks (including seasonally active ephemeral streams without woody or herbaceous vegetation growing in the channel bottom).

NAT 1.2.1.7: To the maximum extent possible, staging areas, access roads, and other site disturbances will be located in agricultural or disturbed areas, not in native vegetation. Design of recreation site expansion or renovation shall minimize native vegetation losses by locating facilities in existing disturbed areas to the maximum extent possible. For example, parking facilities may be located in existing ad hoc parking areas to minimize loss of native vegetation if these are suitable locations for parking. Kiosks and interpretive centers shall be placed within existing developed recreation areas and rather than areas of native vegetation.

NAT 1.2.1.8: The width of all new permanent access roads will be kept to the absolute minimum needed for safety, avoiding wetland and riparian areas where possible. Turnouts and staging areas will not be placed in wetlands.

NAT 1.2.1.9: Upon completion of construction, any land disturbed outside the limits of permanent roads, trails, and other permanent facilities will be graded to provide proper drainage and blend with the natural contour of the land. Following grading, the area will be re-vegetated using plants native to the area, suitable for the site conditions, and beneficial to wildlife.

NAT 1.2.1.10: Where applicable, the following agencies will be contacted to determine the recommended plant species composition, seeding rates, and planting dates:

- Idaho Department of Fish and Game

- U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service

- U.S. Forest Service

NAT 1.2.1.11: Grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees appropriate for site conditions and surrounding vegetation will be in-

cluded on the re-vegetation plant list. Species chosen for a site will be matched for site drainage, climate, shading, resistance to erosion, soil type, slope, aspect, and vegetation and erosion management goals. Wetland and riparian species will be used in re-vegetating disturbed wetlands. Upland re-vegetation shall match the plant list to the site's soil type, topographic position, elevation, aspect, and surrounding natural communities.

Objective NAT 1.3: Manage all WMA-designated lands and adjacent shoreline areas to protect habitat for migratory birds and sensitive, threatened, or endangered species and other wildlife.

Management Actions

NAT 1.3.1: Continue to implement the Habitat Improvement Plans (HIPs) already developed for each of the WMAs, with the primary goal of restoring or maintaining these areas in as natural or native condition as possible, thereby improving the quality of habitat for waterfowl, birds of prey, shorebirds, songbirds, mammals, and fisheries.

NAT 1.3.2: Continue to monitor and evaluate the implementation strategies described in the HIPs every 5 years; if necessary, modify or develop new strategies to respond to changing conditions and/or inadequate results.

NAT 1.3.3: Monitor existing and any new trails developed in WMAs, and if found to be detrimental to wildlife and habitat values, modify trail use as appropriate (e.g., move, close, change season of use, etc.).

NAT 1.3.4: Continue to coordinate with appropriate agencies and stakeholders (e.g., WAG/TAC, IDFG, IDEQ, FWS, and potentially affected surrounding landowners) in planning and implementing habitat improvement projects in WMAs.

NAT 1.3.5: Work with Valley County to establish and enforce boating restrictions protecting WMA resource values. These restrictions include:

(1) Establishment and enforcement of non-motorized zones in the North Fork Payette, Lake Fork, and Gold Fork WMAs; and

(2) Enforcement of the existing no-wake zone (100 feet from shoreline structures, other boaters and recreationists in the water-per State law) adjacent to the Hot Springs, Duck Creek, and Willow Creek WMAs.

NAT 1.3.6: Indicate in published boating brochures, RMP maps, and on boat launch signage that a 200-foot voluntary no-wake zone exists along the full shoreline adjacent to the WMAs in the main body of the reservoir.

Objective NAT 1.4: Manage all C/OS-designated lands as land use buffer zones to avoid conflict with or damage to WMAs and other sensitive habitat areas such as wetlands and riparian areas arising from nearby developed land uses/areas (i.e., recreation and residential areas).

Management Actions

NAT 1.4.1: Continue to implement the HIP already developed for the Boulder Creek C/OS area with the primary goal of restoring or maintaining this area in as natural or native condition as possible, thereby improving the quality of habitat for waterfowl, birds of prey, shorebirds, songbirds, mammals, and fisheries.

NAT 1.4.2: Update the Crown Point C/OS HIP to incorporate the land use designation change resulting from the 2001 update to the RMP (i.e., the area is now formally designated as C/OS except for three small recreation areas to accommodate hike-in/boat-in camping and day use).

NAT 1.4.3: Develop and implement HIPs for the following three areas: (1) City of Cascade/Big Sage and Cabarton; (2) Mallard Bay (includes Poison Creek Recreation Area and the Duck Creek WMA); and (3) the Sugarloaf Peninsula.

NAT 1.4.4: Continue to monitor and evaluate the implementation strategies described in all of the HIPs every 5 years; if necessary, modify or develop new strategies to respond to changing conditions and/or inadequate results.

NAT 1.4.5: Continue to coordinate with appropriate agencies and stakeholders (e.g., WAG/TAC, IDFG, IDEQ, FWS, and potentially affected surrounding landowners) in planning and implementing habitat improvement projects in C/OS areas.

Objective NAT 1.5: Protect, enhance, and/or restore all wetland and riparian habitats at and adjacent to Lake Cascade in accordance with existing Federal regulations and, as applicable, consistent with HIPs prepared and updated as part of this RMP.

Management Actions

NAT 1.5.1: Include strategies in all HIPs that emphasize the importance of wetland and riparian habitats through the implementation of development and restoration projects, as appropriate.

Objective NAT 1.6: Work with partner agencies (IDEQ, Valley County, and the Upper Payette River Cooperative Weed Management Area [UPR CWMA]) to study and effectively control aquatic and terrestrial noxious and invasive weed problems on Reclamation lands and waters; emphasize integrated pest management practices and techniques in all associated actions.

Management Actions

NAT 1.6.1: Continue coordination with and funding for partner agencies in addressing and controlling aquatic and terrestrial weeds at and adjacent to Lake Cascade.

NAT 1.6.2: As required by Department of Interior (DOI) directives 609 DM 1 (June 26, 1995), Secretarial Order No. 3190 (June 22, 1995), and Reclamation Manual Directive ENV 01-01, develop and implement an Integrated Pest Management Plan for Lake Cascade in coordination with partner agencies.

5.2.1.2 Fishery Resources

GOAL NAT 2: Protect and enhance the quality of the fishery at Lake Cascade.

Objective NAT 2.1: Improve and maintain the water quality of Lake Cascade as this is critical to fishery protection and improvement.

Management Actions

NAT 2.1.1: All Management Actions listed under Goals NAT 3 and 4 apply to this objective.

Objective NAT 2.2: As much as feasible given legal and contractual operations requirements, maintain water storage levels of 293,956 acre-feet or greater.

Objective NAT 2.3: Recommend reservoir releases on a schedule that is most beneficial to fishery resource protection (within the constraints of legal and contractual operations requirements).

Management Actions

NAT 2.3.1: Continue working with IDFG regarding recommendations for reservoir release schedules or other methods that are most beneficial to fishery resource protection.

Objective NAT 2.4: Continue to cooperate with IDFG and Idaho Power in ongoing studies of fishery conditions and improvement needs, particularly those related to restoring the perch fishery.

Management Actions

NAT 2.4.1: Assist in the implementation of feasible fishery improvement recommendations that emerge from fishery studies, consistent with legal and contractual requirements.

5.2.1.3 Water Quality

GOAL NAT 3: Protect and improve water quality in Lake Cascade and its tributaries.

Objective NAT 3.1: Continue to actively participate with the local Watershed Advisory Group (WAG—also known as the Cascade Reservoir Coordinating Council [CRCC]), its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and IDEQ in implementing IDEQ's water quality improvement plan.

Management Actions

NAT 3.1.1: Work with Central District Health to achieve proper installation, operation, and maintenance standards for sewer systems/treatment plants and private septic systems on properties within a quarter mile of the reservoir and adjacent to tributaries flowing into Lake Cascade.

Objective NAT 3.2: Provide adequate sanitation and waste management facilities at all recreation sites (e.g., restrooms, trash containers, RV and boat dump stations, fish cleaning stations, as appropriate) to protect water quality.

Management Actions

NAT 3.2.1: Work with IDPR to prepare a prioritized list of improvements for necessary upgrades and new facilities, including cost estimates and funding.

NAT 3.2.2: Develop and implement a plan for specific actions (improvements) as funding is available in coordination with IDPR.

Objective NAT 3.3: Continue efforts to acquire easements from agricultural easement (AE) holders or to reach agreement with AE holders to fence cattle away from the shoreline.

Management Actions

NAT 3.3.1: Phase out agricultural easements through acquisition or exchanges with willing parties to obtain fee ownership of lands.

NAT 3.3.2: Work with AE holders to install fencing to keep livestock out of the reservoir and its tributaries on Reclamation lands.

NAT 3.3.3: Investigate, and where possible help provide, an alternative source of livestock water supply(s) upland of Lake Cascade and its tributaries.

Objective NAT 3.4: Protect, enhance, restore, and develop wetland and riparian habitats as a key means of improving the quality of water entering the reservoir.

Management Actions

NAT 3.4.1: Include strategies/ projects in all HIPs that will help improve the water quality in Lake Cascade, as appropriate (e.g., additional constructed wetlands).

NAT 3.4.2: Continue to prioritize strategies/projects in association with the CRCC and IDEQ based on maximum effect in improving water quality and availability of funding.

Objective NAT 3.5: Continue to Prohibit motorized vehicular use on the shoreline (outside of designated recreation sites or access ways) and within the drawdown area of the reservoir.

Management Actions

NAT 3.5.1: Implement a program to enforce no vehicular access for the entire shoreline/drawdown area except for: (1)

limited access for construction, emergency, and administrative purposes; and (2) limited vehicular access at Mallard Bay. Guidelines for program phasing are as follows:

NAT 3.5.1.1: Develop signed, UFAS-accessible parking and pedestrian access to the full pool shoreline at the following three locations: Van Wyck Park North, Van Wyck Park South, and Big Sage.

NAT 3.5.1.2: Continue to allow limited vehicular access at Mallard Bay (except during waterfowl and bald eagle nesting seasons) contingent on monitoring. If monitoring shows that vehicular use is having detrimental effects to water quality, wildlife or habitat values, then prohibit and block use at this site.

Objective NAT 3.6: Manage the use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides on Reclamation lands in a manner that does not adversely affect water quality.

Management Actions

NAT 3.6.1: Require that all leaseholders maintain and submit annual records of all chemical applications on Reclamation lands associated with management of recreation facilities and sites.

Objective NAT 3.7: Minimize the potential for pollutants to enter Lake Cascade and its tributaries from construction-related activities on Reclamation lands.

Management Actions

NAT 3.7.1: Adhere to the following design and construction criteria, guidelines, and standards as they pertain to pollution prevention when undertaking construction, operations, and maintenance on Reclamation lands:

NAT 3.7.1.1: Comply with all Federal and State laws related to control and abatement of water pollution. All waste material and sewage from construction activities or facilities will be disposed of according to Federal and State pollution control regulations.

NAT 3.7.1.2: As necessary, require that construction contractors obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit as established under Public Law 92 500 and amended by the Clean Water Act (Public Law 95 217).

NAT 3.7.1.3: Construction specifications shall require construction methods that prevent entrance or accidental spillage of pollutants into flowing or dry watercourses and underground water sources. Potential pollutants and wastes include refuse, garbage, cement, concrete, sewage effluent, industrial waste, oil and other petroleum products, aggregate processing tailings, mineral salts, drilling mud, and thermal pollution.

NAT 3.7.1.4: Eroded materials shall be prevented from entering streams or watercourses during de-watering activities associated with structure foundations or earthwork operations adjacent to, or encroaching on, streams or watercourses.

NAT 3.7.1.5: Any construction wastewater discharged into surface waters will be essentially free of settling material. Water pumped from behind cofferdams and wastewater from aggregate processing, concrete batching, or other construction operation shall not enter streams or watercourses without water quality treatment. Turbidity control methods may include settling ponds, gravel-filter entrapment dikes, approved flocculating processes not harmful to fish or other aquatic life, re-circulation systems for washing aggregates, or other approved methods.

NAT 3.7.1.6: Any riprap shall be free of contaminants and not contribute significantly to the turbidity of the reservoir.

NAT 3.7.1.7: Appropriate controls to reduce stormwater pollutant loads in post-construction site runoff shall be selected from the State of Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties (IDEQ 1997). The appropriate facilities shall be properly designed, installed, and maintained to provide water quality treatment for runoff originating from all recreational facilities.

5.2.1.4 Erosion and Sedimentation

GOAL NAT 4: Monitor soil erosion in priority areas where erosion causes concern for water quality, safety, and damage to capital improvements.

Objective NAT 4.1: Limit recreational and other uses in shoreline areas where such uses can significantly increase erosion.

Management Actions

NAT 4.1.1: Management Action 3.5.1 applies to this objective.

Objective NAT 4.2: Protect and/or restore shoreline vegetation and tributary riparian vegetation to control erosion.

Management Actions

NAT 4.2.1: Management Actions 1.5.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, and 3.5.1 apply to this objective.

Objective 4.3: Require that all leaseholders of Reclamation recreation sites utilize appropriate engineered erosion control measures and safety barriers where necessary to control erosion, enhance safety, and protect facility investments.

Management Actions

NAT 4.3.1: Work with all recreation leaseholders to prepare a prioritized list of recreation sites and needed erosion control measures, including cost estimates and funding.

NAT 4.3.2: Develop and implement a plan in coordination with recreation leaseholders to undertake specific actions.

Objective NAT 4.4: Retain Reclamation ownership in areas along the reservoir and take specific action where erosion is occurring.

Management Actions

NAT 4.4.1: Monitor erosion conditions in cases where reservoir erosion is nearing private property and Reclamation does not have a flowage easement on this private property.

NAT 4.4.2: Acquire these lands through purchase or condemnation to obtain necessary property rights.

Objective NAT 4.5: Implement an effective erosion control program in all construction, operations, and maintenance programs on Reclamation lands (including the actions of special use permittees).

Management Actions

NAT 4.5.1: Adhere to the following design and construction criteria, guidelines, and standards when undertaking construction, operations, and maintenance on Reclamation lands:

NAT 4.5.1.1: The design and construction of facilities will employ Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent possible soil erosion and subsequent water quality impacts.

NAT 4.5.1.2: The planting of native grasses, forbs, trees, or shrubs beneficial to wildlife, or the placement of rip-

rap, sand bags, sod, erosion mats, bale dikes, mulch, or excelsior blankets will be used to prevent and minimize erosion and siltation during construction and during the period needed to reestablish permanent vegetative cover on disturbed sites.

NAT 4.5.1.3: Final erosion control and site restoration measures will be initiated as soon as a particular area is no longer needed for construction, stockpiling, or access. Clearing schedules will be arranged to minimize exposure of soils.

NAT 4.5.1.4: Cuts and fills for relocated and new roads and trails will be sloped to prevent erosion and to facilitate re-vegetation.

NAT 4.5.1.5: Slope instability in reservoir areas will be identified through surveys conducted during final design of new facilities. The identified areas will be stabilized or protected to prevent mass soil movement into reservoir pools to the extent practicable.

NAT 4.5.1.6: Soil or rock stockpiles, excavated materials, or excess soil materials will not be placed near sensitive habitats, including water channels, wetlands, riparian areas, and on native vegetation, where they may erode into these habitats or be washed away by high water or storm runoff. Waste piles will be re-vegetated using suitable native species after they are shaped to provide a natural appearance.

NAT 4.5.1.7: BMPs will be developed and employed to prevent soil erosion during and after construction on highly erosive soils.

Objective NAT 4.6: In Rural Residential areas, provide assistance and coordination to private landowners in their efforts to design and implement effective erosion control barriers (e.g., retaining walls).

Management Actions

NAT 4.6.1: In conjunction with IDEQ, IDFG, COE, and the WAG, develop and make available appropriate design standards for shoreline erosion control structures. Standards shall address engineering design, acceptable materials, potential biotechnical solutions, water quality protection requirements, and aesthetic considerations.

NAT 4.6.2: Work with the COE to develop, publish, and implement a consistent, coordinated, and, to the extent feasible, streamlined process to obtain permit approval for erosion control projects (i.e., guidance that explains the role and nature of both Reclamation and COE' permitting requirements, permit application and supporting information requirements, permit processing and approval time frames, inspection and approval requirements during and after construction, and other information to facilitate permitting).

NAT 4.6.3: Work with the WAG to investigate the potential for groups of shoreline landowners to obtain area wide permits for erosion control projects, based on consistent design and implementation standards and meeting the permit requirements of both Reclamation and COE.

Objective NAT 4.7: Require compliance with the standards established through Objective NAT 4.6 in all new permits or permit renewals.

Management Actions

NAT 4.7.1: Review and revise (as necessary) all permit applications for consistency with Management Action 4.6.1.

Objective NAT 4.8: Improve monitoring and enforcement of standards compliance on all privately constructed erosion control projects.

Require appropriate remedial measures (such as reconstruction or replacement) where new projects are not in compliance with established standards or where prior projects are not functioning effectively.

Management Actions

NAT 4.8.1: Coordinate with COE inspections of new and existing erosion control structures and request that COE take appropriate actions to correct violations.

Objective NAT 4.9: Reclamation has jurisdiction over all excavation activities in the lake and any grading in the drawdown zone. The COE also has permitting authority pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

NAT 4.9.1: Adjacent landowners wishing to conduct excavation/grading to maintain water access to docks or for other purposes must obtain a permit from Reclamation and may be required to obtain a permit from the COE. Each such request will be evaluated individually based on factors such as water quality, erosion potential, etc.

5.2.1.5 Scenic Quality

GOAL NAT 5: Protect the scenic quality and open space values on Reclamation lands at Lake Cascade.

Objective NAT 5.1: Ensure that siting and design of all new facilities on Reclamation lands maximize compatibility and integration with the open, rural environment of the reservoir and surrounding area.

Management Actions

NAT 5.1.1: Develop and implement siting, design, and screening guidelines and require their use on all new facilities on Reclamation lands.

Objective NAT 5.2: Remove existing and avoid future waste dumps and/or slash piles on Reclamation lands.

Management Actions

NAT 5.2.1: Use contractor or volunteer labor to clean up existing dumps and remove slash piles.

Objective NAT 5.3: Develop and require compliance with design guidelines for erosion control structures and any other permitted improvements on Reclamation shore lands.

Management Actions

NAT 5.3.1: Management Actions listed under Objectives NAT 4.3, 4.5, and 4.6 apply to this objective.

Objective NAT 5.4: Update the reclamation plan developed for the quarry site at Crown Point, consistent with interim use and future Reclamation needs for further resource extraction.

Management Actions

NAT 5.4.1: Prepare and implement an updated Crown Point Quarry Reclamation Plan to reflect the removal of larger amounts of rock materials for the marina breakwater and other needs.

5.2.2 Cultural Resources, Sacred Sites, and Indian Trust Assets (CUL)

5.2.2.1 Cultural Resources and Sacred Sites

Federal laws and regulations require Federal agencies to identify, evaluate, and appropriately manage cultural resources located on lands they administer. A list of these laws and regulations is provided in Appendix D. Agencies are required to assess resource significance, evaluate impacts on sites, and select resource management actions in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (the Advisory Council). Indian Tribes must also be consulted where cultural resources of concern to the Tribe could be present, or where affiliated human burials could be affected. Reclamation implements these laws

and regulations through Reclamation Manual LND 02-01 (Cultural Resource Management) which direct the agency to implement cultural resources in a positive manner that fulfill the spirit as well as the letter of the laws, regulations, and policies.

The requirements of Federal laws and regulations, and of Reclamation policies and goals for management of cultural resources, apply to Reclamation lands that are managed or used by other parties under a permit, lease, use agreement, or other legal instrument. Those parties are responsible for notifying Reclamation of proposed actions on those lands that could impact resources; implementing necessary actions to identify or evaluate resources that could be affected by their use of the land or uses they permit; and implementing actions to protect resources or mitigate unavoidable effects resulting from their use or actions. Reclamation is responsible for ensuring that managing partners and lessees observe these terms and conditions and are responsible stewards of the resources on the lands they lease or use under permit.

Cultural resources are historic and cultural properties that reflect our heritage. Historic properties include prehistoric and historic archeological sites, buildings, and places eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are places of special heritage value to contemporary communities (usually Indian groups) because of association with cultural practices or beliefs that are important in maintaining the cultural identity of the community, and are eligible for listing on the National Register.

Reclamation's general approach is to avoid or reduce adverse effects upon significant cultural resources whenever possible. If adverse effects are unavoidable, Reclamation typically mitigates the adverse effects on historic properties through a site documentation or data recovery program approved by the SHPO and the Advisory Council. Where TCP values would be diminished by Project actions, Reclamation would cooperate with the affected Indian Tribe or group to properly mitigate those losses.

Reclamation's general approach to managing cultural resources is to complete a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) for the area. CRMPs are reviewed by the SHPO, the Advisory Council, and affected Tribes. The CRMP is then the basis for future program implementation actions and funding requests.

GOAL CUL 1: Protect and conserve cultural resources (including prehistoric, historic, and traditional cultural properties) and sacred sites.

Objective CUL 1.1: Ensure protection of sensitive cultural resources for all Reclamation undertakings in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws.

Management Actions

CUL 1.1.1: Curate archaeological collections, in most cases at the Southeastern Idaho Regional Archaeological Center. Exceptions include human skeletal remains, grave goods, and other items that might fall under the scope of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA items). When NAGPRA items are recovered, procedures set forth in 43 CFR Part 10 for consultation and custody will be followed.

CUL 1.1.2: If significant cultural resource sites may be affected by a Reclamation undertaking, Reclamation will consult with the SHPO and tribes about appropriate actions to take to protect those sites.

CUL 1.1.3: Initiate actions to protect human burials as soon as possible if they are reported to be exposed or endangered by reservoir operations, natural erosion, or land use. Unless the burials are clearly non-Indian, the Tribes will be consulted upon the discovery of a burial, and procedures for protection, treatment, and disposition of the

remains will be worked out with the Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA.

CUL 1.1.4: Obtain location-specific clearances for cultural resources when conducting activities that have the potential to affect those resources. Consultation under 36 CFR 800 shall be conducted to determine site eligibility, project effects, and appropriate treatment of adversely affected National Register-eligible sites. Test excavations may be necessary to determine if particular sites are eligible for the National Register.

CUL 1.1.5: Stabilize or protect significant cultural resource properties when avoidance is not possible.

CUL 1.1.6: If consultation determines that Indian sacred sites are present and would be adversely affected by land use activities, Reclamation will implement actions to avoid or minimize such activities.

Objective CUL 1.2: In accordance with Section 110 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other applicable legal mandates, accomplish proactive management of cultural resources, including inventory, identification, evaluation, and protection.

Management Actions

CUL 1.2.1: Prepare a CRMP for all of Reclamation's mitigation and non-mitigation lands that outlines actions and methods to protect cultural resources and considers Tribal concerns and comments. The CRMP shall, among other things, identify strategies for managing and protecting significant sites, and for addressing NAGPRA issues of burial protection, inadvertent discoveries, and custody of cultural materials.

CUL 1.2.2: Cultural resource personnel, or other land management personnel sensitized to cultural resource management concerns, will periodically monitor the RMP Study Area to determine if operations, natural erosion, or land use is damaging cultural resources. If significant sites are being damaged, Management Actions will be implemented. If the site cannot be protected, mitigation may be considered.

Objective CUL 1.3: Increase awareness of cultural resources compliance and protection needs among state and other resource management partners and lease holders who interact with Reclamation in the RMP study area.

Management Actions

CUL 1.3.1: Develop guidelines/procedures and provide training for IDPR, lease holders and other managing partners, to increase awareness of National Historic Preservation Act and other cultural resource statutory requirements.

Objective CUL 1.4: Provide opportunities for public education on cultural resources, including the importance of and legal requirements for protecting these resources.

Management Actions

CUL 1.4.1: Work with the Tribes and IDPR to prepare and display appropriate educational exhibits and materials on cultural resources at appropriate recreation sites around the reservoir.

5.2.2.2 Indian Trust Assets

GOAL CUL 2: Protect and conserve Indian Trust Assets as specified in applicable Federal mandates.

Objective CUL 2.1: Within the scope of Reclamation authorities, ensure that the RMP is consistent with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' adopted Snake River Basin Policy through conservation, protection, and/or enhancement of natural resources.

Management Actions

CUL 2.1.1: Reclamation will meet annually or upon the request of the Tribes to dis-

cuss Tribal issues as they relate to the RMP and Indian Trust Assets. Upon request of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Reclamation will meet to discuss the Tribes' Snake River Basin Policy.

Objective CUL 2.2: Avoid any action which would violate or adversely impact Tribal Indian Trust Assets.

Management Actions

CUL 2.2.1: Through Reclamation's NEPA process, review Federal actions to determine if there are impacts to Indian Trust Assets.

5.2.3 Recreation (REC)

Reclamation's approach to assist with development of interpretive programs is to work with non-Federal managing partners to provide public recreational opportunities and facilities in accordance with an approved RMP. The RMP is intended to protect the health and safety of the users, protect land and water resources from environmental degradation, and protect cultural resources from damage. Recreation facilities under Reclamation jurisdiction will be operated and maintained in a safe and healthful manner and be universally accessible.

Where Reclamation lands are directly managed by others for recreation purposes, Reclamation shall exercise oversight responsibility to ensure that those management entities fulfill all aspects of the approved RMP. All contractual agreements with these management entities must comply with Federal laws and regulations concerning natural and cultural resource protection.

Visitor information is an important management responsibility that is not readily apparent but instrumental in providing a quality recreation experience and contributing to an informed visitor. An informed public will help protect and enhance the unique recreational and environmental attributes of the area. It is Reclamation's approach to assist with the development of interpretive programs to educate the public on resources and to provide information to visitors to improve their experience in the area, as well as to increase their awareness of natural and cultural resource values and public health and safety protection.

Table 5.2-1 provides a summary description of all recreation improvements and new facilities proposed in this update to the Lake Cascade RMP. These items are also described under the applicable Objectives and Management Actions and shown on Figures 5.1-2 and 5.1-3.

GOAL REC 1: Provide adequate shoreline support facilities to meet needs for water-oriented recreation uses (within the limits of reservoir carrying capacity).

Objective REC 1.1: Within the limit of reservoir carrying capacity, continue to meet needs for boat launch ramps around the reservoir shoreline.

Management Actions

REC 1.1.1: Coordinate with IDPR and the Valley County Waterways to partner in the funding of necessary new ramps or improving (i.e., extending) existing ramps.

REC 1.1.2: Work with IDPR and the Valley County Waterways to construct new boat ramps that are long enough to accommodate use to the end of the fall recreation season (i.e., Columbus Day weekend) under normal annual draw down conditions.

REC 1.1.3: Develop pull off, interpretive displays, parking, and non-motorized boating access area at northeast end of the Lake Fork WMA adjacent to SH 55 on the north side of the arm. Continue to allow informal use of the old State Highway as an informal boat launch. Monitor area for safety concerns and amount of nonmotorized use into the adjacent WMA. If there are safety concerns or motorized use occurs in the WMA, discontinue use of area as informal boat launch.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Topics Applicable to Entire Area
RR Areas and Private Docks	• Issue no new permits for individual private docks; continue to renew permits for existing docks. • Permit new community docks if permits replace existing individual dock permits (i.e., no net increase in dock permits). • Permit landscaping/erosion control projects.
Permitting Private Boat Ramps	• Issue permits to existing 7 (previously unpermitted) boat ramps if permit terms and conditions are met.
Mooring Buoys	• Continue to allow mooring buoys through established permit system which allows one mooring buoy per shoreline lot at a safe distance from any adjacent mooring buoys, boat docks, or other shoreline structures (if any).
Vehicular access to Shoreline and Drawdown Area (not including snowmobiles)	• Phase out and eventually prohibit for the entire area except for limited access for construction, emergency, and administrative purposes. • Continue to allow limited vehicular access at Mallard Bay (except during nesting season) contingent on monitoring. • Provide pedestrian access (UFAS[1]) to the full pool shoreline at key locations.
Snowmobile Use	• Entire area open to snowmobile use, except closed for use at developed recreation areas except roads and designated route(s).
Boat Launching & Associated Moorage at Developed Recreation Sites	• Moorage limited to load and unload only. • No overnight use, time limits imposed (e.g., 1 hour). • Extend boat ramps at Van Wyck, Sugarloaf, Boulder Creek, Blue Heron, Buttercup, and Poison Creek as funds are available to cost share with non-Federal managing partner.
All “No Wake” Zones	• Warnings (handouts/notices) related to hazards/shallow water and wildlife sensitivity. • Educate and encourage public to observe 200-foot no wake zone adjacent to WMAs. • Selectively place buoys along intensively developed and eroding shorelines and enforce (in conjunction with County Ordinance and enforcement). • State law applies within 100 feet of in-water structures (i.e., docks) and people.
	Northwest Area
North Fork Payette Arm – Signage	• Interpretive panels/displays at SE side of Tamarack Falls Bridge. • Increase regulatory signage. • Coordinate with USFS.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Northwest Area (Continued)
North Fork Payette Arm – Access and Trails	• Coordinate with agricultural easement owners to allow for development of non-motorized trails[2] along northwest area. • Formalize existing and expand non-motorized trail system within arm. • Work with USFS to designate specific non-motorized boat put-in/take-out sites north-west of Tamarack Falls Bridge.
North Fork Payette Arm – Winter Access and Facilities	• Cooperate with USFS and County to provide for snowmobile parking; to be primarily winter road-widening along West Mountain Road.
YMCA Camp	• Monitor lease and consider renewal when term expires.
Driftwood Point	• Explore possibility of administrative (i.e., maintenance) access to site. • Allow development of a boat-in campground and day use site contingent upon avail-ability of administrative access. • Convert RMP designation to C/OS if no administrative access available.
Osprey Point	• Add 4-season restroom facilities and reestablish and connect to septic system. • Formalize and expand group camping, including winter use (Current [temporary and experimental] use is yurts for group camping). • Allow for development of a four season group meeting area.
Access and Trails	• Allow for development of trail to wildlife viewing site near Osprey Point. • Provide groomed cross-country ski trails. • Allow for development of a trail system extending from Osprey Point (away from sen-sitive wildlife habitat) north to Tamarack Falls (USFS-managed).
Mallard Bay Area	• Area re-designated as C/OS, with allowance for: – Formalized parking and vehicular access to shoreline. – Restroom facilities to accommodate shoreline fishing activities. – Trails with seasonal closure, specifically at southern end. – Interpretive displays and regulatory signage. – Monitor shoreline access; close if detrimental effects.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Northwest Area (continued)
West Mountain Campground and Poison Creek	• Allow for development of a marina and associated facilities, but make second in priority to Van Wyck. • 130-space parking area. • West side trail system. • Campground retained. • RV dump station retained. • Add orientation kiosk, interpretive displays, and regulatory signage. • Convert C/OS to Recreation.
Buttercup, Huckleberry, Curlew	• Allow development of west side trail system. • Add interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Develop and implement stormwater treatment for Buttercup boat ramps.
C/OS between all Recreation-Designated Sites	• Convert designation from C/OS to Recreation to allow development of west side trail.
Access and Facilities	• Continue plowing for snowmobile parking at Poison Creek. • Cooperate with USFS to provide for snowmobile parking areas north of Huckleberry (i.e., on USFS land). • Explore expanding plowing additional right-of-way along County road. • Expand plowing to other westside recreation areas as additional parking is needed. • Allow for development of a trail system extending from Osprey Point (away from sensitive wildlife habitat) north to Tamarack Falls (USFS-managed).
	Northeast Area
Boulder Creek Recreation Site	• Renovate existing site, including: – Additional parking. – Extend boat ramp.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Northeast Area (Continued)
Donnelly City Park	• Monitor the lease to the City of Donnelly and consider for renewal. • Increase efforts to assist City in making site/facility improvements and signage enhancements, including: – Interpretive panels/displays and orientation kiosk. – Additional regulatory signage. – Non-vehicular trails with interpretive information. – Accessible facilities per UFAS[1]. – If feasible, allow public moorage facilities and boat services (i.e., fuel, boat pump out).
SISCRA and 4-H Camp	• Monitor lease and consider renewal when term expires.
Boulder Creek C/OS Area	• Develop non-motorized trail. • Cross-country ski trail. • Snowmobile trail.
Gold Fork WMA	• Develop pull off, interpretive displays, parking, and non-motorized boating access area at NE end of WMA adjacent to SH 55 on north side of arm. • Construct wetlands, as needed. • Continue to allow informal use of Old State Hwy as an informal boat launch, but monitor for safety and discontinue use if necessary.
State Airstrip	• Consider permitting the airstrip for fly-in, boat-in, and hike-in uses subject to conditions and bald eagle monitoring and a separate NEPA process (this requires concurrence of agricultural easement holder or acquisition of the AE interest by Reclamation). • Land use designation changed to WMA while airstrip is considered for permitting; will be changed back to Recreation contingent upon results of bald eagle monitoring/NEPA compliance decision.
	Southeast Area
Hot Springs WMA – Access and Trails	• Enlarge parking, improve safety, and provide orientation kiosk and interpretive/info signage next to SH 55 adjacent to Hembry Creek wetlands. • Coordinate roadside work with the County Roads Department.
Sugarloaf Island	• Place “pack-in/pack-out” signage to reduce litter. • Provide a restroom for boat-in users in the vicinity.
Sugarloaf Recreation Site	• Orientation kiosk, and additional interpretive and regulatory signage. • Explore/allow for development of breakwater, if feasible.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Southeast Area (continued)
Sugarloaf Peninsula	• Entire area re-designated as C/OS. • Provide non-motorized interpretive trail to Pelican Bay area and west side of Peninsula with pull-off parking next to old State Hwy with orientation kiosk and interpretive/info signage.
Vista Point & Vicinity – Access and Trails	• Explore development of non-motorized (no ORV/ATV) trail system, including: – Interpretive signage. – Shoreline access points. – Linkage to Sugarloaf Peninsula north and Crown Point south. • Coordinate with agricultural easement owners for trail access.
Ambush Rock	• Provide access and develop interpretive display.
Crown Point Extension	• In three limited pocket areas adjacent to the shoreline, create non-motorized recreation facilities, including: – Limited hike- and boat-in camping. – Limited day-use site/facilities. – Interpretive trails (hike/bike only) to provide shoreline access and linkage to Vista Point to the north and Cascade to the south. – At minimum, access to the southern-most pocket area to be UFAS[1] accessible. – Vault toilets. – Administrative access to maintain facilities. – Interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Retain large areas of open space by through the re-designation of remaining area as C/OS. • Allow for development of a trail from Crown Point south to the Willow Creek WMA.
Crown Point Campground	• Renovate existing campground to accommodate current standards. • Provide shower facilities. • Develop interpretive trails (hike/bike only) to provide shoreline access and linkage to Vista Point to the north and Cascade to the south. • Provide interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Expand area to accommodate tent-only camping.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Southeast Area (continued)
Quarry Area	• Develop overlook adjacent to quarry (where county-stored gravel is located), including: – Non-motorized trail access. – Orientation kiosk. – Interpretive panels. • Provide parking/staging area for Crown Point Extension and quarry overlook.
Van Wyck Park and Extension	• Phased development up to 400 slips in the marina and larger associated parking area. • 4-lane boat launch. • Fish cleaning station. • Visitor center. • Expanded day-use. • Expanded camping. • RV camping and dump station. • Paved shoreline trail. • Shower facilities. • Interpretive program area. • Orientation kiosk, interpretive displays, and regulatory signage. • Accommodate “at your own risk” swimming area. • Water and electricity provided to all facilities.
Cascade Golf Course	• Monitor lease and consider renewal, in accordance with concession policy, when term expires. • BMPs to address water quality.
Trails	• At first opportunity, allow for the development of non-motorized trail providing north/south linkages to Crown Point and Willow Creek WMA.
Big Sage	• Provide 35 RV camp sites with hookups. • One group RV campground. • Fish cleaning station. • Develop fish cleaning station and connection of restrooms to sewer contingent on City sewer development.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
	Southeast Area (continued)
Blue Heron	• Day use sites/facilities. • Boat launch and docks. • Formalize individual camping only (RV and tent).
Snow Bank	• Provide group camping only (RV and tent) by reservation. • Continue day use when space is available. • Implement shoreline erosion protection measures.
Cabarton	• Day use sites/facilities. • At first opportunity, allow for the development of non-motorized (no ORV/ATV) trail providing north and south linkages. • Provide interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Implement shoreline erosion protection measures.
Willow Creek WMA Access and Trails	• Designate non-motorized interpretive trail. • Expanded existing parking and viewing area. • Provide interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • At first opportunity, allow for the development of a non-motorized trail providing north linkages to Crown Point. • Enforce seasonal trail closures during nesting season.

NOTES: [1] UFAS = Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards. These accessibility standards apply to all Federal and Federally funded programs, buildings, and facilities and will be followed whenever possible. The Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines will be used, however, when they are the more stringent of the two regulations.

[2] Non-motorized trails/area. No ORV/ATV use allowed; snowmobiles ok to use.

REC 1.1.4: Work with IDPR and the Valley County Waterways to extend the existing ramps listed in Table 5.2-2, as funds are available to cost-share with non-Federal managing partner.

Objective REC 1.2: In coordination with non-Federal managing partners and local interests, participate in developing a public use marina at the Van Wyck Park recreation area to serve as the primary marina at Lake Cascade.

Management Actions

REC 1.2.1: Prepare a Van Wyck Park and Marina Master Plan to ensure proper coordination, site planning, and phasing of all work related to improvements at Van Wyck Park and construction of the new marina, breakwater and associated facilities. Components of the Master Plan should include, but not be limited to:

1. Coordination and project responsibilities.
2. Infrastructure demand and supply.

Table 5.2-2. Lake Cascade Priority Boat Ramp Extension Projects

Location of Boat Ramp	Managing Agency	Elevation at Toe of Existing Ramp (ft)	Months Currently Accessible[1]
Van Wyck Park	IDPR	4,805	April-November (8)
Sugarloaf	IDPR	4,810	May-September (5)
Blue Heron	IDPR	4,805	April-October (7)
Boulder Creek	IDPR	4,817	May-September (5)
Buttercup	IDPR	4,810	May-September (5)

Source: Reclamation 2000; IDPR 2000.

[2] Estimated number of months ramp is accessible is shown in parentheses (estimates provided by Rick Brown, IDPR 2000). This was combined with 30-year average pool elevations to estimate months that the ramp would be accessible with at least a three foot water depth at the toe of the ramp.

3. Conceptual and design-development schematics and specifications.

4. Sources of funding and methods to acquire funding.

5. Phasing program that will accommodate up to 400 boat slips in the marina (including appropriate daily and seasonal moorage space), boat fueling, repair/maintenance, dump station, and concessionaire; and appropriately sized parking lot to accommodate marina.

Objective REC 1.3: Within the limits represented by reservoir carrying capacity, plan for other marinas and/or boat services (such as public moorage and fueling services) at key locations around the reservoir as demand warrants.

Management Actions

REC 1.3.1: Coordinate with IDPR and participate in planning and funding related activities for the development of a marina and associated facilities at the West Mountain Campground as demand warrants; and, as second in priority to the Van Wyck marina.

REC 1.3.2: Allow the City of Donnelly to develop public moorage facilities and boat services (e.g., fuel sales, boat pump out facility) at Donnelly City Park as part of the concession agreement.

Objective REC 1.4: If feasible given cost, operational, and environmental constraints, construct breakwaters to shelter key ramp and moorage locations and any future marina site(s); priority locations include the Van Wyck Park marina/ramps, Sugarloaf recreation site, Boulder Creek recreation site, and West Mountain Campground marina/ramps, in that order.

Objective REC 1.5: Ensure compliance with the current Reclamation policy prohibiting exclusive use facilities at Reclamation lands/reservoirs.

Management Actions

REC 1.5.1: Do not issue any new permits for individual, exclusive use, private docks on Reclamation lands.

REC 1.5.2: Allow landowners in newly designated RR areas 30 days from notification by Reclamation to obtain community dock permit(s). Notification to occur upon plan adoption.

REC 1.5.3: Allow existing permitted individual and community docks located in RR areas to remain in place, and permits to be renewed with permit renewal subject to compliance with the permitting criteria established by this Objective unless the lands and adjacent waters involved are needed for other public uses.

REC 1.5.4: Permit new community boat docks or concession operated public moorage facilities in RR areas if such permits replace existing individual docks/permits (i.e., no net increase in dock permits).

REC 1.5.5: Allow existing community docks (in RR or C/OS areas) to remain under permit, with permit renewal subject to compliance with the permitting criteria established by this Objective. In addition to Reclamation's definition/regulations regarding community boat docks at Lake Cascade, community dock permitting criteria will also include:

1. Demonstration of adequate legal access to the shoreline;
2. Planning and construction to effectively avoid significant environmental impact, user conflicts, or exceedance of reservoir water surface carrying capacity; and
3. Acquisition of necessary COE permits.

REC 1.5.6: Remove or prohibit replacement of existing docks in RR and/or C/OS areas if permit requirements are not met.

Objective REC 1.6: Ensure that all permitted individual and community docks remain available for use by the general public under emergency conditions (e.g., during storms or due to medical emergency or equipment failure).

Management Actions

REC 1.6.1: Disseminate information (e.g., pamphlets, maps, signs) to the public that all individual and community boat docks at Lake Cascade located on Reclamation lands are available to the public in the case of an emergency.

Objective REC 1.7: Continue to permit mooring buoys to private landowners adjacent to RR lands through the established permit system, which allows one mooring buoy per littoral lot placed at a safe distance from any adjacent buoys.

Objective REC 1.8: Allow for the development of shoreline fishing facilities at appropriate locations around the reservoir, both at developed recreations sites and in C/OS or WMA areas. Facilities that may be provided include developed access (including access for the disabled as per UFAS standards), parking and staging areas, fishing piers, fish cleaning stations, and other day use facilities. In C/OS and WMA areas, the level of development and type(s) of access provided will take into consideration all applicable objectives for protecting open space and natural resource values (e.g., seasonal closures and no motorized access in WMAs).

Management Actions

REC 1.8.1: Continue to allow vehicular access to the shoreline to accommodate fishing at Mallard Bay, as well as the following ancillary facilities: formalizing parking; providing restroom facilities, interpretive displays, and regulatory signage; and allowing for a seasonal trail through the area.

REC 1.8.2: Monitor vehicular access to the shoreline at Mallard Bay and close area to this use if detrimental effects become likely or apparent.

REC 1.8.3: Work with IDPR to develop UFAS-accessible pedestrian access and ancillary facilities (e.g., parking, signage, etc.) at key locations around the reservoir to accommodate shoreline fishing. As a first priority, develop these access ways at the following locations: Big Sage, Van Wyck North, and Van Wyck South.

Objective REC 1.9: Allow for the continued use and future development of "at your own risk" swimming areas at appropriate locations around the reservoir.

Management Actions

REC 1.9.1: Continue to allow "at your own risk" swimming at Van Wyck Park.

REC 1.9.2: Allow for an "at your own risk" swimming area in the development plans for the Van Wyck Park Extension.

GOAL REC 2: Meet demand for land-based recreation uses within the constraints of Reclamation's limited land area and consistent with natural and cultural resource protection objectives.

Objective REC 2.1: In all recreation facility development, focus first on expansion and capacity optimization at existing sites before planning and developing new sites.

Objective REC 2.2: Coordinate with managing partner to ensure that adequate, UFAS-accessible parking and restroom facilities are provided at all Reclamation/IDPR recreation sites (also see Objective LAI 4.2).

Management Actions

REC 2.2.1: Formalize parking and provide restroom facilities at the Mallard Bay shoreline vehicular access point.

REC 2.2.2: Expand existing parking in conjunction with other recreation improvements at West Mountain, Boulder Creek, and the viewing area at Willow Creek WMA.

REC 2.2.3: Provide for parking/staging area in conjunction with recreational development within the Crown Point Extension and quarry area, and when planning for the development of the marina and larger associated parking area at Van Wyck Park (see NAT 5.4.1).

REC 2.2.4: Work with the County Roads Department to enlarge the parking area to improve safety next to SH 55 adjacent to Hembry Creek wetlands.

REC 2.2.5: Provide for pull-off parking next to the old State Highway in conjunction with associated recreation improvements providing access to Pelican Bay area and west side of Sugarloaf Peninsula.

REC 2.2.6: Add a 4-season restroom facility at Osprey Point and reestablish and connect to the existing septic system.

REC 2.2.7: Provide new restrooms at Big Sage that will allow 4 season use. Connect some to City sewer system when available, and have some restrooms available for use in fall, winter, and spring.

REC 2.2.8: Provide restroom on Pelican Point or floating restroom in vicinity for boat-in users in area of Sugarloaf Island.

Objective REC 2.3: Coordinate with managing partner to provide additional RV campground capacity to meet increasing demand, both by expanding existing sites and developing new sites.

Management Actions

REC 2.3.1: Establish and implement a prioritized program for reconfiguration of existing RV campgrounds to accommodate the current and anticipated future range of uses. This will include completely renovating Van Wyck Park and Big Sage. The remaining campgrounds will be upgraded to accommodate today's newer, larger vehicles; and for visitors bringing different combinations of vehicle types, this includes: West Mountain Campground, Blue Heron, Snow Bank, Huckleberry, Buttercup, Poison Creek, and Crown Point.

Objective REC 2.4: Coordinate with managing partner to provide RV dump stations at key locations around the reservoir (e.g., near available sewer, major campgrounds, ramps, and/or marinas).

Management Actions

REC 2.4.1: Establish and implement a prioritized program for improvements to RV dump stations at Lake Cascade campgrounds, as needed. Areas of focus include: West Mountain Campground and Van Wyck Park.

Objective REC 2.5: Coordinate with managing partner to provide opportunities for tent-only camping both in areas of developed recrea-

tion sites that are separate from highly developed RV camping areas, and at designated tent-only sites (i.e., without RV accommodations).

Management Actions

REC 2.5.1: Establish and implement a prioritized program to modify or provide additional tent-only camping at Lake Cascade. Areas of focus include: Crown Point Campground, Blue Heron, Driftwood Point, Crown Point Extension areas, and the old State Airstrip.

Objective REC 2.6: Coordinate with managing partner to provide group camping opportunities on the east and west sides of the reservoir (at least one dedicated site on each side).

Management Actions

REC 2.6.1: Establish and implement a prioritized program to modify or provide additional group camping facilities/capacity at Lake Cascade. Areas of focus include: Osprey Point, Big Sage, and Snow Bank.

Objective REC 2.7: Coordinate with managing partner to provide additional day use sites and facilities to meet increasing demand and buffer day use activity areas from overnight campgrounds.

Management Actions

REC 2.7.1: Establish and implement a prioritized program to provide additional day use sites and facilities at Lake Cascade. Areas of focus include: Van Wyck Park, Blue Heron, Snow Bank, Cabarton, Crown Point Extension and Driftwood Point.

Objective REC 2.8: Coordinate with managing partner to reduce and eliminate the environmental degradation that accompanies unauthorized, ad hoc recreation activities (e.g., including uncontrolled vehicle use on the shoreline/drawdown area and indiscriminant camping).

Management Actions

REC 2.8.1: Provide signage and public information regarding access and use restrictions.

REC 2.8.2: Prohibit ad hoc vehicular access to and use of the shoreline and reservoir drawdown area (see NAT 3.5.1).

REC 2.8.3: Develop ad hoc use areas into formal recreation sites as appropriate with access and waste management facilities.

REC 2.8.4: Actively enforce access and use restrictions.

Objective REC 2.9: Coordinate with managing partner to provide improved accommodations for winter-season recreation activities, including snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, ice fishing, and camping.

Management Actions

REC 2.9.1: Work with the USFS and Valley County to provide additional snowmobile parking on the west side of Lake Cascade (primarily winter road-widening along West Mountain Road).

REC 2.9.2: Work with IDPR at Osprey Point to add a 4-season restroom facility and reestablish and connect to septic system.

Objective REC 2.10: Coordinate with managing partners, other agencies, and landowners to develop UFAS-accessible, non-motorized trails at appropriate locations around Lake Cascade.

Management Actions

REC 2.10.1: Establish and implement a prioritized program to provide additional or new non-motorized trails and ancillary facilities at Lake Cascade. Non-motorized trails/facilities specifically exclude ORVs/ATVs, but allow snowmobiles. Ar-

eas of focus and guidelines for development are provided below:

REC 2.10.1.1: North Fork Payette Arm – Coordinate with agricultural easement owners to allow for development of non-motorized (no ORV/ATV) trails along northwest area. Formalize existing and expand non-motorized trail system within arm.

REC 2.10.1.2: Osprey Point – Work with IDPR to develop a trail to wildlife viewing site near Osprey Point and groomed cross-country ski trails.

REC 2.10.1.3: West Side – Area between the west side recreation sites have been re-designated as Recreation to allow for development of a west side trail system extending from Osprey Point (away from sensitive wildlife habitat) north to Tamarack Falls (USFS-managed).

REC 2.10.1.4: Mallard Bay Area – Work with IDPR to formalize trails and institute seasonal closure, specifically at southern end of the area.

REC 2.10.1.5: Donnelly City Park – Work with City of Donnelly to develop non-vehicular trails with interpretive information.

REC 2.10.1.6: Boulder Creek C/OS Area – Work with City of Donnelly to develop a non-motorized trail, cross-country ski trail, and separate snowmobile trail.

REC 2.10.1.7: Sugarloaf Peninsula – Work with IDPR to develop an interpretive trail (non-motorized) to Pelican Bay area and west side of Peninsula with pull-off parking next to old State Hwy with orientation kiosk and interpretive/info signage.

REC 2.10.1.8: Vista Point & Vicinity – Work with IDPR to explore development of non-motorized trail system, including: interpretive signage; shoreline access points; linkage to Sugarloaf Peninsula north and Crown Point south.

REC 2.10.1.9: Crown Point Extension – Work with IDPR to develop non-motorized interpretive trails to provide shoreline access and linkage to Vista Point to the north and Cascade to the south.

REC 2.10.1.10: Cascade Area – Work with IDPR to develop a trail from Vista Point and vicinity south to the Willow Creek WMA.

REC 2.10.1.11: Quarry Area – Work with IDPR to develop a non-motorized trail to the Crown Point Extension and quarry overlook.

REC 2.10.1.12: Van Wyck Park and Extension – Work with IDPR to develop a paved trail.

REC 2.10.1.13: Willow Creek WMA - Designate and work with IDPR to locate an interpretive trail that will allow access during as much of the year as possible. Enforce seasonal trail closures during nesting season, if necessary based on the location of the trail.

REC 2.10.2: Separate trails from roadways as much as possible and match trail type, level of development, and seasons of use to the nature of surrounding resources and applicable objectives for both recreational experience and natural resource protection.

REC 2.10.3: Seek opportunities to link trail segments over time into a contiguous system that stretches completely around the reservoir.

Objective REC 2.11: Provide opportunities for wildlife observation and other natural resource based interpretation and education at appropriate locations.

Management Actions

REC 2.11.1: Work with IDPR to develop wildlife viewing sites and facilities (e.g., interpretive trails and signage, observation platforms, and viewing blinds) near Osprey Point, Willow Creek WMA, and adjacent to the Hembry Creek wetlands at the Hot Springs WMA.

REC 2.11.2: In C/OS and WMA areas, allow only that level of development and type(s) of access that are appropriate for protecting open space and natural resource values (e.g., seasonal closures and motorized access restrictions in WMAs).

Objective REC 2.12: Provide opportunities for cultural/historic resource interpretation and education at appropriate locations.

Management Actions

REC 2.12.1: Management Action CUL 1.4.1 regarding coordination with the Tribes and IDPR on cultural resources displays applies to this objective.

REC 2.12.2: Work with IDPR to develop access to and placement of an interpretive display at Ambush Rock.

Objective REC 2.13: Continue Reclamation policy of prohibiting ORV use on Reclamation lands and actively enforce this prohibition.

Management Actions

REC 2.13.1: Prepare and distribute written materials and signage that clearly describes this Reclamation policy.

REC 2.13.2: Work with IDPR and other partner agencies to enforce and prosecute violators of this policy, as applicable.

Objective REC 2.14: Allow unrestricted snowmobile use on Reclamation lands, except within Recreation areas where snowmobiles shall be restricted to established roads and trails.

Management Actions

REC 2.14.1: Prepare and distribute written materials and signage that clearly describes this regulation and shows where snowmobiles are allowed to traverse recreation areas.

REC 2.14.2: Work with IDPR and other partner agencies to enforce and prosecute violators of this policy, as applicable.

Objective REC 2.15: Consider permitting the Former State Airstrip for recreational fly-in uses, subject to conditions and results of bald eagle monitoring studies.

Management Actions

REC 2.15.1: Management Action NAT 1.1.2 regarding the protection of the bald eagles located at Lake Cascade applies to this objective.

REC 2.15.2: Undertake the following to make a final decision regarding the permitting of the former State Airstrip:

REC 2.15.2.1: As required in the 1991 Cascade RMP/EA and the current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Coordination Act Report, bald eagle nesting territories in the vicinity of the airstrip would be monitored to determine habitat use, and bald eagle nest site management plans would be prepared and/or updated. Explore permitting/reactivation of the air strip while working closely with airstrip advocates, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (administering the Endangered Species Act for this species), bald eagle experts, and other affected public to develop mitigation and monitoring measures and per-

mit conditions that will minimize adverse effects on bald eagles. Impact analysis, mitigation, and monitoring will be based on new data and nest site management plans currently being developed. These studies will be conducted under the umbrella of the separate environmental compliance process that will be required and conducted prior to any action to restore the airstrip to public use under permit.

REC 2.15.2.2: The land transaction would need to be resolved by Reclamation through acquisition of the agricultural easement or interest or permission granted by the owner to use the airstrip.

REC 2.15.3: The State of Idaho, Division of Aeronautics, would be required to comply with all Federal, State, and local requirements set forth in a permit issued to them by Reclamation. These would include: (1) providing for a hook-up to the Donnelly City sewer system when it is available at the site; (2) adhering to any flight pattern or time of day restrictions that may be imposed; and (3) developing, operating, and maintaining the area according to Reclamation stipulations as set forth in the permit, including assuming the costs of these requirements.

REC 2.15.4: If the airstrip is permitted, it would be a provisional opening based on continued monitoring of eagle/aircraft interactions and recreational use of the airstrip site.

GOAL REC 3: Minimize conflicts and promote safety for users of reservoir waters.

Objective REC 3.1: Ensure that provision, permitting, and/or expansion of shoreline facilities (such as boat ramps, docks, and moorage) do not result in providing levels of water access that exceed the reservoir's carrying capacity (either in local areas or reservoir-wide).

Objective REC 3.2: Ensure that the existing, State-mandated 100-foot no-wake zone (i.e., adjacent to shoreline structures and between power boats and swimmers, non-motorized boaters, or other boats) is actively enforced, especially in areas of high watercraft density (such as the Boulder Creek arm or near public recreation sites).

Management Actions

REC 3.2.1: Work with Valley County to actively enforce the State-mandated 100-foot no-wake areas at Lake Cascade. In high priority areas, such as Boulder Creek, buoys or other techniques may be used to physically demarcate this 100-foot zone.

Objective REC 3.3: Where necessary to promote user safety, resolve user conflicts, reduce erosion or noise impacts, or protect sensitive environmental resources, work with Valley County to establish and enforce other no-wake or non-motorized boating zones in specific areas of the reservoir.

Management Actions

REC 3.3.1: Management Action NAT 1.3.5 applies to this objective.

Objective REC 3.4: Provide information to reservoir users regarding boating safety and operating rules and regulations.

Management Actions

REC 3.4.1: Disseminate information regarding boating safety through brochures, maps, signs, kiosks, or other appropriate means. Management Action NAT 1.3.6 applies to this objective.

GOAL REC 4: Promote cooperative planning and implementation for recreation among Reclamation/IDPR, other involved jurisdictions, and the public.

Objective REC 4.1: Coordinate plans for major recreation development with managing partners, involved agencies, and private entities.

Objective REC 4.2: In cooperation with IDPR and other involved jurisdictions, promote local economic development.

Management Actions

REC 4.2.1: Work with managing partners to utilize concession agreements to facilitate economic development, including the allowance to develop, operate, and maintain appropriate recreational facilities such as marinas, moorage complexes, golf courses, and other recreation or recreation service activities.

Objective REC 4.3: Actively seek agency partnerships or agreements to assist with recreation project implementation.

Management Actions

REC 4.3.1: Management Actions LAI 7.1.1 – 7.1.4 apply to this objective.

5.2.4 Operations, Maintenance, and Enforcement (OME)

GOAL OME 1: Operate Lake Cascade to optimize recreation, fish, wildlife, and scenic values while meeting contractual irrigation commitments.

Objective OME 1.1: Maintain pool levels as high as possible (above 293,956 acre-feet) as long as possible into the peak recreation season, consistent with other operations requirements.

Management Actions

OME 1.1.1: Coordinate with or inform local governmental agencies, applicable Tribes, and the general public regarding annual operating plans for the reservoir when drought or other operational changes may result in lower than normal pool levels.

Objective OME 1.2: Continue to work with the Payette River Watershed Council to determine annual releases that benefit river recreation, fisheries, and irrigators.

Management Actions

OME 1.2.1: Actively participate in the Payette River Watershed Council to gather input and inform participants of annual operating plans.

GOAL OME 2: Protect resources necessary for continued operation, maintenance, safety, and security of the dam and reservoir.

Objective OME 2.1: Retain Crown Point quarry as a rock source for Reclamation purposes, with allowance for specific Valley County uses. Reclamation purposes may include but are not limited to: dam maintenance and/or restoration, recreation site development, and erosion control.

Management Actions

OME 2.1.1: Allow the County to use their existing rock material which is stockpiled adjacent to the quarry without the need for a new permit until the Van Wyck breakwater is developed.

OME 2.1.2: Consult with the County when planning begins for the construction of the Van Wyck marina breakwater to determine their future needs for quarry materials.

OME 2.1.3: Require that any new resources extracted for County use be chipped and stockpiled off of Reclamation lands.

OME 2.1.4: Conduct an environmental analysis for the action related to re-opening the quarry to extract materials to build the breakwater and supply the County's needs as required to comply with NEPA.

OME 2.1.5: Management Action NAT 5.4.1 regarding the preparation of an updated Crown Point Quarry Reclamation Plan applies to this objective.

OME 2.1.6: Close the quarry for future excavations once management actions 2.1.1-2.1.5 are completed.

Objective OME 2.2: Evaluate vehicular traffic over and adjacent to the dam for security concerns.

Management Actions

OME 2.2.1: If necessary for dam security, close the road over the dam and/or Lake Way below the dam or other areas in the dam operations and maintenance zone to vehicular traffic.

5.2.5 Land Use, Access, and Implementation (LAI)

Reclamation's general land use approach is to: (1) manage the lands in a manner consistent with Federal laws and regulations, and the principles of good stewardship to accomplish Project purposes and serve the public interest; (2) seek opportunities for coordinated and cooperative land use planning with other Federal, State, and local agencies; and (3) develop RMPs that best support the public interest, preserve and enhance environmental quality, and are compatible with Project purposes and needs. As part of this approach, Reclamation strives to maintain a current inventory of all land holdings and uses.

Law enforcement services on Reclamation lands are provided through contract and agreements with local partners. Enforcement efforts are required to address illegal ORV use; trespass and encroachment; willful damage or destruction of facilities, lands, or resources; and dumping on Reclamation lands.

Trespass and unauthorized use, when allowed to continue, deprive the public of their rightful use and enjoyment of the public lands. Willful damage or destruction of facilities, lands, or resources could endanger the public, prevent provision of Project services, and destroy valuable natural and cultural resources, as well as cost money to repair. Prohibited acts on Federal land include: (1) construction, placing, or maintaining any kind of road, trail, structure, fence, enclosure, communication equipment, pump, well, or other improvement without a permit; (2) extracting materials or other resources without a permit; (3) damage or destruction of facilities or structures, including abandoned buildings; and (4) excavation, collection, or removal of archeological or historical artifacts. Reclamation's general approach is to facilitate and ensure the proper use of land resources consistent with the requirements of law and best management practices. The primary management emphasis is to provide the public as a whole non-exclusive use of Federal lands while still protecting the environmental values and natural and cultural resources.

Reclamation's approach is to clear, and keep clear, all lands from trespasses and unauthorized uses. In resolving trespass or unauthorized use issues, priority will be given to those trespasses which are not in the best public interest, or are not compatible with the primary uses of the land, or which have caused or are causing damage to significant environmental values or natural or cultural resources.

Unauthorized uses and trespasses are best resolved before they become well established. When a violation does occur, Reclamation's first priority is to negotiate a solution to resolve the violation. In the event such negotiations fail, Reclamation will take actions necessary to protect the public interest and project lands, including legal action through the courts.

Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 (February 1972 and May 1977, respectively) established policies and procedures to ensure that the use of ORVs on public lands will be controlled and directed to protect resources, promote user safety, minimize user conflict, and ensure that any permitted uses will not result in significant adverse environmental impact or cause irreversible damage to existing resources. Pursuant to these Orders, policy and criteria relating to the use of ORVs on Reclamation lands were established on August 23, 1974 (see 43 CFR

Part 420). Specifically, all Reclamation lands are closed to motorized travel except for areas, roads, or trails specifically open for such use.

GOAL LAI 1: Balance the need for expansion of recreation opportunities (or other development) with preservation of open space and scenic values.

Objective LAI 1.1: Employ the definitions provided for all land use designations when considering new or modified uses or facilities at Lake Cascade.

Management Actions

LAI 1.1.1: Consult the RMP land use definitions when uses or activities are proposed for Reclamation lands and allow only those uses or activities that comply with the RMP land use definitions.

Objective LAI 1.2: Develop new or improve existing facilities within the constraints of the applicable land base.

Management Actions

LAI 1.2.1: Conduct a site analysis specific to each location where construction is being proposed prior to undertaking new development or improvements to existing facilities.

LAI 1.2.2: Use the results of the specific area site analysis as a primary criteria for facility development.

Objective LAI 1.3: Preserve open space and wildlife habitat components to maintain an open, low key character and to counterbalance the effects of residential and other development.

Management Actions

LAI 1.3.1: Management Actions NAT 1.3.1 – 1.3.6, 1.4.1 – 1.4.5, 5.1.1, 5.2.1, and 5.3.1 apply to this objective.

GOAL LAI 2: Minimize conflicts and incompatibilities among land uses.

Objective 2.1: Provide adequate buffer zones between public use areas and adjacent private development.

Management Actions

LAI 2.1.1: Conduct a study to determine where conflicts (e.g., trespass issues) may exist now or are likely to occur soon, and prioritize list of areas requiring attention.

LAI 2.1.2: Implement actions to alleviate problems due to trespass onto private and/or Reclamation lands, including adequate signage and/or fencing as appropriate.

Objective LAI 2.2: Provide adequate buffer zones between WMAs or other important wildlife habitat and public use areas.

Management Actions

LAI 2.2.1: Management Actions NAT 1.3.1 – 1.3.6 and 1.4.1 – 1.4.5 apply to this objective.

GOAL LAI 3: Resolve existing and prevent future encroachments and trespass by private parties on Reclamation lands and water.

Objective LAI 3.1: In accordance with current Reclamation permitting procedures, allow private erosion control and/or water quality protection developments (e.g., retaining walls, landscaping with native plants) to occur on Reclamation lands in Rural Residential areas.

Management Actions

LAI 3.1.1: Management Actions NAT 4.6.1 – 4.6.3 regarding items specific to landscape/erosion control permits apply to this objective.

LAI 3.1.2: Issue permits for new individual landscape or other erosion control measures on RR-designated lands where such developments will serve a demonstrable public purpose.

LAI 3.1.3: Where un-permitted developments currently exist and have a public benefit, issue permits specifying the public purpose intent and applicable erosion, water quality, and aesthetic standards.

Objective LAI 3.2: Continue to prohibit private encroachments on Reclamation lands that do not provide a demonstrated public purpose.

Management Actions

LAI 3.2.1: Conduct boundary surveys and monumentation where needed according to the existing priority list.

LAI 3.2.2: Continue to monitor Reclamation boundaries, particularly those areas where known problems currently or may exist.

LAI 3.2.3: Issue permits to existing 7 (previously un-permitted) boat ramps if permit terms and conditions are met. If permit terms and conditions are not met, require removal of ramps. Monitor and do not allow additional boat ramps on Reclamation lands outside of public recreation areas.

Objective LAI 3.3: Unauthorized use, trespass, or damage to Reclamation property may be cause for termination of granted privileges such as boat dock permits, rights of use agreements, etc. for noncompliance with federal regulations.

Objective LAI 3.4: Continue to prohibit unpermitted (trespass) grazing or other agricultural uses on Reclamation lands; ensure adequate enforcement of this prohibition.

Objective LAI 3.5: Unauthorized use, trespass, or damage to Reclamation property may be cause for termination of granted privileges such as boat dock permits, rights of use agreements, etc. for noncompliance with federal regulations.

GOAL LAI 4: Provide adequate and safe access to all designated Reclamation recreation/public use areas.

Objective LAI 4.1: Cooperate with the State, County, and the cities of Cascade and Donnelly in their efforts to achieve needed improvements and/or maintenance of regional and local access roads.

Objective LAI 4.2: Provide for adequate vehicular access to and parking at all designated recreation areas on Reclamation lands; this includes appropriate motor vehicle parking and staging areas adjacent to or near sites designated for non-motorized uses. Such access and parking should be sized in a manner reflecting the carrying capacity of the area being served.

Objective LAI 4.3: Ensure that adequate control measures are installed to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive areas (e.g., WMAs, C/OS, or restoration areas).

Management Actions

LAI 4.3.1: Implement measures aimed at controlling unauthorized access based on a prioritized inventory list and funding availability. Control mechanisms may include: additional regulatory signage, the placement of barriers (e.g., boulders, logs, fencing), and the trenching of appropriate areas.

Objective LAI 4.4: Expand winter access to recreation areas around the reservoir in accordance with plans for winter activities.

Management Actions

LAI 4.4.1: Management Actions REC 2.9.1, 2.9.2 apply to this objective.

Objective LAI 4.5: Ensure that all facilities, programs and signage, as well as access to these, are accessible to persons with disabilities.

Management Actions

LAI 4.5.1: Incorporate Federal accessibility standards in the design and construction of new and renovated facilities, trails, and signage including the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines. The latter shall be used when they are the more stringent of the two regulations.

Objective LAI 4.6: Floatplanes are subject to the same restrictions as motorized boats (i.e., compliance with non-motorized and no-wake restrictions which govern boating).

Management Actions

LAI 4.6.1: Provide public notice regarding the restrictions related to floatplane access at Lake Cascade.

LAI 4.6.2: Notify the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of any violations and educate the public to do the same.

Objective LAI 4.7: In providing for vehicular access, use route/alignment planning as a primary means to minimize opportunities for public trespass onto private property or environmental damage from informal/unauthorized access.

GOAL LAI 5: Develop and implement needed regulations and/or guidelines to promote public health, safety, and welfare and to avoid conflicts in all land and water uses.

Objective LAI 5.1: To the extent possible, make all regulations and guidelines related to use of Reclamation lands consistent with those of other adjacent or involved jurisdictions (including IDPR, IDEQ, Valley County, USFS, cities of Cascade and Donnelly, and IDFG).

Management Actions

LAI 5.1.1: Coordinate with adjacent and/or involved jurisdictions in developing regulations and/or guidelines where none are currently in place, and avoid duplication of regulations and guidelines between agencies.

Objective LAI 5.2: Provide for fire protection and suppression at Lake Cascade.

Management Actions

LAI 5.2.1: Continue to contract with the Donnelly Rural Fire Protection Association and Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association for fire protection and suppression at Lake Cascade.

Objective LAI 5.3: Maintain adequate law enforcement and patrol on Reclamation lands at Lake Cascade.

Management Actions

LAI 5.3.1: Continue law enforcement on Reclamation lands through clear, formal contracts with Valley County.

LAI 5.3.2: Review contracts on an annual basis and work with applicable agencies to modify contract conditions, as necessary.

GOAL LAI 6: Provide enhanced public information regarding opportunities and management at Lake Cascade.

Objective LAI 6.1: Using Reclamation's and IDPR's sign manual as appropriate, develop clear, consistent signage to guide public access to and use of Reclamation lands and facilities.

Management Actions

LAI 6.1.1: In coordination with partnering and other applicable agencies, conduct an inventory of existing signs and determine a prioritized list of additional needs.

LAI 6.1.2: Construct and place signs at appropriate locations as directed by the prioritized list of additional signage needs and as funding is available.

Objective LAI 6.2: Provide informative and concise public information materials on a continuing basis (including adequate funding for reproduction of these materials) at: recreation sites, interpretive sites, visitors center(s); and through local merchants, chambers of commerce, government offices, and other means (such as the world wide web).

Management Actions

LAI 6.2.1: Coordinate with partnering and other applicable agencies in developing and disseminating information materials.

LAI 6.2.2: Prepare a Public Information Plan specifying the need, content, location, and design standards for signs, kiosks, displays, and written materials (e.g., pamphlets, brochures, maps). The following information should be included in the plan:

1. Overall guide map to reservoir facilities, including recreation sites, delineation of public/private land ownership boundaries, and delineation of land and water use restrictions;
2. Facility characteristics, capacities, and limitations;
3. Facility use guidelines and regulations, including waste management and fire prevention;
4. Boating etiquette, safety and operations regulations, hazard avoidance, and waste management;
5. Wildlife and vegetation resources, including habitat enhancement and restoration programs;
6. Environmental and cultural/historic interpretation and education opportunities;
7. Permitting of erosion control measures, docks, and shoreline improvements on Reclamation land/waters;
8. Reservoir operations;
9. Notification of the adjacency of private land next to Reclamation land;
10. Permitting requirements and procedures; and
11. Water quality improvement and protection programs and regulations.

Objective LAI 6.3: Explore and implement cooperative efforts with other agencies, private enterprise, local schools, and other local entities in achieving enhanced public outreach.

Management Actions

LAI 6.3.1: Work with partnering agencies to disseminate public information through presentations to a wide range of audiences, including; local chambers of commerce, WAG meetings, local schools, and through outdoor education opportunities.

GOAL LAI 7: Achieve timely implementation of RMP update programs and projects.

Objective LAI 7.1: Establish and maintain a clear phasing schedule and list of priorities for RMP implementation and update on an annual basis.

Management Actions

LAI 7.1.1: Track and annually update the RMP schedule and priority list of activities using the Lake Cascade RMP Integrated Resource Management System (IRMS) [developed as the Graphical User Interface (GUI)].

LAI 7.1.2: Establish and maintain (including annual updates) an up-to-date database/inventory of recreational and other facilities, leases, permits, regulations and restrictions associated with management of Lake Cascade.

LAI 7.1.3: Program adequate funding and/or direct implementation assistance both to management partners as needed to

accomplish RMP programs and projects according to established schedules, priorities, and monitoring factors. To achieve this objective, use a variety of approaches, including but not limited to:

1. Require Federal/non-Federal 50/50 cost share partners in recreation projects;
2. Require Federal/non-Federal 75/25 cost share partners in fish and wildlife enhancement/improvement/restoration projects;
3. Private concessionaire contracts through non-Federal managing partners;
4. Other agency sources of funding, such as State Waterways and RV grants;
5. Direct construction assistance from other agencies, such as the National Guard or COE;
6. Grants from private organizations, such as Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, etc.; and
7. Direct implementation assistance from local jurisdictions, schools, or community organizations.

GOAL LAI 8: Continue public and agency involvement through RMP update implementation.

Objective LAI 8.1: Keep the public informed regarding the status of implementing the RMP.

Management Actions

LAI 8.1.1: Conduct an annual RMP implementation meeting in the local community and publish the content and results of this meeting through appropriate media (e.g., newspapers, summary newsbriefs, worldwide web sites, etc.). Subjects to be addressed at this meeting include, but are not limited to:

1. Reservoir operations;
2. Progress made and projects implemented in the past year;
3. Projects planned for the coming year;
4. Changes in long-term schedule or funding conditions; and
5. Needs for local participation.

Chapter 6

Implementation Program

Chapter 6

Implementation Program

6.1 Introduction

The success of this RMP will ultimately be measured by the degree to which it is implemented. This chapter provides a framework necessary to follow through with the Goals and Objectives, and implement the Management Actions presented in Chapter 5. This chapter consists primarily of a series of tables that summarize prioritization, sequencing, responsibility for implementation, and key funding for each Management Action. The purpose of these tables is to assist resource managers, staff, and managing partners in implementing each of the many specific actions required to achieve the RMP's Goals and Objectives. These tables also provide a convenient mechanism to track implementation progress on a regular (annual) basis over the 10-year life of the plan.

6.2 Implementation Components

It should be noted that implementation in general for the Lake Cascade RMP is dependant on Federal funding and in many cases is also dependant on cost share requirements. The timing indicated in Table 6.1-1 is an approximation only and will depend on the availability of Federal and non-Federal cost share funds. Implementation of the Lake Cascade RMP is organized into a series of specific Management Actions for each of the issues associated with Natural Resources; Cultural Resources; Recreation; Operations and Maintenance, and Land Use, Access, and Implementation. Tables 6.1-1 through 6.1-5 present a structure that addresses the key components of implementation. Each component is listed in a separate column in these tables and explained below.

6.2.1 Management Actions

Management Actions are specific action items intended to implement each Objective, consistent with Goals listed in Chapter 5. To avoid repetition with Chapter 5 in Tables 6.1-1 through 6.1-4, Management Actions are listed by number and abbreviated description. A full description of each Management Action is presented in Chapter 5.

6.2.2 Prioritization

Each Management Action is prioritized in a simple hierarchy ranging from "High" to "Low." High priority Management Actions are identified as critical to the success of this RMP. Management Actions identified as medium priority are still considered important, but not critical. Low priority Management Actions are those that should be implemented if resources are available.

6.2.3 Timing and Sequencing

All Management Actions listed in the following tables are intended to be implemented during the life of this 10-year plan. The timing column identifies the specific time frame, either during the first 2 years, or during the first or second half of the plan (years 3-6 or 7-10, respectively.) Management Actions to be implemented continuously, annually, or on an as-needed basis are also indicated.

6.2.4 Agencies Responsible for Implementation

A single agency with lead responsibility for implementation of each Management Action is listed (in bold) in Column 4. Agencies playing support roles are also listed in this column (not bolded). In addition to Reclamation, responsible agencies include: IDPR, IDFG, IDEQ, Valley County, the Tribes, FWS, and the USFS.

6.2.5 Funding

Column 5 lists anticipated sources of funding for each Management Action. For example, potential funding and authority for recreation planning, enhancement, and development is from Reclamation's Title 28 cost sharing program with its partnering agencies.

6.2.6 Monitoring

Plan implementers are expected to monitor implementation progress through the life of the RMP. This column describes the type and timing of each specific Management Action to be implemented (as appropriate and needed). On an annual basis, Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County, IDFG, and other responsible agencies will tabulate implementation progress using the Graphical User Interface (GUI) associated with the RMP for each applicable Management Action, including items accomplished by date.

6.3 Amending and Updating the RMP

6.3.1 Amending Information in the RMP

The RMP will be reviewed and amended as necessary on an as-need basis to reflect changing conditions, new information, and budgetary realities. Much of this is expected to occur in response to activities related to monitoring actions (e.g., noxious weeds, bald eagle nest plans, etc.) and facilities development when it occurs (e.g., marina development, campground improvements, trails development, etc.).

As new data are developed and/or become available, they will be included on the Graphical User Interface (GUI) developed specifically for this RMP. The GUI is a planning tool intended to make the RMP a dynamic and interactive document. Its purpose is to facilitate plan implementation by giving management and staff easy access to RMP data, and a straightforward method by which specific data may be modified or updated over the life of the plan. Hard copies of all new and/or updated information included on the GUI will be printed annually and inserted into the appropriate sub-appendix in Appendix E, Amended Information to the RMP (i.e., Appendix E-1, 2001-2002 Annual Reports and Activities Amended Information; Appendix E-2, 2002-2003 Annual Reports and Activities Amended Information; etc.). This annual exercise will keep the static (i.e., document) version of the RMP current and will facilitate annual status meetings with managing partners, Tribes, and stakeholders by making current information readily available. In addition, it should expedite updating the plan at the end of its 10-year life.

6.3.2 Updating the RMP

This RMP has an intended life of 10 years and, therefore, will need to be thoroughly reviewed and updated by the end of 2011. A similar process will be undertaken when the RMP is updated as was conducted in the development of this plan. Ample opportunity for public involvement, and agency and Tribal coordination will continue to be Reclamation's policy before adoption of a fully updated plan.

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Wildlife Management Areas & Conservation/Open Space Areas					
NAT 1.1.1: Coordinate all land management to protect rare, sensitive, and protected species and their habitat.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, FWS, IDFG, Tribes	NA	If needed
NAT 1.1.2: To protect bald eagles at Lake Cascade, monitor nests, update site management plans, and evaluate potential impacts.	H	Initiate Year 1	Reclamation, FWS, IDFG	Reclamation	As needed
NAT 1.1.3: Cooperate with USFS and others to manage snowmobile activities to avoid effects on wildlife.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, County, IDFG, IDPR, USFS	Reclamation	If needed
NAT 1.1.4: Use GIS to map all potential Ute ladies' tresses on Reclamation lands.	H	Initiate Year 1	Reclamation, FWS	Reclamation	NA
NAT 1.1.5: Avoid effects to Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort from new facilities, structures, roads, and trails.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, FWS, IDPR, leaseholders	Reclamation	Prior to construction, as needed
NAT 1.1.6: Use site clearance guidelines to protect rare and sensitive species, including native plant communities and sensitive fish species.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG, IDPR, leaseholders	Reclamation	If needed
NAT 1.1.7: Protect any species with future listing status under the Endangered Species Act.	H	Future years	Reclamation, FWS	Reclamation	If needed

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Wildlife Management Areas & Conservation/Open Space Areas (continued)					
NAT 1.2.1: Use design and construction criteria, guidelines, and standards for any new development and renovations to complement the surrounding landscape.	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR, leaseholders	NA	NA
NAT 1.3.1: Continue to implement the existing Habitat Improvement Plans (HIPs).	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	If needed
NAT 1.3.2: Monitor and evaluate the HIP implementation strategies; modify if necessary.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	Annual
NAT 1.3.3: Monitor trails in WMAs; modify use as appropriate to protect habitat.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	As needed
NAT 1.3.4: Coordinate with agencies and stakeholders in planning WMA habitat improvement projects.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG, FWS	NA	If needed
NAT 1.3.5: Work with Valley County on enforcement of boating restrictions to protect WMAs.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, Valley County	Reclamation	NA

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Wildlife Management Areas & Conservation/Open Space Areas (continued)					
NAT 1.3.6: Publicize the 200-foot voluntary no-wake zone along the WMA shoreline.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, Valley County, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
NAT 1.4.1: Implement the Boulder Creek C/OS HIP to maintain and restore habitat quality.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	75/25 cost share	If needed
NAT 1.4.2: Update the Crown Point C/OS HIP to incorporate RMP update changes.	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	If needed
NAT 1.4.3: Develop three new HIPs (for the City of Cascade/Big Sage and Cabarton, Mallard Bay C/OS, and Sugarloaf Peninsula C/OS areas).	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	If needed
NAT 1.4.4: Monitor and evaluate the HIP implementation strategies; modify if necessary.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	Annual
NAT 1.4.5: Coordinate with agencies and stakeholders in planning C/OS habitat improvement projects.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG, FWS	Reclamation	If needed

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Wildlife Management Areas & Conservation/Open Space Areas (continued)					
NAT 1.5.1: Use development/restoration projects as HIP strategies to benefit wetland and riparian habitat.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	Reclamation	If needed
NAT 1.6.1: Coordinate with partner agencies to control aquatic and terrestrial weeds.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG, Valley County, IDPR, leaseholders	75/25 cost share	If needed
NAT 1.6.2: Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan in coordination with partner agencies.	M	Year 2	Reclamation, IDFG, IDPR, Valley County	Reclamation	Annual
Fishery Resources					
NAT 2.3.1: Work with IDFG regarding recommendations for reservoir release schedules to protect fishery resource.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	NA	NA
NAT 2.4.1: Implement feasible fishery improvement recommendations.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDFG	75/25 cost share	NA

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Water Quality					
NAT 3.1.1: Work with Central District Health Dept. regarding sewer systems/treatment plants and private septic systems near reservoir and tributaries.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Central Health District	NA	NA
NAT 3.2.1: Work with IDPR to prioritize sanitation and waste management upgrades and new facilities.	H	Year 1	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	NA
NAT 3.2.2: Develop a plan for specific actions (improvements) for NAT 3.2.1.	H	Years 2-5	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
NAT 3.3.1: Phase out agricultural easements through appropriate means (i.e., acquisition or exchange).	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, AE holders	Reclamation	NA
NAT 3.3.2: Work with AE holders to keep livestock out of the reservoir and its tributaries.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, AE holders	NA	NA
NAT 3.3.3: Investigate and help provide an alternative water supply for livestock, where appropriate.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, AE holders	NA	NA

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Water Quality (continued)					
NAT 3.4.1: Improve water quality through HIP strategies and associated projects (e.g., wetlands).	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDEQ	Reclamation	Annual
NAT 3.4.2: Continue to prioritize water quality strategies/ projects with the CRCC and IDEQ.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, CRCC, IDEQ	NA	NA
NAT 3.5.1: Phase out vehicular access for the entire shoreline/drawdown area, except Mallard Bay access point contingent on monitoring.	H	Years 1 – 5	Reclamation, IDPR	Reclamation	As needed
NAT 3.6.1: Require leaseholders to submit annual records of all chemical applications.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, lease holders	NA	Annual
NAT 3.7.1: Use design and construction criteria, guidelines, and standards to prevent pollution from construction, operations, and maintenance.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, leaseholders	NA	Pre- and post- construction

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Erosion and Sedimentation					
NAT 4.3.1: Work with recreation leaseholders to prioritize erosion control measures.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, lease holders	NA	NA
NAT 4.3.2: Develop a plan with leaseholders for specific actions and improvements.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, lease holders	Leaseholder	NA
NAT 4.4.1: Monitor erosion near private property without Reclamation Flowage Easements.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, property owners	NA	Annual
NAT 4.4.2: Obtain necessary property rights on such lands where erosion of private property is inevitable.	M	As needed	Reclamation, property owners	Reclamation	NA
NAT 4.5.1: Use design and construction criteria, guidelines, and standards for construction, operations, and maintenance.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, leaseholders	NA	Pre- and post- construction
NAT 4.6.1: Develop & make available design standards for shoreline erosion control structures.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDEQ, IDFG, COE, and WAG.	Reclamation	NA

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Erosion and Sedimentation (continued)					
NAT 4.6.2: Coordinate development of a consistent and streamlined permit process for erosion control projects.	H	Year 2	Reclamation, Corps	Reclamation	NA
NAT 4.6.3: Coordinate joint landowner permits for erosion control projects.	H	Year 1	Reclamation, Corps, WAG	Reclamation	NA
NAT 4.7.1: Review/revise permit applications for consistency with Management Action 4.6.1.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDEQ, IDFG, COE, and WAG.	Reclamation	As needed
NAT 4.8.1: Coordinate inspections of erosion control structures.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, Corps	Reclamation	Post-construction
NAT 4.9.1: Review excavation permit applications for water quality, erosion potential, and other environmental factors.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Corps	Reclamation	As needed
Scenic Quality					
NAT 5.1.1: Develop siting, design, and screening guidelines for new facilities.	H	Year 1	Reclamation, IDPR	Reclamation	NA
NAT 5.2.1: Use contractor or volunteer labor to clean up existing dumps and remove slash piles.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation	Reclamation	If needed

Table 6.1-1. Management Actions for Natural Resources (NAT).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Scenic Quality					
NAT 5.4.1: Complete an updated Crown Point Quarry Reclamation Plan for marina breakwater needs.	M	As needed	Reclamation, Valley County, IDPR	Reclamation	NA

[1] Management actions are listed by number and abbreviated description. A full description of each management action is presented in Chapter 5. Several of the management actions have further sub-actions/guidelines and are also presented in Chapter 5.

[2] Underline denotes primary responsibility.

Table 6.1-2. Management Actions for Cultural Resources, Sacred Sites, and ITAs (CUL).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Cultural Resources and Sacred Sites					
CUL 1.1.1: Curate most archaeological collections at the Southeastern Idaho Regional Archaeological Center.	H	As needed	Reclamation, Tribes, SE ID Regional Arch. Center	Reclamation	NA
CUL 1.1.2: Consult with the SHPO on all significant cultural resource sites.	H	As needed	Reclamation, SHPO, Tribes	Reclamation	NA
CUL 1.1.3: Initiate actions to protect any human burials discovered.	H	As needed	Reclamation, Tribes	Reclamation	If needed
CUL 1.1.4: Obtain site clearances for surface-disturbing activities.	H	As needed	Reclamation, SHPO, Tribes	Reclamation	During and after construction
CUL 1.1.5: Stabilize or protect cultural sites when avoidance is not possible.	H	As needed	Reclamation, SHPO, Tribes	Reclamation	During and after construction
CUL 1.1.6: Avoid or minimize actions that would affect Indian sacred sites.	H	As needed	Reclamation, Tribes	Reclamation	NA
CUL 1.2.1: Prepare a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP).	H	Year 1	Reclamation, Tribes	Reclamation	CRMP component

Table 6.1-2. Management Actions for Cultural Resources, Sacred Sites, and ITAs (CUL).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
Cultural Resources and Sacred Sites (continued)					
CUL 1.2.2: Monitor RMP Study Area to avoid damaging cultural resources through operations, natural erosion, or land use.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, lease-holders	Reclamation	Periodically
CUL 1.3.1: Coordinate with leaseholders and managing partners regarding cultural resource awareness.	H	Year 1	Reclamation, lease-holders, Tribes	Reclamation	NA
CUL 1.4.1: Work with the Tribes and IDPR to display cultural resource educational exhibits at recreation sites.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, Tribes, IDPR	Reclamation	NA
CUL 2.1.1: Meet annually with the Tribes regarding Tribal issues and ITAs.	H	Annual	Reclamation, Tribes	NA	NA
CUL 2.2.1: Use NEPA process to assess impacts to ITAs	H	As needed	Reclamation, Tribes	Reclamation	NA

1. Management actions are listed by number and abbreviated description. A full description of each management action is presented in Chapter 5. Several of the management actions have further sub-actions/guidelines and are also presented in Chapter 5.

2. Underline denotes primary responsibility.

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 1.1.1: Jointly fund new and/or improved boat ramps.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County Waterways	50/50 Cost Share	NA
REC 1.1.2: Construct new boat ramps long enough for fall season use.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County Waterways	50/50 Cost Share	NA
REC 1.1.3: Develop access area at NE end of Lake Fork WMA adjacent to SH 55 on north side of arm.	L	Years 7-10	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 Cost Share	NA
REC 1.1.4: Extend existing ramps.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County Waterways	50/50 Cost Share	NA
REC 1.2.1: Prepare a Van Wyck Park and Marina Master Plan	M	Year 1	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 Cost Share	NA
REC 1.3.1: Develop a marina and associated facilities at the West Mountain Campground as demand warrants.	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 Cost Share	As needed, prior to planning
REC 1.3.2: Allow development of public moorage facilities and boat services at Donnelly City Park	M	As needed	Reclamation, City of Donnelly	City of Donnelly	NA
REC 1.5.1: Do not issue new permits for individual, exclusive use, private docks on Reclamation lands.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation	NA	NA

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 1.5.2: Allow landowners in new RR areas 30 days from plan adoption to obtain either individual or community dock permit(s).	H	Year 1	Reclamation, landowners	NA	NA
REC 1.5.3: Allow existing and permitted individual and community docks in RR areas and those grandfathered in C/OS areas, to remain in place if all conditions are met.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, landowners	NA	NA
REC 1.5.4: Permit new community boat docks or concession operated public moorage facilities in RR areas to replace permitted individual docks.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation	NA	NA
REC 1.5.5: Allow existing community docks to remain under permit, with permit renewal subject to compliance with the permitting criteria.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, landowners	NA	Annual
REC 1.5.6: Remove or prohibit replacement of existing docks in RR and/or C/OS areas if they are abandoned or condemned.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation	Reclamation	NA
REC 1.6.1: Disseminate public information that individual and community boat docks are available for emergency use.	L	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, landowners	NA	NA
REC 1.8.1: Allow vehicular access to the shoreline to accommodate fishing at Mallard Bay.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	Periodically, as needed

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 1.8.2: Monitor vehicular access to the Mallard Bay shoreline.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	Reclamation	Periodically, as needed
REC 1.8.3: Develop UFAS-accessible pedestrian access and ancillary facilities for shoreline fishing at key reservoir locations.	M	Years 1-5	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 1.9.1: Continue to allow “at your own risk” swimming at Van Wyck Park.	M	Years 1-5	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	NA
REC 1.9.2: Allow an “at your own risk” swimming area in development plans for the Van Wyck Park Extension.	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	NA
REC 2.2.1: Formalize parking and provide restroom facilities at the Mallard Bay shoreline vehicular access point.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.2.2: Expand parking at West Mountain, Boulder Creek, and the viewing area at Willow Creek WMA.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.2.3: Provide parking/staging area at the Crown Point Extension and quarry area when planning for the marina and larger parking area at Van Wyck Park (see NAT 5.4.1).	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 2.2.4: Enlarge the parking area next to SH 55 adjacent to Hembry Creek wetlands.	L	As needed	Reclamation, ITD	75/25 cost share	NA
REC 2.2.5: Provide pull-off parking next to the old State Highway in the Pelican Bay area and west side of Sugarloaf Peninsula.	L	AS needed	Reclamation, IDPR	75/25 cost share	NA
REC 2.2.6: Add a 4-season restroom facility at Osprey Point.	H	Year 1	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.2.7: Provide new 4 season restrooms at Big Sage.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, City, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.2.8: Provide a restroom in vicinity of Sugarloaf Island for boat-in users.	L	Years 7-10	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.3.1: Implement a prioritized program for reconfiguring existing RV campgrounds.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.4.1: Implement a prioritized program for improvements to RV dump stations at campgrounds.	L	Years 7-10	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 2.5.1: Implement a prioritized program to provide additional tent-only camping.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.6.1: Implement a prioritized program to provide additional group camping facilities/capacity.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.7.1: Implement a prioritized program to provide additional day use sites and facilities.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.8.1: Provide signage and public information regarding access and use restrictions on the drawdown zone.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.8.2: Prohibit ad hoc vehicular access to the shoreline and reservoir drawdown area (see NAT 3.5.1).	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	NA
REC 2.8.3: Develop ad hoc use areas into formal recreation sites as appropriate.	L	Years 7-10	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.8.4: Actively enforce access and use restrictions.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County	50/50 cost share	NA

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 2.9.1: Provide more snowmobile parking on the west side of Lake Cascade.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, USFS and Valley County	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.9.2: Add 4-season restroom facility at Osprey Point	H	Year 1	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.10.1: Implement a prioritized program to provide new non-motorized trails and ancillary facilities.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.10.2: Separate trails from roadways and match trail type, level of development, and seasons of use to the nature of surrounding re-sources.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	NA
REC 2.10.3: Seek opportunities to link trail segments over time.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation	NA	NA
REC 2.11.1: Develop wildlife viewing sites and facilities near Osprey Point, Willow Creek WMA, and adjacent to the Hembry Creek wet-lands.	L	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, IDFG	75/25 cost share	NA
REC 2.11.2: In C/OS and WMA areas, allow only appropriate level of development.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	NA	NA

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 2.12.2: Develop access to and placement of an interpretive display at Ambush Rock.	L	Years 7-10	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.13.1: Prepare written materials and signage that clearly describe Reclamation policy regarding ORV use.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation	Reclamation	NA
REC 2.13.2: Enforce Reclamation's ORV use policy.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County	Reclamation	NA
REC 2.14.1: Distribute written materials and signage to describe Reclamation's snowmobile regulation.	H	Year 1	Reclamation, IDPR	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 2.14.2: Enforce snowmobile policy in recreation areas.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, partner agencies	Reclamation	NA
REC 2.15.2: Before permitting the former State Airstrip, conduct bald eagle habitat use studies and investigate acquisition of the AE and/or permission of AE holder (see NAT 1.1.2).	H	Year 1-3	Reclamation, FWS, IDFG, ID Div. of Aeronautics	Reclamation	As part of the study
REC 2.15.3: Ensure that Federal, State, and local requirements are met per the Reclamation permit for air-strip use.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, State of ID, Division of Aeronautics, FWS	NA	NA
REC 2.15.4: Monitor eagle/aircraft interactions and recreational use.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, State of ID, Division of Aeronautics, FWS	Reclamation	Ongoing
REC 3.2.1: Enforce the 100-foot no-wake areas.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Valley County	Reclamation	NA

Table 6.1-3. Management Actions for Recreation (REC).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
REC 3.4.1: Disseminate information regarding boating safety through brochures, maps, signs, kiosks, or other appropriate means. NAT 1.3.6 also applies.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, Valley County Waterways	50/50 cost share	NA
REC 4.2.1: Use concession agreements to facilitate economic development.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, managing partners	Reclamation	NA

[1] Management actions are listed by number and abbreviated description. A full description of each management action is presented in Chapter 5. Several of the management actions have further sub-actions/guidelines and are also presented in Chapter 5.

[2.] Underline denotes primary responsibility.

Table 6.1.4. Management Actions for Operations, Maintenance, and Enforcement (OME).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
OME 1.1.1: Coordinate annual reservoir operating plans during times of lower than normal pool.	H	As needed	Reclamation, local agencies, Tribes, and the general public	NA	NA
OME 1.2.1: Gather input and inform Payette River Watershed Council participants of annual operating plans.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Payette River Watershed Council	NA	Annual
OME 2.1.1: Allow County to remove stockpiled rock material without a new permit until the new Van Wyck breakwater is developed.	L	Ongoing	Reclamation, Valley County	NA	NA
OME 2.1.2: Determine the County's future needs for quarry materials for the Van Wyck marina breakwater.	M	As needed	Reclamation, Valley County	NA	NA
OME 2.1.3: Chip and stock-pile newly extracted Valley County resources off of Reclamation lands.	M	As needed	Reclamation, Valley County	NA	NA
OME 2.1.4: Conduct an environmental analysis for quarry re-opening.	H	As needed	Reclamation, County	Reclamation	NA
OME 2.1.5: Management Action NAT 5.4.1 regarding the preparation of an updated Crown Point Quarry Reclamation Plan applies to this objective.	M	As needed	Reclamation, Valley County, IDPR	Reclamation	NA

Table 6.1.4. Management Actions for Operations, Maintenance, and Enforcement (OME).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
OME 2.1.6: Close quarry for future excavations after completion of Management Actions OME 2.1.1-2.1.5.	M	As Needed	Reclamation	NA	NA
OME 2.2.1: If necessary, close the road over the dam and/or Lake Way or other areas in dam operations and management zone for security reasons.	H	As needed	Reclamation	NA	If needed

[1] Management actions are listed by number and abbreviated description. A full description of each management action is presented in Chapter 5. Several of the management actions have further sub-actions/guidelines and are also presented in Chapter 5.

[2.] Underline denotes primary responsibility.

Table 6.1.5. Management Actions for Land Use, Access, and Implementation (LAI).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
LAI 1.1.1: Only allow uses/activities that comply with RMP land use definitions.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, leaseholders	NA	As needed
LAI 1.2.1: Conduct a locational site analysis for proposed development-related construction.	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR, leaseholders	Leaseholders or 50/50 cost-share	Pre-construction
LAI 1.2.2: Use the results of the site analysis as criteria for development.	M	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR, leaseholders	Leaseholders or 50/50 cost-share	Pre-construction
LAI 2.1.1: Prioritize areas requiring attention based on a study of existing and potential conflicts.	L	As needed	Reclamation, IDPR	Reclamation	As needed
LAI 2.1.2: Alleviate problems due to trespass onto private and/or Reclamation lands with actions such as signage and fencing.	M	As needed	Reclamation, landowners	Reclamation	As needed
LAI 3.1.2: Permit new landscaping or other erosion control measures on RR-designated lands for demonstrable public purposes.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation	NA	Post improvements

Table 6.1.5. Management Actions for Land Use, Access, and Implementation (LAI).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
LAI 3.1.3: Issue permits for existing un-permitted landscaping or erosion control developments with public benefit.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, landowners	NA	NA
LAI 3.2.1: Conduct boundary surveys and monumentation where needed.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, landowners	Reclamation	NA
LAI 3.2.2: Monitor Reclamation boundaries, especially priority areas.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, adjacent landowners	Reclamation	As needed
LAI 3.2.3: Maintain and update the inventory of unauthorized and un-permitted boat ramps.	H	Years 1-3	Reclamation, adjacent landowners	Reclamation	Annual
LAI 4.3.1: Place regulatory signage or barriers to control access in unauthorized areas.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR	Reclamation	As needed
LAI 4.5.1: Follow Federal accessibility standards in the design and construction of new and renovated facilities, trails, and signage.	M	As needed	Reclamation, leaseholders	NA	NA
LAI 4.6.1: Provide public notice regarding floatplane restrictions.	M	Year 1	Reclamation, Aviation Assoc., IDPR	Reclamation	NA

Table 6.1.5. Management Actions for Land Use, Access, and Implementation (LAI).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
LAI 4.6.2: Notify the FAA of any violations and educate public to do the same.	H	As needed	Reclamation, FAA	NA	NA
LAI 5.1.1: Avoid duplication of regulations and guidelines between agencies.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, local agencies	NA	NA
LAI 5.2.1: Continue contracts for fire protection at Lake Cascade.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Donnelly Rural Fire Protection Assoc. and S. ID Timber Protective Assoc.	Reclamation	NA
LAI 5.3.1: Continue contracts for law enforcement on Reclamation lands.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Valley County	Reclamation	As needed
LAI 5.3.2: Modify contract conditions with applicable agencies on an annual basis, if needed.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, Valley County	NA	Annual
LAI 6.1.1: Inventory existing signs and prioritize additional needs.	H	Years 1-2	Reclamation, IDPR	As appropriate	NA
LAI 6.1.2: Place signs at appropriate locations based on priority list.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	As appropriate	NA

Table 6.1.5. Management Actions for Land Use, Access, and Implementation (LAI).

Action[1]	Priority	Timing	Responsible Agency[2]	Funding	Monitoring
LAI 6.2.1: Develop and disseminate public information materials.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, IDPR, partner/applicable agencies	As appropriate	NA
LAI 6.2.2: Prepare a Public Information Plan addressing signs, kiosks, displays, and written materials.	M	Years 3-6	Reclamation, IDPR	As appropriate	NA
LAI 6.3.1: Disseminate public information to a wide range of audiences.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, partner agencies, chambers of commerce, WAG, schools	As appropriate	NA
LAI 7.1.1: Use the IRMS/GUI to update the RMP schedule and priority activity list.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation	NA	NA
LAI 7.1.2: Maintain a database/inventory of recreation and other facilities, leases, permits, regulations and restrictions.	M	Ongoing	Reclamation, leaseholders	Reclamation	NA
LAI 7.1.3: Fund and implement the RMP programs, in cooperation with partnering agencies.	H	Ongoing	Reclamation, partnering agencies	As appropriate	Annual
LAI 8.1.1: Hold an annual public RMP implementation meeting.		Annual	Reclamation, general public	Reclamation	NA

[1] Management actions are listed by number and abbreviated description. A full description of each management action is presented in Chapter 5. Several of the management actions have further sub-actions/guidelines and are also presented in Chapter 5.

[2.] Underline denotes primary responsibility.

Chapter 7

Glossary of Terms

Chapter 7

Glossary of Terms

7.1 Glossary of Terms

Acre-foot	Volume of water (43,560 cubic feet) that would cover 1 acre land, 1 foot deep.
Algae	Mostly aquatic single celled, colonial, or multicelled plants, containing chlorophyll and lacking stems, roots, and leaves.
Algal bloom	Rapid and flourishing growth of algae.
Alternatives	Courses of action that may meet the objectives of a proposal at varying levels of accomplishment, including the most likely future conditions without the project or action.
Amphibian	Vertebrate animal that has a life stage in water and a life stage on land (for example, salamanders, frogs, and toads).
Aquatic	Living or growing in or on the water.
Archeology	Related to the study of human cultures through the recovery and analysis of their material relics.
Archeological site	A discrete location that provides physical evidence of past human use.
Artifact	A human-made object.
Best Management Practices	Activities that are added to typical operation, construction, or maintenance efforts that help to protect environmental resources.
Carrying capacity	The ability of a resource to accommodate a user population at a reasonable threshold without negatively affecting the resource.
Community	A group of one or more interacting populations of plants and animals in a common spatial arrangement at a particular point in time.
Concentration	The density or amount of a substance in a solution (water quality).
Critical winter range	That portion of big game winter range used during the most severe winter conditions and critical to survival.

Cubic foot per second (cfs)	As a rate of streamflow, a cubic foot of water passing a reference section in 1 second of time. A measure of a moving volume of water.
Cultural resource	Cultural resources are prehistoric, historic, and traditional properties that reflect our heritage.
Drawdown	Lowering of a reservoir's water level; process of releasing reservoir storage.
Endangered species	A species or subspecies whose survival is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Erosion	Refers to soil and the wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other physical processes.
Eutrophic	A body of water with high nutrient levels.
Facilities	Manmade structures.
Fish and Wildlife Service Species of Concern	Species identified by the FWS for which further biological research and field study are needed to resolve these species' conservation status.
Forebay	The water behind a dam. Also, a reservoir or pond situated at the intake of a pumping plant or power plant to stabilize water levels.
Habitat	Area where a plant or animal lives.
Hydrologic	Pertaining to the quantity, quality, and timing of water.
Indian Trust Assets	Legal interests in property held in trust by the United States for Indian Tribes or individuals, such as lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights.
Intermittent streams	Streams that contain running water longer than ephemeral streams but not all year.
Juvenile	Young animal that has not reached reproductive age.
Mitigation lands	Lands designated for preservation to mitigate for construction of Reclamation projects, such as dams.
National Register of Historic Places	A Federally maintained register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and properties that meet the criteria of significance defined in 36 CFR 63.
Neotropical migrant	Birds that breed in North America and winter in tropical and subtropical America.
Perennial	Plants that have a life cycle that lasts for more than 2 years.
Precipitation	Rain, sleet, and snow.

Public involvement	The systematic provision for affected publics to be informed about and participate in Reclamation decision making processes. It centers around effective, open exchange and communication among the partners, agencies, organizations, and all the various affected publics.
Raptor	Any predatory bird, such as a falcon, eagle, hawk, or owl, that has feet with sharp talons or claws and a hooked beak.
Reptile	Cold-blooded vertebrate of the class Reptilia, comprised of turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles.
Resident	A wildlife species commonly found in an area during a particular season: summer, winter, or year round.
Resource management plan	A 10-year plan developed by Reclamation to manage their lands and resources in the study area.
Riparian	Of, on, or pertaining to the bank of a river, pond, or lake.
Runoff	That part of precipitation that contributes to streamflow, groundwater, lakes, or reservoir storage.
Sediment	Unconsolidated solid material that comes from weathering of rock and is carried by, suspended in, or deposited by water or wind.
Songbird	Small to medium-sized birds that perch and vocalize or "sing," primarily during the breeding season.
Spawning	Laying eggs directly in water, especially in reference to fish.
Species	In taxonomy, a subdivision of a genus which: (1) has a high degree of similarity, (2) is capable of interbreeding only in the species, and (3) shows persistent differences from members of allied species.
Threatened species	Any species that has the potential of becoming endangered in the near future and is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.
Traditional cultural property	A site or resource that is eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community.
Total Maximum Daily Load	The total amount of pollutants that can be discharged to a water body, per day, and not exceed water quality standards.
Water quality limited	A water body that exceeds water quality standards or does not support its designated beneficial use, such as cold water habitat or primary contact recreation.
Wetland habitat	Habitat provided by shallow or deep water (but less than 6 feet deep), with or without emergent and aquatic vegetation in wetlands.

Wetlands	Lands transitional between aquatic and terrestrial systems where the water table is usually at or near the land surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Often called marshes or wet meadows.
Wildlife Management Area	A category of land use. An area of Reclamation-owned land that is managed for wildlife habitat and preservation. The goal is to ensure that wildlife values are preserved as recreation use, residential use, and commercial development increases near recreation sites.

Chapter 8

Bibliography

Chapter 8

Bibliography

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Appendix A

Problem Statement for the RMP

Lake Cascade
Resource Management Plan (RMP) Update
Problem Statement

INTRODUCTION

This is a two part document that has been prepared to serve the following purposes in support of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) Update effort:

- Summarize the full list of issues and opportunities identified and compiled from the public involvement process to date, including comments received: (1) during the first set of public meetings held in Boise and Cascade on 10 and 11 February 1999, respectively; (2) the mail-in response forms in the January 1999 Newsbrief; (3) from the discussions at the first four Ad Hoc Work Group (AHWG) meetings (April 28, July 8, September 23, and October 14, 1999); and (4) from other discussions with individuals or agencies.

- Assess how the existing RMP Goals and Objectives relate to the list of issues and opportunities identified for the Update process. In this regard, for example, the existing RMP does contain appropriate provisions to address key issues faced in the current planning effort; however, it appears that implementation and enforcement of these provisions has not been altogether effective (thus, issues and opportunities which were faced in the existing RMP effort still require attention). In other cases, the current planning effort faces concerns that were not foreseen or dealt with in the existing RMP.

- Serve as a foundation for translating the issues and opportunities into either: (1) potential goals, objectives, or actions for the RMP, or (2) alternative courses of action to be considered in the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the RMP Update.

As noted above, this document is presented in two parts. These are described in further detail below:

This Problem Statement has taken the list of issues and opportunities assembled from the public involvement process, together with insight from the Planning Team, and organized it into the following discussions and notes:

Discussions: These summaries reflect public and agency discussion on the particular issues to date. When combined with the original issue/opportunity statements themselves, they are intended to provide an overview of public opinions. This material will serve as one key basis for assessing the relevance and effectiveness of the existing RMP and for defining alternatives and changes for the RMP update.

Planning Team Notes: These notes are intended to provide: (1) references to the Goals, Objectives, and actions of the existing RMP which relate to the problem statement under discussion; (2) some assessment of the existing RMP's effectiveness in addressing each issue/opportunity; (3) insight into RMP changes or new alternatives which may need to be considered in the RMP Update process to more fully address the issue/opportunity; or (4) determination that the issue will be removed from the RMP Update process. Important: These notes are not intended to be comprehensive nor to suggest that conclusions or decisions have been reached. They are intended only to provide information relevant in assessing the adequacy of the existing RMP and determining needs for the RMP Update.

The Problem Statement has been organized according to the following major- and sub-topics:

A. Natural and Cultural Resources
   (1) Wildlife and Vegetation Management; (2) Erosion, Sedimentation, and Water Quality; (3) Cultural Resources; and (4) General.
B. Recreation
   (1) General; (2) Boating and Other Water Uses; and (3) Land-based Activities.
C. Other Land Uses & Land Management
   (1) General Land Use & Environmental Character; (2) Conservation & Open Space Areas; (3) Agriculture & Grazing; (4) Crown Point; and (5) Surrounding Land Use/Management.
D. Operation, Management, and Implementation
   (1) Reservoir Operations & Management; (2) Access; (3) Management, Coordination, and Regulation (4) Implementation; and (5) Surrounding Land Use/Management.

A. NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Problem Statements: A.1 – Wildlife & Vegetation Management

Issue Category: **A.1.1 – Protection/Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat**

Specific Issue – Wetlands; Bald Eagle Nesting/Foraging; Enforcement of No Wake Zone in Wildlife Management Areas

Discussions: Ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to wildlife and habitat protection (including wetlands and threatened or endangered species of animals or plants); Protect/maintain all existing WMAs as designated in the existing RMP, including land access and boating restrictions (i.e., no motorized land access and no-wake or non-motorized boating, respectively); Explore means of properly marking and enforcing boating restriction zones in WMAs, including:

- Explore buoy options; and
- Consider use of "distance from shore" designations as an alternative to fixed lines on RMP mapping.

Planning Team Notes: The above concerns are addressed in Goals & Objectives of the existing RMP (existing RMP Goal 1.1). Objectives under this goal will need to be revised, as appropriate through the RMP Update process, to: (1) include a consideration for conservation, restoration and enhancement of native habitats in all planning decisions (per the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Snake River Basin Policy); (2) reflect continuation, rather than initial formation, of the WMAs; (3) specify continuation of land and water access restrictions; and (4) contain more detail regarding how no-wake and non-motorized boating restrictions will be marked and enforced. It should be noted, however, that conflicting points of view exist regarding continuation of WMA land access restrictions without modification. Issue Categories: B.3.6 (ORV Use) and C.1.1 (Re-Evaluate Designations of Areas), elsewhere herein, suggest that limited motorized access should be considered for the WMAs. Both of these points of view can be considered in the RMP Update alternatives.

Issue Category: A.1.2 – Fishery (habitat management/improvement, perch fishery)

Discussions: Support efforts to manage & improve the fishery; relevant efforts include:

- Water quality improvement plans and programs in conjunction with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
- Retention of high water levels (RMP should designate minimum pool targets for each season, including 300,000 acre-feet in the winter, and 450,000 acre-feet in the summer);
- Avoidance of spillway releases; and
- Enhancement/creation of fish habitat in conjunction with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG).

Provide parking areas for ice fishing and generally improve both vehicular and walk-in access to fishing areas (i.e., in addition to established recreation sites); and consider potential for fishing piers. Candidate locations include:

- Sugarloaf recreation site,
- South of the golf course (Big Sage recreation site);
- Poison Creek recreation area and Mallard Bay;
- Gold Fork arm; and
- Church Camp and Campbell Creek areas on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands
  Blue Heron

Planning Team Notes: Protection and enhancement of fishery resources are the subject of Goal 1.4 in the existing RMP. Objectives under this goal address water quality improvement, retention of a special use pool to protect the fishery, and cooperation with IDFG in managing the fishery. The above discussions suggest the avoidance of spillway releases; however, this suggestion may not be applicable to the RMP, given that reservoir operations are not part of the planning process. Nevertheless, the RMP process could include clarification of how releases could be modified to better protect fishery resources; perhaps modifications to the methods of release are possible, such as using the high pressure gates instead of the spillway for releases, even if requirements for the amount or timing of releases are relatively fixed. This potential should be discussed with responsible Reclamation personnel.

Regarding winter fishing access/parking and general provision of fishing-oriented recreation locations, the existing RMP contains a only a general objective centered on winter activities (Objective 2.2.11); however, this objective contains no detail and no supporting program in the RMP. The existing RMP does not include a program of providing specific fishing locations around the lake, separate from general recreation sites. Thus, suggestions such as those noted above should be added if they are desirable in the RMP Update. It should be noted that Campbell Creek (USFS) lands are not part of the RMP Update.

Issue Category: **A.1.3 – Vegetation Control**

Specific Issue – Weed/Algae Control (Aquatic and Terrestrial)

Discussions: The primary aquatic weed problem is Northern milfoil, with the worst concentrations occurring in Boulder Creek. Both this and the algae problems occurring in several areas of the reservoir stem from the nutrient management problems being addressed by DEQ. Short-term management approaches to the milfoil problem include physical removal and chemical treatments. The latter may be effective and acceptable if used when the plants are just beginning to appear (i.e., not much growth or biomass); however, after the plants have grown to the point of being a problem, use of chemical treatments is not desirable, since the plant biomass remains in the reservoir and contributes to the nutrient management problem.

The best approach to aquatic weed issues in the RMP will be to reaffirm and support DEQ's water quality improvement program. If short term treatment of milfoil is needed, physical removal is the preferred method, with chemical treatments used only with approval of DEQ.

The primary terrestrial weed problem cited in discussion is Russian knapweed, Canadian thistle, and the possibility of Eurasian milfoil. DEQ and Reclamation are studying this problem, with a priority on non-chemical solutions.

Planning Team Notes: Aquatic and terrestrial weed control were not addressed in the goals and objectives of the existing RMP. The only reference to either of these concerns is a statement contained in the document which calls for continuing "the on-going noxious weed control program with Valley County". Reclamation has responsibility for controlling weeds on Reclamation lands and has a contract with Valley County for weed control. The RMP Update can respond to the above concerns by including objectives (and associated implementation programs) which: (1) support the DEQ's water quality improvement plans for the reservoir (i.e., Phase II Watershed Management Plan [December 1998] and the Total maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan [due to be released soon]); (2) encourage cooperative efforts between DEQ and Reclamation to conduct physical removal for milfoil control (all under DEQ supervision); and (3) provide for continuing focus by DEQ, Reclamation, and Valley County on maintaining existing and/or instituting new terrestrial weed control programs (BOR will not be doing chemical treatment due to water quality concerns).

Issue Category: **A.1.4 – Public Input Needed for Wetland Projects**

Discussions: It is likely that any public issue regarding wetland projects is related to cases where these projects are adjacent to private lands. The RMP should be more clear in identifying where wetland projects are planned to occur. Such identification need not be at a site-specific scale; rather, for example, at the scale of WMAs or parts of WMAs. Reclamation should also consider a more visible public information program related to wetland projects. The proper forum for providing information on and discussing wetland projects is the WAG (Watershed Advisory Group), or its TAC (Technical Advisory Committee). It is suggested that public notification include a direct mailing to potentially affected landowners, and that one way to keep the public informed is to hold an annual RMP implementation meeting during which projects planned for the coming year would be reviewed.

Planning Team Notes: Objectives 1.1.4 and 1.1.6 of the existing RMP address protection, enhancement and restoration of wetlands and riparian areas around the reservoir. The RMP also contains a general list of implementation actions for each WMA. Based on the above points made by the public, additional detail should be contained in the RMP Update regarding (1) a more defined program of actions anticipated to meet these objectives, and (2) ensuring that public involvement and notification, under the auspices of the WAG/TAC is conducted if these actions could have an impact on surrounding landowners (i.e., due to physical land disturbance, access interruptions, etc.).

Issue Category: **A.1.5 – Mosquito Control on West Mountain**

Discussions: Mosquito control is under the jurisdiction of the county; Reclamation does not currently engage in this activity. Residents who wish to pursue mosquito abatement must work with the County to form a special district. Specific areas cited in which mosquito abatement is a need include, but are not limited to: Boulder Creek and Rainbow Point campground.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP calls for Reclamation preparation of an insect control plan for the reservoir, in association with involved agencies and affected landowners. In this case, the existing RMP is not accurate in addressing the insect control issue. As noted above mosquito abatement is within Valley County's jurisdiction, therefore, related programs must be developed and implemented by the county and affected subdivisions or homeowners groups. Any proposed insect control on Reclamation's lands would require approval by Reclamation. The RMP can include an objective or action which confirms Reclamation's willingness to cooperate with the county in developing and implementing needed programs for Reclamation lands. It should be noted that Rainbow Point is not on Reclamation lands.

Issue Category: **A.1.6 – Tribal Hunting & Gathering Rights/Activities on Reclamation Lands**

Discussions: The Tribes have requested the following: (1) tribal rights to hunt, fish, and gather plants on Reclamation lands be recognized and provided for in the RMP; (2) a separate section on hunting and gathering be included in the RMP, within the Cultural Resources section; and (3) these tribal rights also

appear, as uses that Reclamation will be managing for, in the goals and objectives of specific vegetation and wildlife sections of the RMP.

For further insight, see Issue Categories A.3.2 (Addressing Cultural Resource Responsibilities, Enforcement, and Education—Proper Attention to Cultural Resources in All Management Actions) and A.4.2 (Inclusion of Tribes' Snake River Policy in RMP), below.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP does not address this concern. Specific objectives, actions, and associated programs will need to be drafted to address these issues, based on specific treaty rights and legal responsibilities.

Problem Statements: A.2 – Erosion, Sedimentation, and Water Quality

Issue Category: **A.2.1 – Protect/Enhance Water Quality**

Specific Issues – *Quantify point/non-point sources of pollution at Cascade*
Cooperative efforts with surrounding land owners to protect water quality
Eliminate septic systems at public use areas--install sewers
Restrict phosphate release in Gold Fork
Effects of pesticide use

Discussions: Overall, the RMP Update should incorporate by reference or otherwise provide support for DEQ's water quality improvement program for Lake Cascade and should describe the relationship of this program to Clean Water Act requirements (including Reclamation's responsibilities under that Act). The DEQ program, which encompasses the activities of the Cascade Reservoir Coordinating Council (i.e., the official WAG), addresses all water quality concerns noted in public comment (as listed above). Specific actions in the DEQ program which are applicable to Reclamation lands around the reservoir should be addressed in the RMP's goals and objectives. The primary ways in which the RMP can assist in addressing the water quality problem at Cascade are as follows:

- Reaffirm Reclamation's commitment to participate in the WAG process and to remain abreast of WAG activities, problems, and progress;
- Maintain and enhance existing wetlands and riparian vegetation;
- Where possible, remove cattle grazing from the shore zone and continue cooperative efforts with agricultural easement holders to implement fencing programs, including providing material or cost share support;
- Improve campground sanitary facilities—work with DEQ to establish priorities for facility replacements and upgrades, including connection of recreation sites to sewer systems when feasible;
- Continue to try to acquire land or agricultural easements to preclude shoreline grazing; and
- Develop and implement effective shoreline erosion control measures.

In addition, Reclamation is concerned about conditions on lands and in streams outside of Federal ownership around the reservoir. Priority concerns in this regards include:

- Use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides on adjacent lands, as well as situations where such use is actually occurring on Reclamation lands;
- The need to implement sewer systems for all residences within a quarter mile of the reservoir; and
- Monitoring of steams entering the reservoir.

Planning Team Notes: Goal 1.2 and associated objectives in the existing RMP address water quality concerns, including most of the items listed above which are directly applicable to Reclamation lands (the exception is wetlands and riparian areas, which are addressed under Goal 1.1). The RMP Update should carry forward this goal and its objectives (revised appropriately to emphasize the leadership of DEQ, the WAG/TAC also called Cascade Reservoir Coordinating Council and the Cascade Reservoir Association (CRA); and to reiterate the importance of wetlands and riparian areas). However, given the emphasis being placed by the public on defining and prioritizing specific action programs aimed at achieving RMP goals and objectives, additional detail should be developed in each case defining alternatives to address the "what, when, and how" for each objective. Also, the RMP Update should include objectives and/or actions which confirm Reclamation's active involvement with the WAG, and support DEQ's ongoing water quality efforts.

Issue Category: **A.2.2 – Address Shoreline Erosion/Erosion Control**

Specific Issues – *Retaining walls should be Reclamation's responsibility*
Prohibit use of RR ties for erosion control

Discussions: Installation of shoreline erosion control measures, in existing RR areas where Reclamation holds a flowage easement, will remain primarily the responsibility of adjacent landowners. Reclamation will issue a permit to adjacent owners to construct approved erosion control measures; but the agency will not implement these measures unless they are specifically associated with protecting a public use area or resource (e.g. at the Boulder Creek and Huckleberry recreation sites). In the limited instances where Reclamation does not have a flowage easement and impacts to private land are imminent, Reclamation will evaluate on a case by case basis to determine appropriate action.

The RMP Update will need to include necessary policies and programs to directly address each of these situations. Regarding the efforts of adjacent landowners, the revised RMP can help address the erosion control problem in RR areas in the following ways:

- Develop and publish (in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers) consistent and effective standards for shoreline erosion control measures, including: engineering standards; water quality standards (e.g., any further use of railroad ties should be prohibited due to water quality concerns; existing railroad ties would remain and replacements would require a different material); aesthetic standards; and biotechnical approaches;
- Develop, publish, and implement (in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers) a consistent and streamlined process for obtaining permit approval for erosion control projects; mitigate the current perception that obtaining a permit is a major bureaucratic challenge. In this regard, it is relevant to clarify that current requirements include: (1) a permit from Reclamation regarding design and construction of the erosion control structures, and (2) a separate permit from the Corps of

Engineers to address the requirements of section 404 of the Clean Water Act—specifically addressing impacts to wetlands and "Waters of the United States";

- Consider broad-scale permitting activities for entire sections of shoreline, with individual owners needing only to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards; standards compliance could be reviewed by Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. (Note: AHWG discussion demonstrated considerable support for this action, and included a request that Reclamation and the CRCC provide leadership and help initiate a process to accomplish such broad-scale permitting; Reclamation indicated that this would be considered);
- Explore the feasibility of allowing installations consistent with minimum standards to be accomplished by landowners without needing to obtain a permit (e.g., requiring only Reclamation inspection and approval after construction); in this regard, however, it is noted that the requirement for obtaining a Corp of Engineers Clean Water Act permit and a Reclamation permit will remain a requirement;
- Improve effectiveness of standards enforcement;

(Note: it was also suggested that tax incentives be provided for adjacent landowners to accomplish erosion control; however, Reclamation responded that this is not within the Agency's jurisdiction).

- Also relevant to the erosion control issue is the suggestion by AHWG members that Reclamation consider keeping the reservoir one foot below full pool as much as possible as a means of minimizing further erosion damage. This issue is discussed further under planing team notes.

<u>Planning Team Notes:</u> Goal 1.3 and associated objectives in the existing RMP address erosion control. Specifically, Objective 1.3.4 anticipates cooperative/coordinated efforts between Reclamation and private landowners in installing erosion control measures; however, it does not provide detail regarding (1) definition of erosion control standards, (2) differing relationships and responsibilities between Reclamation and adjacent landowners where Reclamation has a flowage easement inland of Federal ownership vs. where there is no flowage easement, (3) the role of the Corps of Engineers or the process required for obtaining approval to build erosion control structures, (4) the concept of area-wide (vs. parcel-by-parcel) permitting, or (5) responsibility for enforcing consistency with permitting requirements and design standards. The RMP Update should address each of these concerns through revised objective(s) and associated action programs under the original Goal 1.3 and Objective 1.3.4.

In general, and notwithstanding the above, Reclamation does not plan to pursue a broad-scale program of shoreline erosion control. Exceptions to this will include action on a case-by-case basis at recreation sites, where public safety and/or damage to capital improvements are concerns; and pertaining to instances where no flowage easement exists and damage to private land is imminent.

Regarding the recommendation to keep the reservoir level one foot below full pool as an erosion prevention measure, the existing RMP does not include this type of consideration. Review of this concept suggests that, while it may or may not have a beneficial effect on erosion, depending on the location, it could also involve adverse impacts such as: unacceptable constraints on reservoir operations (i.e., contract deliveries), inducement of unauthorized access to and use of the drawdown

area, the spread of noxious weeds into the drawdown area, and potential water quality impacts due to a reduced pool. For these reasons, it will not be carried forward.

Issue Category: **A.2.3 – Location of Sewer Installation**

Discussions: Sewer installation is currently regulated by the State's Central District Health Department; this will not be affected by the RMP Update. The point is made, however, that Reclamation should monitor the progress of sewer system installation around the reservoir and that the recreation sites should be hooked up to sewers wherever feasible.

Planning Team Notes: Sewer system installation, operation and maintenance is addressed by Objective 1.2.6 in the existing RMP (i.e., ensuring proper coordination with Central District Health). A program for progressively hooking up the recreation sites to local sewer systems was not included in the existing RMP.

Issue Category: **A.2.4 – Stabilize the Mud Creek Channel**

Discussions: Erosion of Mud Creek is a problem identified in current water quality studies. However, the area of concern is privately owned and is not a part of the lands under study in the RMP Update. The RMP can thus only contribute to addressing this issue indirectly, by confirming Reclamation's participation in the WAG, as addressed above.

Issue Category: **A.2.5 – Manage Impoundments Like Grandma's Creek**

Discussions: The specific location noted in the comment was not familiar to AHWG members. However, the AHWG did address the idea of creating sub-impoundments at various locations around the reservoir. Small sub-impoundments, or ponding areas, are a part of many of the wetland projects in the WMAs; these are generally beneficial from both water quality and wildlife standpoints. Regarding suggestions for larger sub-impoundments in the North Fork, Lake Fork, or Gold Fork arms of the reservoir, it was noted that studies have been conducted of such actions. Generally, these studies have found that major, year-round sub-impoundments in the arms of the reservoir would have (1) positive effects in terms of waterfowl habitat, but (2) negative impact on water quality (i.e., due to nutrient buildup and increased water temperature). Making such impoundments seasonal has not been studied and could moderate the negative impact while retaining the beneficial effects.

The concept of sub-impoundments should be retained in the RMP, focusing on the smaller implementations associated with wetland projects. Further study of the larger impoundments, with some form of seasonal operation, could also be considered; however, it is noted that such impoundments can involve significant land/water use issues and are most likely cost-prohibitive (i.e., not feasible unless funding sources outside of Reclamation can be identified). In any case, all sub-impoundment concepts and proposals would be subject to review by the WAG and TAC.

Planning Team Notes: Protection and enhancement of ponding areas associated with wetlands are inherently included in the above discussions and in objectives of the existing RMP. However the

concept of major sub-impoundments, seasonal or year-round is not addressed in the existing RMP and will not be carried forward into the Update due to the infeasible costs.

Problem Statements: A.3 – Cultural Resources

Planning Team Notes for Issue Categories A.3.1 - A.3.4, below: The existing RMP does not contain Goals and Objectives addressing Cultural Resources; however, the RMP (Section 5.4.6) does provide guidance regarding how such resources will be addressed during RMP implementation (e.g., conducting proper cultural resource studies existing to any development, and protection of resources found during such studies). No reference is made in the existing RMP to interpretation and education opportunities associated with these resources. The RMP Update will include Goal/Objective statements reflecting Reclamation's responsibilities and approach to cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic sites and Indian Trust Assets. Opportunities for interpretation and education will also be explored, including the opportunity represented by the Ambush Rock site. In the latter regard, see A.4.1—Develop Interpretive Environmental Education Areas.

Issue Category: A.3.1 – Presence of Archaeological Sites

Planning Team Notes: A Class III cultural resources survey has been completed for the Reclamation lands at Lake Cascade. Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are also being studied. The results of these studies will be used in the alternatives analysis and environmental assessment for the RMP Update.

Issue Category: A.3.2 – Addressing Cultural Resource Responsibilities, Enforcement, and Education—Proper Attention to Cultural Resources in All Management Actions

Discussions: The involved Indian Tribes have stressed that the RMP Update is an opportunity to clarify and further define cultural resource responsibilities and enforcement, including education of management agencies.

Planning Team Note: Reclamation is required by law to ensure proper attention to cultural resources (including archaeological and historic resources, TCPs, and ITAs) in all actions on its lands. The RMP Update will incorporate full compliance with these requirements, including protection and potential for interpretation of these resources.

Issue Category: A.3.3 – Develop/Improve Ambush Rock Site as a Public Interest Site

Discussions: The significance of the Ambush Rock site (also referred to as Massacre Rock) has been cited several times in discussion thus far. This site is located on Reclamation land near the dam. Substantial interest exists for developing interpretive facilities at this site, including an appropriate plaque, and information kiosk. An accessible trail would also be necessary if facilities are developed. An interpretive sign exists along Highway 55. The County Engineer's office has previously requested

grant money to provide for interpretive facilities. For further discussion of RMP approach to historic site interpretation, see A.4.1-- Develop Interpretive Environmental Education Areas.

Issue Category: **A.3.4 – Incorporate historical perspective in the Environmental Assessment.**

Planning Team Note: The cultural resource studies noted above, as well as Reclamation's responsibility for management and protection of cultural resources, include historic as well as prehistoric resources. The RMP process will explore alternatives for protection, interpretation, or mitigation of potential impacts to all such resources under Reclamation's jurisdiction.

Problem Statements: A.4 – General

Issue Category: **A.4.1 – Develop Interpretive Environmental Education Areas**

Discussions: Provide additional environmental and cultural/historic interpretation and education opportunities, either directly through Reclamation RMP programs or through support to other agencies. Ensure that access to such interpretive areas is appropriate to the resource present (i.e., does not damage or disturb the resource). Seek to provide varying types of access so that all members of the public are included (e.g. vehicular access at appropriate sites, non-motorized trails, access for the disabled, etc.). Also provide users with appropriate information to maximize education and enjoyment, including: kiosks, interpretive signs/viewing stations, brochures/information cards, self-guided trial materials, etc.

In support of this desire, a subcommittee of AHWG members will assemble a list of potential interpretive sites within the RMP area. This list will include both natural and cultural/historic resource sites. Once completed, this list along with input from the RMP Team will be used in developing RMP alternatives and related programs. Pending completion of this list, resources identified through AHWG discussion include:

Natural Resources:
- North Fork Arm
- Tamarack Falls Bridge area
- At the end of the Boulder Creek C/OS area (perhaps a boardwalk viewing area);
- South of Poison Creek/Medicare Point (perhaps a boardwalk, hiking trail, and/or vehicle turn-out);
- Mallard Bay; and
- South end of reservoir.

Cultural/Historic Resources:
- Ambush Rock, including historic grave site;
- Old town site(s) of Van Wyck, Cabarton and Arling;
- Old railroad grade (eligible for National Historic Register); and
- Old bridge by the dam; (eligible for National Historic Register).
- Dam

Planning Team Notes: Objective 2.2.7 in the Recreation section of the existing RMP addresses the desirability of providing opportunities for nature interpretation and wildlife observation; however, no reference is made to cultural/historic interpretation and education. The RMP Update can revise this objective to include both environmental and cultural/historic opportunities; and, as noted elsewhere, can include additional detail regarding where and how these opportunities will be provided. All plans for interpretive facilities will be made through consultation with knowledgeable biologists and cultural resource specialists, as appropriate.

Issue Category: **A.4.2 – Inclusion of Tribes' Snake River Policy in RMP (supporting a natural river ecosystem)**

Discussions: The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have prepared and adopted a policy statement addressing conservation, protection, and enhancement of natural and cultural resources in the Snake River Basin. Excerpts from this policy document are provided below:

> *" the [Snake River] Basin is being viewed, as never before, as a valuable resource contributing to the overall Pacific Northwest regional conservation framework. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes support efforts to conserve, protect, and enhance natural and cultural resources within the Basin and therefore establish this policy*
>
> *Since time immemorial, the Snake River Basin has provided substantial resources that sustain the diverse uses of the native Indian Tribes, including the Shoshone Bannock. The significance of these uses is partially reflected in the contemporary values associated with the many culturally sensitive species and geographic areas within the Basin. Various land management practices, such as construction and operation of hydroelectric projects have contributed extensively to the loss of these crucial resources and reduced the productive capabilities of many resource systems. These losses have never been comprehensively identified or addressed as is the desire of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.*
>
> *The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes reserved guaranteed continuous use Rights to utilize resources with the region that encompasses and includes lands of the Snake River Basin. The Fort Hall Business Council has recognized the contemporary importance of these Rights and resources by advocating certain resource protection and restoration programs and by preserving a harvest opportunity on culturally significant resources necessary to fulfill inherent, contemporary, and traditional Treaty Rights. However, certain resource utilization activities, including the operation of Federal and non-Federal hydroelectric projects effect these resources and consequently, Tribal reserved Rights.*
>
> *It has always been the intent and action of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to promote the conservation, protection, restoration, and enhancement of natural resources during the processes that consider the operation and management of Federal projects and during the land management activities of other entities. This Policy re-emphasizes the Tribes' previous policies with regards to these processes and activities*
>
> *Policy Statement: The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Tribes) will pursue, promote, and where necessary, initiate efforts to restore the Snake River system and affected unoccupied lands to a natural condition. This includes the restoration of component resources to conditions which most closely represent the ecological feature associated with a natural riverine ecosystem. In addition, the Tribes will work to ensure the protection, preservation, and where appropriate, the enhancement of Rights reserved by the Tribes under the Fort Bridge Treaty of 1868 and any inherent aboriginal right.*

> *All cooperating agencies will be expected to utilize all available means, consistent with their respective trust responsibility mandates, to protect Treaty rights and Tribal interests consistent with this policy."*

The Tribes would like to see their policy statement included in the RMP as their issue statement on water resources management; and to have this policy considered throughout the RMP Update process.

Planning Team Note: The above excerpts from the Shoshone-Bannock policy document clearly portray the Tribes' viewpoint and intent regarding the preparation, content, and direction of the RMP Update. Every effort will be made to reflect the intent of the Tribes' Policy in revisions to the goals and objectives in the RMP Update. However, further discussion may be needed to confirm the most appropriate means by which this policy intent can be incorporated into the RMP.

B. RECREATION

Problem Statements: B.1 – General

Issue Category: **B.1.1 – Increasing Demand for Public Recreation at Lake Cascade**

Discussions: This public comment was reiterated in AHWG discussion, with the additional perspective that recreation demand must be met within the capacity of the resources at Cascade. Further accommodation of recreation demand should not be made in a manner which degrades the qualities which bring people to the area in the first place.

Planning Team Notes: Goals 2.1 and 2.2 of the existing RMP address meeting demand for recreational opportunities at the reservoir, including perspectives regarding resource limitations and carrying capacity.

Issue Category: **B.1.2 – Improve/Enhance Recreation Opportunities in Environmentally Responsible Manner to Promote Economic Growth and Stability**

Discussions and Planning Team Notes: Same as B.1.1, above.

Issue Category: **B.1.3 – Improve /Increase Recreation Opportunities for All Users and Provide Additional Facilities (i.e., Campgrounds, Toilets, Trash Receptacles, Fish Cleaning Sites)**

Discussions and Planning Team Notes: Same as B.1.1, above.

Issue Category: **B.1.4 – Create Zones for Different Recreation Activities**

Discussions and Planning Team Notes: Same as B.1.1, above. In addition, Objectives 2.3.4, 2.3.5, and 3.1.4 of the existing RMP address, respectively, potential needs to establish water surface use zones to minimize conflicts, prohibition (as a last resort) of certain uses in specific areas to reduce conflict or enhance safety, and planning for compatible use areas along the shoreline to accommodate the full spectrum of user groups and activities. Additional detail regarding user conflicts and consequent desires to establish use-specific zones both on the water surface and along the shoreline is provided below under Issue Category B.1.6—User Conflicts.

Issue Category: **B.1.5 – Improve/Increase Non-Motorized Recreational Opportunities**

Discussions: AHWG discussion of this concern identified the following specific areas of attention for the RMP update: [1] creation of walking and bicycling paths (this use would also include nature and cultural resource interpretation trails), [2] provision of walk-in tent camping opportunities (e.g., Driftwood Point, Osprey point), [3] provision of boat-free areas of the reservoir dedicated to swimming, and [4] designation of non-motorized areas of the reservoir to accommodate canoeing, paddle-boating, and other forms of non-motorized recreation.

In these regards, it is noted that under current conditions, people walking or biking must use the road system; and since there are no shoulders along the roads in the area, this can be very dangerous (especially on the west side); the RMP should look at ways to assist in mitigating this situation through trail development. It has also been suggested that a path or greenbelt be developed around the reservoir. (see B.3.7—Trails/Paths for further discussion of opportunities in this regard). Also, the Boulder Creek day use area is cited as an example of significant conflicts between swimming/non-motorized activities and power boat uses. This area has experienced the most calls by IDPR to the marine deputies due to violations of the existing (State-mandated) 100-foot no-wake zone in swimming areas. Clearly, enforcement of existing regulations is part of the issue; however, provision of more formal, designated swimming areas (such as that provided at Van Wyck Park) could also help using buoys and floating docks.

Planning Team Notes: Goals 2.1 and 2.2 of the existing RMP address meeting demand for recreational opportunities at the reservoir, including perspectives regarding resource limitations and carrying capacity. In addition, (1) Objectives 2.2.3-2.2.5 of the existing RMP addressing tent camping and trail system development, and (2) Objective 2.3.4 addresses reduction of recreation conflicts (i.e., encompassing the idea of accommodating non-motorized and motorized uses). In the latter regard, issues surrounding user conflicts and safety are discussed in several specific categories herein, see B.1.6--Avoid Use Conflicts for further detail and citations of other relevant issue categories).

Issue Category: **B.1.6 – Avoid Use Conflicts**

Specific Issues – *Conflicting Recreation Activities (e.g., motorized vs. non-motorized different types of motorized)*
Land and Water Use Compatibility Concerns

Discussions: The following areas of concern have been identified by the public and the AHWG for attention in the RMP Update:

- Boating conflicts:
  - Motorized vs. non-motorized boating (i.e., impacts from power boats and personal watercraft on users who wish to swim, canoe, paddle-boat, fish, etc. in designated recreation use areas);
  - Personal watercraft vs. all other boaters (i.e., noise, annoyance/harassment, safety concerns);
  - Boating vs. Swimming (especially safety hazards), with conflicts occurring primarily where there are good beaches (e.g., Boulder Creek and Cabarton).
- Land-based activity conflicts:
  - Safety concerns related to hiking and bicycling on public roads (due to the absence of separate trails or adequate road shoulders)
  - Group camping needs vs. individual campsite needs (i.e., due to lack of group camping facilities, large groups must essentially "move in" to large areas of existing campgrounds, displacing or disrupting the activities of single families);
  - RV camping needs vs. tent camping (i.e., due to limited availability of tent campsites, tent campers must use developed RV spaces, displacing RV campers in peak periods).

- Land-water use conflicts:
  - Noise and erosion caused by power boat and personal watercraft activities near the shoreline in residential areas.

AHWG members indicate that the highest "density" of boating related conflicts occur along the northeast shore, from Tamarack Falls Bridge to Arrowhead Point, with a primary area of concern being Boulder Creek. It was noted that this is the same area WestRock is proposed, as well as where approximately 80% of the boats dock. Regarding land based activity conflicts, these occur more generally all around the reservoir, with concerns for hiking and biking activities cited more often along the west side road and on the east side from Crown Point south. It was suggested that the North Fork Arm be set aside for jet skis. It was noted that this has been mentioned before; however, it has not been carried forward because that area has the highest percentage of wildlife and is the most pristine on the reservoir. Also, safety hazards exist due to a large number of stumps during low water.

Planning Team Notes: Goal 2.3 and associated objectives of the existing RMP address the issue of use conflicts. The RMP Update can include additional detail regarding where such conflicts are now a problem and what solutions are preferred to address such problems. Refer to the following Issue Categories for additional perspective these issues:

- B.2.5--Impacts of Personal Watercraft
- B.2.6--Boating/Water Recreation Safety Regulation
- B.2.7--Boulder Creek
- B.3.2--Meet the Need for Additional Sites and Facilities
- B.3.6--ORV Use
- B.3.7--Trails/Paths
- C.1.9--Noise Control

Problem Statements: B.2 – Boating and Other Water Uses

Issue Category: B.2.1 – Cascade Marina Development/Other Marinas

Discussions: There is clearly widespread support for developing a marina at Lake Cascade; a preliminary siting study have shown that the Van Wyck Park area is probably the most likely location for this marina. Such a marina could provide: moorage, safe water, fuel sales on the water. Potential problems and challenges include:

- Funding sources — marina will need to be funded through multiple sources (public and private);
- Environmental constraints — Corps of Engineers permit for a breakwater, water quality impacts;
- May result in increased demand for water access and boating capacity; and
- May highlight the critical need for (boating) regulations.

Regarding the potential need for other marinas around the reservoir, the AHWG noted that boating services are needed now on the northwest side, including fuel and additional moorage. Further, if the WestRock development occurs (see C.5.3), this need will increase significantly.

Planning Team Notes: Objective 2.1.8 of the existing RMP anticipates the Cascade marina, at the location identified as most likely in a recent siting study. In the RMP Update, additional detail should be added regarding the implementation program for this marina; revisions to the wording of the objective may also be warranted based on current conditions. Also, Objective 2.4.2 of the existing RMP suggests exploring public/private partnerships and concession agreements to assist in accomplishing the marina. In this regard, it is relevant to note that any new recreation development or improvements, including the marina, will require a 50-50 Federal and non-Federal cost share arrangement.

Objective 2.1.9 in the existing RMP allows for additional marinas around the reservoir "as demand warrants." To the extent that the RMP Update process confirms the need for a northwest marina (or such facilities at other locations), the existing RMP Goals and Objective accommodate this need. Objective 2.1.9 should be revisited as part of the Update RMP/EA alternatives analysis process.

Issue Category: B.2.2 – Boat Docks/Moorage

Specific Issues – *Need for more public moorage, especially on the northwest shore*
Increased availability of private dock permits
Reduce fees for boat dock permits
Simplify boat dock permit process

Discussions: There is a definite lack of moorage available to the public, including back lot owners. More attention is needed to providing moorage, especially protected moorage, at all campgrounds and recreation sites. This is particularly true along the northwest shore, where people using the camping facilities have no place to moor their boats; instead, they just pull the boats up to the shore or into a tributary stream, causing erosion and impact to shoreline vegetation. Suggestions in this regard include

mooring buoys and/or concession run or self pay public dock facilities. County Waterways grants could be a potential source of funding for these. However, the challenge of protecting dock complexes in the face of the storms which are common on the reservoir is also noted; this is especially the case along the eastern shore. One member of the AHWG suggests that breakwaters be provided at all major moorage installations. There is a need to increase funding for development and maintenance of moorage.

There is also a need for public moorage in areas of high boating activity in the RR areas; suggestions include provision of community docks and floating docks moored out in the reservoir for temporary use, so boaters would not need to access private docks or the shoreline in these areas.

Regarding private docks (which are currently permitted only in RR areas unless grandfathered in, in C/OS areas), AHWG discussion focused on requests for:

- Increased availability of permits in RR areas, particularly for residents inland from the shore (currently, permits are only issued to owners of littoral lots). The potential for community docks was noted and the idea of floating docks may also apply;
- Relaxation of the prohibition of private dock permits in all areas except RR (or redesignation of some current C/OS areas to RR): It was suggested that the current RMP is too restrictive in permitting private docks only in RR areas. The request was made that Reclamation consider docks on a case-by-case basis in C/OS areas if such docks would not significantly conflict with the intent of the C/OS designation. Alternatively, some landowners inland of C/OS areas have requested that the RMP Update process consider either [1] specific redesignations of C/OS areas to RR, or [2] a new land use designation which bridges the current RR and C/OS designations. Such a new designation (the term Rural Open Space is suggested) would maintain the open space character of the area, but permit carefully sited docks and necessary land access routes to them. AHWG members who represent these concerns provided specific locations on project area maps where options for additional docks should be considered.
- It has been pointed out that the process of obtaining a dock permit be simplified.
- Redo the appraisal of existing docks and the evaluation of the dock fee structure to confirm fairness: Dock owners point out that the fees may be too high given that the docks are only usable for a short season each year. It is also suggested that the fees be based on covering Reclamation's administrative cost for the permit system, rather that on the fair market value of the docks. In response to this these suggestions, Reclamation noted that a new appraisal of the docks is currently under way. In response to regarding the season of use consideration, the season varies significantly from location to location around the reservoir and it will not be possible to conduct the appraisal on a dock-by-dock basis; therefore, certain assumptions will need to be made. Also, Federal regulations require that fair market value be charged for such rights of use on public lands.

Planning Team Notes Original Discussion:

The issue of boat docks/moorage is addressed in several places in the existing RMP's goals and objectives. Specifically:

- Objective 2.1.1 seeks to provide public use docks/moorage at all recreation sites.
- The issue of private boat docks is addressed in Objectives 2.1.3, 3.2.2, and 4.4.2 of the existing RMP. These objectives provide for, respectively: (1) the "grand fathering" of private docks already permitted in residential areas (RR and C/OS) at the time of RMP adoption; (2) development a "long term, comprehensive policy" regarding individual boat docks; and (3) boat dock permittees paying their fair share of service and management costs (i.e., through permit fees). The comprehensive policy anticipated in item 2 above is described in the RMP, stating that property owners adjoining RR areas will be allowed one dock per littoral lot (under a recreational permit system—see C.5.2 [Encroachments on Reclamation Lands by Private Owners], below).
- Objective 2.1.2 encourages the use of community docks, shared by multiple shoreline owners, instead of a proliferation of individual docks.
- Additional private docks are specifically prohibited in Conservation Open Space (C/OS) areas, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), and designated recreation areas.

Regarding the issue of public moorage, the existing RMP addresses the provision of such moorage at recreation sites; however, insufficient action (at least from a public perception standpoint) has been taken to accomplish this objective. The RMP Update should establish clear implementation priorities and actions in this regard. Regarding the AHWG suggestion that breakwaters be provided at all major moorage locations, it is unlikely that such facilities would be feasible due to their high cost (as evidenced by the cost estimates developed for Cascade Marina breakwater).

Related to private docks, the existing RMP does not accommodate dock permits for landowners inland of the reservoir shore. The concept of community docks or concession run moorage locations could be investigated in the RMP Update process. The RMP Update can also consider AHWG suggestions for land use designation changes which expand the area currently designated as RR or otherwise respond to requests for relaxation of the current plan's prohibition of private docks except in RR areas. However, it must be noted that the restrictions on private docks contained in the existing plan were developed as a means of limiting proliferation of private docks, especially in congested areas of the reservoir. Relaxation of these restrictions could contribute to further boating congestion and conflicts in some areas, as well as extend the impact of dock construction, use and land access to areas now protected.

Another alternative related to private boat docks is a return to Reclamation's original (i.e., pre-1991 RMP) approach, which was to phase out private boat docks entirely and replace them with some form of public/community-oriented moorage, perhaps run by concessionaires. Reclamation will be looking at this option as part of the RMP Update process.

Planning Team Notes Additional Information:

Reclamation has completed (Draft Final) "Policy, Directives and Standards" for lands and use of the Federal lands which Reclamation administers. These directives state that no new permits for private or semiprivate uses will be issued. Where we have a planning process, such as an RMP, we can continue uses (renewals) if no public need is identified, otherwise the permits would be terminated or phased out. It is our understanding that Cascade is the only Reclamation reservoir where private boat docks exist and that all others have been terminated and/or phased out. The alternatives, therefore, will need to reflect what options are possible within the current policy. It reads as follows:

"D. Private/Semiprivate Uses.

(1) Exclusive Uses to be Discontinued. New use authorizations for exclusive private or semiprivate uses of Reclamation lands for permanent purposes such as cabins, homes, mobile homes, condominiums, townhouses, clubs, organized camps, long-term material storage, miscellaneous buildings, commercial businesses not associated with public or authorized project uses, boat docks, recreation facilities, landscaping, patios, decks, porches, and other private facilities will not be issued. Where use authorizations for such purposes already exist, Area Managers will develop definitive guidelines as part of the planning process to determine when these sites are needed for public use. Once the guidelines are developed for an area, an analysis of the site permits will be competed to determine if continued private or semiprivate use is justified. If not, action will be taken to terminate or phase out such use in accordance with 43 CFR 21 and other Reclamation policy and procedures."

Issue Category: **B.2.3 – Enhance Fishing Opportunities**

Discussions: The concept of providing fishing oriented access sites around the reservoir and improving winter access for fishing, as well as the relationships between water quality, reservoir levels, and fish habitat to fishing opportunities, are discussed above in A.1.2—Fishery. Related to this issue, it is also noted that fishing depends on water quality, which places increased emphasis on accomplishment of water quality improvement. It was suggested that fishing piers be provided off the shoreline to protect the shoreline and enhance fishing opportunities. Areas to improve access to the shoreline for fishing include Medicare Point, walk-throughs on the fence on the west on the west side of the reservoir, and Sugarloaf Peninsula in the Gold Fork Arm.

Planning Team Notes: Specific provision of fishing access points, piers, or floating docks was not addressed in the existing RMP, beyond such accommodations which were inherent in identified developed recreation sites. The RMP Update effort should include an objective in this regard, with associated detail addressing priority locations and facilities.

Issue Category: **B.2.4 – Environmental Impacts of Increased Boating on Lake Cascade**

Discussions: Impacts include: Erosion, safety hazards, noise, and water quality degradation.

Planning Team Notes: The concerns identified under this issue are varied and relate both to the total volume of boat/watercraft using the reservoir (i.e., general environmental/carrying capacity impacts), and to the effects of concentrated use in specific areas (e.g., Boulder Creek). These concerns are addressed at several points in the existing RMP, with the intent of either (1) avoiding boating uses from exceeding the carrying capacity of the reservoir, or (2) providing regulation of boating uses in areas where specific concerns exist related to noise, erosion, safety, etc. Refer to Goals 2.1, 2.3, and 4.1 of the existing RMP for coverage of these concerns. A review of these goals, and their associated objectives, suggests that adequate general language addressing these concerns is present in the existing RMP; however, either (1) additional detail needs to be added related to specific activities, locations, or regulations which are high priorities, or (2) renewed effort is needed to accomplish the objectives of the existing RMP (e.g. getting regulations and/or enforcement in place regarding noise, boating restrictions, safety regulations, etc.).

Overall, it is suggested that existing RMP language is a good start in addressing these concerns; the RMP Update should provide appropriate revisions, additional detail, and priority action programs.

Issue Category: **B.2.5 – Impacts of Personal Watercraft (noise, safety)**

Discussions: The primary issues surrounding personal water craft use are: safety concerns (i.e., conflicts with other motorized uses and with non-motorized boating, swimming, etc.), noise, and general annoyance/harassment of other boaters. In addressing these issues, AHWG members stress that [1] regulations regarding boating safety must be better enforced (i.e., the existing 100 foot no-wake zone between motorized uses and swimmers or other boats), [2] new water use zone regulations may be necessary (i.e., areas where personal watercraft are prohibited), and [3] the RMP should seek to identify areas where personal watercraft are specifically allowed (e.g., personal watercraft recreation areas). In the last regard, it has been suggested that the North Fork Arm of the reservoir, above Tamarack Falls bridge, be designated as a personal watercraft recreation area. However, this area is currently a Wildlife Management Area containing significant biological resources, perhaps the highest concentration of such resources in the RMP area; as such, both [1] existing policy and regulations regarding protection of wetlands, endangered species and natural resources in general, and [2] public desires to protect WMAs would argue against this concept.

Planning Team Notes: See Issue Categories – B.1.6 (Avoid Use Conflicts), and B.2.4 (Environmental Impacts of Increased Boating on Lake Cascade), and B.2.6 (Boating/Water Recreation Safety Regulation).

Issue Category: **B.2.6 – Boating/Water Recreation Safety Regulation (personal watercraft, powerboats, waterskiing)**

Discussions: The reasons why regulation of boating/water recreation activities is or may be needed (as identified by the public and the AHWG) have been discussed in several of the above issue categories; and the primary locations where such regulation is most needed have been identified. The RMP will need to explore and illuminate the most pressing needs for such regulation around the reservoir.
Planning Team Notes: Regulation of water surface uses and enforcement of these regulations are within

the jurisdiction of Valley County. Reclamation can will work with the County to provide guidance and recommendations to the County regarding the need for and locations of such regulation(s) and/or enforcement.

In addressing the need for water surface use regulations at Lake Cascade, the following points are relevant:

- The only existing regulation which applies in trying to address existing or potential water safety and other conflicts is the State law which establishes as 100 foot no-wake zone along the shoreline, and between power boaters and swimmers or other boaters. Increased public education and enforcement of this regulation could mitigate many of the conflicts which now occur.
- The existing RMP designated several no-wake and non-motorized zones around the reservoir, associated primarily with WMAs; however, these zones have not been adopted by the County.
- The RMP Update process is an excellent forum for identifying areas where increased regulation or enforcement may be needed (e.g., Boulder Creek, as discussed elsewhere herein). This process must also confirm the desirability of the no-wake or non-motorized zones proposed in the existing RMP. However, action to implement these regulations must be carried forward by Valley County; and enforcement must be provide by the County. The RMP Update must, therefore, include a specific program wherein Reclamation will work with the County to get needed regulations adopted and/or provide the necessary funding or manpower to achieve needed enforcement.

Issue Category: **B.2.7 – Boulder Creek Arm**

Specific Issues – *Properly manage activities*
Open for all motorized activities

Discussions: Significant conflicts occur in the Boulder Creek arm of the reservoir, stemming from the high density of boating uses and the wide variety of water users. These include:

- High noise levels from power craft use (i.e., water skiing, personal water craft) conflicting with residential character of the shore zone;
- High levels of unregulated power boat usage causing both safety and "quality of experience" concerns for swimmers and non-motorized boaters;
- Frequent violations of the State mandated 100-foot no-wake zone between power boaters and swimmers, other boaters and/or the shoreline.

The RMP Update should address and resolve these conflicts, including specific regulations or restrictions required, and the entities responsibility for adopting and enforcing them. One alternative proposed by residents of the area is to make the Boulder Creek arm a no-wake boating zone. Other residents of the area indicate that the situation should be resolved without restriction on the types of boating activity; instead, better enforcement of existing safety regulations should be pursued.

Planning Team Notes: See Issue Categories – B.1.6 (Avoid Use Conflicts), and B.2.6 (Boating/Water Recreation Safety Regulation).

Issue Category: **B.2.8 – Stump Removal**

Discussions: Better public information should be provided regarding the general areas and types of hazard caused by subsurface tree stumps (e.g., providing brochures and pictures, and posting warnings at launch ramps). It was also noted in AHWG discussion that any major program of stump removal would likely conflict with the desire to maintain and enhance fish habitat.

Planning Team Notes: Removal of stumps and other boating hazards was suggested during the original RMP process. However, this action was not included in the RMP. The existing RMP does include an objective (2.3.8) which calls for conducting a survey of these hazards, the results of which would be available to the public as an aid to boating safety. Such a survey is not now considered feasible or justified; the general areas where stumps represent a hazard are known and information on this hazard can be provided to the boating public.

Problem Statements: B.3 – Land-Based Activities

Issue Category: **B.3.1 – Implement Proposals for Hike/Walk/Golf Course in Existing RMP**

Discussions and Planning Team Notes: See B.3.7—Trail/Paths. Also, Objective 2.2.9 of the existing RMP encourages expansion of golfing opportunities at appropriate locations, in conjunction with local jurisdictions and/or landowners.

Issue Category: **B.3.2 – Meet the Need for Additional Sites and Facilities**

Discussions: Discussion centered on the need for camping sites and facilities. It was noted that campgrounds are nearly always full and that demand is high. Perspectives on the kinds of conflicts or site shortages which can result from this high demand have been noted in prior discussions (e.g., tent campers using RV sites, groups essentially "taking over" portions of existing campgrounds and displacing single family campers, etc.). Also, at least some of the unauthorized/ad hoc camping which occurs (causing environmental damage) is due to a shortage of developed sites. Specific points regarding needs and locations include:

- Camping capacity needs to be expanded overall—all types—by providing expansion of existing sites and/or developing new sites.
- Provide additional RV sites and reconfigure existing sites to accommodate the newer, larger RVs and those families who bring more than one vehicle (e.g., RV and boat trailer, or RV and SUV);
- Provide for group camping (demand for these facilities is high)--At least one site (minimum 10 units; maximum 30 units) dedicated to group camping is needed on each side of the reservoir, with each capable of accommodating multiple groups. Potential locations may include between Crown Point and Cabarton and south of Poison Creek (although, in the latter regard, the development of

WestRock will probably displace all or most camping in this general area, in favor of day use activities, and thus would make the Poison Creek location infeasible);
- Provide for tent camping, in areas separate from RV sites;
- Separate campgrounds sites from day use areas;
- Provide for at least some recreation areas (e.g., parking, restrooms) to be open during the winter.
- The Van Wyck and Big Sage sites should be developed for camping; they are currently receiving a lot of informal, uncontrolled use and environmental damage is occurring;
- The Blue Heron site was designated in the existing RMP for conversion from RV and group camping to predominantly day use, with some tent camping. This site should probably remain as a fully developed campground. It is used often by the sailing association;
- Erosion is causing loss of the day use area at the Cabarton recreation site;
- Osprey Point is an option for some form of camping, but due to its distance from the water it is not the answer for group camping or for visitors who come to Cascade to be near the water; and
- Improve campground facilities, including provision of showers, additional water sources, and RV hook-ups.

Planning Team Notes: Objectives 2.2.1-3 of the existing RMP address meeting demand for RV and tent camping capacity. Group camping and picnic sites, to the extent addressed, as well as specific facilities (such as showers, water, etc.) to be provided at each recreation site are addressed in the more detailed description of the RMP (see Table 31). The above notes from public comments should serve as starting point for reviewing the recreation site and facility developments proposed in the existing RMP; and for developing alternatives for the RMP Update EA. Also, provision for group camping and specification of the desired range of amenities to be provided at various types of recreation sites can be reflected in the Objectives section of the RMP Update (just as RV and tent camping are reflected now).

Issue Category: **B.3.3 – Improve Parking Availability at Recreation Sites**

Discussions: Overall, adequate parking needs to be provided at all sites to accommodate the sites' user capacity; this includes day use sites, campgrounds, fishing areas, etc. As noted above, parking needs to be reconfigured and/or expanded at existing sites to accommodate both more and larger RVs and for parking of other vehicles brought by visitors (e.g., boat trailers, ATV's, other automobiles). In some areas, such as Big Sage, parking needs to be formalized.

Parking for winter activities needs special attention, particularly snowmobile related parking on the west side. An important issue associated with parking in winter is the need for and cost of plowing to keep the parking areas accessible. Currently, snowmobilers often park in people's driveways or constrict the roadway because they have nowhere else to park their vehicles and trailers. Local snowmobile organizations have worked with the County to widen the plowed area along roads in order to provide parking along the roads. This has been more cost effective than trying to provide dedicated, off street parking areas. Other winter activities which require parking include cross-country skiing and ice fishing. For all winter activities, plowing is needed to provide access and keep parking areas open.

The AHWG also discussed the concept of users paying for winter parking and noted that many users would probably be willing to do this, because they recognize the cost of keeping the areas plowed. The point was made that there normally is not charge for parking on Federal land. Nevertheless, the concept of paying for parking may be useful in determining how to meet the need, such as a winter parking pass.

Planning Team Notes: Objective 3.4.2 of the existing RMP addresses provision of adequate parking at all designated use areas, including recreation sites; Objective 2.1.6 specifically addresses parking and restroom facilities at boat ramp locations. The RMP Update process should add detail supporting these objectives in terms of specific locations, actions and priorities. In planning for these accommodations, however, care must be taken not to induce levels of activity which exceed the carrying capacity of land and water resources or lead to increased conflicts between recreationists.

Issue Category: **B.3.4 – Restrict Unauthorized Camping**

Discussions: Installation of more signage (e.g., "No Overnight Camping" or "Day Use Only") and better enforcement should help solve this problem. The Tamarack Falls Bridge area, Van Wyck Park (north of the developed area), and Big Sage are cited as areas where specific attention is needed to restricting unauthorized camping. The adverse effects of unauthorized camping include environmental degradation and essentially shutting day use visitors out of certain areas by making them appear to be campsites.

Planning Team Notes: This issue is not directly addressed in the Goals and Objectives of the existing RMP; instead, recreation policies contained in Section 5.3.4 of the RMP prohibit camping outside of designated campgrounds and associated overflow areas. To the extent that unauthorized camping and other uses are occurring (and are impacting resources or conflicting with adjacent private lands) the solution rests in enforcement. Certainly, the specific lands designated for camping can be revisited as part of the RMP Update process; however, enforcement of land use restrictions will be a key factor in managing unauthorized activities in the future.

Issue Category: **B.3.5 – Promote Undeveloped Recreation Activities**

Discussions: Walk, bike, and boat-in campsites and interpretive, non-motorized trails are noted as the types of activities which are most needed.

Planning Team Notes: Objective 2.2.3 of the existing RMP calls for expansion of tent camping opportunities apart from developed, RV-oriented sites (including drive-in, hike-in and/or boat-in). The RMP Update must add detail regarding specific locations and specific activities in order to better accomplish this objective.

Issue Category: **B.3.6 – Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Use**

Specific Issues – *Limit Negative Impacts of ORVs (e.g., noise, erosion)*
Designate areas and/or trails for ATV/ORV use

Discussions: The public land base surrounding Lake Cascade is generally not large enough to accommodate unrestricted ORV use, especially considering the environmental impact which accompanies such unrestricted vehicular activity. However, some members of the AHWG suggest that the original RMP is too restrictive in its prohibition of all ORV/ATV access. It is suggested that the RMP update should explore the need and potential for some limited ATV/ORV use trails or areas for example: [1] in the residential areas of the reservoir young people have no place to ride motorcycles and ATVs and are thus forced out onto the streets (a safety concern), and [2] some accommodation is needed for elderly or disabled residents and visitors to reach the shore from residential areas (specifically the area from Vista Point to Crown Point) and to access wildlife viewing or fishing areas. Perhaps some access trails could be identified and provided to help mitigate this concern. Public suggestions for such access include the following, but further discussion is needed:

- Boulder Creek Conservation/Open Space (C/OS) area — this area has not been open to ATV/ORVs, however, prior to the existing RMP was once used for such and is the example cited of an area where users are forced onto public streets due to the area's closure to all motorized use. In this area, however, careful management of access is critical to protect the northern part of Boulder Creek due to increased subdivision development in the area and a reduction of open space;
- ATV access for the disabled from the Crown Point and Vista Point residential areas to the reservoir shore; and
- Other selected corridors (including consideration of disabled access) through other C/OS areas and through the WMAs to provide shoreline recreation access.

In any case, management and enforcement will be needed to avoid adverse impacts from such uses. Currently, unmanaged and unrestricted use of ATVs and other ORVs is a problem in the drawdown areas of the reservoir, especially near the boat ramps. This is primarily due to safety and pollution concerns.

Planning Team Notes: Objective 2.2.8 of the existing RMP calls for potential provision of ORV staging areas for access to USFS lands on the west side of the reservoir; otherwise, this objective states that all other Reclamation land around the reservoir is closed to "unrestricted" ORV use. Also, Objective 1.1.3 and the definition of acceptable uses in WMAs and C/OS areas addressed the desirability of restricting vehicular access, including ORVs, in these areas.

Currently, published Reclamation policy is that all Reclamation lands are closed to ORV use unless specifically designated as open to such use. During preparation of the existing RMP, provision for ORV use was considered, but was not adopted due to limitations of the land resource and the impacts of historic unmanaged vehicular access.

The alternatives analysis for the RMP Update can revisit this issue, if desired. Alternatives could include designated trails to specific areas, as noted in AHWG discussion. It is still likely, however, that provision of unrestricted or intensive ORV use areas will not be acceptable from an environmental impact standpoint. In addition, monitoring and enforcement will become significant issues if ORV/ATV

trails are proposed for use only by the elderly or disabled and not by the general public; it is probable that any such trails considered will need to be viewed as open to all and their acceptability and environmental impact would be assessed based on this assumption.

Issue Category: **B.3.7 – Trails/Paths**

Specific Issues – *Creation of recreation trails in the valley*
Development of greenbelt path along east side
See also: Other Land Uses & Land Management: Crown Point

Discussions: Demand for trail opportunities and facilities is high. Currently there are no formally designated and signed trails in the main public use areas (the Boulder Creek area does have a trail with "no motorized vehicles" signage; however, this is not a major public use area). The RMP Update should pursue the following opportunities for trail development:

- Crown Point railroad grade;
- Crown Point through Van Wyck Park and down the southeast shore;
- Sugarloaf peninsula, including bird viewing trails;
- Connecting camping and recreation sites along west shore; and
- Loop trail/greenway around the reservoir
- Potential for all-season use (e.g., for cross-country skiing).

Especially in the northwest and southeast areas, conflicts and safety concerns centered on walkers and bicyclists needing to use the road system are a major concern; trail development could help in mitigating this concern.

AHWG members also noted that trail development could be implemented in part through the assistance from the National Guard. A comment was made that we have to be careful in adding paved trails, etc. as it may change the area to urban/suburban in the DEQ water quality plan.

Planning Team Notes: Objectives 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 of the existing RMP call for exploration and development of trail systems at various areas around the reservoir. Also, concept diagrams in the RMP portray some candidate locations for trails. The RMP Update should reconsider the range of proposed trail types, locations and priorities, considering both the content of the existing RMP and public input provided for the updated RMP.

Issue Category: **B.3.8 – Cascade Airstrip**

Specific Issues – *Reactivate Cascade Airstrip*
Do Not Open Cascade Airstrip

Discussions: As evidenced by the issue statements themselves, the RMP Update should look at both options: opening the airstrip and keeping closed.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP called for permitting the State Aeronautics Department to re-open the airstrip (Objective 2.2.10). Currently, as noted in public comments, opinions vary regarding whether or not Reclamation should proceed with this objective. Further, Reclamation's investigation of the terms by which the proposed land exchange can be accomplished suggest that proceeding forward with this exchange may not be desirable from public land value and land use points of view. Thus, both options, proceeding and not proceeding with reactivation, will be considered as part of the alternatives analysis process; this process will include review of the impacts on surrounding land uses which would occur with re-opening the airstrip. In either case, the RMP process should review all reasonable potential uses for the land involved (including boat-in camping or day use, as well as other potential uses).

Issue Category: **B.3.9 – Winter Activities**

Specific Issues – *Open West Mountain for winter activities*
Provide/improve winter activities
Snowmobiling
Cross-country skiing
Snowshoeing

Discussions: Winter activities are generally determined (i.e., limited) according to the areas that are plowed. As noted above, the lack of significant parking areas for snowmobilers along West Mountain Road is causing people to park in driveways and to obstruct traffic. Existing parking areas, such as the Anderson Creek trail head reach capacity rapidly. It was noted by an AHWG member that WestRock will affect this as well. Additional accommodation for winter uses is needed, through undertaking the following measures:

- Establish a program to identify and prioritize locations for providing additional parking/access; such a program should clearly define where parking will occur, how users will access areas where recreation activities are occurring from the parking areas, and what other facilities are necessary such as restrooms. Activities to be considered include: snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, ice fishing, and winter camping
- Specifically provide additional parking and staging areas for snowmobile users on the west side, including north of Tamarack Falls bridge (Note: it is recognized that Reclamation's land base is limited north of Tamarack Falls Bridge. Nevertheless, options should be explored cooperatively with other managing agencies);
- Plow/clear (more) existing parking lots at points around the reservoir;
- Provide clear circulation management in parking areas (i.e., ingress and egress designation, monitoring and enforcement—needed to promote safety);
- Explore opportunities for more developed winter campsites, such as Osprey Point, where Reclamation and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) are installing yurts (as an interim measure, pending confirmation through the RMP process) to accommodate both winter and summer group uses; and
- Explore potential for increasing user fees to help offset increased cost for plowing and management.

Planning Team Notes: Objectives 2.2.11 and 3.4.6 of the existing RMP anticipated providing expanded winter access and use facilities. However, the RMP included no specific program or priorities for accomplishing this intent. The RMP Update process will use the existing RMP objectives, current public input, and other relevant sources to explore specific needs and priorities related to winter recreation; and an action program will be developed.

C. OTHER LAND USES & LAND MANAGEMENT

Problem Statements: C.1 – General Land Use Environmental Character

Issue Category: **C.1.1 – Re-evaluate Designations of Areas (Conservation/Open Space [C/OS], Rural Residential [RR], Recreation [R], and Wildlife Management Areas [WMAs])**

Discussions: The primary points made during discussion of this issue include: [1] For Recreation areas, focus first on areas designated in the existing RMP; expand or develop these areas first to meet demand, [2] Provide designated shoreline access corridors or points through C/OS and WMA areas (i.e., at selected locations such as Medicare Point, Crown Point, and Vista Point); [3] Open WMAs for use by electric motor vehicles; and [4] Use shoreline housing density to evaluate appropriateness of re-designating C/OS areas to RR designation. It is also noted that the main reasons cited for considering items 2, 3 and 4 are to allow the elderly and disabled to access the shoreline and WMA resources, often from residential areas separated from the lake by C/OS or WMA lands (items 2 and 3); to allow boat dock permits to be considered for landowners who are separated from the shore by C/OS lands (item 4—i.e., boat dock permits are only permitted under the current plan in RR areas); to allow second tier land owners to have access to the reservoir (example Morning Drive subdivision). AHWG members who represent these concerns provided specific locations on maps of the study area. For further perspective on these concerns, see B.2.2—Boat Docks/Moorage, and B.3.6—Off Road Vehicle Use.

Planning Team Notes: Providing designated shoreline access corridors/points through C/OS and WMA areas should be part of the alternatives analysis. The RMP Update process, at its most basic level, involves re-evaluation of land use designations. The above perspectives, along with other discussions herein, will be used in this re-evaluation, including consideration of alternatives for updating the RMP land use designations. Also relevant to this assessment are objectives in the existing RMP related to land use compatibility and the need for various types of buffer zones—see Existing RMP Objectives 1.1.3, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.4.

Issue Category: **C.1.2 – Create Zones for Different Uses (i.e., wildlife, residential, open space, recreation)**

See Issue Category – C.11 (Re-evaluate Land Use Designations), above for Discussion and Planning Team Notes.

Issue Category: **C.1.3 – Management to Promote Balanced Usage**

See Issue Category – C.11 (Re-evaluate Land Use Designations), above for Discussion and Planning Team Notes.

Issue Category: **C.1.4 – Expand Private Use of Reclamation Lands to Improve Management**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: The intent and meaning of this comment are unclear and the AHWG is not able to provide additional perspective. Pending further information, this issue will not be carried forward in the RMP Update process.

Issue Category: C.1.5 – Concern with Over Use of the Reservoir

Discussions: Perspectives on this concern are provided in other discussions contained herein, including: B.1.4—Create Zones for Different Recreation Activities, B.1.6--Avoid Use Conflicts, and B.2.4--Environmental Impacts of Increased Boating.

Planning Team Notes: During the analysis of RMP alternatives, the effects of recreation or other development on resource carrying capacity, both reservoir wide and in specific areas, will be reviewed. The results of this assessment should be used in determining the final RMP Update.

Issue Category: C.1.6 – Keep Area Low-key

Discussions: Within the scope of this RMP Update, both this concern and that stated in C.1.7, below are aimed at ensuring that response to demand for recreation or other development does not destroy the resources and environmental character which has made Cascade a place where people want to live and recreate.

Issue Category: C.1.7 – Maintain Overall Pristine Environment

Discussions: See C.1.6, above.

Issue Category: C.1.8 – Strengthen Economy (including needs of merchants and WestRock)

Discussions: Explore and implement opportunities for concessions to provide /accommodate recreation services. For example: fuel at the north end of the reservoir, overnight camping areas, moorage/dock facilities, and equipment rentals. An AHWG member stated that the main point is the RMP should do anything it can to promote jobs and business in the area and include an objective or policy with reflects this intent.

Planning Team Notes: The potential role of concessionaires is reflected in Objective C.1.8 of the existing RMP. The RMP Update process could include specific candidate services and locations for concession agreements, including the Cascade marina. Also, the RMP can include a general objective to promote private enterprise to the extent feasible within the mission, regulations, and prior agreements governing Reclamation's activities.

Issue Category: **C.1.9 – Noise control (Noise pollution from ATVs specifically mentioned)**

Discussions: Noise from ATVs, motorcycles, power boats, and personal watercraft are cited as the main sources of concern. A specific area noted in discussion where noise from recreational activity is a problem is Boulder Creek; residents report high noise levels associated with power boating, water skiing, etc. Problems from noise occur off Reclamation lands in the Boulder Creek area also, such as the old railroad grade.

Planning Team Notes: In the existing RMP, the following objectives are relevant to noise concerns: 2.3.2, 2.3.4-5, 2.3.7 (addressing use conflicts, including noise-related concerns) and 4.2.1-4.2.4 (addressing preparation and enforcement of regulations, including noise control). It appears that the existing RMP includes necessary objectives to address noise issues, but is not specific regarding locations and noise sources. Input received from the public during the RMP Update process can be used to more specifically define the problem and its locations. The County currently does not have a noise ordinance. Enforcement of noise concerns would have to reside with IDPR in the recreation areas and with the County if other ordinances are in place.

Issue Category: **C.1.10 – Litter Clean-up (e.g., on beaches)**

Discussions: Pursue new approaches/technologies for litter management, including making dumpsters bear proof, and educating visitors regarding this issue. IDPR indicates that there are 22 dumpsters in place around the reservoir, at least one at each recreation site. They do have some problems with local residents filling these with construction debris and other household waste. Overall, however, litter management does not seem to be a widespread issue. In fact, the major "litter" management problem IDPR sees is dead fish (i.e., "trash" fish such as suckers and squawfish) on the beaches. IDPR does not think additional fish cleaning stations would help with this problem.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP does not address provision of dumpsters or specific approaches to litter management. Objective 1.5.2 calls for clean-up of waste dumps and objective 4.2.1 allows for adoption of litter guidelines and regulations. The RMP Update may need to be more specific in setting objectives and implementation actions to address the above concerns.

Issue Category: **C.1.11 – Regulation of Devil Worshiping on Reclamation Property**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: No additional information on this concern has been forthcoming through public discussion. For planning purposes, such public activity/behavior concerns as this will be addressed under the general concepts of land use management and law enforcement; the specific activity mentioned will thus not be carried forward in the process.

Problem Statements: C.2 – Conservation/Open Space Areas (C/OS)

Discussions Related to Issue categories C.1.1 - C.2.4, below: Many perspectives have been expressed regarding the future status of existing C/OS areas. The issue statements contained here describe several of these perspectives. Some members of the public have stressed that existing C/OS areas should be preserved, especially considering the increased and increasing subdivision activity around the reservoir. Other points of view include opening at least some of these areas for designated ORV trails (e.g., at Boulder Creek and Vista Point), allowing boat docks in some areas, and reclassifying some areas to RR based on development activity since the existing RMP was adopted. Further perspective on these latter points of view are provided in C.1.1 – Re-evaluate Designations of Areas, and in the other discussion cited therein.

Planning Team Notes Related to Issue categories C.1.1 - C.2.4, below: As noted in Issue Category C.1.1 (Reevaluate Land Use Designations), re-evaluation of all land use designation is a fundamental part of the RMP Update process. In performing this re-evaluation, it is relevant to note that the C/OS areas in the current RMP were originally established to (1) serve as a buffer between RR areas and WMAs, and (2) to preserve blocks of open space around the reservoir as a counter balance to the level of residential development which has historically occurred and which is continuing. In considering the future status of existing C/OS areas, it will be relevant to keep in mind a range of related concerns expressed by the public, including all of those listed under Problem Statement C.1(General Land Use and Environmental Character). Education on the purposes of the C/OS areas should also be considered if they are carried forward in the Update.

Issue Category: **C.2.1 -- Preserve C/OS Areas and Define Designation Qualifications**

Issue Category: **C.2.2 -- Create C/OS Buffer Zones Between Private Property and Recreation Zones**

Issue Category: **C.2.3 -- C/OS Opened for Other Uses (especially for boat docks)**

Issue Category: **C.2.4 -- Examine if C/OS Zones have Become Rural Residential (RR)**

Problem Statements: C.3 – Agriculture and Grazing

Issue Category: **C.3.1 -- Eliminate Grazing on Flatlands**

Discussions: See Issue Category – A.2.1 (Protect/Enhance Water Quality), above.

Planning Team Notes: It should be noted as a result of the existing RMP (see Objective 1.2.1) all grazing leases on Reclamation lands have been terminated. The only grazing which now occurs is associated with the permanent agricultural easements on Reclamation property. Reclamation has conducted (and is continuing) a voluntary program with easement holders to fence cattle from the shore zone, including offering funding for the fences. Some easement holders have participated in this

program; others have not. Reclamation's only other alternative in cases where easement holders do not wish to participate in this voluntary program is to condemn the easements on the basis of water quality concerns; such action has not been considered justified or defensible to date.

Issue Category: **C.3.2 -- Stop Grazing Below High Water Mark**

Specific Issues – *Use of additional fencing (including responsibility for funding)*

Discussions: See Issue Categories – A.2.1 (Protect/Enhance Water Quality) and C.3.1 (Eliminate Grazing on Flatlands), above.

Issue Category: **C.3.3 -- Prohibit Agricultural Practices on Reclamation Lands**

Discussions and Planning Team Notes: See Issue Categories – A.2.1 (Protect/Enhance Water Quality) and C.3.1 (Eliminate Grazing on Flatlands), above. No agriculture is occurring on Reclamation land except within the permanent agricultural easements. On those easements, owners have the right to conduct agriculture.

Issue Category: **C.3.4 -- Continue Agricultural Use**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this perspective.

Planning Team Notes: It is relevant to note that the existing RMP focused on eliminating the adverse water quality impacts of grazing on Reclamation land, however, as stated in Objective 1.2.1 of the existing RMP, the potential value of limited grazing for vegetation management, wildlife values, and fire hazard reduction was recognized. This perspective needs to be discussed further, however, on agricultural easements owners have the right to conduct agricultural activities.

Problem Statements: C.4 – Crown Point

Planning Team Notes for C.4.1 - C.4.4 (All Crown Point Issue Categories): The RMP Update must take a more detailed look at alternatives for access to/through and development of the Crown Point area (i.e., west and north of the existing recreation site). Also, there are members of the public and the AHWG who would like to see this area designated as C/OS, and thus preserved in open space without recreation development. The existing RMP called for extension of the current campground, two additional RV campgrounds, boat launch and parking, a group campground for RVs and a group campground for tent campers, and for development of a trail system in this area. The railroad grade was proposed as the access road for the additional development. However, the access road was not proposed to connect with the adjacent subdivision. Also options such as continuation of the quarry in operation and development of an amphitheater or visitor center, etc. were not part of the existing RMP. Public and AHWG comments indicate the need to review such new and more detailed alternatives. The concepts contained in the existing RMP as well as those listed below should be arrayed and considered in the RMP alternatives analysis process.

Note: It has been determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer that this section of the railroad grade is eligible for the National Historic Register. This does not preclude development, but would require special attention to mitigation measures depending on what development is proposed.

Issue Category: **C.4.1 -- Need for Additional Reservoir Access from Crown Point**

Discussions: The desire for ATV access to the shoreline from the Crown Point subdivision, in particular for elderly or disabled individuals who would like to fish, has been expressed (see B.3.6 for additional perspective in this issue).

Issue Category: **C.4.2 -- Uses for Crown Point Railroad Grade -- Explore all Possibilities**

Specific Issues – *Designate Crown Point railroad grade as non-motorized trail*
Place road on Crown Point railroad grade
Crown Point opened for emergency vehicles only

Discussions: The option of using the Crown Point railroad grade as a County road should be considered and has received considerable support in public input thus far. Proponents of this alternative stress that this could reduce traffic on the road across the dam, as well as improve emergency access to the area. Questions regarding snowmobile use of the railroad grade have also been raised. Considerable public input has also been received requesting that the railroad grade be retained as a non-motorized facility, including such uses as hiking and bicycling.

Issue Category: **C.4.3 -- Development of a Crown Point Amphitheater**

Discussions: This suggestion was to use the quarry site for an amphitheater. Also, a Lake Cascade Visitors Center has been noted as an option for Crown Point.

Planning Team Notes: It should be noted that the quarry must be reserved and available for project purposes such as refacing the dam. This requirement would preclude any permanent structure being located at this site.

Issue Category: **C.4.4 -- Maintaining Use of Crown Point Rock Quarry by all Agencies that Need Rock**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP anticipated that the quarry could be used as source of rock centering on Reclamation uses at the reservoir; breakwaters, developing offshore islands and channel side ponds to enhance habitat in WMAs. The existing RMP also calls for preparation of a rehabilitation plan for the quarry site under Objective 1.5.4 to protect scenic quality and open space values. As stated above in C.4.3, any use of quarry materials will have to be evaluated against the need to reserve and use the rock for project purposes.

Problem Statements: C.5 – Surrounding Land Use/Management

Issue Category: C.5.1 -- Trespassing on Adjacent Private Lands/Consistent Enforcement

Discussions: Private landowners request direct contact with the Sheriff to enforce trespass regulations. It is possible that many cases of trespass are simply due to people not being aware that they are trespassing; better public education and signage could help reduce this problem.

Planning Team Notes: Regulation of trespass onto private property is within the County's jurisdictional control, rather than Reclamation. Landowners and residents do have direct access to the Sheriff's office for enforcement of existing regulations. Further discussion may be necessary to determine whether existing County regulations in this regard are adequate to address current concerns and problems which may arise due to public use of Reclamation lands and facilities.

The existing RMP contains several objectives and programs aimed at minimizing the potential for trespass problems. These include:

- Objectives 3.4.3 and 3.4.4, which focus on making sure that planning for (1) access to Reclamation lands/facilities or (2) measures to control such access do not have inadvertent impacts on private lands;
- Objective 4.2.1, which lists the types of user guidelines to be developed and published;
- Objectives 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, which focus on providing adequate signage and public information (including maps) to educate the public regarding the locations of private property; and
- Provision for installation of fencing where trespass is a definite problem.

As part of the RMP Update, further discussion may be needed regarding (1) the adequacy of the above objectives/provisions contained in the current RMP, and/or (2) specific needs for signage, fencing, and public information to minimize trespass.

Issue Category: C.5.2 -- Encroachments on Reclamation Lands by Adjacent Private Property Owners

Discussions: Assure consistency of policy and enforcement in any program to address encroachments. In any case, the impact of allowing encroachments must be considered, including concern that allowing lawns can contribute to water quality problems.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP allows for private "recreational" use of the narrow strip of Reclamation land along the water in RR areas (including a boat dock), subject to a review, approval, and permitting process; however, no private uses are allowed in C/OS, WMA, or Recreation areas (see Goal 3.2, Objective 3.2.1 and Section 5.5.4 of the existing RMP). In considering landowner proposals for use of Reclamation land in RR areas, water quality is one of several factors to be considered by Reclamation in determining whether a permit will be issued. Reclamation is having an independent appraisal completed to determine fair market value of the use of these lands. The appraisal will be used to evaluate permit fees.

The RMP Update process should determine if the goal, objective and actions of the existing RMP are adequate and appropriate to current conditions. If the language of the RMP is considered appropriate, this issue may be another example of the need for a more clearly defined and consistently enforced permit system. Is has been noted that there are some boat ramps in the RR area which no one maintains and for which no one claims ownership; this is a good example of the need for adequate enforcement and monitoring.

Refer also to Issue B.2.2-Planning Team Notes Additional Information for Reclamation policy on private use of Reclamation lands.

Issue Category: **C.5.3 -- Impacts from Development on Surrounding Lands (WestRock specifically mentioned)**

Discussions: Most discussion has centered on the potential impact of WestRock. It is clear that this planning effort must anticipate how the RMP Update for Lake Cascade would be different if WestRock is developed, especially in its treatment of recreation opportunities on the west shore. For example, a preliminary review conducted by IDPR for the Governor's office indicates that most recreation sites near WestRock would likely need to be converted to day use sites; current camping uses would no longer be viable. The development of WestRock will also have a significant effect on current snowmobile access and parking requirements. Other impacts must also be considered, such as construction workers and eventually service employees using the campgrounds and displacing recreation visitors.

The County Commission requested that the RMP effort inform them of the potential impacts of WestRock.

Planning Team Notes: The RMP Update must consider the future both with and without the WestRock development. Based on the current status of the County's WestRock approval process, it is clear that the RMP Update must anticipate development of WestRock and its potential impacts on Lake Cascade. From the RMP process standpoint, these impacts would center on the northwest shore (including the form, viability, and "highest and best use" of current recreation sites and the recreation activities which are most appropriate to the area), but will also influence decisions for other recreation areas around the reservoir (e.g., the potential need to replace campground capacity displaced by conversion of west shore campgrounds to day use, and the need to develop additional boating facilities to accommodate demand from WestRock residents and visitors). In assessing the relationship between WestRock (and other developments around the reservoir) and Reclamation's RMP for Cascade, the cumulative effects of all development will be reviewed in the Environmental Assessment prepared for the RMP Update. Decisions related to Reclamation facilities and resources around the reservoir, as well as facilities which support use of the water surface, will need to be made in this cumulative context. Through the NEPA process, it will also be possible to estimate the degree of influence which projects such as WestRock will have on the reservoir and Reclamation lands.

Issue Category: **C.5.4 -- WestRock**

Discussions: See Issue Category – C.5.3 (Impacts from Development on Surrounding Lands), above.

Planning Team Notes: Currently there are no formal requests by WestRock to use Reclamation lands; however, Reclamation anticipates working with WestRock in respect to water rights and access for utilities. However, as noted above, opportunities and requirements for coordination of the RMP Update and the WestRock plans will become more apparent, especially as the RMP NEPA document is prepared.

Issue Category: **C.5.5 -- Designation of Private Lands Around Boulder Creek Area to Rural Residential**

Discussions: See Issue Category – C.1.1 (Re-evaluate Designations of Areas), and B.2.2 (Boat Docks), above.

D. OPERATION, MANAGEMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Problem Statements: D.1 – Reservoir Operations and Management

Issue Category: **D.1.1 – Educate Public on Reservoir Management**

Discussions: Many of the concerns noted below regarding reservoir operations can be adequately addressed through public education regarding operations requirements and methods. Options for disseminating operations information (as well as information on RMP programs) include: annual meetings to review operations with the public, pamphlets, signs and information kiosks (perhaps at each recreation site and at the dam) describing reservoir operations, a web site (either at Reclamation or through linkage to local sites such as that developed by the high school), a short video, and exhibits at facilities such as the Discovery Center in Boise. Information could be distributed through the Chamber of Commerce and local organizations such as the Rotary Club. The appropriate RMP Update section should also describe reservoir operations, requirements, and methods.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP contains a brief description of reservoir operations and requirements. However, based on AHWG discussion, more detailed information is needed to educate the public regarding the "whys" and "whens" of operations. Also, this information should be made more widely available, rather than being contained only in the full RMP document; and it should be updated in some form as conditions change. This latter point is particularly relevant given the ongoing dynamic related to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) endangered species recovery programs related to salmon and their potential impact on Lake Cascade operations. The above suggestions regarding RMP content and provision of public information should be considered for inclusion in the RMP Update (see also Issue Category – D.4.6 [Continuation of Public Involvement after RMP Completion and During Implementation]).

Issue Category: **D.1.2 – Impacts of Proposed Drawdown by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: As noted in existing discussions, operation of the reservoir is not within the RMP span of control. However, objectives such as avoiding impact from drawdowns or maintaining consistent water levels such as those cited in Issue Category D.1.3 (Maintenance of Consistent Water Levels—Keep Reservoir Levels Up), below, can be included to provide advisory guidance to reservoir operators so that recreation, water quality, and fisheries needs can be taken into account while meeting contractual, legal, and flood control obligations. The NMFS process related to endangered species could result in legal requirements which would affect reservoir operation.

Issue Category: **D.1.3 – Maintenance of Consistent Water Levels—Keep Reservoir Levels Up)**

Discussions: Pursue permanent designation/reservation of a 300,000 acre-feet minimum pool.

Planning Team Notes: Refer to Issue Category – D.1.2 (Impacts of Proposed Drawdown by National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]), above. Objectives 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of the existing RMP reflect the desire to maintain a 300,000 acre-feet minimum pool and to keep water levels as high as possible as long as possible into the recreation season. The RMP Update can reinforce the goals of keeping water levels up in the summer for recreation, fisheries, and water quality; however, it must take into account the other legal requirements that the reservoir operations must meet such as contractual obligations, flood control, and additional water for salmon.

Issue Category: **D.1.4 – Do Not Lower Reservoir Levels for Endangered Species (salmon)**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: Refer to Issue Category – D.1.2 (Impacts of Proposed Drawdown by National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]), above.

Issue Category: **D.1.5 – Environmental Impacts of Power Plant at the Dam**

Discussions: AHWG members discussing this topic have not heard that power plant operations cause any significant impact.

Planning Team Notes: Operation of the Cascade power plant is not a consideration in the RMP, just as overall reservoir operations are not subject to change through the RMP.

Problem Statements: D.2 – Access

Issue Category: **D.2.1 – Road Congestion**

Discussions: Locations of road congestion cited in discussion include the following:

- City boat ramp in Cascade, occurring at the confluence of three roadways;
- The area around Crown Point campground and where the winter lot is located;
- Intersection of W. Roseberry and Highway 55; and
- Donnelly City boat ramp (proper signage was cited as the solution here).

It should be noted that the intersection of W. Roseberry Road and Highway 55 (the main intersection in Donnelly) is not on Reclamation lands and therefore is outside the scope of Reclamation's jurisdiction.

It was also noted that Reclamation is considering closing the road over the dam to vehicular access due to security concerns. If this is the case, it may be an opportunity to tie this route into the City's greenbelt system.

Planning Team Notes: Outside of Federal land around the reservoir, the County and the State are responsible for roadway conditions and improvements. As part of preparing the existing RMP, an assessment was conducted of the impact which the RMP alternatives would have on the surrounding roadway system; no significant potential for impact was found for the adopted RMP alternative during this assessment. Also, the RMP contains an objective (3.4.1) which expresses Reclamation's intention to "cooperate with the State and County in their efforts to achieve needed improvements…". The Environmental Assessment which will be prepared as part of the RMP Update process will again analyze the potential impacts on road congestion of any proposals for modification/expansion of recreation and other facilities. Through this process, any need for improvements in the surrounding road system which are attributable to the RMP alternatives will be identified; and roadway improvements needed to mitigate these impacts will be identified. If this process shows that RMP alternatives would impact the road system, the cost and feasibility of necessary mitigation measures will be a factor in deciding on a final RMP.

Issue Category: **D.2.2 – Maintain Access at Status Quo**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: Maintaining the status quo is an option which will be considered during the Environmental Assessment process as the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative essentially means no change from the existing RMP—in any regard. Whether or not this approach to access is appropriate in other RMP Update alternatives will depend on the nature of improvements/developments included in these alternatives.

Issue Category: **D.2.3 – Address Access During Drawdown Periods**

Discussions: Some boat ramps need to be extended to provide better boat access during drawdown periods (e.g., Poison Creek). Dick Schoonover (Valley County Waterways Committee) provided the AHWG and the Planning Team with a list of ramps which should be considered for extension.

Planning Team Notes: Objective 2.1.5 of the existing RMP speaks of ensuring that "key" ramps in high demand areas are long enough to be used through the fall recreation season. The RMP Update may wish to revise this objective based on current needs and to establish a clear priority list of ramps which do not meet the objective.

Issue Category: **D.2.4 – Improve/Increase Access to Sites (including Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] access)**

Discussions: The primary concerns discussed by the AHWG are noted in B.3.6—Off-Road Vehicle Use. Some AHWG members had special concern for disabled access to the shoreline between Vista Point and Crown Point. Others remarked that disabled access should be considered all the way around the reservoir and access opportunities should exist for all users. In general, it was also noted that compliance with ADA requirements are required in all new Reclamation recreation development, and retrofits are occurring where feasible given funding constraints.

Planning Team Notes: Objective 3.4.5 of the existing RMP addresses provision of "barrier free" access at all appropriate Reclamation facilities. In fact, this access consideration is incorporated into the design process for Reclamation facilities (facilities on Reclamation lands). This consideration will be carried forward into the RMP Update.

Issue Category: D.2.5 – Access for Wildlife Viewing

See Issue Category – A.4.1 (Develop Interpretive Environmental Education Areas).

Issue Category: D.2.6 – Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Access

Discussions: See Issue Category – B.3.6 (ORV Use).

Planning Team Notes: See Issue Category – B.3.6 (ORV Use).

Problem Statements: D.3 – Management, Coordination, and Regulation

Discussions: There is a general concern surrounding the need for consistent regulations and enforcement. Many issues related to such uses as ATV/ORV use, access in general, trespass, etc. may be substantially resolved with better public education and consistent, vigilant enforcement. Reclamation should clearly articulate use regulations and restrictions (and keep them simple), educate the public regarding these regulations and restrictions, and ensure rigorous enforcement.

Planning Team Notes: At several points herein, the need for more clearly defined regulations, procedures and permit processes has been noted, as well as the need for more detail regarding the "when, where, and how" of such provisions. Also, as noted by the AHWG, enforcement is a key requirement in implementing such regulations, procedures and permit processes. The existing RMP contains Goals, Objectives and actions adequate to address many of the concerns listed in this Problem Statement; the fact that these are still considered to be concerns by the public points toward the need for more consistent and visible enforcement (i.e.,, rather than new or substantially revised RMP language).

The existing RMP recognized that Reclamation does not have enforcement authority and thus must obtain enforcement support through arrangements with other agencies, such as Valley County (see Objective 4.2.3). Currently, IDPR provides some enforcement in recreation areas and will continue to do so as part of the RMP Update. Reclamation must still pursue cooperative arrangements with Valley County for enforcement of trespass, noise or other regulations in C/OS, RR, and WMA areas. In the latter regard, options for the future include: (1) ensuring that needed new regulations and ordinances which can only be adopted and enforced by Valley County are in fact put in place and are enforced (e.g., noise ordinances), or (2) continuing to pursue through Congress necessary authorities for Reclamation (such as land use regulation, enforcement, land exchange, etc).

The existing RMP (Objective 4.2.1) lists the types of regulations and guidelines which were to be developed in implementing that RMP. This list should be made more comprehensive in the RMP

Update (i.e., including such topics as erosion control design, allowed uses in RR areas, etc.); the Update should also specify (1) when and by whom the regulations and guidelines will be developed and adopted, (2) what agency will provide enforcement and oversight, and (3) how appropriate funding and personnel will be provided to accomplished enforcement.

See discussion under Issue Category: D.3.2 (Coordination Among Agencies for Sound, Efficient Management) for additional perspective in these regards.

Issue Category: **D.3.1 – Coordination Between Property Owners and Reclamation RR Lands (long term owners rights, existing leases extended)**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: Since specifics regarding this concern were not defined during discussions to date, no further insight into potential responses in the RMP Update can be provided.

Issue Category: **D.3.2 – Coordination Among Agencies for Sound, Efficient Management**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: Cooperation and coordination with involved agencies is a theme contained in several sections of the existing RMP, and will be an important theme for the RMP Update. Aspects of this cooperation which are addressed in the existing RMP include: adoption and enforcement of a noise ordinance, adoption and enforcement of no-wake zones, regulations related to personnel watercraft, float planes, and parasailing activities, identification of and public information regarding water hazards, planning and development of trails and other recreation facilities, management of fish and wildlife resources, fire management and response, provision of additional enforcement personnel, and specific recreation lease agreements. The RMP Update process should review cooperation and coordination requirements and update them as needed to address current condition (e.g., incorporate the new role of IDPR); and should seek to add detail regarding implementation priorities, methods, schedules, funding sources, etc.

Issue Category: **D.3.3 – Consistent Management, Policies, and Enforcement from Reclamation**

See general discussion and team notes under Problem Statements D.3, and specific discussion and notes under Issue Category – D.3.2 (Coordination Among Agencies for Sound, Efficient Management), above.

Issue Category: **D.3.4 – Consistent Standards/Guidelines for Development to Minimize Impacts**

See general discussion and team notes under Problem Statements D.3, and specific discussion and notes under Issue Category – D.3.2 (Coordination Among Agencies for Sound, Efficient Management), above.

Issue Category: **D.3.5 – Rights and Procedures for Private Facilities**

Discussions: See Issue Category – C.5.2 (Encroachments on Reclamation Lands by Private Owners), above. Otherwise, there was no significant discussion of this concern at the AHWG meeting and no further perspective can be provided.

Planning Team Notes: See Issue Category – C.5.2 (Encroachments on Reclamation Lands by Private Owners), above.

Issue Category: **D.3.6 – Keeping Regulation by Government Agencies at a Minimum**

Discussions: No further discussion has taken place on this issue.

Planning Team Notes: This sentiment can be recognized in the RMP Update to the extent that it does not conflict with legal requirements and fulfillment of government responsibilities.

Problem Statements: D.4 – Implementation

Issue Category: **D.4.1 – Ensuring RMP Implementation**

Discussions: Ensure that RMP actions and programs are attainable, and that updated RMP policies, regulations, and/or restrictions are enforceable. The AHWG cautions that good ideas and visions for Cascade should not be eliminated simply because adequate funding sources or solutions to enforcement are not readily apparent. Instead, the RMP should distinguish between those actions which are clearly attainable within the horizon of the plan (and include specific implementation programs to accomplish them) and those actions/visions which are desired pending identification of feasible ways to achieve them.

Planning Team Notes: These points are self-explanatory and should be carried forward directly through the RMP Update process.

Issue Category: **D.4.2 – Establishing Priorities**

Discussions: Develop a process for defining implementation priorities then set priorities and rigorously pursue achieving them.

Planning Team Notes: The existing RMP contains an implementation and phasing program (Section 5.7 of existing RMP). Reclamation has attempted to follow this program throughout the 10 year life of that RMP. However, in many cases, availability of staffing or funding, changing conditions, or other factors have influenced the feasibility or desirability of pursuing implementation as portrayed in the RMP. The RMP Update will need to prioritize actions, as done in the existing RMP and as emphasized currently by the AHWG; it should also attempt to better estimate and program funding, staffing and other needed resources in order to determine the feasibility of implementing these priorities. Coordination with managing partners will be key to a successful implementation plan.

Issue Category: **D.4.3 – Funding for RMP Proposals and RMP Implementation**

Specific Issues –

Potential for collaboration with "self-funded" groups such as Good Sam Club
Availability of public and private grants
Cost sharing arrangements
Other cooperative efforts
Recreation use fees:

- abolish recreation site fees for local residents
- provision for Tribal use of facilities
- *minimize recreation fees (use of boat docks, campgrounds)*

Discussions: Funding for new recreation facilities is difficult; creative efforts will be needed (such as cooperative public/private programs, use of concessions, etc.); and, as noted previously, all recreation development which is to receive Reclamation funding must have 50-50 non-Federal cost share partners. Wildlife habitat enhancements will require a 75-25 Federal / non-Federal cost share partner. It is important to educate the public on how fees are being used (e.g., for snow plowing). There is concern regarding the justification for charging use fees for parking areas or facilities such as boat ramps which were paid for by Valley County Waterways Committee.

Also, involved Indian Tribes request that the RMP Update process consider, and if appropriate, include provisions for Tribal members to use the recreation facilities at no charge. The Tribe is working on a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Forest Service for tribal members to not pay for camping, based on the tribe wanting to camp on the Salmon River during Chinook harvest season. It has, however, been noted that this may be a Reclamation wide issue, and not one just to be addressed at Lake Cascade.

Planning Team Notes: See Issue Category – D.4.2 (Establishing Priorities), above. Use of a variety of funding sources and cooperative efforts will undoubtedly be necessary to achieve the priorities of the RMP Update. As noted above, efforts should be made to clearly establish a funding approach for each major component of the RMP, or to clearly identify those visions or actions which are desired, but for which funding cannot currently be identified.

Regarding user fees, the AHWG recognizes that user fees are a necessary part of operation and maintenance of facilities. The RMP Update, however, could include more complete information

regarding how various fee levels are established and how fee revenues are used. In addition, Reclamation has reviewed the Tribes' request for waiver of fees for Tribal members and has determined that the most appropriate mechanism for responding to the Tribe's request would be a special use permit. Such a permit might be arranged for a special event and would need to be considered on a short-term, case-by-case basis. Reclamation's existing agreement with IDPR to manage the recreation sites relies in part on user fees to support facilities maintenance; therefore, any waiver of these fees must be looked at carefully.

Issue Category: **D.4.4 – Enforcement of Policies, Regulations, Restrictions, etc.**

See general discussion and team notes under Problem Statements D.3.

Issue Category: **D.4.5 – Need for legislation/actions by other agencies**

See general discussion and team notes under Problem Statements D.3.

Issue Category: **D.4.6 – Continuation of Public Involvement after RMP Completion, During Implementation**

Discussions: Conduct a public RMP status meeting once per year that includes the following:

- Obtain public comments (both positive and negative) and answer questions regarding reservoir management efforts and implementation of the RMP;
- Review reservoir operations plans and requirements; and
- Illustrate, using RMP implementation time line, where we stand in implementing the RMP (include an implementation time line as part of the RMP).

Also, make sure that landowners potentially effected by RMP projects are informed of plans and allowed to participate in project implementation planning.

Planning Team Notes: Incorporation of these concepts into the RMP Update should be considered. It has also been suggested that a yearly water operations presentation could be included with the RMP status meeting (see Issue Category D.1.1– Educate Public on Reservoir Management).

Issue Category: **D.4.7 – Change Name to Lake Cascade**

This has been accomplished.

Appendix B

Agency and Tribal Consultation/Coordination

Appendix B-1

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation/Coordination

Appendix B-1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coordination and Consultation

The following items are included in this appendix:

1. Letter from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on threatened and endangered species consultation

2. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report

3. Biological Assessment Amendment

This document is available as hardcopy and is on file at the Bureau of Reclamation.

Appendix B-2

Tribes

This document is available as as hardcopy and is on file at the Bureau of Reclamation.

Appendix C

Lease Agreement

This document is available as hardcopy and is on file at the Bureau of Reclamation.

Appendix D

Legal Mandates

Legal Mandates Potentially Applicable to the EA and RMP

Reclamation is required to comply with a number of legal mandates in the preparation and implementation of the RMP. The following is a list of the environmental laws, executive orders, and policies that may have an effect on the RMP or Reclamation actions in the implementation of the plan:

Law, Executive Order, or Policy	Description
Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities – Reclamation Policy (November 18, 1998)	Established a Pacific Northwest regional policy to assure that all administrative offices, facilities, services, and programs open to the public, utilized by Federal employees, and managed by Reclamation, a managing partner, or a concessionaire, are fully accessible for both employees and the public.
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	Provides for freedom of Native Americans to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religion, including access to important sites.
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, as amended	Ensures the protection and preservation of archaeological sites on Federal land. ARPA requires that Federal permits be obtained before cultural resource investigations begin on Federal land. It also requires that investigators consult with the appropriate Native American groups before conducting archaeological studies on Native American origin sites.
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974	Provides for the preservation of historical buildings, sites, and objects of national significance.
Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1974, as amended*	Provides for protection of water quality.
Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970	Provides for protection of air quality.
Department of Defense (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 20, 1998	The policy supports Tribal self-governance and government-to-government relations between the Federal government. It specifies that DoD will meet its trust responsibilities to Tribes and will address Tribal concerns related to protected Tribal resources, Tribal rights, and Indian lands.
Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended	Provides for protection of plants, fish, and wildlife that have a designation as threatened or endangered.

Law, Executive Order, or Policy	Description
Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, October 26, 1983	Establishes "regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with state, local, and Tribal governments on Federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."
Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994, Environmental Justice	Requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of its programs and policies on minority and lower income populations.
Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands	Directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, adverse impacts to wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.
Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996	Provides for access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites on Federal lands used by Indian religious practitioners.
Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Government, November 6, 2000 (Page 6-3, Table 6.1-1).	The EO builds on previous administrative actions and is intended to: • Establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications. • Strengthens government-to-government relations with Indian tribes; and • Reduce the imposition of unfounded mandates upon Indian tribes.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958	Requires consultation and coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Indian Trust Assets Policy (July 1993)	Requires that Reclamation provide protection and continuation of Tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering Treaty Rights.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended	Provides protection for bird species that migrate across state lines.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969	Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA specify that as part of the NEPA scoping process, the lead agency "...shall invite the participation of affected Federal, State, and local agencies, any affected Indian tribe,... (1501.7[a]1."

Law, Executive Order, or Policy	Description
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended	Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of any actions or programs on historic properties. It also requires agencies to consult with Native American Tribes if a proposed Federal action may affect properties to which they attach religious and cultural significance.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990	Regulations for the treatment of Native American graves, human remains, funeral objects, sacred objects, and other objects of cultural patrimony. Requires consultation with Native American Tribes during Federal project planning.
Presidential Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, April 29, 1994	Specifies a commitment to developing more effective day-to-day working relationships with sovereign Tribal governments. Each executive department and agency shall consult to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with Tribal governments prior to taking actions affecting Federally recognized Tribal governments.
Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title V, Section 504	Provides for access to Federal or Federally assisted facilities for the disabled. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) or the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), whichever is the more stringent, are followed as compliance with Section 504.
Title 28, Public Law 89-72, as amended	Provides Reclamation with the authority to cost-share on recreation projects and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities with managing partners on Reclamation lands.

*A permit may need to be required for construction related activities.

Appendix E

Annual Reports and Activities

Appendix E-1

Fiscal Year 2002

(October 2001 - September 2002)

Annual Reports and Activities

Appendix E-2

Fiscal Year 2003

(October 2002 - September 2003)

Annual Reports and Activities

Appendix E-3

Fiscal Year 2004

(October 2003 - September 2004)

Annual Reports and Activities

Appendix E-4

Fiscal Year 2005

(October 2004 - September 2005)

Annual Reports and Activities

Appendix E-5

Fiscal Year 2006

(October 2005 - September 2006)

Annual Reports and Activities

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Fiscal Year 2007

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Fiscal Year 2008

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Fiscal Year 2009

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Annual Reports and Activities

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Fiscal Year 2010

(October 2009 - September 2010)

Annual Reports and Activities

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Fiscal Year 2011

(October 2010 - September 2011)

Annual Reports and Activities